



To judge from the paragraph under the editorial head in last week's Sun, it is evident that the Editor of that journal has been, for a long time, watching with one eye asleep. On this occasion, however, it appears he has abandoned the personal pronoun "I," and adopted the plural "we." Perhaps, as great and momentous revolutions are daily taking place in the civilized world, not only affecting nations and cabinets (though the latter should consist of units) but also the affairs of individuals, such a change, though on a very small scale, may have taken place in the office of my contemporary and neighbour up street. It is not impossible that he may have associated the "good old Senex" as an aid or privy councillor in his editorial and other multifarious labors, and as a kind of active partner—with this assistance he may in future be enabled to keep both eyes open, and not see, as through a glass, dimly. Should this be the case, the sudden change from "I" to "we" is well enough accounted for—But is it not advisable for the editor in future to stick to one or the other of these two little words? For many can conclude that this versatility is a bad one, and indicative of a shifting and turning in politics—as it is well known to some, particularly since the late "patriotic" blow up of the Cabinet, that officers are held by very uncertain tenures in these days. These reasons being known, it must be conceded that only certain alterations will answer the purposes of those from whom the editor receives his share of Treasury bread and butter. If the question be asked, what has the editor of the Sun achieved in support of the cause of the "greatest and best?" he might consistently reply, "I" have done little—"we" less.

Will the editor of the Sun please inform his readers how the latin word "Senex" should be translated? Does it mean an old man, or an old woman?

Compliment to the Clergy.

"Good old Senex" declares that nine tenths of the priests in this country are aristocratically inclined; that is to say, in favor of a government which places the supreme power under the control of the nobility. This is very important information indeed—and, connected with his other modest and diffident statements, should have such weight with the people as it deserves. What! Are nine out of ten of our clergy men aristocrats? Why, the idea alone is enough to cause solemn thoughts even in the breast of a Cape Page Indian."

The mask under which "Senex" writes is well chosen. Although he is endeavoring to blind and deceive the people by advocating for the moment the brilliant and patriotic administration of the immortal Jefferson, the collar mark of the powers that be, is too perceptible on his neck—an "Exclusive" is too plainly estampé on his essay—but he will not be able to palm this false coin on a patriotic and virtuous people—they happen to know a thing or two—they do know who are clad in fine linen and purple, and are fed sumptuously every day—and they draw the just conclusion that the people pay for it.

The editor of the Lawrenceburgh State-man says neither Enoch M'Carty nor his brother Jonathan were present at the late caucus at Indianapolis. The name of the former gentleman was set forth as Receiver at Fort Wayne—it is the latter who fills that office. His name was handed me as one who formed part of the body assembled at the seat of government—as it is an error, I take pleasure in correcting it. The amount of salary enjoyed under the government by those who were really there, and dictated to the people, is reduced by this correction to 12,550 dollars—but add a couple of thousand for deputy Marshals, &c. &c. and it will exceed the former aggregate 1000 dollars; making \$14,550 for the Exclusives.

I am authorized to announce John Decker as a candidate for the Legislature.

Ross Smiley is a candidate for Lieut. Governor.

TO THE HON. R. BOON;
Late Representative in Congress, from the First Congressional District, Indiana.

Sir—I have for some time delayed examining the latter part of your Circular, making your defence against "demagogues" & giving an account of your stewardship, in consequence of not having been able to obtain complete returns of the census of the United States, for the year 1850. But, notwithstanding that circumstance, I shall make a few observations relative to your political course, although they may be less perfect than I intended they should be.

You state that you are, and ever have been, the decided friend of Internal Improvement, as your recorded votes will show; and you add, "But this, like other subjects of legislation may be brought into disrepute by any attempt to carry the measure beyond the means to sustain it, or to render its operation as equal as may be, among the several states of the union." How the attempt to render such an operation as equal as may be, can bring it into disrepute, I am unable to determine; and conclude that you have made some discoveries with the wand of the little Magician, that are invisible to mortal eyes—or perhaps you have been a pupil of the little Wizard, and have acquired the art of writing in a style so ambiguous that your meaning can never be discovered.

You state that your mind has been brought to the irresistible conclusion that the plan suggested by our venerable chief magistrate, for the distribution of the surplus revenue of the United States (after the payment of the public debt) among the several states in the Union, in proportion to the number of representatives in Congress from each, would be the most just and equitable that could be devised—as such a distribution of the public revenue, which is annually drawn from the pockets of the citizens of each state, would again return to them in the proportion that they may have contributed to the support of the government. Such a proposition from a representative of the sable population of the south, or their masters or drivers would not be unexpected—but who would have thought that a representative of Indiana, a representative of free white inhabitants, would have attempted to rifle the pockets of our constituents and throw their contents into the lap of slave holders?—men who earn not more than by the sweat of their brow, like our own constituents, but who live in ease and luxury on the earnings of enslaved Africans.

It appears, Sir, that you do not understand the constitution you have many times sworn to support, and it appears from your epistle to Mr. Hill, that you do not know the difference between a direct tax and an indirect tax; and that is the case you are partly excusable for the sin of ignorance is to be winked at. A direct tax is a tax laid on property, to be paid by the owner; an indirect tax is collected by imposing a duty on articles imported into a country, and is paid in the first instance by an importer. The constitution provides that the number of representatives in congress and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states in proportion to the number of inhabitants—that is, by adding three-fifths of the slave population to the number of free inhabitants. In consequence of this article in the constitution, the slave-holding states send some twenty or thirty more representatives to congress than they would send if it were not for their black population. But no direct tax is paid into the United States' Treasury, and the consequence is that the slave-holding states are not taxed in proportion to their representation in Congress; and it is impossible to prove that they pay a greater proportion of the duties that go into the United States Treasury than are paid by the same number of free inhabitants in the non-slaveholding states.

According to your statement, the state of Indiana contains 341,582 inhabitants, and the state of Louisiana contains 105,944 free inhabitants, less than one third of the number contained in the state of Indiana—yet you propose to give to the people of Louisiana half as much of the surplus revenue as you give to the state of Indiana. The state of North Carolina contains 491,008 free inhabitants, less than one and a half the number contained in the state of Indiana—yet you propose to give that state twice as much hard cash as you give to your own state. Thus when your project would give one dollar to an inhabitant of the state you have in part had the honor to represent, (I ought to say misrepresent), it would give to an inhabitant of Louisiana one dollar and sixty cents, and to an inhabitant of North Carolina one dollar thirty nine cents.

This would be perfectly correct if the revenue of the United States was derived from a direct tax, a tax levied on property in proportion to its value, and paid by the owners; for in that case, the amount to be raised would be apportioned among the several states, in proportion to their representation in the House of Representatives in Congress—but now it is raised from a duty laid on articles imported into the United States, and paid by the consumers, and it is more than probable that the free states are as great consumers as the slave states, in proportion to their free population. Should the number of free inhabitants in the United States amount to ten millions, and after the national debt was paid the surplus revenue should amount to ten millions of dollars annually, this sum, divided among the several states in the Union in proportion to their number of free white inhabitants, would amount on an average to one dollar for each man woman and child throughout the United States. But should the surplus revenue be divided among the several states, according to your mad project, it would amount on an average to eighty nine cents to each individual in the free states; and consequently a family of ten persons would be taxed indirectly, annually, one dollar and ten cents, which would be paid to the slave holders of the southern states.

Should ten million of dollars be divided among the several states in proportion to their free population the state of Indiana would be entitled to the sum of 341,582 dollars annually, and in ten years it would amount to 3,415,820 dollars—a sum sufficient to turnpike all the state and county roads, in the state. But should the revenue be divided among the several states of the union according to your project, a project that you have not invented but adopted on the recommendation of your master without investigating its consequences, the state of Indiana would annually lose the sum of 37,574 dollars of the hard earnings of its laborious inhabitants, which would drop into the laps of the slave holders of the south, who would laugh at their good luck and the folly of congressmen of the non-slave holding states, who advocated the measure.

This sum is larger than all the taxes collected annually in the state of Indiana for state purposes; and is much too great to be snatched from the pockets of its industrious inhabitants, through the inefficiency and want of intelligence of one of its representatives in congress. When it is considered how sensitive you are on the subject of the duty on imported sugar, and how readily you would rob your own constituents for the benefit of the southern slave holders, it is easily seen that you are one of those politicians that are penny wise and pound foolish, one that will strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

You state that only \$5,310,930 11 have been expended on internal improvements, including appropriations for the construction of the Cumberland road, up to the close of the year 1859, whilst in the same time there has been expended in the Atlantic States, for the erection of light houses and fortifications, the sum of 16,769,565 59; and you exclaim—"yet, strange to tell, we find men, even in Indiana and the other western states, who are opposed to the plan suggested by President Jackson of a more equal distribution of the public treasure among the several states in the union." Let us investigate this subject a little, and see whose conduct and opinions are the most strange, your own, or the conduct and opinions of those to whom you allude. Light houses are not built for the exclusive and particular benefit of the Atlantic States, but they are built for the purpose of decreasing the danger of shipwrecks; and if that is done, the price of freight will be reduced, the price of insurance will be reduced, and consequently the price of the imported article will be reduced when sold to the consumer, who will be benefited whether he resides in the East, the West, the North or the South part of the United States. And as the money that has been expended in erecting light houses has been raised from a duty laid on imported articles, none have a right to complain; for those who have not made use of imported articles have had nothing to pay.

Fortifications are not constructed solely for the protection of those places that are situated in their immediate neighborhood, but for protection of the country generally. Such works are mostly constructed near large towns and cities, the mouths of rivers, the entrance of harbors, and defiles, where they can prevent the approach of a hostile army, and secure from plunder, property deposited in cities, and perhaps owned by persons residing hundreds of miles distant. If one of our large cities should fall into the hands of an enemy, the country would feel a shock. It is true that the disaster would fall heaviest on the inhabitants of the city, but the calamity would be felt throughout our republic. Furthermore, if the coasts and frontiers of our country are defended, the interior of it is safe from an enemies approach. Kentucky and Tennessee were not invaded, except perhaps by the Indians on the south, during the last war, but they poured out their blood like water in defence of their country, whenever the enemy came within their reach. But suppose the Atlantic States, in consequence of their particular and exposed situation, should have had expended among them more than their just proportion of revenue, it is no reason why the surplus revenue of the United States should now be divided equally among the several states of the union, according to the plan of President Jackson—but it is a reason why it should not be so divided. If the old and Atlantic States have received more of the United States treasure than the others, they ought, like those heirs who have been advanced by their ancestors in life time, to render an account thereof, and receive so much the less in a final distribution of the public revenue.

It is strange, Sir, that you did not see the impolicy, and, to your constituents, the injustice of dividing the surplus revenue of the United States agreeably to the plan suggested by the President; it is strange that you were so easily enticed by the mulishers, and persuaded to abandon the rights and interests of your constituents: it is strange that you, after being a member of Congress four sessions did not know the difference between a direct and an indirect tax; and it is more than strange that you should publish to the world your want of intelligence on that subject, in your letter to Mr. Hill. It is also strange that you did not vote with the Jackson members of Congress from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois, on the proposition to reduce the duty on Sugar. I am I hope that you will not think it strange if the farmers and mechanics of Indiana are not willing to have their hard earnings misdirected from them and given to those who now fatten on the toil and pain of an enslaved population. Finally, it is hoped that you will not think it strange, if hundreds of your old friends, after having seen your incapacity to represent their wishes, shall withhold from you their support at the August election; and that you will not think it strange, although you are "in the hands of your political friends" that you should be "disposed of," contrary to your own inclination, by your political enemies.

AN ANTI-DEMAGOGUE.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

ON OUR STATE LEGISLATURE.
TO THE CITIZENS OF KNOX.

Fellow Citizens:

The endearments which bind you to one common interest, should induce a calm and dispassionate examination of your public concerns, in due season. I propose to advert briefly to a few considerations in relation to measures and men, without detracting from any just pretensions, or indulging any uncharitable feelings. You should be aware that your individual happiness is deeply concerned, in the measures to be decided by the next general assembly; and that the selection of suitable representatives, demands special care. Never were any people called upon more impressively, to elect men to their legislature who are known to be firm advocates of the measures public prosperity demands, than are the citizens of Knox at the approaching election. A mistaken policy in some quarters of our state, and a partisan scrupulousness in others, respecting some important measures to advance the vital interests of the whole Wabash country, and of the state, should now rouse a correct and determined feeling in the bosom of every good citizen.

The influence of Knox, in relation to the measures alluded to, should never be divided. No party schemes, or ambitious pretences, should be allowed to fritter her strength. Knox has enjoyed the advantage of much discussion & much experience. No want of correct information, or absence of direct interest, will be allowed to traverse her decision; and the impression of her opinion elsewhere is no longer matter of conjecture; her influence united, and properly directed, can make a salutary impression.

If you, my fellow citizens, will now guard against all divisions of opinion in your representatives, and select proper persons, the improvement and extension of your navigation will follow as a matter of course; the canal lands will not be forfeited, nor the work procrastinated—and your agricultural and manufacturing interests, with your trade, will be permanently promoted. But if other considerations be allowed to obtrude, and lead to a different course on your part, the unfortunate doom of the Wabash country, and of your country in particular, may be sealed for years. It certainly is a sacred duty you owe to yourselves and to your posterity, to guard against all direct and indirect opposition, at this crisis. All will tell you that no individual or party considerations, would induce them to obstruct measures calculated to benefit the country! All will allow, at least, a general acquiescence in the state policy your interests require! But are there no pretexts to produce division in relation to such policy? Are there no latent particulars of a party aspect, which may excite and strengthen the objections of others? The canal policy has been assailed—your good fortune depends on the issue. Suppose the worst that can be dreaded, that the donated lands prove to be insufficient to complete the work. Well, would not even the present tolls, and other income of the work, pay the interest of the additional means required, and keep the canal in repair? And would not the growing income, from extended trade certainly do so, and refund the sum borrowed long before it become due? I answer emphatically, yes; and would afford many general benefits, by an increase of population, wealth and trade, with an enhanced value to all property.

If you act upon this conviction, & so will it at the polls, you must soon become prosperous—the increase of Vincennes, and the value of lands in your country, will not long remain stationary—the value of labor will not by any event be paralyzed; your mechanics will be encouraged, & all kinds of skill and industry will prosper. You have time to think of this; and you should disregard the impulse of noisy partisans at the polls, after your minds shall have been satisfied.

Your next general assembly will be called to act upon many additional matters of interest; some of peculiar importance to your town and county. A revised charter for this borough has become necessary; and a charter to its corporate authorities to create a stock to construct a canal from within its limits, to connect the Wabash and White Rivers at some eligible point below the forks, with power to vest the commons fund in said stock—to establish a free school for a moiety of the tolls, &c. &c. These measures, in connection with the others contemplated, will be of no doubtful character in their consequences. Circuit judges, and prosecuting attorneys are to be elected in joint ballot, to secure an upright administration of justice. A senator to the congress of the United States has to be elected in the same manner, to advocate our state interests, and restore the general government to a sound and honest policy; and our state has to be divided into congressional districts under the late census, to provide for a fair and full expression of the public voice two years hence.

These are only a portion of the interesting duties of your next representative; and every good citizen should keep an eye to the services required, in forming his ticket. The subject of a choice for a judicious ticket, I shall not dwell upon; but I must be pardoned for a few remarks, to point to a safe one.

When our state will display to the admiration of sister states, her unrivalled location for trade, and the physical and agricultural resources of her extensive and fertile country, this borough must become a mart of commerce for thousands, the products of your country will then enrich, and the value of land will not then be nominal. Then it will be, as that truly great man, CLEVELAND of New York, whose untimely death shrouded millions of patriots in mourning, prophesied, you will be enabled to avail, without money and without price, of that which forms the true glory of all, the certain palladium of our union, the manifold cultivation of our citizens." I am truly gratified to find the name of DAVID S. BONNER announced in your last Gazette. He is possessed of a correct mind, strengthened by long experience, and firmly devoted to the general happiness. His consent to serve is a sacrifice of every consideration of private convenience, for a time, to the public benefit. This, with his liberal views, patriotic principles and incorruptible integrity, entitles him to universal regard. With a strict eye to the public welfare, I trust the proper feelings will be manifested in this case. Let Mr. Bonner unite the votes of the intelligent and upright of all parties. Such is the popularity he merits—it is founded on all that is praiseworthy.

With Mr. Bonner I would select JOSEPH CHAMBERS. He is an experienced and worthy citizen, and has acquired a just character for purity of motive, and integrity of purpose, in the performance of various public duties. In addition to this, Mr. Chambers is a farmer; one of the many to whom all other professions have to look for the means of subsistence. My ticket will thus present for your approbation, to represent Knox county this year, a combination of the most interesting callings. In the two candidates named, you have a manufacturer, a farmer, a merchant, and a mechanic; and I beg of you, keep in mind that your decision may influence the final decision of the objects you may desire to have accomplished. The extent of advantages to be gained at present, in the choice intimated, I need no longer dwell upon. I have said enough, and respectfully leave you to decide on my opinions.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Political hypocrites have been found in every age. From the time of Eschines to the present, there have always been those who were ready to further their

own views, and advance their own interest by taking advantage of the credulity of the people in imposing on them false and garbled statements as matters of fact. Fully understanding the economy of man, when they fail in their addresses to judgment, they endeavor to strip this monarch of his influence by appealing to the passions. Avarice is bribed—Revenge is aroused from his slumbers, and made to arm himself. Pride of opinion is called upon—and thus the man, who in his moments of calmness was unfriendly, is now brought by the undue influence of these powerful passions, to enter heart and hand in their unrighteous projects.

It is not to be wondered at then, that we have some such men in our own country—men who are reckless and indifferent as to what they assert—men destitute of truth, devoid of principle, and who would not hesitate one moment in bartering our liberties to promote their own aggrandizement. These reflections were induced by reading a piece in the Western Sun, signed "A friend of Senex," a tissue of truths from first to last. The author begins by passing a compliment on his friend "Senex" (who, by the bye, is himself, as is evident to any one conversant with styles) for a singular production of his which appeared in the same paper about two weeks ago—the vagaries of a crack brain theorist, or the ambiguities of an office holder who is conscious of the rotten cause he advocates—in which virtue is laughed at, patriotism derided, and honesty banished from the world. He then proceeds to deprecate the course of the Clay party in dictating to the people. I would ask this gentleman how his farmer, (as he calls him) Mr. Read, came before the people? Was he not brought out by a Jackson caucus, of whose deliberations he himself perhaps knows nothing? Who has endeavored to resuscitate the languishing spirit of partyism in this state by an inflammatory address? This same notable junco. Who has attempted to deceive the people, by statements as false as their authors are venal? This same junco—who has attempted to draw the line, as they call it, and force men to give their votes for party purposes altogether? These same men. Do they call this dictation? They devise their plans; wish to carry them into execution; and if we attempt to counteract them by pointing out their motives, and exposing the falsity of their assertions, they assume a long face and cry out dictation.

Very kind, indeed! The devil can quote scripture when it suits him. Why not come out openly and tell us, "gentlemen, if you will stand by, and let us say and do what we please, we will consider you very good, patriotic citizens—but if you attempt to frustrate our schemes by opening the eyes of the people, we will load you with abuse, denounce you as enemies to your country, aristocrats and federalists."

CIVIL.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

MR. HILL—

It is a fact, as a wag stated the other day, that the gentlemen comprising the Vincennes Board of Health, and the largest portion of our citizens, do not possess the sense of smelling? Some of us at least do possess this sense, and unfortunately too, in existing circumstances. Whatever way we turn, whatever way the wind blows, we are equally offended. In two of the extremes of town, immense heaps of saw dust, on the prairie, the Still-house pond, in every street, the privies of our citizens, are continually loading the atmosphere with the most poisonous exhalations. Please give us some information relative to the Board of Health. Where are they? What are they about? Or is the above statement correct? Have they lost their

SMELLERS?

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

TIMELY WARNING.

The season approaches when care and cleanliness are essential to health; and a recent stroll through our Borough, caused me to suggest more attention to these particulars. There was an ordinance of the corporation to prevent all nuisances—it if yet exists, it is an important duty of the part of every good citizen, to see that it is strictly enforced. Those who fight their battles and drink their whiskey on our streets, are not more offensive to all persons of decency; nor more annoying, nor half so dangerous to the welfare of the place, as those whose heedlessness, or filthy habits, tend to destroy the general health of their neighborhoods. All rotting vegetable substances send forth a poisonous stench—how much of such matter may be found about our streets and dwellings? How long shall we neglect these precautions necessary to prevent disease? I would respectfully call the attention of your readers to this interesting subject.

A CITIZEN.

The Indian Disturbance.—Our latest news from Rock Island is, that about 1500 of the mounted militia of Illinois were within twenty miles of that station on Thursday last; that the regular troops were in garrison, awaiting their arrival; and that then the matter would be brought to an issue. It was the general belief, that no fighting would take place. The Indians, seeing themselves encompassed by so large a force, it was thought, would stipulate for the best terms they could obtain, and then retire from the ground.—The steam boat Enterprise leaves here today with additional troops, and supplies for the army.

Gov. REYNOLDS accompanies the Illinois Militia—the command of which is given to Maj. Gen. DUNAW.

sealed for years. It certainly is a sacred duty you owe to yourselves and to your posterity, to guard against all direct and indirect opposition, at this crisis. All will tell you that no individual or party considerations, would induce them to obstruct measures calculated to benefit the country! All will allow, at least, a general acquiescence in the state policy your interests require! But are there no pretexts to produce division in relation to such policy? Are there no latent particulars of a party aspect, which may excite and strengthen the objections of others? The canal policy has been assailed—your good fortune depends on the issue. Suppose the worst that can be dreaded, that the donated lands prove to be insufficient to complete the work. Well, would not even the present tolls, and other income of the work, pay the interest of the additional means required, and keep the canal in repair? And would not the growing income, from extended trade certainly do so, and refund the sum borrowed long before it become due? I answer emphatically, yes; and would afford many general benefits, by an increase of population, wealth and trade, with an enhanced value to all property.

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