



VINCENNES.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1845.

## WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Senator,  
ABNER T. ELLIS.For Representative,  
R. N. CARNAN.For Auditor,  
ABRAHAM SMITH.For Assessor,  
LEWIS L. WATSON.For School Commissioner,  
ANDREW PURCELL, Jr.For County Commissioner,  
WM. JUNKIN.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Samuel H. Elliott as a candidate for County Auditor, at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Henry Turbett as a candidate for County Commissioner, at the approaching August election.

**Apprentice Wanted.**—A boy from 12 to 16 years of age, of industrious habits, and can read well, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business at this office, if application be made soon.

The editor of the Indiana Farmer and Gardener will please send us No. 3 of his valuable paper.

The Texas news which we publish in another column, will be found very interesting.

## Locofoco Trickery.

The locos are extremely anxious to send two votes from this county to aid in the election of a Locofoco United States Senator next winter. To effect this object, they know full well that they must, by hook or by crook, produce divisions and dissensions in the Whig ranks. Hence we see these scheming Locofoco leaders busily engaged in raising all manner of false issues. Some of the most rabid and red-mouthed among them openly declaring, with great apparent sincerity, that they will not vote for the Whig nominees of the Senate and House unless they will bridge the rivers to do so and so—others will not if they really would vote for the Whig candidates, if they were not afraid of their own consciences or that matter—and others will insist that certain Locofoco men are in collusion supporting the Whig candidates for various purposes.

It is all nonsense—rank deception. These two classes would not vote for the Whig candidates for the Senate and House, no matter what bridges may be made over these false issues. They are all merely eye-gouges to catch the Whigs, and to divide the votes of the county.

We have not a firm prevailing a few days since at hearing one of these Locofoco tricksters, who recommended very much at monotonous stalling very seriously at a crowd, that he should like to vote for the Whig nominees for the Senate and House, were he not afraid that they might possibly go for the repeal of the present valuation laws. We remarked that he need not be under any such apprehensions, for we knew, and almost every one else knew, that they were opposed to the repeal of the present valuation laws, and if elected, would oppose any attempt to repeal or modify them, unless they should receive written instructions signed by a majority of the voters of the county, directing them to pursue a different course. To this he hem'd and haw'd, and seemed to doubt our knowledge. Well, we told him, there was one thing we knew, and which he knew too, and that was, that he was and always had been bitterly opposed to the present valuation laws himself, and that he was not honest in what he was saying, but was attempting to practice a little Locofoco trickery. This, after some sputtering, he was obliged to acknowledge, and excused himself by saying that every thing is fair in politics. Yes, every thing is fair in politics with these unprincipled demagogues. They will advocate one measure in one part of the county and the very reverse of that measure in another part. They will resort to every species of trickery and falsehood to produce distrust and to excite fear and prejudice among the Whigs towards the Whig candidates, and should they succeed in accomplishing their nefarious purposes, they will laugh at the credulity of those they have imposed upon. But the Whigs will remember that these Locofoco schemers, who are now so active in sowing dissensions among them by falsehood and imposition, are the same men who, but last year, were so bold, reckless and noisy in propagating the most disabulous slanders against Henry Clay.

A man was recently hung in North Carolina for stealing a pair of suspenders.

**THE BLIGHT OF LOCOFOCOISM.**—Every thing appears to wither at the touch of Locofocoism. It is always on the retrograde movement. The principles of the Locofoco leaders are to keep the people in ignorance and to destroy the spirit of enterprise. Ignorance, slothfulness and vice are the almost necessary attendants of its march. We learn, not without surprise, that the Polk administration have in contemplation to reduce this long established daily mail line between Louisville and St. Louis to a tri weekly line. At the end of Polk's term we may bless our stars if it is not reduced to a weekly mail, and that too hauled by oxen.

Such is the commencement of Locofoco improvements. We do wonder if there will not be an attempt to bring back the savages and restore the old South Western Territory to a howling wilderness?

The people are getting along altogether too fast to suit the ideas of Locofoco Princes.

**UNITED STATES JOURNAL.**—We have received the first number of the above-named paper, which is published at Washington City, by J. E. Dow & Co., at the office of the Madisonian, which they have purchased of the immortal John Jones. It is a very neatly printed paper, and as ably edited, we think, as any journal on that side of the question. It will support the Administration, and no doubt receive a share of the 'spoils.' Our Democratic friends ought to take it.

A convention of infidels met in the city of New York a short time since, at which there was a considerable number of persons. Among the rest was a Mrs. Rose, a Polish woman, who favored them with a speech. She said she was in favor of 'universal freedom,' and glories that she has gone away from de superstition in fashion called religion. Prentice says, 'In getting clear of de superstition,' she is very apt to get clear of some other old-fashioned notions about womanly propriety and decency. Mrs. Rose, we presume, is a very fragrant woman, but she will smell no less sweet if she is well watched.

**INTERESTING TO THE ADVOCATES OF WAR.**—It is stated in the Journal of the Royal Polytechnic Institute that another weapon of terrible efficacy has been invented by Professor Bunsen. He has discovered a fluid, called the 'fluid of Cadet,' which possesses the most extreme and instantaneous inflammability, on being exposed to the air. If, therefore, a globe of glass, or other fragile material, be thrown into the port hole of a ship, the moment it breaks against the deck or any hard object, the spilled fluid is in a blaze and sets on fire every thing combustible in contact with it. The result of the combustion is the evolution of clouds of white arsenic, so that the atmosphere instantly becomes a deadly poison! Thus if inflamed between two decks, the whole atmosphere would be at once fatal. The substance, moreover, being insoluble in water and heavier, water would not extinguish it when on fire. It would certainly be difficult to conceive a more formidable weapon.

## Highly Important from Texas.

## Annexation Certain at last.

## DECLARATION OF PRESIDENT JONES.

## MEETING OF CONGRESS IN JUNE.

We received last Saturday, highly important accounts from Texas, via New Orleans, Texas which is now certain that Texas will come into the Union at the next session of Congress, in December.

These accounts were received at New Orleans on the 24th ult. by the steamboat John McKim, from Galveston.

The Texas Congress is called together on the 10th of June to decide the question. Ashbel Smith has gone to England as Charge d'Affaires. What is he now for?

We are told by a man of exalted rank, N. V. Heath.

**The Whitedad Sheep Onward.**—From every corner of the Republic (says a Houston Telegraph of the 16th ult.) we hear the grand and noble cry of 'plaudits, to the people's assembly'—country after country is hereby their own.

The terms of annexation, as agreed by the American Government, the shouder of the Texas cause is now on every side. The friends of public opinion has swung all in opposition, and the few opponents of annexation have been with the majority from the contest, if Congress should be called when the opponents of the great measure only look around them once to survey the field, to cry 'all is lost.'

In Jasper and Jefferson it is said there is scarcely one man opposed to the measure. In Robertson, only five or six. In the great counties of San Augustine, Nacogdoches and Montgomery, it is estimated that the majority in favor of annexation exceeds two thousand. Along the whole line of the counties on the Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe, there is scarcely a dissenting voice except in the little hamlet of Washington. Even the officers of government now declare that the torrent of public opinion is irresistible, and they are bending beneath it. We have learned with pleasure that the Secretary of the Treasury has stated that he is in favor of Annexation, and is willing to accept the propositions of Mr. Brown. The Secretary of State, we are told, has written back to the President, and informed him that it is useless to delay the measure, and that the popular enthusiasm is irresistible. Even the Washington Register is compelled to change its course and

veer about to the popular current. It is now reported that an extra session of Congress will be held on the 1st of June. Long before that time the people in each of the counties of the Republic will have expressed their assent to the terms offered by the American Government. Since it is now admitted by every officer of the government that it is impossible to prevent the consummation of this great measure, why should there be any delay? Cannot Congress act upon this subject by the middle of May as well as on the first of June? We have yet confidence in the President that he will not resort to this crisis to any procrastinating policy to defeat the measure. The die is cast. It is the decree of destiny that this great work shall be consummated; and the puny hand of man might as well be uplifted to turn back the clouds as to turn back public opinion on this question. We shall indulge in no forebodings. We rejoice that the President and Cabinet have determined to carry out the will of the people. All parties can now unite with cordiality in advancing this great measure. The people will act with the government, and the government will act with the people. Harmony, order and good feeling will prevail on every side, and we will have the proud satisfaction that we shall return as a band of brothers to our 'fatherland.'

President Anson Jones has issued his proclamation convening Congress on the 16th day of June, to take into consideration the proposition of annexation.

**The Civilian and Galveston Gazette** makes the following remarks upon the subject:

'We regret to learn, which we do from the National Register, that the United States Minister has submitted to this Government the bare proposition for annexation, contained in Mr. Brown's resolutions. Mr. Polk as well as Mr. Tyler conceiving it 'impracticable' to effect the measure under Mr. Benton's plan.

'The object of the President is to take such steps as shall not only ascertain the will of the people, but if they shall so require, place us in a position for admission into the Union, at the next session of the American Congress.'

**Mexican Despatches.**—We learn, says the Houston Morning Star, of the 19th, that our government has received communications from Gen. Austin, by way of Corpus Christi and Bexar, conveying assurances that the new government of Mexico is disposed to treat with Texas upon the basis of independence. Similar despatches, we learn, were received from Vera Cruz by the Eurydice, about a fortnight since, and it is rumored that the British Minister in Mexico will soon induce the Mexican government to present definite propositions for the adjustment of all difficulties between the two countries. It is rumored also that our government has answered these communications, and the despatches for this purpose were sent back to Vera Cruz by a British vessel. It is expected that the final propositions of the Mexican government will be received here about the middle of June, or by the 1st of July.

**Hon. Ashbel Smith.**—We learn from the Civilian that this gentleman, whose recent arrival here, speculation attributed to various causes, has been re-appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas to England and France, and was journeying thither when he passed this place. The office of Secretary of State, made vacant by this appointment, will be filled by the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, now Attorney General.

The sentiments of the Texian nation can be best judged by a perusal of the resolutions passed at a meeting held at the town of Brenham, in Washington county—which were carried, although the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General of the Republic, and acting Secretary of State, spoke in disapprobation of the same.

**Be it Resolved,** That this meeting approve of the Annexation of Texas to the United States on the basis of the joint resolutions passed by the Congress of that country.

**Be it Resolved,** That the Executive be requested to use all means within his power to effect the annexation of Texas to the United States, upon the basis of the joint resolutions aforesaid, with the utmost promptness.

**Be it Resolved,** That inasmuch as the Government of the United States has, on its initiative on this subject, that necessary on the part of the Executive, tends only to embarrass this subject, without producing any beneficial effect.

**Be it Resolved,** That if the President of the Republic does not convene the Congress to act before the fourth Monday in June next, we, a portion of the People of Texas, recommended to the counties throughout the Republic, to meet as soon as practicable, at any point that may be designated, in convention, to ratify said Joint Resolutions and form a State Constitution.

**Be it Resolved,** That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of the President of this Republic, to consummate the measure of Annexation to the United States, without reference to the wishes or concurrence of any foreign or European power.

## A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

Whereas, since the close of the last session of Congress, a joint resolution respecting the Annexation of Texas to the United States, by their Congress, has been adopted, authorizing the President of the United States to select the alternative of two certain propositions contained in the said joint resolution as

the basis for consummating the proposed Annexation;

And whereas, the President of the United States has selected the first and second sections of the resolutions as such basis, and notified this Government thereof, which sections are as follows, viz:—

'Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth assent that the territory properly included within and rightly belonging to the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

'2. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following condition, and with the following guarantees, to-wit:—

First, Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by this government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments, and that the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption, by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

'Second, Said State, when admitted to the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy-yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due and owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas, and the residue of said debts to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the government of the United States.

'Third, New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution.—And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

And whereas, the premises, requiring the solemn deliberation and action of the Representatives of the people, form an extraordinary occasion for convening the Congress of the Republic.

Therefore, be it known, that I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do, by these presents, require that the Senators and Representatives to Congress of this Republic, shall assemble in special session, at the town of Washington, in the county of Washington, on Monday, the sixteenth day of June next ensuing, then and there to receive such communications as may be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meto for the welfare of Texas.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed. Done at the town of Washington, this 15th (15th) day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the Republic the sixth.

ANSON JONES.

By the President,  
E. A. ALLEN, Acting Secy of State.

## The War Question.

We think, that should the Locofoco papers in the United States are making to produce a war with Great Britain, because they desire to claim a portion of the northern territory of Oregon, cannot be reprehended too severely. Many of these wretched editors are in favor of slitting the door against all negotiations which contemplate an amicable adjustment of the Oregon question. They would go to war at once, without waiting until the year's notice agreed on by the treaty has been given. They would take possession of the disputed territory forthwith, and declare war against Great Britain if they dared to question the right of this country to all of Oregon. We are aware that many of the men who recommend this course of conduct are too weak in intellect to appreciate its importance, and they may be excused as idiots are excused; but some of them, with a full knowledge of the calamities of war, recommend it because they fancy a war would be popular and secure the permanent ascendancy of Locofocoism. Such creatures are not fools—they are scoundrels.

Nearly every Locofoco paper is teeming with abuse directed against the Whigs, because the Whigs recommend an amicable settlement of the Oregon difficulties. And because the Whigs advise the course sanctioned by Wisdom, patriotism, and

common sense, they are denounced as the friends of England, as men who, in the event of a war, would side with the enemy, as men who take the English view of all subjects! These wretches must feel their own infinite baseness when they dare to bring such foul accusations against a party which numbers among its supporters a vast majority of the wisest, most patriotic, and best informed men in the nation. If war should again afflict the country, it would be fought principally on the ocean by Whig officers and Whig seamen, for a large proportion of our naval officers are men of sense and patriotism, and like a large majority of the men of that sort in the United States, are firm and uncompromising Whigs. The Locofocos that dig ditches, carry hods, and live where sunbeams never penetrate would have but little participation in the glories or miseries that might attend the contest. We repeat it, that if war shall be waged with Great Britain, on Whig heads, and Whig hearts, and Whig muscles the country will chiefly rely for success, and thus relying, the honor and glory of the Union will be in safe hands.

The Whigs opposed to the honor and prosperity of the United States, indeed! Where were Polk, and Van Buren, and Buchanan and Wall, and Hubbard, and many other leaders of the Locofoco party during the last war? Mr. Polk excused himself from fighting, and while his fellow students shouldered their muskets, he put his books in his pocket and went into dignified retirement. Mr. Van Buren first opposed, and then when it was rather late in the day, supported the war, and the other worthies we have named were rank federalists and sighed over the humiliation brought on England by the success of the Americans! Where was the embodiment of Whig principles, the honest, patriotic, high-souled Clay? Precisely where the present leaders of Locofocoism were not. He was gallantly sustaining 'free-trade and sailors'-rights,' while the red-mouthed Locofocos were denouncing them. In the teeth of such facts as these, the Locofocos have the impudence and hardihood to accuse the Whigs of taking part with Great Britain against the United States!

While the Whigs are always ready to sustain the true honor of the country under all circumstances, they are in favor of maintaining peace with all the world unless imperative necessity demands war. As true friends of the people, the Whigs are for peace, because the prosperity of the people depends on peace. The Whigs do not wish to see the sad spectacle of our innumerable merchant ships rotting in the various ports of the Union; they do not wish to see the Waves of the old Ocean reddened with the blood of their countrymen—they have no desire to hear the shrieks of widows, and the wail of countless orphans; they could not enjoy the prostration of business, the incalculable misery of thousands, and the breaking up of the commerce of the nation. We say the Whigs have no wish to contemplate a spectacle of war without just and honorable cause. But if war cannot honorably be avoided, then the Whigs will prove their love of country by fighting, and, if need be, by dying for the Union.

Loc. Jour.

A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times, that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others rotted off at the bottom.—While looking for the cause, he found that those posts which were set lim part down, or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those which were set as they grew, were rotted off. This fact is worthy the attention of farmers.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the office of the Clerk of the Knox Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale at the court house door in Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana, on Saturday the 24th day of May, A. D. 1845, between the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for the term of seven years, the following real estate, described as follows, to-wit: all that parcel of ground in the Borough of Vincennes, part of lot designated on Johnson and Emson's plat as lot number one hundred and forty-five, (No. 145,) and being the old court house lot; and also that certain other parcel of ground, lying and being on the south-west of the above described lot, and bounded as follows, to-wit: and beginning at the south corner of the old court house lot, and running thence with Fourth street west seventy feet (70), thence at right angles with Fourth street seventy feet, thence north-east and parallel with Fourth street to a dividing line equally distant between Buntin and St. Peter's streets, thence north-west with said line in the dividing line between lots numbers one hundred and forty-five, and one hundred and thirty-two, (145 and 132), thence north-east with said line to the line of the old court house lot, thence south-east with said line to Fourth street the place of beginning; and in case of failure to realize the full amount demanded by said execution, I will, at the same time and place, expose to sale the fee simple of said real estate in favor of William J. Heberd, and against Samuel L. Crosby and Nancy G. Crosby.

ISAAC MASS, s. r. c.  
May 1st, 1845-47. At. (P's. fee \$3 12.

## OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Monday the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. Margaret Henderson, consort of Mr. Jas. H. Henderson of this place.

In the death of Mrs. H. not only the church, but the community, has sustained a loss, and manifested a regret and sorrow of no ordinary character. All appear to

feel that a good Christian, a good citizen has been removed from among us.

She was naturally amiable, and as a Christian, she was truly lovely in spirit and character. Long will the name of our departed sister be embalmed in the hearts of her friends. Now that she has gone where human praise can never reach her ear, we may speak her praise—the highest eulogium that can be pronounced upon any one of our fallen race, SHE WAS A LIVING, ACTIVE, EVERY DAY CHRISTIAN, and those who know her best, loved her most.

She has left an affectionate and beloved husband and two little children, besides a very large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss. But our loss is her gain. She is now enjoying the bliss of heaven. Weep not for her, she is an angel now. Her body is in the grave—her spirit with her God.

Z.

## THE GENUINE, GENUINE SAPPINGTON PILLS.

BELIEVING that Physicians, Apothecaries, Druggists, and many other persons are now making and vending pills said to be mine or to be made by my formula, and which in many instances differ from the original pill both in quantity and purity. And believing that in this manner frauds will be extensively practised, I have consented that my son-in-law, Dr. Wm. Price of Arrow Rock, Mo., shall prepare and distribute a pill that can be relied on as being equal in every respect to those formerly prepared by me. There has been made some change in the directions; they now treat of ague and bilious fevers, and the mode of preventing their formation, and return only, and are now sealed around the boxes, while the old directions treated of a number of febrile diseases and were tied around the boxes. These changes have been made from the facts that my work on fevers can now be obtained by every one desiring more information than can be had from the directions, and that by attending to these changes, and observing that the old agents will generally be continued unless they have become vendors of their own made pills, they can avoid being imposed upon by the designing.

I regret to find that my name is used by speculating individuals to sell their own make of pills. All have the right to compound medicine by my recipe, and to sell or use it as their own make, but I conceive it little short of forgery to use my name to raise directions without permission, and I now take this method to caution every one thus engaged against persisting in such a course.

JOHN SAPPINGTON.

Arrow Rock, May 6, 1845. 51-Sw\*

## STATE OF INDIANA.

Gibson County, ss.

## GIBSON PROBATE COURT.

May Term, A. D. 1845.

Samuel Shannon, administrator of Thomas Chapman, deceased,

vs.

Hannah Mills, (formerly Hannah Chapman) wife of Daniel Mills, Polly McChristy, wife of John McChristy, G. Washington Chapman, Ewing Chapman, Mahala Anderson, (formerly Mahala Chapman, now deceased, and her heirs unknown,) Angeline Chapman, Louisa Miller, (formerly Louisa Chapman) Maria Profitts, (formerly Maria Chapman) wife of Profitts, heirs at law of said deceased.

**SAMUEL SHANNON**, administrator as aforesaid, having filed his memorial, setting forth the insufficiency of the personal estate of said deceased to pay his debts, and praying an order of this Court for the sale of the real estate of said deceased; and it appearing to the Court that said heirs are all of lawful age; It is therefore ordered that notice of said memorial be given said heirs, by inserting a copy of this order for three weeks in succession in the Vincennes Gazette, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana, (there being no newspaper published in Gibson county,) warning said heirs to be and appear, and also a summons directed to the Sheriff of Gibson county, commanding him to summon said heirs to be and appear before the Judge of our Probate Court at the next August Term, to be held on the second Monday of August next at the court house in Princeton, then and there in our said court to shew cause, if any they can, why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold and the proceeds thereof be made assets in the hands of said administrator for the payment of the debts of said deceased; and this matter is continued to the next term.

Test.  
JOHN HARGROVE, Clerk.  
51-3w. [P's fee \$3 75.]

**Free Tea.**  
JUST received a very superior article of Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas, and for sale by

MADDOX & HAY.  
May 14th, 1845.—50—11.

## Dead Shot.

**VERMIFUGE** of Drs. PEERY & HAMILINE, of Baltimore, M. D. A highly concentrated and chemically combined preparation for the expulsion of worms from the human body—prompt and certain in its operation, perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Placed in the Drug Store of H. E. Peck, for sale.

The undersigned can cheerfully recommend the above Vermifuge to the public; apprised of its component parts and having used it in his practice for some time, he has no doubt but that it will surpass all of this class of medicines now in use.  
W. W. RITT.  
April 23, 1845—48-6w.