

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1840.

The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.

NOMINATION BY THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER
OF VIRGINIA.

ONE TERM.—Mr. FENDELTON, of Ohio, stated in the Convention, that it was the wish of General Harrison, if elected to the Presidency, to serve only ONE TERM.

TRUE WHIG DOCTRINE.—"One Presidential Term—the Integrity of the Public servants—the safety of the Public Money—and the general good of the People."—Gov. Barbour.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Samuel Bigger, of Rush County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Samuel Hall, of Gibson County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

JONATHAN McCARTY, of Fayette.

ROSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1st District, JOHN W. FAYNE, of Harrison.

2d do. R. W. THOMPSON, of Lawrence.

3d do. JOSEPH L. WHITE, of Jefferson.

4th do. JAMES H. CHAVINS, of Ripley.

5th do. CATER B. SMITH, of Fayette.

6th do. WM. HENRY, of Bartholomew.

7th do. HENRY S. LANE, of Montgomery.

Whig Committee of Correspondence of

Knox county.

Samuel Hill, Hiram Decker, R. J. Cad

dington, George R. Gibson, Wm. I.

McCord, Albert G. Sloan.

The Circuit Court for Knox county, will commence its session on Monday next, and continue two weeks. We understand there is a large amount of business before it.

Enlarged and Improved.—The Sun, our contemporary, friend Stout, in his old days, shows signs of getting upon the *travel-fast system*, and gives indubitable evidence of being determined to give this age of improvement a race for it. We doubt not, from the start he has made, that he will ere long catch up with it, and, we hope, lead the van, outstripping all of those who have hitherto looked down upon him, as it will be teaching them a proper lesson. Go on old friend!—we wish you all the success in the world. We hope your next move will unfold a mammoth, and that the *Western Sun* may shed its influence far and wide, in every thing, save politics, they are *cetera desunt*.

The Wabash has fallen, within a few days, so that boats, except of the very lightest draught, cannot pass the Rapids.

Copying by means of Electricity.—Considerable interest has been excited lately among the scientific, by a newly discovered process of copying works of art, upon copper, by voltaic electricity. By this discovery, electricity will be employed for practical and useful purposes.

It is said a new species of flax has been discovered growing spontaneously, in the country adjacent to the Rocky mountains, similar in many respects, to the common flax, and perennial in its growth. It needs no *pulling* as the common, but may be mowed each season.

Ex-Senator Poindexter, has been appointed to revise the Statutes of Mississippi.

Mississippi Banks.—The returns of the Mississippi Banks, as reported by the Bank Commissioners of that State, show an aggregate capital of \$14,773,928 paid in; notes and bills discounted, \$8,753,691; suspended debt, \$7,124,128; specie \$109,791; circulation, \$4,073,532. Total resources, including suspended debt, \$28,086,091; total liabilities \$28,389,677. Liabilities of Directors, \$4,052,852.

Ohio Banks.—The total amount of specie in the Ohio Banks on the 31st of December last, was \$752,447; circulation, \$4,607,128; deposits, \$2,017,361; notes and bills discounted, \$13,414,087; capital \$10,507,521.

The Ohio Statesman, a rabid loco foco paper, is nigh about run stark mad since the GREAT Convention at Columbus. It is paid for doing the dirty work of the party, and of course we could expect no better, than that it should tell all sorts of falsehoods concerning it. *Better let it be.* Can't come it—your own party will not believe the Convention was made up of "Abolitionists, Bankers, Office Holders, Merchants, Lawyers, Doctors, Speculators, Loafers, Lovers, Grog-sellers, &c. &c."

We place a part of the Statesman's enumeration in italics, as that part which belongs, by title, exclusively to its own party.

Indiana.—A cute Yankee has caught a Van Buren man in the "Hoosier State," and is taking him round as a show. A levy a sight, and "children half price."—It is said to be a first rate speculation.

Boston Transcript.

A maxim in business is, that "opposition is the life of trade," but the above named Yankee need not be the least al-

armed for fear of it. Not in the least, since Van Buren men are getting as scarce as hen's teeth.

New Jersey.—The Administration majority in the House of Representatives have given the loco loco pretenders from this State, seats in their body as the legal representatives of the people. Several of the members of the House refused to vote, alleging the proceeding to be such a gross outrage upon the people of that State, as they must protest against. We have no more to say upon the subject—it is too disgusting.

We coincide with the following suggestion, as being both appropriate, and under all the circumstances, requisite. The Conventions come too near to each other for such persons to attend all as may wish to do so. We commend it to the consideration of the Whigs of Knox in their meeting on the 11th proximo.

Young Men's Convention.—The last Spirit of '76 suggested the policy of postponing the meeting of the Young Men's Harrison State Convention, from the 29th of May to the 4th of July. We are decidedly in favor of the postponement, and hope it may be made. The day and the deed of 1776, are peculiarly adapted to an association with the consecrated field of Tippecanoe! and the people's cause. As the day is the Nation's jubilee, it will also, as well as the place, induce thousands to attend that probably otherwise would not. Let the press speak out, and decide the matter. If the time should be postponed, Ohio's Twenty-second will be eclipsed by Indiana's Fourth.

There is a loco loco sheet issued from Paoli, under the cognomen of the True American which is a perfect libel upon the name from first to last. We copy one of its paragraphs:

"The whig papers are endeavoring to create a sympathy for Gen. Harrison, among the people, by telling them he is so poor, that he has to live in a log cabin. If it is so, it certainly does not speak very well of him as a careful manager of his affairs. It is only intended for an electioneering hobby. It is well known that he owns one of the finest farms in Ohio, and holds the office of Clerk of Hamilton county, which is worth from five to six thousand dollars a year. But if he manages his own affairs so badly, how will he manage the people's?"

What must be thought of an individual who would pen such a paragraph and put it forth to the world? It evinces both contemptible ignorance and a subservient to political partisanship that even passes the Indianapolis Democrat.

It is a well known fact that Gen. Harrison is a poor man. We do not mean that he is a beggar, but a man, who, when all the high and responsible situations he has held, and the vast amount of money that has passed through his hands, without one dollar of it sticking to them, but on the contrary, only growing poorer in the very road that the Vanities grow rich, is taken into consideration, has still to labor with his own honest hands for a subsistence.

It is false that he holds the office of county Clerk. He did, but long since resigned it—nor was it ever worth more than one third of the sum stated by the unscrupulous editor of the True American.

It is the grand object of the Vanites to throw odium upon Gen. Harrison because he does not, like *Martin the First*, ride in his English carriage, with hired lackies at his back, and scorn the poor and humble. Gen. Harrison has a heart ever open to all his kind, and were his income fifty thousand a year, it would only enlarge his field of labor, for he would act up to the dictates of his generous heart, and spend it doing good to his fellow man. Such has been and such always will be Gen. Harrison.

There will be a semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of the Vincennes University on the first Monday in April, (next Monday week) at the office of the Secretary, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH SOMES, Sec'y.

Harrison Whig.—Gentlemen having prospectuses of the above paper, will please return them to the publisher between the 1st and 6th of April, or forward a list of the names that may be attached to each, with directions, as the editors now think of anticipating the day of publication one week, issuing the first number upon the 16th instead of the 23d of April, as stated in the proposals.

T. H. CAVANAUGH & Co.

Publishers.

From the Baltimore American, March 9.

Arrival of the Great Western.

Forty-five days later from England. The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday, at half an hour past noon, having left Bristol on the 20th Feb. We copy the following summary of intelligence from this very late arrival.

The duty on Wheat is now 21s 8d per quarter, and on Flour 13s 14d per barrel—nor is there at present any indication of a change. The latter part of last month the most of the American Flour then in the market was disposed of at 29s per bbl. in bond—since when the price has fluctuated between 29s 6d and 30s 6d, and it is now rather dull at 30s per bbl. The future course of the Corn markets must depend mainly on the prospects for the next crops.

The Tobacco market continues on the decline and prices are in a great measure nominal.

BROWN, SHIPLEY, & Co.

Money matters are slowly reviving—interest is reduced to 5 per cent—circulation is increased.

The sales of cotton in Liverpool, on the 18th Feb. amounted to 2,500 bags, chiefly American.

In Manchester, 14th Feb., prices of cotton were as low as they were six months ago.

The Newport Chartists.—Frost, Williams and Jones have been found guilty and sentenced to transportation or labor in the hulks, at the Queen's pleasure. They reached the hulks at Portsmouth, Feb. 14.

The packet ship Havre was burnt off the coast of Cork, Feb. 10th—she had 1564 bales of cotton on board. Twenty souls were saved—the rest lost. She was from New Orleans.

The Duke of Wellington has had two or three alarming fits of illness—so much so as to be considered hopeless. Daily bulletins are issued from Aspley House.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived off safely Jan. 10th.

Parliament met Jan. 10th, and was still sitting on the 19th Feb.

The latest dates from China, in Liverpool, on the 13th February, were up to Nov. 21st, from Singapore.

Prince Albert was appointed Field Marshal of the British army. His commission was dated Feb. 10, 1840.

India.—The fighting here between the British and natives waxed hotter and hotter. The British stormed Khalat Nov. 15th, took it, killed Mehrab Khan, the chief, all of whose principal Sirdars were killed or taken, and hundreds of other prisoners.

The Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace Feb. 18th, and received the addresses of both houses of Parliament to Victoria and Albert, to which they both briefly replied, and promised to fulfill the favorable hopes expressed from their union.

Marriage of the Queen to Prince Albert.—Queen Victoria was married to Prince Albert Feb. 10th. The following are some of the particulars.

Whitchell, Feb. 8. Arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.—At half past twelve precisely, the drums and trumpets sounding along the passages leading to the chapel announced the approach of the procession of the royal bridegroom.

The entrance of the Prince, after the music had ceased, was the signal for the whole assemblage rising—he came up the body of the chapel, accompanied right and left by his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, his father, and his brother the hereditary duke.

Arrival of the British Queen.—The Queen's arrival was announced by the band, &c., playing the National Anthem. During the interval between the commencement of the music and her Majesty's arrival, the Prince frequently looked back to the chapel entrance to watch the approach of his angel bride.

Her Majesty on her entering the chapel was received by all within its walls standing.

Her Majesty having advanced to the altar, took her seat on the fold-stool to the left hand of the bridegroom, and the service commenced, the Archbishop of Canterbury leaving his seat and advancing to the front of the altar railing, with the book from which he read the service in his hands.

Of the ceremony itself it is only necessary to say that it differed in nothing, except the exalted rank of the principal personages, from that used at the marriage of any of her Majesty's subjects.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

Washington, March 5, 1840.

Gentlemen.—Abuse of power or violation of law by the present party in power has become general, and instances of it occur so frequently, that it is to be feared the people will believe the record of them to be the fictitious creations of partisans, merely to alarm their fears, stimulate their zeal, or inflame their passions against the executive authority of the country.

Before the nation has had time to recover from the astonishment induced by the perpetration of some enormity by some member of the dominant party, its sensibilities are shocked by the record of another new act of corruption or crime.

The plunder of the public treasury is followed by a violation of the elective franchise, and an indignity offered to the Governor of a State is soon succeeded by an indiscriminate attack on the credit and commerce of all the States.

We now hear Senators boldly propose a system of legislation the effect of which they boastfully declare will be "greatly to diminish the price of labor."

It is gravely proposed by a course of legislation to reduce this young and vigorous republic to the decrepitude of age, visible in the overgrown population of the nations of Europe. The Cantons of Switzerland, the Electorates of Germany, and the Principalities of Italy, are solemnly pictured to the people by the President as fit models for the financial arrangement and commercial policy of this our vigorous and enterprising Republic.

The people of America, in the enthusiasm of offended pride, should repel the contrast, and scorn the association, as an insult to their national character.

The honest and industrious laborer should learn to know who it is that wishes by a course of legislation to reduce his wages down to the rate of about ten cents per day, and then very complacently tell him that the ten cents is as much as fifty cents. His coffee, his tea, his sugar, his linen, and the cloth he wears, are all to be introduced from a country over which our laws cannot operate—therefore he must pay as much for what is imported after his wages have been reduced, as he does now—and of course it is idle to tell him, that he is not injured by the reduction. If I do not mistake the character of our laboring class they have intelligence sufficient to detect the conflict of this hard

money scheme with their true interests, and firmness enough to resist it.

But I have wandered from my first purpose, which was to expose a new outrage committed by one of the party.

The clerk of the house of representatives made a contract with Langtree for furnishing all the stationery needed by that house. Now the clerk not only had no right to make this contract, but, in doing so, he violated an express law of Congress. The clerk of the house, as well as the clerk of the senate formerly possessed this right. But to prevent the very abuse practised by the present clerk, a joint resolution was passed, which took away that power. The two clerks are authorized to purchase stationery, but not by contract. Accordingly the clerk of the senate purchases the paper, &c., for the use of the senate from the same person of whom Langtree gets his. In the instance of paper, it is said, that the senate is furnished with paper at four dollars and a half a ream, and that the house has to pay for the same paper five dollars and a half a ream. The extra dollar on the paper is given to Langtree, ostensibly as profit—but really that he may be able to carry on the Democratic Review, a party magazine, established in this city, in the success of which the President is said to feel especial interest.

It is just as proper that the clerk of the house should purchase his paper from the manufacturer, as it is that the clerk of the senate should do so—and by so doing it is alleged that the saving to the country would be ten or fifteen thousand dollars per session.

I understand that the committee on accounts (a majority of which happens fortunately to be whigs,) has suspended so much of his account, as exceeds the fair market price of similar articles, until it can be investigated, and action had on it by the house. Mr. Langtree is not a stationer, bookseller, or paper manufacturer, and there could have been no motive save the one I have suggested, why this contract should have been given to him. Thus it is, that one abuse succeeds another, each more bold and reckless than the one that preceded it: until the administration has established for itself an infamous immortality, based on the magnitude and multitude of its own acts and abandoned profligacy.

We have heard it charged on the Postmaster General that he permitted a man to go to Kentucky for the avowed purpose of conducting a party press, while he is an office holder, receiving his regular pay of fourteen hundred dollars per year, for the performance of duties at Washington city, which he hires a substitute to render for him at a compensation of forty dollars per month. This charge stands uncontradicted, because its truth can be established beyond the possibility of doubt.

We now behold the party on the floor of the house of representatives, after having violated the representative right of New Jersey, and grossly insulted the State in the person of her chief magistrate, and by discrediting the great seal of the commonwealth—we are further to witness another outrage of justice, decency and law, in the acts of a ruthless majority determined to force on that State a representation not hers and whose votes it is known will be in opposition to their wishes and interests.

Violating all propriety, law or precedent, they will give the seats to those, who have a plurality of votes—when it has been openly avowed that the investigation of the committee thus far has shown that illegal votes have already been detected to vitiate or destroy the title of two of the Van Buren claimants. These two men, therefore, cannot, by any equitable right, claim seats in congress—they never had a right to a seat—yet it is resolved, in spite of law, to give these men power to participate in the legislation of the country.

And while I am writing, Mr. Medell of Ohio, who has the floor, is denouncing the Governor of New Jersey, and charging him with the perpetration of a fraud on the House, because he did not furnish commissions to men, who it has now been proved never were legally elected.

The Clerks in the War Department are employed, as I have been informed, in overhauling the correspondence during the last war to see if something cannot be found against Gen. Harrison, which will injure his standing with the people. If nothing can be found, something will be manufactured for the occasion.

Sensible of guilt, the executive dreads the period when his acts will be exposed—and it now trembles at the apparent approach of that period which it begins to believe cannot much longer be postponed. Conscious crime is usually accompanied by cowardice—it dreads detection!

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE?

Congress has now been in session about three months, and what has it done for the relief of the country? In both branches of the Federal legislature the administration has commanded a liberal majority, and is therefore justly held responsible alike for its action and omission to act. But when we look at the records of a three months' session, what single measure do we find that has been commenced and carried through that body, with a view to the exigencies of the people and the times? Mr. Blair has been elected printer—and this comprises the whole history. New Jersey still remains a disfranchised and dishonored State. The Sub-Treasury bill, which was so urgently pressed by Mr. Van Buren, "in spite of the lamentations of the people"—lingers in the House of Representatives, and is likely to linger there, until the administration shall recover its courage, or come in-

to the possession of a little money to put into its safes and strong boxes.

But what will Congress do? What is proposed by the Executive? What will be attempted by the administration to satisfy the demands of the country? In what respect would the community suffer if this Congress should adjourn to-morrow? What hopes are held out to the People? Suppose that the administration should complete all their unfinished business, whom would it benefit? Finish the wrong and outrage upon New Jersey; give the Sub-Treasury bill the signature of the President; pass Mr. Calhoun's bill for the plunder of the Atlantic States, adopt Mr. Grundy's report for the depreciation of State credit; give Mr. Benton the free introduction of salt; give Mr. Woodbury authority to borrow \$5,000,000 for the use of the Treasury; pass the resolution of Mr. Buchanan; consummate Mr. Poinsett's scheme for the establishment of a standing army; give the sanction of Government to the employment of bloodhounds in Florida; do all this, and this we believe covers the entire policy of the administration, and then dismiss Congress to render to their constituents an account of their doings. Will those constituents be content with this story of their stewardship?

In truth nothing has been accomplished, nothing has been proposed by administration that is either intended or calculated to alleviate the distresses or quiet the discontent of the People. Its whole policy has been a series of shallow and shabby electioneering expedients, indicating neither statesmanship nor patriotism, neither love of country nor capacity to legislate for its advantage. The opposition is powerless. It can accomplish nothing for the relief of the People, as long as it is weighed down and overruled by the administration majorities in both branches of the Federal legislature.

Where then shall the People look for the remedy of the evils under which they now groan? To a change of rulers. This is now their only hope. They see that from the present dynasty they have nothing to expect. Come what come may, they know that there cannot be a more feeble and imbecile administration, and that there cannot be greater depression or embarrassment among all the great interests of the land. Commerce—agriculture—manufactures—the mechanic arts—prostrate real estate passing rapidly at the most depreciated prices into the hands of opulent mortgagors and hard money men; and all this the necessary and foretold result of the abandonment by the Federal administration of its legitimate, acknowledged, constitutional authority! Who believes that the electors of this republic will submit in patience to the continuance of this state of things? Who doubts that they are ripe for the change of a dynasty, whose policy is marked by such calculating results.

It is the condition of the country—it is the severe pressure of the times—it is the admitted truth that the administration is not adequate to the exigencies of the period—no less than the resistless and overwhelming popularity of General Harrison, that persuades us, and that must persuade every man who studies the signs of the times,—that the days of the present Federal dynasty are numbered. No administration could stand against the accumulated evils that now press upon this devoted country. No talent, no wealth, no corruption, could sustain the inevitable column that attaches to such a state of things as exists at the present day—because the impression is as universal as it is to be attributed mainly to the weakness of the corruption of government. "The ruin or prosperity of a state," says "Jenius," "depends so much upon the administration of government, that to be acquainted with the merit of a ministry, we need only observe the condition of THE PEOPLE. If we see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home, and respected abroad—we may reasonably presume their affairs are conducted by men of experience, abilities and virtue. If, on the contrary, we see a universal spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction, a rapid decay of trade, a dissension in all parts of the empire, and a total loss of respect in the eyes of foreign powers, we may pronounce, without hesitation, that the GOVERNMENT of that country is WEAK, DISTRACTED and 'CORRUPT.'"—*Courier and Enquirer*.

TERROR IN THE CAMP. The following paragraph from that sterling paper, the New York Commercial, is a short but graphic and faithful sketch of the present state of public feeling among the friends of the administration at Washington city. Hundreds of letters from the seat of Government corroborate the account here given:—*Louisville Journal*.

We have private advices from Washington of the most gratifying import for the true friends of the country. The popular indications in favor of Gen. Harrison have struck the cohorts of the administration with a paralysis—added to which are the wails of distress raised from every portion of the Union, and the receipt of some eight or ten thousand letters pouring in upon the members daily, uttering the same complaint, cursing the administration, and demanding a reform. These are indeed indications almost of a breaking up. The sub-Treasury bill is dead. It may indeed be revived for the sake of appearances in the House, but no hopes of its passage are longer entertained by the few friends it has left. Farther still, the expediency of dropping Mr. Van Buren, and endeavoring to rally upon some more promising candidate, is privately discussed, even among the sacred legions. Mr. Buchanan, seeing that Penn-

sylvania is lost, begins to draw off, and slyly and sarcastically asks how Col. Benton is advancing in his hard money schemes. Three weeks ago, Buchanan was supporting Benton's visionary notions. Now he speaks of him as a monomaniac upon the subject. The President is about the only man at the capital who dreams of a re-election.

To this we may appropriately add the following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the New York Star:

We hear of gatherings every where for General Harrison—the ball is rolling with great rapidity; and by the 4th of July, there will be no doubt of the issue. In Virginia, I learn that Mr. Rives, Gov. Barber, and other eminent men, will travel throughout the old Dominion on a crusade in favor of the country and Constitution. Able and eloquent men in other States, South and West, will address the people, in the course of the summer, on the dreadful condition of the country. We see land, there is no doubt of it. We have rumors here that some of your ultra loco foci have an idea of nominating Col. Richard M. Johnson as a candidate for the Presidency against Gen. Harrison—believing that he would be a stronger candidate against the old Chief than Mr. Van Buren. I am not sure but they are right as to his strength. Still no candidate can come near Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Proffitt, the whig member from Indiana, was predicting the other day in the house of representatives, to some of his Tory colleagues, the result of the next presidential election. He told them his prophecies had always come to pass—for he was not only a Proffitt, but the son of a Proffitt.—*You Jour.*

APRIL ELECTION.

For Constable.

B. E. NORTON.

LEVI CORNOYER.

WILLIAM GREEN.

THOMAS WELTON.

E. M. JONES.

DANIEL P. McDONALD.

WILLIAM GARNER.

EMUEL GARDNER.

WILLIAM STEWART.

MANAGERS OFFICE.

B. S. Gregory & Co.

No. 143 New St. Wheeling, Va. Feb. 15th.

MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

\$75,000, \$25,000, \$15,000, \$10,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class A, draws at Alexandria, April 10th 1840.

1 Prize of \$25,000 1 Prize of \$5,000

1 do 25,000 1 do 5,000

1 do 15,000 1 do 2,500

1 do 10,000 1 do 2,500

1 do 9,000 20 do 1,750

1 do 8,000 20 do 1,500

1 do 7,000 50 do 1,000

1 do 6,000 50 do 750

120 Prizes of \$500, &c., &c.

There will be 65 tickets with the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each \$400

65 with the 3d and 4th, each 300

65 with the 5th and 6th, each 200

Tickets \$20, Halves \$10, Quarters \$5.

A certificate of 25 whole tickets will cost \$280

do halves do 140

do quarters do 70

D. S. GREGORY & Co.

Wheeling, Va.

STATE OF INDIANA, GIBSON COUNTY: 54.

In the Gibson Circuit Court.

March Term, 1840.

Bolly Crawford } In Chancery.

Nicholas Kernes } In Chancery.

ET appearing from the sheriff's return to the

subpoena herein, that the defendant is not

found, it is ordered that notice of the pendency

of this bill be given to the said defendant, by publication

of a copy of this order in the Vincennes

Gazette, a weekly newspaper of general circulation,

printed and published in Vincennes, in the

county of Knox, and State of Indiana, for three

weeks successively, at least sixty days before the

next term of this Court, and that if plaintiff, answer,