

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, March 3, 1838.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

State Bank of Indiana.—The bill restoring to this institution its franchises with amendments to its charter as introduced by W. T. Jones of Vanderburgh, was lost in the Senate, consequently the bank is left just as the Legislature found it.

Look out.—Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the State Bank of Indiana, are in circulation. The counterfeiters are shorter and narrower than the genuine—the paper whiter.

New troubles have arisen in Canada.—Gen. Scott who was on his way to Washington, has returned to the frontier.

It is rumored that "our mutual friend John C. Calhoun" is to be removed from the Post Office at Indianapolis, and Amos Lane is to be his successor.

Mr. Clay has delivered a thrilling speech on the Sub-Treasury bill. So soon as we receive it, we shall lay it before our readers.

It is said that Governor Wolfe resigned his office in one of the departments as soon as he heard his old rival Muhlenberg was appointed Minister to Austria.

The New York House of Representatives by a vote of 87 to 13, have instructed Messrs Wright and Talmadge to vote against the Sub-Treasury bill.

On the 18th Feb. the Bowery Street Theatre in New York, was totally consumed. This is the third time the Bowery Theatre has been destroyed by fire.

Branches of the State Bank of Indiana.—The following new branches have been located, not however to go into operation until specie payments are resumed.
Branch at South Bend, St. Joseph Co.
Branch at Michigan City, Laporte.
Branch at Logansport, Cass.

The March Term of the Circuit Court of Knox County, commences its session on Monday next.

The weather has moderated, but the Wabash is still closed by the ice.

Markets in Louisville.—It is enough to make an epicure's mouth water to read of venison selling here in old Kentucky at two or three dollars a saddle, pork three and a half cents a pound, and beef five cents.—N. Y. Express.

And in Vincennes we hold a man extravagant who pays one dollar for a saddle of venison.

Pugnacious.—In the recent debate on a charge of corruption against a member of Congress, we find Mr. Benton eminent by conspicuous. Amongst the recorded proceedings, we find the following. We "only ask for it a careful perusal."

Mr. BOON understood this to be a proposition to investigate whether or not the members of the House of Representatives were honest. For himself, he was afraid of no such scrutiny; for knowing that he was not guilty of such a charge, did he ascertain that it was his ally the allusion was made, he would bring his fist into contact with the spectacles of the writer. He asked if it was to be borne that the members of the House should be made the subjects of letter-writers' abuse, and should be accused by them of stealing money from the desk of a Sergeant-at-Arms, as had been done, lately, by one of them on that floor? Such men, he thought, ought to be kicked out of the hall.—He had heard of such, and were they pointed out to him as having attacked him in such a manner, he would settle his own affairs with them, out of the House. I will not submit to their clanders, for one (said Mr. B.) to help me God.

FREE SCHOOL MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Vincennes, held on the evening of the 24th inst. in the Methodist Church, for the formation of a Free School, Samuel Hill, Esq. was called to the Chair, and R. Y. Caddington appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Warford, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who after consulting a proper time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, intelligence and virtue are justly considered as the only sufficient safeguards of our free republican institutions, social, political and religious; and whereas also, we believe that the universal education of all classes in the community, is essential to secure and perpetuate the virtue and knowledge requisite for our country's welfare;—and that education of both the intellectual and moral powers of children is essential in order to their becoming wise and good members of society, and that the best foundation of true virtue and the only unerring rules of practical morality are contained in the Sacred Scriptures, we therefore sincerely desire that all the young may be thoroughly instructed in the elementary lessons of literature, science, arts and individual, domestic and civic virtues; And whereas a part of our young population is prevented, by want of means, from obtaining a proper education, we therefore view it highly important, for ourselves as members of the same community with them, for the security of the precious institutions of our land, and especially for the benefit of the destitute youth themselves, that necessary aid be afforded to enable such as need it,

assistance to secure the advantages of a good elementary education,
Therefore,
Resolved, That a petition be presented to the President and Trustees of the Borough of Vincennes, praying said Board to establish, manage and support a free school in a way they may think most expedient; and that a committee of three be appointed to draft a petition and present it to the citizens for their signatures, and then to the Board of Trustees.

The Rev. Mr. Crosby, Mr. Warford, and Mr. Daniel, were appointed that Committee.
Also, Resolved, That said Committee be instructed to attend to the business of their appointment as speedily as possible, and that as soon as they have completed the trust confided to them, they give notice through the public papers of the time and place at which they will make their report.

Resolved, That we will use all laudable means to carry said resolutions into effect.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this place.

SAMUEL HILL, Chairman.
R. Y. CADDINGTON, Secretary.

An Act for the sale of certain school land belonging to the Vincennes reserved tract.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the grant of land heretofore made by the act of Congress of March 18th, 1818, May 7, 1822—and May 20th 1836, in satisfaction for school lands in the tract of country designated as the lands reserved for satisfying private claims in the Vincennes district as located by the Register of the Vincennes land district, and the Register of the Terre-Haute land district, be and the same are hereby accepted and confirmed, and that all claims on behalf of this state for school lands in Knox county to any sixteenth section partially covered by a private claim and for which a substitution has been made under any of said acts, are hereby released to the United States.

Sec. 2. The following tracts of land to wit: section 20 in Township 20, in Range Numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 West, of the second principal meridian granted by the acts of May 7th, 1822, and located under the instructions of the commissioners of the General Land Office by Williamson Dunn, Register of the Land Office at Terre Haute on the 7th of March, 1823, be sold at public sale for the benefit of the Townships and fractional Townships in the said tract of land reserved for private claims.

Sec. 3. That John Parcell of Palmyra Township, Knox county is hereby appointed agent to make sale of the lands in the proceeding Section mentioned, and in case of his decease or inability, or refusal to act, the Circuit Court of Knox county are hereby authorized to appoint some proper person in his place as such agent, and also to appoint a successor as often as may be necessary, and said agent is hereby authorized to make sale of the land to the highest bidder at public sale on or before the first Monday in December next at Crawfordsville, first giving notice for at least one month, of the time, place and terms of said sale by publication in the newspapers published at Covington, Lafayette, and Crawfordsville, the said sale shall be made on the following terms: The land shall be sold in tracts not exceeding 60 acres each, the fourth of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of purchase. The balance of the purchase money shall be payable in four equal annual payments each, bearing interest at six per centum from the day of purchase, and if any purchaser shall fail to pay said annual payment of principal and interest therein, and in any other annual payment on or before the day the same becomes due, such purchaser so failing, his heirs, or assigns shall thereby absolutely forfeit all right to the land by him purchased as well as the money by him paid, and that the said tract of land so forfeited shall be sold by the agent, to the best bidder for cash. The purchaser shall be entitled to receive a certificate from said agent which shall set forth his purchase and the terms thereof, and so soon as final payment shall be made by any purchaser he shall be entitled to his expense to a deed in fee simple accordingly.

Sec. 4. Security shall be given by said agent to the satisfaction of the Circuit Court of Knox county, by land payable to the state of Indiana, conditioned that said agent will faithfully discharge his duties, and account for and pay over all moneys he may receive, and he shall at each term of said court report to the said court all his proceedings during the past vacation, which report shall be recorded by said court and published in some Newspaper printed at Vincennes.

Sec. 5. A reasonable sum shall be allowed the said agent while attending to said sale for his necessary expenses, and the same and all other necessary expenses shall be paid when allowed by the said court out of the proceeds of the said land.

Sec. 6. The proceeds of the sale of the said lands shall as the same are received by said agent be appropriated as follows: that part thereof which belongs to the county of Gibson shall go to the school Commissioner of Gibson county for the use of the proper Townships in Gibson county; that part which belongs to the county of Pike, to the school commissioner of Pike county, for the use of the proper Townships in Pike county; that part which belongs to the county of Daviess to the school Commissioner of Daviess county, for the use of the proper Townships in said county of Daviess; that part which belongs to the county of Sullivan, shall be paid to the school Commissioner of Sullivan county, for the use of the proper

Townships in said county; and that part which belongs to the county of Knox shall be invested by the said Agent by a subscription by him to be made in the name of the state for the use of the people of Knox county in the stock of the Branch at Vincennes of the state Bank of Indiana. The dividend on which stock shall be paid to the school commissioner of Knox county for the use of the proper Townships in Knox county.

Sec. 7. And the proceeds of said sale shall be divided into 486,121 parts, and shall be distributed and appropriated as above provided to the Townships as follows, to wit: in Gibson county.

Township 1, S. 10 W. 23.040 parts of the whole.	" 1, N. 10 " 19.319 " "	" 1, S. 11 " 15.286 " "
In Pike county.		
Township 1, N. 9 W. 17.871 parts of the whole.		
In Daviess county.		
Township 3, N. 7 W. 23.040 parts of the whole.	" 4, " " 23.040 " "	" 5, " " 3.591 " "
In Sullivan county.		
Township 6, N. 8 W. 2.435 parts of the whole.	" 6, " " 18.825 " "	" 6, " " 4.917 " "

In Knox county.		
Township 1, N. 10 W. 12.720 parts of the whole.	" 1, " " 5.168 " "	" 1, " " 18.520 " "
" 1, S. 11 " 3.553 " "	" 1, " " 7.308 " "	" 2, " " 23.040 " "
" 2, " " 23.040 " "	" 3, " " 23.040 " "	" 4, " " 23.040 " "
" 5, " " 21.429 " "	" 2, N. 9 " 23.040 " "	" 3, " " 23.040 " "
" 4, " " 23.040 " "	" 5, " " 23.040 " "	" 2, " " 23.040 " "
" 3, " " 16.640 " "	" 4, " " 5.352 " "	" 5, " " 12.209 " "
" 5, " " 16.356 " "	" 1, " " 16.356 " "	" 2, " " 9.604 " "
" 3, " " 16.600 " "	" 1, S. 12 " 5.609 " "	" 1, N. 12 " 2.210 " "

Sec. 8. And it shall be the duty of the Board doing county business of Knox county to cause the township line to be run and marked through the donation tract in Knox county as may be necessary to determine the boundary line of the Congressional Townships in said county, and all acts coming within the purview of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 14th, 1838.

THOS. J. EVANS.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

AMZ. MORGAN.

President of the Senate Pro Tem.

INDIANA TO-WIT

I William J. Brown, Secretary of the State, for the state aforesaid do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State at Indianapolis this 17th day of February, 1838.

WM. J. BROWN.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

CONVENTION

FOR A SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A considerable number of respectable gentlemen in different parts of this county, have concurred in desiring a convention to be called to act on the subject of forming an association for promoting schools in this county.

It is thought best to have this convention on the afternoon of the first day of the March session of the Circuit Court, on Monday the 5th.

Attendance and co-operation is respectfully requested of all gentlemen who are friendly to the diffusion of such education as will lead to the understanding, appreciation and perpetuation of our American free, political, literary and religious institutions.

Improvements in our school affairs are desirable. But how will an Association and the labors of a Secretary facilitate their introduction?

We will suppose a case or two of the operation, as it might take place.

The Trustees of some school report that they wish to employ a teacher perhaps six months or more. They expect about 30 scholars; about one half over 14 years. Webster's spelling book, Murray's Introduction, and English Reader, the Testament and Pike's Arithmetic, are the books chiefly used: Two or three Geographies, but no Grammars have been seen in school. They have paid \$2 per quarter for a scholar, and the teacher can get board and washing for 18 or \$20. They have not had very good teachers, but now they wish a man fit for the business.

Our Secretary informs them that he has received letters from several gentlemen inquiring for situations as teachers: that he has good reasons for thinking them competent instructors. He suggests that laborers, mechanics, and clerks get from one to two dollars per day, that is 75 or \$150 per quarter; and that they can hardly expect good teachers for less than a laborer's wages. But if they cannot pay \$2.50 per quarter, that they can make arrangements among themselves to furnish his board which will not be cash to them, but will be so to him. And that on such terms one of the applicants would engage and come on. The Secretary also recommends the adoption of some other books, and some additional studies. He suggests some considerations to show the great importance of the older scholars learning the geography and the history of our country, at least, of their learning to keep common accounts; of learning to write their own thoughts correctly, and of learning arithmetic so as to use it for business affairs. He also urges the adoption of a plan for putting young scholars into a course of study, and practice, which will improve their faculties at

an earlier period than has been usual, and make them sooner acquainted with the common elementary branches, and thus afford time when they are older, for acquiring a greater variety of knowledge.

These communications are accompanied by some addresses or essays on those matters and some specimens of lesson books. And if it seem important, the Secretary either goes or gets some competent gentleman to go for him into the neighborhood to explain and illustrate the matter.

This sketch will serve to give an idea of some of the workings of the plan.

But should there be no Association, Trustees would not report, nor a Secretary have applications from Teachers, nor Books or Papers, nor would the suggestions of an unauthorized individual be much regarded if made.

S. L. CROSBY.

Feb. 28, 1838.

Look out for Counterfeits!!!

Counterfeit \$10 notes on the State Bank of Indiana have been recently seen. They can be discovered by slight attention. The paper is too white. They are too short by nearly half an inch, and too narrow—having no margins with the word TEN repeated in. They have no dark border on one edge, with the figure 10 in; these are in all the genuine bills. The counterfeiters have a steam and another vessel for the main design, and on the left side two Indians near a waterfall, none of which are on the genuine. The counterfeiters, so far as seen, are on the Terre Haute Branch. The signatures tolerably well imitated. But Mr. Farrington, not being Cashier, has signed no bills in 1837, and the counterfeiters are dated 4th Jan. 1837.

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.

P. S. Fifty dollar notes of the Merchants' Bank, New York, and \$5 notes on the Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh, both counterfeiters of a light color, and the work of the same hands, were found on the same person lately at Richmond in this State; on whom the 10's above described were found, named Houston Taylor, who was lately taken up in that place and is now confined in jail.—Indiana Journal.

Indianapolis, Feb. 22d, 1838.

VAN JACKSON.

The Washington Globe, which of late seems to deal in all sorts of trash, and in its blunderings, strikes both friend and foe, publishes the following from a kindred spirit, the Boston Post:

Whigs that have tears prepare to shed them now.

"AWFUL CONFLAGRATION."—A heap of your well beloved currency-shin plasters to the amount of \$20,000, has been burnt at Baltimore. Peace to the ashes.

In reply to the above, it is only necessary to state, that the "well-beloved currency-shin plasters," alluded to, were issued by a Jackson-Lua Burea Corporation, and the \$20,000 burnt at Baltimore, have been supplied by a new emission by the same hands. So much for the "tears," of the Globe and Post.

We will do the party here the Justice to say, that we have not the least doubt that all their "shin plasters" will be most honorably and punctually redeemed. Will the Boston Post and the Globe say as much for the "shin plasters" of Food-bury's broken Pet Banks at Boston? Answer us that, Master Brook!

THE HARRISONIAN.

We are glad to know that the project of publishing a paper in New York with this title will be prosecuted. We need a herald there devoted warmly and solely to the cause of Democracy as identified with the veteran of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the Thames.

We are amused and almost incensed at the impudent coolness with which some of the eastern city papers discuss the subject of the Presidency, as if Gen. Harrison were not in existence.—They talk about Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster without ever mentioning his name. They might as well give up the name. Gen. Harrison cannot be put down either by silence or party trickery. He stands before the people and there his friends will keep him, until his claims receive justice. And for our city friends are blind now, the CLAY scales will be shook from their eyes by the thunders of the currency war.

Could the whig party be so ungrateful as to cast off Gen. Harrison whose name led us to the verge of victory in the late contest. The people—the democratic portion of the party, will not, we think, agree to it. And what can the other portion—if there is any other portion—effect!

[Penn. Intel.]

INDIANA.

From the report of the state board of internal improvement, it appears that the sum of \$1,617,973 94 was expended on the various public improvements in that state from the first of December, 1836 to thirteenth of November, 1837—distributed among the several works as follows:

On the Wabash & Erie canal, \$261,185 08	same, south of Tippecanoe 78,185 76
same, east of Huntington, 21,612 22	Erie and Michigan canal, 7,073 05
White Water canal, 228,523 41	Central canal Indianapolis division, 219,448 18
same Southern division, 94,992 02	Madison & Lafayette Railroad 347,153 57
Cross-cut canal, 81,229 46	N. Albany and Vincennes Me-Adams road, 169,651 61
Jeffersonville and Crawfordville road, 92,788 99	Wabash river, Grand Rapids, 807 34
	\$1,602,752 72
General contingencies, 15,221 22	
Total amount, \$1,617,973 94	

The Exploring Expedition.

From the answer of the secretary of the navy (under date of February 5) to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th December last, in relation to the delay of the sailing of the Exploring Expedition, we learn that, after the resignation of the command by Commodore Jones on account of his ill health, the command of the Expedition was offered to Captain Kearney, who declined the command, in consequence of not being satisfied with the arrangements proposed for it; that it was offered to Captain Perry, who from the situation of his private concerns, felt compelled to decline the command, which, under other circumstances, he would gladly have accepted and that Captain Gregory has now been ordered to the command, and it is confidently hoped that the expedition may sail in a short time upon the reduced scale recommended by the late board of navy officers.

Among the causes of the delay of the sailing expedition, it is stated, that, subsequent to the arrival of the squadron at New York, the seamen, landmen, and boys, received in whole or in part, about the 1st of November last, a bounty of three months' pay for re-shipment, soon after which one hundred and fifty-five of them, who had liberty to go on shore, deserted!

National Intelligencer.

Malibu Brigs the Counterfeiter.—We learn from the Bunkerhill Aurora that this distinguished convict and notorious rogue, died in the State Prison on Thursday last, of apoplexy, aged 76 years. The Aurora says:

Brigs, in the course of a long life, contrived to accumulate a considerable property; a large portion of which, however, he expended in his numerous litigations in the courts of justice.—Forty-two or thirty years preceding his last commitment to the state prison in 1831, he was almost constantly engaged in contentions of a civil or criminal character.

It is a remarkable fact, that seven of the eight sons of Brigs who arrived to the years of manhood, became tenants of the state prisons. Six of them have been tenants of the state prison in this town, five of whom were in confinement at the same time with the father, during his first commitment. It is believed that but two of the sons are now living.

The wife of Brigs, who is now living—and one or more daughters—have been confined in the county prison, for having been concerned with Malibu in his various plans of iniquity, which were most commonly connected with the manufacture of counterfeit money. His house was a common resort for counterfeiters and others who wished to retreat where they could be patronized and made welcome. What a spectacle is presented in the case of such a husband—such a father—such a citizen! How true the declaration of Holy Writ, "none sinner destroyeth much good."

Brigs was a man of fine form, and of great strength of body; and to this form was added a mind naturally strong and active; and had his mind been improved by education, and regulated by the principles of virtue, few men in society would have stood higher in the public estimation than he.

After all, he is spoken of by his neighbors and acquaintances, as having possessed some redeeming qualities, notwithstanding the miserable life in which he lived. As a neighbor he was obliging and kind, generally punctual in the performance of his engagements—and from the poor, who asked charity, he never turned coldly away.

Amputation at Natchez.—On the 10th inst. great alarm was excited at Natchez by a land slide at the bluff near the Light House. Two or three buildings were crushed, and a Mrs. Seymour, and her daughter were buried, but fortunately extricated alive. Mrs. S. was considerably injured.

Lou. Jour.

Mail stolen.—Whilst the carrier of the Express Mail on Tuesday evening, at the landing opposite this city, was putting away his horse, a negro man stole the Express Mail bags. Suspicion rested on him immediately, he was taken up, whipped and confessed, and they were recovered before he had time to open them.

Missouri Republican.

We have heard of a traveller at the south, who stopped at an inn which was full, and requested the landlord to run a pole out of his chamber window, that he might rest upon it; and it does very well for a story. But for one which is true, we can tell a better.

A chap named Ben Jones, from New York, was journeying through the west, and stopped at a tavern where he was fortunate enough to obtain a room for himself. He went to bed, and was afterwards disturbed by the landlord, with another lodger, and a request that he would give him a place, as all the other beds were full.

"He may come if he chooses," said Jones, "but there is myself, Ben Jones and a man from New York in the bed already."

"Humph!" muttered the applicant, "there is enough for one bed, let's try further."

Cin. Daily News.

War in a Run battle.—The Fredonia Censor gives a laughable account of the alarm and excitement that pervaded all ranks of Chautauque county on the 6th inst. A drunken fellow had procured a jug of the "cretur," and retiring to a piece of woods, got essentially corned, and stretched himself on a log to sleep. His little girl went to seek him; she found him dead drunk, and near at hand perched two old squaws making brooms.—She ran home and told her mother that the Indians had murdered her father, and that the woods were full of them. The alarm was given! Men, women, and children, fled in every direction! The militia were called out! The girls and old women tore their flannel petticoats to make cartridges, and horses were killed in carrying the horrifying news to the adjacent towns! About dark Sir Roger came home with whole bones, but an empty jug; and having fully satisfied his friends that he still existed in his own proper flesh and blood, the troops were disbanded, and the good people retired to rest, to dream of their escape from the tomahawk and scalping knife of "3000 merciless Indians."

We learn from the Fredericksburg Arena, that the examining Court, in the case of Dr. P. Vaughan, for killing Walter H. Pleasant, commenced its session on Wednesday last and did not adjourn until Saturday. The prisoner was ably defended by C. Johnson, and Junior Counsel, but the Court, refusing an application for bail, remanded him to jail, there to await his trial at the next Superior Court for the city of Richmond.—Balt. Pat.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

A Boston correspondent of the N. Y. Whig writes—"There was quite a splendid scene at the Trinity Church on Thursday last. Miss S. S. Perkins, daughter of the late James Perkins, one of the most wealthy and lovely of her sex, having 500,000 charms, was united to Mr. Cleveland, a Latin grammarian of celebrity. The ceremony was witnessed by an array of female beauty seldom assembled together on such or any other occasion."

The Correspondent of the Baltimore Republican says "The person charged by Mr. Davis, with bribery and corruption, is Mr. Ruggles of the Senate, from the State of Maine."

"A Mr. Jones of Newark, New Jersey, who has been here some time, with a Patent Lock, which he wished to get adopted for the Mail Service, by the Postmaster General, is the man, to whom it is charged, Mr. Ruggles offered his services and aid for a bribe."

"We learn from the Louisville City Gazette that Mr. Clay has been nominated by a caucus of the Legislature of Kentucky, in what they term open convention. Two of the Richmonds are already in the field. It is only necessary now to bring forward Judge White and Daniel Webster, and the whig list of candidates will be complete. As usual, they appear determined to defeat themselves. Broken up and divided as they are, a mere corporal's guard will put them to rout in all quarters. But 'tis none of our business."

Cin. Daily News.

The above paragraph is from a paper which does not advocate any particular party, but chooses occasionally to remark upon the course of all. There is much in it to be pondered well by the whigs. In a very few words is summed up the cause of their defeat in the former Presidential contest.

The country pointed to Gen. Harrison as the man around whose banner the friends of correct principles should rally. Diversions are being now made in favor of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster.—They will only distract the party and cause inevitable ruin, if the course is pursued. With union and concert, and Harrison as their leader, the whigs can march to victory.—Gazette.

A bill has passed both houses of the legislature of this state making professional gambling, or the keeping of any sort of a gaming bank or table, a penitentiary offence. Good.

Jeffersonville Courier.

By the failure of the Commonwealth's bank of Boston, the United States, have lost sixty thousand dollars. Huzza for the old hero's experiments. They are carried out to the very letter.

Jef. Courier.

Shame! Shame! eternal Shame!!!—The reader will see it authentically stated that while the Secretary of our democratic president has been paying off the Congressmen in gold and silver, the war worn soldiers of the revolution, who won the liberties of the country, may the very government in which Mr. Van Buren is president, are paid off in paper rags!

Would Wm. Henry Harrison have allowed this? Never! Harrison has the heart of a soldier, as his father had before him when he signed his name to the declaration of independence, and instead of endeavoring to propitiate the members of Congress with gold, he would have pointed them to that glorious declaration, and have assigned to those who supported defended it through toil and suffering and blood, the hard money which now goes to swell the purses of the office holders! O, shame! that there should yet be a man who hold up for the authors of such crying injustice! Shame! that a party whose experiments on the currency have well nigh ruined it, should yet have the hardihood to appropriate all that is good to themselves—and leave the war worn veteran to shiver his miserable pittance of paper trash before he can purchase an acre of land which was won by his valor!

People of Missouri! Sons and grandsons of the patriots of the revolution!—What say you? Are you yet for Van Buren, or are you ready to claim the hand of your brethren in Tennessee and Indiana and Kentucky and Ohio and Rhode Island and Maine and North Carolina, who have broken the manacles of party despotism, and who now stand forth in the free and unconquerable spirit of their sires. Remember—the answer must needs redound to your honor or proclaim your shame!—Missourian.

GEN. HARRISON.

The cause of our distinguished candidate for the presidency is rapidly on the advance. Not a paper do we open but contains some new evidence of his increasing popularity—every meeting of the people teems with enthusiastic feeling—the whole West stands united in the determination to elevate their brave defender to the high station for which his talents qualify him, and his eminent services merit. In Western Pennsylvania we are of one mind and heart upon this subject. No other candidate is thought of, and the bare suggestion that there is a possibility of his being supplanted, kindles up a flame of jealousy in the breasts of the people which it is easy to discover must not be tampered with. With Harrison