

Tippecanoe Battle Field.

MAY 29, 1810.

This being the day appointed for the Young Men's Convention, of the State of Indiana on the Tippecanoe battle field, favorable to the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison of Ohio, to the Presidency, and John Tyler of Virginia, to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, at 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order by the Hon. John Vawter, of Jennings county—and, on his motion, William Bruce of Knox county was called to the chair.

On motion of John Vawter, Resolved, That a committee of two from each Congressional District be appointed by the chair to report the names of the officers for the permanent organization of the Convention—and, thereupon, the following persons were appointed that committee, viz:

1st District—John G. Clendenin and Col. Wm. Brown Butler.
2d. R. N. Carnan and R. Hardestey.
3d. John Vawter and Henry P. Thornton.

4th. Conrad Overturf and George B. Tingley.

5th. R. M. Cooper and D. G. Thompson.

6th. John Cook and Joseph F. Boggs.
7th. Henry Slaven and A. Delano.
Who, after retiring for a few minutes, returned, and, by John Vawter reported the following persons officers, to-wit:

For President,
GEN. JONATHAN McCARTY.
Vice-President.

1st Congressional District—Gen. R. M. Evans, Zach. Lindley and Isaac Montgomery.

2d. Samuel Emison, A. C. Stephenson and James Wasson.

3d. John Vawter, Henry P. Thornton and Mr. Mellon.

4th. Mr. Wilber, C. Overturf and Joseph Cowdy.

5th. L. G. Thompson, R. M. Cooper, and William Colwell.

6th. James W. Dunn, William Herod and Samuel Henderson.

7th. Thomas D. Baird, John Beard and John H. Brady.

Secretaries.

John H. Taylor of Jefferson—Samuel Howe Smyth of Daviess—and Caleb B. Smith of Fayette—which report was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Jonathan McCarty, on being conducted to the chair, made a very eloquent and chaste address, during the delivery of which he was frequently interrupted with long and loud bursts of applause.

On motion of C. H. Test,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address for this Convention to the people of Indiana and of the United States—and, thereupon, C. H. Test of Wayne—O. L. Clark of Tippecanoe—Joseph M. Moore of Marion—Samuel Hanna of Allen—and Joseph Stewart of Laporte, were appointed that committee.

On motion of D. P. Holloway,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention—and, thereupon, D. P. Holloway of Wayne—A. E. Arion of Jefferson—T. D. Walpole of Hancock—John D. De-frees of St. Joseph—and Robert N. Carnan of Knox, were appointed.

On motion of Dr. Carpenter,

Resolved, That a committee of one be selected by the delegation from each county in this state, to meet at the Cabin on the battle ground, at early candle-light this evening to confer on the present political situation of the State.

Charles H. Test, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following address:

Assembled on the field of Tippecanoe to render the homage of our gratitude to the dead who lie here entombed, and to the living soldiers and their commander who exposed their lives in defence of the Western Frontier—assembled to cherish in remembrance the simple and hardy virtues of the founders of the great and flourishing Empire of Freedom in the West—assembled to commemorate the patriotism, the fortitude, the bravery of the men who, dwelling in "Log Cabins," and the rude tenements which characterize the founding of all Commonwealths—whose hearts glowing with love of Liberty—whose minds, filled with enthusiasm in the cause of civilization, and the advancement of the human race, boldly unfurled their banners in the wilderness, and planted, in the midst of the trackless forest of the West, their social arts, and the institutions of freedom. Surrounded with these recollections—Here, from the place where Daviess, Owen, Spencer and Warlick fell. Here, where the gallant Harrison and his brave comrades repulsed the savage enemies of their country—from this consecrated place, we address the young men of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, of Illinois—the young men of the whole Union. Here, the hardy sons of the north—Here the sons of the chivalric south—Here the dwellers of the western forests fought side by side. Their united voices arose in the shout of victory—and, as brethren of the same family, they mourned over their fallen comrades. We call upon you not as soldiers to buckle on your armour, and march forth in the wilderness to fight the battles of your country—but, as citizens, we entreat you to put forth your moral energies as champions of the institutions and laws of your country, to vindicate the claims as freemen to the inheritance of the glorious Constitution established by your fathers. The spoilers are in the temple of Liberty, and foul corruption has polluted the sacred altar of Freedom. Where late the immortal Washington, the

Father of his country—the glorious champion of Liberty, presided, is now seated the mere leader of a party—one who, under the syren song of "reform," has bankrupted the Government, and brought the people to the verge of ruin. That lofty station from whence the founder of this mighty republic dispensed the mode of reward to integrity, Virtue and Patriotism, as a father watching with yearning affection over the welfare of his children, is now degraded to a mart of favoritism, where patronage and offices are sold as the price of fealty to power—where subservience has displaced independence—where faithfulness and ability no longer find an abiding place. Men of the west. Ye of the forest and plain—men from the Lakes and dwellers upon the mighty rivers—Ye of the sunny South—ye of the vigorous North, descendants of the men who fought at Bunker Hill, at Monmouth, at Yorktown, at Tippecanoe, at Landy's Lane, at the Thames and the plains of New Orleans—ye who inherit the wisdom, virtues, and fame of the sages of the revolution, embodied in the laws and institutions of your country—will ye suffer the sanctuary of Freedom's Temple to be profaned? Will ye renounce your birthright, and become the pander of power, the parasites of the glory of your ancestors? Will ye destroy forever the hopes of prosperity? No! Never! resounds from the verdant hills from Connecticut. The land of Washington, of Patrick Henry—the Nursing Mother of Liberty, shouts from all her mountains and valleys, No! Never! The voice of Kentucky—generous as the gushing streams leaping from her mountain sides—answers, No! Never! The Empire State has vindicated her title to the proud motto she claims—and, with a Roman spirit, worthy the age in which Brutus delivered his country from tyranny, she has passed judgment upon her own son. Her voice, loudest in the acclamation of deliverance, shouts from all her borders. Down with the Tarquins—Down with the Spoilers! Warren and Montgomery speaking through the voice of the Old Bay State, point to the early scenes of the Revolution. There are Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, and there, remaining forever, still echoing back the shout, No! Never! Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and the great West from all its forests and plains—its mighty rivers and Lakes—as with the voice of all its rushing waters, shout No! Never! The warm and patriotic South, with its ardent, and lofty spirit, cries No! Never! Indiana here in the living masses of her hardy sons, with the deep voice of gratitude, exclaims, In our number we will cherish the Protector of our Infancy.

Which was read, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Polke, from the committee appointed for that purpose, presented to the President, and, by him introduced to the Convention, the following persons, who were officers in the battle of Tippecanoe, on the 7th November, 1811, to-wit: Gen. Bartholamew, who was a Colonel—Commandant of a regiment during the battle; and the oldest soldier on the ground—Captain Hargrove, Captain Wilkins, Lieutenant Listman, Lieutenant Montgomery, Lieutenant Chunn, Ensign McClure, and then the soldiers generally—after which Judge Polke presented to James Brooks of the city of N. Y., the flag which was borne by Capt. Spencer's company to be preserved by him until the 4th of March, 1811, when he is to deliver the same to Gen. Wm. H. Harrison on his inauguration to the Presidency, to be by him placed and preserved in the archives of the nation: On the reception of which Mr. Brooks delivered a most eloquent classic and patriotic speech, during the delivery of which he was interrupted with frequent bursts of applause from the immense multitude by which he was surrounded.

On motion of Wm. Polke,

Resolved, That a procession of the surviving soldiers of the Battle of Tippecanoe be formed to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, at the Cabin on the battle ground; and that the same be preceded by the officers of this Convention, and march round the encampment, and halt at the stand occupied by the officers of the Convention.

And then, on motion of S. Howe Smyth, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.

Mr. Holloway from the committee appointed for the purpose, made the following report, to-wit:

Whereas, it is a right guaranteed by the Constitution by which this government is conducted, that PEOPLE may assemble for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in respect to the measures proposed, and the acts of our Executive and his party, in the administration of its offices, we have assembled here by thousands to express our opinions of the conduct of those in power—and having weighed the Executive and his clan of officeholders in the scale, and found them wanting, we declare that a government established on the principles of exact and equal justice to all men, and based upon the broken fortunes, the sufferings and privations, and the best blood of freemen, should be administered by a man who has a soul and a mind to compass the whole country—to look upon every man as a constituent, and as entitled to equal rights and privileges, and not by one who conceives the whole machinery of government to revolve within the contracted sphere of his own self and his hungry partisans and expectants. Believing, as we do, that the only measure ever proposed by Martin Van Buren, and which was conceived in the loco foco and

agrarian party in the city of New York, (in which Fanny Wright and Robert Dale Owen were associates), is but a remnant brought from the despotic governments of Europe and Asia, and calculated to destroy and take from the hands of the people, the control of this government, and place it in the hands of ambitious and designing men—and believing that the attempt to raise a standing army of 200,000 men, in time of peace, is anti-republican, anti-democratic—contrary to the recommendations of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, and the proposition to call them militia is only to enable the Executive to raise up a band of janizaries to do his bidding, and to vote for those who put bread in their mouths. And whereas, the enormous expenditures of administration has led to the bankruptcy of our Treasury, and forced upon the country the issue of an irredeemable substitute for money. And whereas the pledge of those in power to make a better currency has been verified in making no currency at all for the people, and a specie currency for the officeholders, we here, in candor and in truth, declare that *men tel el upharism* should be written upon the brow of Martin Van Buren; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention urge upon every one present to exert all his energies to sustain the nominations of the Harrisburgh Convention, and to elevate to the Executive chair of this government the brave defender of this holy and consecrated ground, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and to the Vice-Presidency that true son of the Old Dominion, JOHN TYLER.

Resolved, That we will, with equal zeal and devotion, elevate to the Executive of this State SAMUEL BIGGER, and to the office of Lieutenant Governor SAMUEL HALL, believing them to be true friends of the Constitution, and opposed to the reckless and anti-democratic measures of Martin Van Buren and his 100,000 officeholders.

Resolved, That, when this Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet at the ballot-box on the first Monday in August and November next.

On motion of Wm. Wright, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Hon. Jonathan McCarty for the dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this Convention—and, also, to the Vice-Presidents for the manner in which they have discharged the duties devolving upon them.

Gen. McCarty responded to this resolution in a manly, argumentative speech; and concluded by observing that a national salute, preceded by the dead march, from the Terre-Haute Band, be fired under the direction of Gen. Bartholamew over the graves of the departed patriots whose mortal remains repose on this battle ground. During the solemn and imposing ceremony, we were strongly reminded of a noble epitaph inscribed to the memory of the martyred patriots of another age, and from which we beg leave to quote a few lines as no less apposite than just in the present case.

They, for their country's sacred cause array'd,
In arms tremendous, sought the fatal plain;
Brav'd the pond for with courage undimay'd,
And greatly scorn'd dishonors abject stain.

Fair virtue led them to the arduous strife,
Avenging terror monarch'd in their eyes;
For freedom nobly prodigal of life,
Death they proposed their common glorious prize.

In the kind bosom of their parent-land,
Gentle are their toils and peaceful is their grave;
So God direct! (and God's supreme command)
Acts unresisted, to destroy, or save.)

On motion of A. L. Holmes, it was Resolved, As the deliberate opinion of this Convention, after a full view of the battle ground, and taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, that a better selection of an encampment could not be made.

The Convention then adjourned to the ballot-boxes in August and November.

During the progress of the Convention, the following gentlemen spoke—all well, and some of them able and eloquently—viz: John Ewing, Jona. McCarty, Judge Polke, Judge Bigger, Isaac Montgomery, Jas. Brooks, (N. Y.) Dr. Todd, Judge Naylor, Judge S. Hall, C. B. Smith, J. G. Dudley, (N. Y.) Butler of Michigan, Williamsa Wright, T. S. Hinde, (Illinois) Dr. O. A. Carpenter, &c. On the evenings of the 28th and 29th, several excellent speeches were also delivered, two of which (by Mr. Stewart of Laporte, and Theo. J. Barnett, Esq., of New Albany,) we heard, and can testify to the ability for which they were distinguished. Considering the vast numbers in attendance, it was singular that not a single accident or occurrence of an unpleasant nature took place on the ground, and every delegate returned to his home not only pleased with the proceedings, but cheered and animated with the hope that the reign of profligacy and corruption is drawing to a close, and that, by next November the Göttes and Vandals will be driven from the Capitol, to make room for a man who will administer the Government on pure republican principles.

OMNI-BUSSES.—"Sir," said a lady to the only male passenger in the omnibus in which she was riding, "Can you inform me why these vehicles are called omnibusses?" "Yes, madam," was the reply, "it means that the passenger should receive a general kissing."

Beauty deserts us; but virtue and talents, the faithful companions of our lives, accompany us to the grave.

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 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. PRESIDENT, 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 Service—the safety of the Public Money—and the general good of the People.—Gen. Barbour.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Samuel Bigger, of Rush County

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

Samuel Hall, of Gibson County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL,

JONATHAN McCARTY, of Fayette.

JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.

REPRESENTATIVE,

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

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

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

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

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

6th do. WM. HEROD, of Bartholomew.

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

For Representative,

SAMUEL JUDAH.

For Sheriff,

ABRAHAM SMITH.

For Recorder,

NICHOLAS HARPER.

For county Commissioner,

WILLIAM DENNY.

The Tippecanoe Club meets on Monday evening next at the Town Hall. Let every member be punctual, and every honest whig who can conveniently, drop in.

Fourth of July.—The citizens of Vincennes will meet this evening at the Town Hall, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for celebrating in an appropriate manner, the anniversary of American Independence.

In consequence of the Proceedings of the Tippecanoe Convention occupying so much space, several articles intended for this number, are unavoidably omitted. A letter from a friend in Russellville, Ills. correcting a statement made by our friend of the Sun, in relation to a vote given in that place, shall appear next week.

TREMENDOUS OUT-POURING OF THE PEOPLE—FIFTY ACRES OF FREEMAN—THREE TIMES THREE CHEERS FOR THE SHIP CONSTITUTION, SAFELY MOORED, UNDER THE LEE OF OLD TIP'S LOG CABIN AT VINCENNES!!

Friday the 23rd of May was a great, a glorious day for the Whig party of Indiana. Never, perhaps, since the building of King Solomon's Temple, have so many souls assembled together with as much unanimity and good feeling, as at the convention held at the battle ground at Tippecanoe on the 29th inst. The numbers were only equalled by the kind and paternal feeling which served to bind them together. All hearts which met on that occasion seemed like great drops of water melted together—a sea of living and intelligent bodies, swelling into waves like the mighty surges produced by a storm at sea, meeting in happy unison when the wind is hushed. The number who met are variously estimated, at from 20 to 50,000. Truly this was a great turnout of the People, for the juvenile "Giant of the west." 28,500, persons were counted in the procession, to which a third may be added who were not in procession, but on the ground as spectators, and we have the amount of upwards of thirty eight thousand souls. Seventy-five large banners with different mottos were streaming in the wind, and 1,500 smaller ones were borne by the sovereign people accompanied by bands of music, and the volunteer companies of the different counties in the State. This was truly a gorgeous sight, a magnificent day, for those who pin their faith to the constitution of the country.

Twenty-eight hundred wagons were counted on the battle-ground, and the influx was so fast, and thick that the person who counted them gave it up in despair.

Upwards of 20,000 persons crossed at one ferry, and 19 hundred wagons crossed at the same place. There were three ferries, constantly moving.

It is impossible to give descriptions of all the different banners, and mottos.

One of the delegations represented "HARD TIMES" on a dilapidated wagon drawn by a lean lantern-jawed gray horse. Harness of hickory with; the driver was a poor miserable looking man in a tattered coat. On his back was placed, "Reduction of Wages." Old Knox, the mother of counties was respectfully represented, by the Vincennes Guards, and citizen delegates from the county, who bore two banners. One with the inscription on one side "Old Knox. Harrison and Tyler," and on the other "OUR CAUSE IS OUR COUNTRY, OUR CANDIDATE ITS GALLANT DEFENDER. On Friday night just before the close of the meeting and between 9, and 10 o'clock, a splendid! a sublime illumination of the Heavens threw its broad glare upon the huge mass of moving flesh beneath, as if all the bright stars were smiling in heavenly acquiescence on the object which brought so large a body of human souls together, as much as to say, He who holds in HIS hands the destinies of NATIONS, bequeaths to HIS American children, in the United States, Political and Religious liberty. As you have found your way here without injury, this is to light you back in safety to your homes; be true to your God and the constitution of your country. The delegation from Michigan City, Laporte county, brought with them a full rigged Brig, called the constitution, emblematical of the commerce of their infant city, and devotion to their Constitution and laws of the Union. At the mast-head was seen the stars and stripes which floated at the top-mast of the ship in which the gallant Perry displayed so much valor in the contest with the fleet under the command of commodore Barclay during the last war, on Lake Erie. This splendid craft was presented to the delegation from Knox, to be kept as a remembrance of the good feeling, and filial love of a distant daughter towards her fond mother. It was a legacy bequeathed to the daughter Mrs. Laport, by the builders of the Constitution. Old Knox has near a hundred daughters, every one of whom follows the example of the parent in sticking to the Constitution. The good barque is now snugly moored in the vicinity of OLD TIP'S Cabin! the string is left out, so that all those who wish to get on board the good ship may rest assured they will meet with a cordial reception. She will carry out on the 4th day of March next her friend W. H. Harrison, for Washington. The friends of law, order, and good government are requested to meet on their several counties on the second day of November next to make suitable arrangements to launch the ship for her destined trip.

We perceive by the last Indiana Democrat, [the nastiest, meanest, most lying, low, dirty, contemptible sheet in the state,] that the honorable A. F. Morrison, "knight of the boot," is a candidate for Representative of Marion county. It's no go.

Some of our friends are quite amused at the singular coincidence between the President of these United States, and the chief of the Eunuchs, Ali Effendi, Governor of the mint at Constantinople. In their opinions of hard money, it seems from the following account brought by the Ship Montreal, Capt. Griffin, from London, that these two distinguished individuals feel and think alike on that important, and in this country, all-absorbing subject. This is one of the countries to which the President sent for information, as to the manner of receiving and disbursing the revenue. We subjoin the article alluded to, which we clip from the New York Courier and Enquirer of April 4th, 1840.

By a singular coincidence on the day we received intelligence from Washington, of the passage of the Treasury Note Bill, we also learn from Constantinople, that at a Grand Council held on the 7th of February, Redschid Pasha proposed to issue Turkish Treasury Notes or Assignates, of from fifty to one thousand piastres each, to meet the pressing demands on the Government. This was resisted by Kistlar Aga (chief of the Eunuchs) and Ali Effendi, Governor of the Mint, who accused Redschid Pasha of wishing to deliver over the empire to the Giaours. Eventually the proposition of Redschid Pasha was agreed to, but only by a small majority.

So much for hard money countries!

Weekly Courier and N. Y. Enq.

One candid Loco Foco Editor.

It is so seldom that we ever open a loco loco paper without a feeling of pity or contempt for the base and dastardly

attacks of the hireling Editors upon the fair fame of Gen. Harrison, that when we do find amongst a legion, one honest partizan amongst the Vanities it produces a mingled thrill of pleasure and regret.

We have just received the first number of the Free Trader, published at Ottumwa, Iowa, by John Hise. We could not think the paper would perish for the want of support, did it not advocate the cause of a party which is sinking rapidly in the estimation of the American People. Speaking of General Harrison, the Editor says—

As far as we are acquainted with the character of General Harrison, we see nothing to censure as respects his honesty, or his standing as a man. With his individual views, respecting those important questions which now agitate the country from one extremity to another, we are not sufficiently informed, either to applaud or censure; but taking it for granted that those who advocate and support his election express his sentiments relative to the same, we are, as lovers of our country and her institutions, in duty bound to raise our feeble voice in opposition to them.

Of the military services of General Harrison, as far as the same may go to influence the freedom of this Republic to cast their votes in his favor, we shall here say but little, viewing them as we do entirely disconnected with the present issue relative to the two great political parties.

The following named persons formerly attached to the army of Tippecanoe, assembled on the Deck of the Steam Boat Rio, on the 31st of May 1840, to-wit:

William Bruce, Saml. McClure, Charles McClure, John Brazelton, Joseph Liston, Wm. Hargrove, John I. Neely, John D. Hay, Mitchell Richardville, James Gibson, Adam Lisman, Jesse Hadden, Isaac Montgomery, Andrew Wilkins, Thos. Archer, Wm. Maugram, Daniel Johnson, Andrew Purcell, and Samuel Emison.

On motion, Capt. Andrew Wilkins was called to the Chair, and John I. Neely appointed Secretary.

After some preliminary remarks explaining the cause of their again assembling to tread the battle ground of Tippecanoe, and referring to the recollection of the friendly courtesies extended to one another in the glorious campaign of November, 1811, and of the necessity of their now parting—On motion it was resolved, that on parting with each other, perhaps forever, we will cherish in future life the remembrance of the fortitude, principles and social virtues of our late esteemed fellow soldier and commander-in-chief, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison—

On motion it was now resolved that this meeting do now adjourn.

ANDREW WILKINS, Chairman.
JOHN I. NEELY, Secretary.

To show that what we have heretofore said in relation to Indiana state scrip, is true, and that it should be taken at par by every one, without a murmur, in consequence of there being no doubt as to its being promptly redeemed, we copy the two following sections of "An act for the immediate relief of contractors and others engaged on the public works."

Sec. 5. That the first means which may be obtained from the sale of the interest of the state in any lots, property, or debts due from banks, or other securities in the eastern cities, are hereby set apart and appropriated to the redemption of said treasury notes. That is to say, said five dollar treasury notes shall be receivable for state taxes in the year 1840, and the fifty dollar treasury notes shall be receivable in state taxes for the year 1841. Provided, That any amount of said five dollar notes which may be out standing after the expiration of the year 1840, and any amount of said fifty dollars treasury notes which may be out standing after the expiration of the year 1841, shall be receivable for state taxes at any period thereafter. And provided further, That in case said debts and real estate cannot be converted into available funds for the redemption of the principal and interest of said treasury notes, then the fund commissioners shall sell bonds of state for cash for the redemption of the same, so that said notes shall be promptly redeemed at the expiration of the term they have to run. And provided further, That it shall be the duty of collectors, when receiving said treasury notes for revenue, to allow interest for the same, to the first day of November, the year they may receive the same, and the Treasurer of State shall allow the collector, on payment of such notes into the treasury, interest on the same to the same date.

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of state, should he receive from the fund commissioners any money or moneys, for the redemption of said treasury notes, before the expiration of the time they have to run, to deposit the same in the State Bank of Indiana: Provided, the branches of said Bank will undertake to redeem the same with the funds so deposited, when presented, and provided the exchange is eaved to the State. And provided further, That it