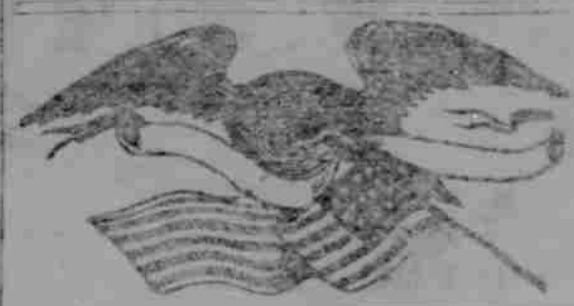




VINCENNES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1815.

Agency.

V. B. PATNER.—American News-
paper and Advertising Agent in the cities
of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and
New York, is our Agent for receiving
and forwarding subscriptions and ad-
vertisements for this paper, and for receiving
and receipting for payments for the same.
His offices are:
No. 5, Pine street Philadelphia.
" 166, Nassau st., New York.
S. E. corner of Baltimore & Cal-
vert sts., Baltimore.
" 16, State st., Boston.

Mr. Coddington.—
You will please announce Abner T.
Ellis, Esq., as a candidate for Senator at
the ensuing August election, subject to the
decision of a whig convention.
MANY VOTERS

March 12, 1815.

August Election.

Saturday the 19th of April, has been
suggested as a suitable time for the meet-
ing of the county convention, to make
nominations for the August election.
We approve of this, as we think it a
very proper time. From the spirit mani-
fested upon this subject, we doubt not there
will be a very general attendance. Con-
cession and compromise we doubt not
will govern the deliberations of the con-
vention. The Whigs have a majority in
this county, and can, and ought to elect
individuals representing their own prin-
ciples and measures. The Whigs con-
sequently are responsible for the proper se-
lection of suitable men for office. Let this
spirit govern without any detraction of self-
ish aspirations, and Knox county, in all her
officers, will be represented by her best
citizens, and the Whigs may look back
with proud satisfaction upon the course
they have pursued.

By pursuing this course, the interests of
our county and of the whole community
will be promoted. By a different course,
we have nothing to expect but injury to
all. More of this hereafter.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—A bill for
the annexation of Texas has passed both
Houses, which we will endeavor to lay
before our readers in our next.

The Postage bill has passed both Houses
and is no doubt, the law of the land.
It goes into operation on the first of July.
The rates of postage will be five
cents for all letters of not more than half
an ounce weight, sent not over 300 miles,
and 10-cents for all distances beyond that.

The Senate has passed the House bill,
admitting Iowa and Florida into the Union
as sovereign States.

The House has passed the Senate bill
granting \$30,000 acres of the public lands
for the completion of the Webster & Erie
canal from Terre Haute to the Ohio.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety
and future peace, if Texas remains an independ-
ent State, or becomes an ally or dependence of
some foreign nation more powerful than herself.
Is there one among our citizens who would not
prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional
wars, which so often occur between bordering in-
dependent nations? Is there one who would not
prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on
all our products and manufactures which enter
her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who
would not prefer an unrestricted communication
with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions
which must occur if she remains out of the Union?
Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions
of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed
to the United States or not. None of the pre-
judices will be responsible for them, any more
than for each other. They have con-
tinued together for certain specified objects.

The same principle that they would refuse
to perpetuate union with Texas, because of
local institutions, our forefathers would have
been equally ready to form our present Union,
giving no valid objection to the measure, and
only remarking its adoption, vitally affecting
the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both
countries, I shall on the broad principle which
formed the basis and produced the adoption of
our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of
sectary zeal, endeavor, by all constitutional,
honorable and appropriate means, to accom-
modate the expressed will of the people and govern-
ment of the United States, by the re-annexation
of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable
period.

Not will it become to a Texas Agency my duty to
assert and maintain by all constitutional means,
the right of the United States to that portion of
our territory which lies beyond the Rocky moun-
tains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is
clear and unquestionable, and already are our
people preparing to perfect that title, by occupy-
ing it with their wives and children. But eighty
years ago, our population was confined on the
West by the ridge of the Alleghenies. Within
that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of
some of my hearers—our people, increasing to
many millions, have filled the eastern valley of
the Mississippi to its head springs, and are already en-
gaged in establishing the blessings of self-govern-
ment in valleys of which the rivers flow to the Pa-
cific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of
the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the
duty of protecting them, adequately, wherever
they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of
our laws, and the benefits of our republican in-
stitutions, should be extended over them in the
distant regions which they have selected for their
homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse
will easily bring the States, of which the forma-
tion in that part of our territory can not be long
delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union.

In the mean time, every obligation imposed by
treaty and conventional stipulations should be ac-
cruedly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations,
it will be my aim to observe a careful respect for
the rights of other nations, while our own will
be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal
and exact justice should characterize all our in-
tercourse with foreign countries. All alliances
having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and
honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the
national interests, will be studiously avoided,
and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a
favorable understanding with foreign govern-
ments, by which our navigation and commerce
may be extended and the ample products of our
fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our
skillful artisans, find a ready market and remun-
erating prices in foreign countries.

In taking care that the laws be faithfully ex-
ecuted, a strict performance of duty will be ex-
acted from all public officers. From those officers,
especially, who are charged with the collections
and disbursements of the public revenue, will
prompt and rigid accountability be required.
Any culpable failure or delay on their part to ac-
count for the moneys intrusted to them, at the
times, and in the manner required by law, will
invalidate the official connec-
tion of such delinquent officers with the Govern-
ment.

Confidently relying upon the steady assis-
tance of the co-ordinate
Government in conducting
upon the discharge of the
duty assigned me by the pe-
ple supplanting that of the

interests. In levying duties for revenue, it
is doubtless proper to make such discrimina-
tions within the revenue principle, as will
afford incidental protection to our home
interests. Within the revenue limit, there
is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that
limit, the rightful exercise of the power
is not to be questioned. The incidental protec-
tion to our home interests by dis-
crimination within the revenue range, it
will be ample. In making
it, all our interests are
equally protected, and
equally benefited.

The largest class of our
people are agriculturists.
They are all engaged
in the same pursuits, and their je-
alousy of the national or home
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