

inst. has been duly received, in which you stated that a charge has been made against you "that you were forced to pursue Proctor from your remonstrances," and that I had said to you upon that occasion, that it was immaterial what direction you took, that I was resolved to pursue the enemy upon the Thames, and you request me to give a statement of facts in relation to the council of war held at Sandwich.

"I will, in the first place freely declare, that no such language ever passed from me to you.

"The Army, I know, was on its march by sunrise on the morning of the 2d of October, and continued the pursuit four days, often in a run until the evening of the 5th, when the enemy was overtaken.

"During the whole of this long and arduous pursuit, no man could make greater exertions or use more vigilance than you did to overtake Proctor, whilst the skill and promptitude with which you arranged the troops for battle, and the distinguished zeal and bravery you evinced during its continuance, merited and received my highest approbation. In short, sir, from the time I joined you until the moment of our separation, I believe that no commander ever did or could make greater exertions than you did, to effect the great objects of the campaign. I admired your plans, and thought them executed with great energy, particularly your order of battle and arrangements for landing on the Canada shore, were calculated to inspire every man with confidence that we could not be defeated with any thing like our own number.

"Until I had served the campaign of 1813, I was not aware of the difficulties you had to encounter as commander of the Northwestern Army. I have since often said, and still do believe, that the duties assigned to you on that occasion, were more arduous and difficult to accomplish than any I had ever known.

"With sentiments of the most sincere regard and esteem, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

ISAAC SHELLEY.

"To Maj. Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison." Now, fellow citizens, what candid man who is disposed to do justice to the fame of an old soldier and patriot, can read this letter from the pen of Gov. Isaac Shelby, and doubt the skill, the talents, the courage and patriotism of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison? The whole army who were present and eye-witnesses of his conduct, have testified to them. Col. Richard M. Johnson, the present Vice President of the U. States, was an eye-witness. He led the charge of mounted riflemen which produced such decisive effect in the battle. What does he say?

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interest, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

"During the late War he was longer in actual service than any other general officer—he was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

What did Commodore Perry say, who had swept the Lakes of the British fleet by achieving a victory, which in the language of President Madison in his message to Congress, "Never was surpassed in splendor, however much it may have been in magnitude."

After this victory he joined General Harrison, acted as his volunteer aid in the battle of the Thames, and was also an eye-witness of his whole conduct. In a letter to General Harrison, 18th August, 1817, he says: "The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced a high degree of military talent."

Why, fellow-citizens, there are thousands of living eye-witnesses who were the comrades in danger and in battle of Gen. Harrison, who will testify to his skill and talents as a commander—to his purity of character, and his devoted patriotism. I confess I had no knowledge of the brilliant scenes through which he has passed, and of the mass of testimony that has been produced exhibiting his splendid services to the people of the United States until he was assailed by his enemies.

The votes of Legislatures, whose troops he commanded in battle—the resolutions of Congress of the United States—the beautiful compliments paid him by President Madison during the last War, his masterly productions as a republican statesman when Governor of Indiana, when Senator in Congress, and when Minister abroad, all place him in the first rank as illustrious citizen, and will insure him the first place in the hearts of his countrymen.

#### NOTICE.

We hereby notify our friend of the Sun, that the Tickets issued from this office on election day will not embrace the names of the Van Buren candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The balance of the ticket will be full, embracing the names of all who are candidates for offices in the county. We give this notice because we do not wish to take any undue advantage.

## GAZETTE.



VINCENNES.  
SATURDAY, JULY 18, 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. PENDLETON, 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."—Gov. Burbanck.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**Samuel Higger**, 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. PAYNE**, 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. **CALDER B. SMITH**, of Fayette.  
6th do. **WM. HEROD**, of Bartholomew.  
7th do. **HENRY R. LANE**, of Montgomery.

THE Vincennes Tippecanoe Club will meet on Monday evening next, at the Town Hall. A general attendance is requested.

If there be any persons who are desirous to discuss the merits and claims of Martin Van Buren such are particularly invited to attend.

REMEMBER,  
On Monday next, Mr. **RICHARD W. THOMPSON**, a candidate for elector, will address as many of his friends as will assemble in Vincennes.

The communication of our correspondent A. N. J. shall be attended to in due time.

Principles.  
The office holders prate a great deal about principles. They have been told over and over again that we are contending for those principles for which the old Jackson party contended in 1828—one Presidential term—controlling the patronage of the President—and a purgation of those corruptions and abuses, which have crept into the different departments of the National Administration, and which are sucking the heart's blood of this once happy and prosperous nation. Do the office holders think they can deceive the people by crying out principles? Away with such lip service, such empty professions—the people have had enough of them. They want a change; they demand a change; they wish it understood that no matter upon what principle this Administration is conducted, whether on the rotary, the perpendicular, or the horizontal, they have had enough of it. When a man has his fingers in a blacksmith's vice, he does not ask upon what principle the vice is turned, nor would it alleviate his pain to know, all he desires is to extricate himself from the screw. This is the situation of the people: the government is applying the screw to them and they are determined to extricate themselves.

The office holders are treating their party a good deal in the manner that a celebrated quack tooth doctor did his patients. He took them to a certain post, made them walk three times around it muttering a certain incantation, then drive a nail in it at a certain height from the ground, and finally knock their heads three times against it. His patients generally followed his directions implicitly until it came to the butting part. Here they would pause and hesitate, and he, as a matter of course would exhort and beseech them not to give it up, but to go ahead, that the charm would not take if they did not. So it is with these office holders. They have taken their party to the post, they have made them walk around it three times, crying out "democracy, democracy"—they have driven the nail in the post too, and now they wish them to butt their heads against it. Some of the party hesitate. Oh! cry the office holders, you must not desert now—stand up to the rack flogger or no flogger—go the butting like men, and d—n the whigs, we will kill them all off before they know where they are—but they are very careful not to tell them, that they will knock their own brains out in doing so.

We heard a locofoco office holder a few days since, denounce the banks as the cause of the present distress. We asked him if the country was not prosperous three years ago. He replied yes. Did not your party then commence a war upon the banks? Yes. Would the present prostration of things have come upon us if your party had not have waged this foolish war upon the business of the country? Yes indeed, said he, convulsions

and reactions will occur in business. I have lived to witness three or four. Things are sometimes up and sometimes down—it is the nature of trade. Well, we replied, you have now shifted your position—a few minutes ago you charged the banks with being the cause of the present distress, now you say it is one of those depressions which occur in the natural course of trade. The truth is, you know that the policy of the present administration is the cause of the distress; you have no right to charge the banks with it, because you have prostrated them, you have tied their hands and they can do nothing. As to your argument that it is one of those seasons of gloom which occasionally visits a country in the common course of trade, you might with the same propriety say, had you administered a dose of arsenic to a man who died shortly after it, that men will die, it is the course of nature, and thereby prove that the arsenic did not kill him.

Negro Witnesses.

We present to-day the proceedings in Congress in the Hooe case. We ask the locofoco office holders with what face they can charge General Harrison with being an abolitionist, a charge they know to be false. Here it appears, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Mr. Van Buren has recognized the principle that slaves, negro slaves, who by our constitution possess none of the rights of citizens, are good, competent, and legal witnesses to convict White men, aye, the free and independent sons of this Republic, of violations of the law. It can be proven by the Journals of the Convention of New York, that Mr. Van Buren, as a member of that body, not only voted for, but advocated in a speech, the proposition to confer upon free negroes the right of voting, when they owned real property to the value of \$250—and to exclude all poor white men who were not householders, but now it seems, he thinks that negro slaves are good witnesses against white men.

Standing Army—A Conspiracy Against the Liberties of the People.

We invite the attention of the public to Mr. Campbell's review of Messrs. Van Buren and Poinsett's scheme for a standing army. We ask every friend of liberty, every one who wishes to hand down the rights he enjoys to his children, if he can support a man for the Presidency who has the boldness to recommend a project so fraught with danger to our institutions as this of Mr. Van Buren's. It is enough to make every friend of freedom tremble. The signs of the times are truly portentous. The President has the sword constitutionally, he has seized the purse, and now he asks Congress to raise him a standing army of 200,000 men. Let Congress do this and they will make the President independent of the people, they will put it in his power to clothe himself with all the power of the Russia Autocrat. We may enjoy liberty, but it will be at the mercy of the President. The people cannot effectually resist his measures, for, if necessary, he will carry them at the point of the bayonet. Many of our citizens left the governments of Europe, to escape the standing armies of their monarchs, and now they are to be ground to dust. A nation is prevented Ireland, injured and oppressed Ireland, from having long since thrown off the yoke of a British despotism, but the standing army of England. Had it not been for the bayonets of this army, she would have long since taught her haughty oppressor that she appreciated the blessings of liberty, and comprehended the duties of Republican citizens. Our fathers of the revolution gave as a reason for throwing off their allegiance to the King of England, that he quartered a standing army among them. Mr. Van Buren proposes to quarter upon us a much larger standing army. His friends say it is not a standing army project, but only a scheme of organizing the militia. Let any one read the proposition, and they will find the only difference between it and a standing army, is the name.

General Howard.  
General Howard said in his speech at Petersburg, that he was not running against Mr. Bigger, but General Harrison. If this is the case the friends of Harrison will show him, he can't come it.

Why is the Log-cabin-Hard-cider cry so grating to the office holders' ears? Because it is a sort of "Hark from the tomb" to them.

The office holders talk loudly of changes.—They cannot shew five men in the state who voted for Harrison before that will vote for Van Buren now, unless they are in some way connected with, or dependent upon the General Government. It is out of the nature of things for men who have been opposed to Van Buren, to go over to his support now, when ruin, political and personal, is staring them in the face. Will men desert their country and go over to its enemies in time of danger? no—never. We can show fifty changes the other way in this county.

Harrison Men Read.

We take the following from the Extra Globe of July 1st:

Indianapolis, Ind. June 1st.  
"In regard to the politics of Indiana, we have the strongest reason to believe we shall elect a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor and a majority in the Legislature—and, if so, we will certainly give Mr. Van Buren the electoral vote in November."

Vincennes, Ind., June 17, 1840.  
"We are going to carry this State for the administration, both in August and November. Accounts from all quarters are cheering. The Democracy of the State is up and doing. I never have seen a finer spirit, more energy, or more action. I cannot be disappointed in the signs of the times. Never have I seen a better feeling manifested. What is your news from Ohio? I have written Hamer, but got no answer from him yet. The

great and Democratic State cannot give its vote to such an old dotard as Harrison.—I will not believe it until I see it."

You see by these letters that the Van Buren officeholders are now writing to Washington City, that if they elect their Governor they can carry the State for Van Buren in November. How important then is it for every one who wishes Harrison elected to vote for Bigger for Governor. Do not suffer yourselves to be deceived by any trick or artifice of the enemy. They will resort to every species of fraud to induce you to vote for Howard.

Let those who charge General Harrison with being a Federalist, read General Van Rensselaer's speech. The office holders have hunted up their certificates of persons never heard of before, to prove this false charge against our old Governor. We can show Mr. Van Buren a Federalist by his own speeches, and his life written by his political and personal friend.

It may be recollected that some time ago an article appeared in the Western Sun on the subject of "the necessity of Vaccination and re-vaccination," by Doct. Stahl of this place. Subsequently it was re-published in the Literary News Letter, published at the office of the Louisville Journal, which was transferred to the Journal with the complimentary notice of Mr. Bliss, the editor of the News Letter, without any credit.

The Journal of the 13th says—"We have received several letters expressing some surprise that we had complimented a Dr. Stahl as a gentleman and a scholar," without giving the place from which the letters were sent. We have no doubt as to the authorship of the letters, and the grounds of sore grievance, and will barely remark, in justice to a worthy fellow-citizen, that we agree with the Editor of the News Letter in considering him "a gentleman of sound attainments, both as a gentleman and a physician," the opinion of the letter-writer to the contrary notwithstanding.

The annual meeting of the Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held this evening at 10 o'clock at the office of Messrs. Judah & Gibson.

The Negro Witnesses.

The case of two negro men being brought before a court martial as witnesses in the trial of a lieutenant in our Navy, has given a good deal of nausea to our Van Buren friends about town, and they talk strongly about quitting his support, if they shall be convinced that what has been published as his endorsement on lieutenant Hooe's remonstrances is genuine. To satisfy them in this particular, we publish the following document, in which it was introduced, word for word as it was read at the Clerk's table in the house of representatives. Observe, if you please, the President's style—he does not deign even to notice the peculiar ground upon which lieutenant Hooe places his exception to the proceedings of the court, which, whatever may be the usages allowable in the U. S. courts martial, gave at least a fair claim to remonstrance from one whose feelings, as a citizen of Virginia, could not but revolt at what would have been an outrage on his rights as such. It strikes us, that if the President had made up his mind that it was all right and proper for the testimony of these two negro men to be given against lieutenant Hooe, a brief statement of his reasons might have detracted nothing from his official dignity—while the lordly brevity with which he declines his interference, says but little for his profession of "Southern principles."

Norfolk Herald.  
House of Representatives, Friday, June 12.  
Mr. Bots, of Virginia, asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolution—observing that he held himself personally, as a representative, responsible for the truth of every word and syllable contained in the preamble, as established from a personal examination of the records of the case:

Whereas by reference to the proceedings of a Naval General Court Martial, held in the month of May, 1839, on the United States ship Macedonian, then lying in Pensacola Bay, for the trial of Lt. George Mann Hooe, of Virginia, of the U. S. Navy, on charges and specifications originally preferred against him by commander Uriah P. Levy—among other irregularities complained of by the accused, the following facts will appear, which will call loudly for redress, to-wit: That, on the 30th day of May, James Mitchell, the steward, a negro servant of the said commander, Uriah P. Levy, of the United States ship Vandalia, was called and sworn as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, to testify against said lieutenant Hooe—that the accused objected to the examination of the witness upon the ground that he was a colored man; that the court, after deliberation, did not consider the objection a valid one, and ordered the examination to proceed—that he accused then offered the following protest, which was, at his request, spread upon the record:

"The accused begs leave to state to the court, most distinctly, that he solemnly protests against the evidence of this witness being received and recorded. It is far from the wish of the accused to object

to any evidence which the court may deem legal—but the witness is a colored man, and, therefore, in the opinion of the accused, is not a competent witness even before this tribunal.

GEO. MANN HOOE,  
Lieut. U. S. Navy."

Whereupon the witness proceeded to deliver his evidence before the court—upon the conclusion of which, the accused offered the following paper in writing, which, at his request, was also spread upon the record:

"The accused having protested against the evidence of this witness, on the ground that he conceives his testimony to be altogether illegal—that he knows it would be so considered before the civil tribunals of this Territory, the forms and customs of which, he humbly thinks, should be as closely followed by a martial court as possible, therefore asks to spread upon the record the fact that he cannot consent to, and has totally declined, cross-examining the witness.

GEO. MANN HOOE,  
Lieut. U. S. Navy."

That, on the same day, (to-wit: the 30th day of May,) Daniel Waters, a negro cook, and private servant of the said original prosecutor, Uriah P. Levy, was called, sworn and examined before the court—whereupon the accused presented the following paper in writing, which, at his request, was spread upon the record:

"The court having decided to receive and record the testimony of colored persons, the accused, in regard to this witness, can only reiterate his objections as set forth in the case of Mitchell, the Captain's steward. The accused will pursue the same course with this witness that he decided to take with the other colored man.

GEO. MANN HOOE,  
Lieut. U. S. Navy."

That the trial progressed until Wednesday the 5th day of June, when the court entered up its judgment of which the following is the conclusion:

"And the court therefore hath and doth sentence the said Lieut. George M. Hooe to be dismissed from the West India Squadron, after having been reprimanded in general orders by the honorable and the Secretary of the Navy." Which said proceedings are endorsed, "Approved," J. K. PAULDING."

That, on the return of the President of the United States to the seat of government, the said Lieut. George M. Hooe addressed a remonstrance to his Excellency the President complaining of the irregularities of the Court, generally, which remonstrance concludes with the following statement:

"There is one other point in the proceedings of the Court (touching their legality) to which I invite the particular attention of your Excellency. It respects a matter to which all Southern men are deeply sensitive—and, if not overruled by your Excellency, will assuredly drive many valuable men from the Navy. In the progress of the proceedings of this court, two negroes, one the cook, and the other private steward of Commander Levy, were introduced as witnesses against me. I protested against their legal competency to be witnesses in the Territory of Florida, on the ground that they were negroes. The Court disregarded my exception, and as the record shows they were allowed to be examined, and to testify on my trial. This I charge as a proceeding illegal and erroneous on the part of the Court, and if so, according to established law and precedent, must vitiate and lay aside their whole proceedings.—All which is most respectfully submitted to your consideration and final decision by

Your ob't. servant,

GEO. MANN HOOE."

That, after an examination of the record, the President returned the same to the Navy Department with the following endorsement:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference."

M. VAN BUREN."

And whereas the introduction of negroes and private servants of the prosecutors as witnesses to testify against the characters of gentlemen of the Navy, in the service of their country, is a practice, though sanctioned by the President of the United States, that will not be justified, and ought not to be tolerated by Southern men, or Northern men with Southern principles, and, if not corrected, must operate as a serious injury to the Navy, to the humiliation of its officers, and to the infinite discredit of the government.

Resolved, therefore, That the Secretary of the Navy be required to communicate to this House a copy of the proceedings of the court martial held for the trial of Lieut. George M. Hooe—that his wrongs may be promptly redressed, and the evils complained of corrected without delay.

Van Rensselaer and Harrison.

We publish below, a part of the speech of the veteran Gen. Van Rensselaer at a dinner given him in Cincinnati on Thursday last. It speaks of Harrison in his early years, and shows the exemplary youth, who is now become the venerable man of his country's hope. The testimony of such a hero and sage as Van Rensselaer, is worth reading; it outweighs a pile of locofoco affidavit certificate-stuff as high as Pelion.

At this period I first became acquainted with Harrison; he 19 years old, and I one year younger. We were for a long time the youngest officers in the army, and I am happy to say that at this distant

period, that the friendship thus formed upon youthful sympathies and congenial dispositions, proved too strong for time and absence, and we met in N. York, in 1827, after a separation of 3 years, the same warm friends as we had parted on this spot in '27. This period recalls to my mind the inauguration of the elder Adams, and with it the charge against Harrison, of "ancient Federalism." I am a living witness, that at the period to which I refer, the charge was without the slightest foundation. The republican principles of Harrison were then as well known as his chivalric spirit, and he had no superior in either. It has been reserved for the politicians of the present day, even while surrounded by the monuments of his civil and military virtues, to question both. Gen. Wayne was a severe disciplinarian, as well as an able General and gallant soldier. He exacted the most punctilious conformity to all the rules of military life; particularly did he exhibit himself, and require his staff to exhibit a constant example of the conduct he required of others. Brave, temperate and laborious himself, he selected his staff for qualities similar to his own. Of such a military family thus organized, Harrison became a member, in the confidential relation of aid-de-camp. The delicate duties of that responsible station, he performed, not only with the entire approbation of Wayne, but the satisfaction of every officer of the army, with whom its duties brought him into almost daily intercourse; and such was his uniform urbanity and kindness to the soldiers, that their respect for him as an officer was only equalled by their love for him as a man. The first N. W. army, while in quarters in the wilderness, had few amusements to vary the dull routine of camp duty. There was no society out of the army. The consequence was, that habits of dissipation were acquired by many of the officers, whose rank and age made the habit contagious. Harrison, though of an age peculiarly weak against such temptations, was strengthened to successful resistance, by an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, both general and professional. Temperate, active and studious then, as now, he lost no time.—Then as now the sun never found him in bed; and the intervals of military duty were devoted to a course of extensive historical reading.

The battle of the Mannee, on the 20th August, 1791, was fought by the Indians with the most desperate courage. There was no point of the line at which the danger was not imminent. As aid-de-camp, it was Harrison's duty to carry the orders of the General to any part of the Army. These orders, of course, were most frequent where the fight was thickest, and in those parts of the fight I generally saw him on that eventful day.

I can attest the truth of the remark said to be made by General Wilkinson and Col. Shamburgh, that Harrison was in front of the hottest battle—his person was exposed from the commencement to the close of the action—wherever duty called, he hastened, regardless of danger, and by his efforts and examples, contributed as much to secure the fortune of the day, as any other subordinate to the commander-in-chief.

General Wayne, in his official account of the battle, after naming several officers who distinguished themselves, says:—"I must add the names of my faithful and gallant aids-de-camp, Captains De Butts and T. Lewis, and Lieut. Harrison, who, with the adjutant-general, Major Mills, rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by that conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to press for victory."

I was stationed with my troops on the extreme left, and the order to me to charge, was delivered by Harrison. In that charge I was severely, it was thought mortally wounded. Perhaps, I owe my life to the prompt attention of my young friend, who carried me to the general's tent, and nursed and watched me with the tenderness and affection of a brother.

Of the Officers of that army, so far as my knowledge extends, there are but four that survive—General's Harrison and Brady, and John Bossey of Kentucky, who was a Cornet in my troop, and myself. General Wayne whose best eulogy is the grateful and affectionate remembrance of the People of the West, was wholly unnoticed by Congress, and died at a miserable hovel in Pennsylvania; and there without a stone to mark the place, his body was deposited. And now, when the people are calling your friend and neighbor from his farm, by acclamation, to redeem the country from the distress and degradation to which it has been reduced by a selfish and designing politician, the orders have gone forth to charge upon him, even upon him whom the people assemble in unheeded numbers to honor, the most detestable crimes, civil and military, which the wildest imagination, unrestrained by a single moral sense can conceive—military crimes, which if true, would long since have consigned his body to a felon's tomb, and his memory to general execration, civil offences and delinquencies, which if true, think you he would now stand first, as he does stand first, in the hearts of his countrymen!

People of Indiana, you who have been the objects of his civil administration, upon you, especially devolves the grateful task of asserting the civil virtues of your old and best tried friend; to raise his fair fame far out of the range of the puny shafts of low ambition, and I hesitate not to believe it will be efficiently performed.—You are now called upon in his old age to repay that immense and accumulating debt of gratitude, which I, an eye witness, not from hearsay, now testify your fathers incurred, in his early youth.

The inheritance has descended upon