

# THE WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, AUGUST 4, 1821.

A Post-Office has been established at Wanborough, Edwards county, Illinois, the residence of Mr. Birbeck.—Gilbert T. Bell, Esq. is Post Master.

We have been requested to state, that THOMAS EMISON, if elected, will serve as a Director of the Poor House.

## COMMUNICATION.

He seeks, as all defamers do,  
—Spargere voces  
In vulgum ambiguas—  
"To raise suspicion in the mind of the people. But I hope that my countrymen will be no longer imposed upon, by artful and designing men, or by wretches, who, bankrupt in fame, and in fortune, mean nothing more than to involve this country in the same common ruin with themselves. Hence it is, that they are constantly aiming their dark, and too often, fatal, weapons against those who stand forth as the bulwark of our national safety." Sir Wm. Draper.

The profound silence of the Executive faction, under reiterated charges which challenged controversy, had in a measure lulled the independent republican party into false security. They began to indulge the delusive but pleasing hope, that the base spirit of the conspirators, had become either fatigued or shamed into the semblance of decency. They had ceased to apprehend that the approaching election, like those which had preceded it, was to be agitated by any frivolous or fictitious excitement. They trusted the day had gone by, when vulgar cunning and base-born knavery, could successfully conjure up in array, any artificial embarrassments, to mislead or defeat a sensible or dispassionate expression of the elective sentiment.

For weeks, nay months, the names of our official candidates had been exhibited before the eyes of electoral scrutiny. Not a fault has been designated, not a reproach has been uttered, not even a personal objection or private partiality promulgated. The field of political controversy was calm and still as a Grecian camp. Almost every individual in community, appeared to have fixed upon the men of his choice, in the undisturbed leisure of domestic retirement. It seemed universally assented, that the elector, this year, might put in his ballot, free from the influence of that distraction, which is sure to be excited by importunity, imposition and misrepresentation. But alas, the inferences of honest reason are vain and delusive, when appreciating the views of those political sophists, who cherish the machiavelian postulate, "that the end, justifies the means." The spirit of that confederacy, which has so long annoyed the honest yeomanry of Indiana, like that of every other factious body, is insatiable in its aspirations, and unprincipled in its efforts. Altho it can occasionally sink beneath the surface of its own malignity, like Behemoth, it sinks more securely to watch the motions of its destined victim.

One week past, who could have been so uncharitable, as to suspect that any man, or any set of men, would have the unbridled effrontery, to fabricate false and scurrilous accusations against your favorite candidate, on the eve of election, which they dared not whisper, while as yet there was time to unmask and repel the attack—and yet this course is intended. How these shameless aspersions of individual character are to be published, is beyond my information; but that they are already conceived and prepared for the occasion, let the independent elector, that he may be on his guard—rest assured. They will probably be handed about in hand-bills, or retailed by pimping sycophants, at the corners of blind-alleys, and in the recesses of folly and dissipation. Sure I am, that no honest Gazetteer, would suffer his columns to be perverted to such scandalous and dastardly uses. If there are men up for your suffrages, my fellow citizens, stained with crime, and regardless of the public interest, why has the fact been kept back till this late hour, when the accused cannot be heard? I will convict no man unheard! And that voter, is wretchedly forgetful of his own dignity, who will permit his understanding to be insulted with the details of cowardly detraction. An honorable opponent would have given his adversary an opportunity of defence—not spring upon him in the dark, and stab him in the back. But it is the attribute of the small fry of humanity, like decrepitude and infancy, to crawl; from them, the port and dignity of a man is not to be expected.

It may be asked, what occasion for this alarm, when as yet nothing appears to justify it? I answer you, that the very obscurity, which shrouds the danger, gives it power.—Men who will resort to such unchristian means, to sacrifice a fellow being, are capable of any thing which depravity can suggest. Why do they not leave you to make your own selections at the poll? Gracious Heaven! because they fear that you will make just ones. They perceive that your affections are drawing towards some individuals, among the Legislative candidates, who have once and again bearded them in the pride of their march—trampled on their mercenary, and exposed their knavery. But what audacity in this Faction! to scatter denunciations & reproaches, while they themselves, are now prostrate beneath a mountain of approved guilt. The truth is, the warfare of these anthrophagi is in one respect strictly savage. Like their red neighbours they shun a charge, and never fight but on the offensive, and in ambush. If you should say to one of them, sir, you are a s—n—I and a cheat. Do you think my gentleman will condescend to exculpate himself? Not he! Ten to one however, he will tell his neighbour, with all the gravity

of a baboon at a bear dance, not to believe a word said, that you are a dirty fellow, who shirt yourself every day in the week, and totally unworthy of credit!

Fellow citizens, there are two animals who will annoy you at the polls—the enemy and the trimmer. The real republican will not trouble you, but repose himself upon your discernment to vote for those men, who feel in common with yourselves, that a change is necessary, and that it cannot be for the worse. The Bank President will tell you not to vote for one opposed to him—because he is a disorganiser and a dangerous man—the inimical trimmer, who is also an impostor, but has not the impudence like the other to own it, will tell you, that "on the whole, to avoid all heat and strife among friends, we may as well send the old ones again, perhaps they may do better!" The rectitude of such fellows political character is like the uprightness of the Indian's squaw, who was so straight that she leaned over backwards.

But the subject is too solemn for burlesque—the election is a momentous one; that it may not also be grievous, let us make an effort, at once temperate and formidable. If we can but subdue our wills, to cast our individual hatreds and predilections into that deep grave where our dearest interests are buried. Take no sentiment or passion with us to the poll, but a regard for the honor of the State, and the security and protection of our individual rights—we cannot err, and all will be well. KNOX.

Postscript.—Since the above was written, the prophecy it embraces has become history. There are men base enough, to impress upon the unsuspecting and credulous part of the French population, that certain individuals in nomination, robbed them of their property, when at the same time these unprincipled slanderers, know that the men they assail, had no more to do in the transaction to which they allude, than those they support. It is a notorious fact, that the law for the disposal of the Commons, was enacted at the request of the citizens of Vincennes, among whom the relatives and present favorites of these identical assailants were the most conspicuous. They even go so far as to pledge themselves to the credulous among those who feel injured by the law, that if they will elect particular candidates whom they designate, the law shall be repealed! will the intelligent Frenchmen of Vincennes, swallow such gross imposition, or will they suffer their uninformed brethren, to be duped in this insulting and disgusting manner? Surely such flagrant and unparalleled deception must excite the indignation of every voter. The real merit and detestable principles of some of the men, who have lent their authority to this base fabrication, and the feelings which actuate them in their aspersions of particular candidates, are well understood by every American citizen, who has been in the country for any length of time. The real merit and principles of some others, who have joined in the cry, may become better known hereafter. The latter gentlemen are repented, not pardoned. Once more, let every honest man spurn at the attempted imposition.

## COMMUNICATION.

Most of our old Legislators, and indeed, most of the men now in power in this state, acquired their popularity by affecting a singular and hypocritical regard for the good of the country. It is now apparent if they were honest and sincere they were very impotent; for they have brought ruin, instead of good, upon the whole community. Nothing has prospered under their management of a public nature—and none but a few very weak and interested men, will longer uphold them. Our agricultural, manufacturing, and mercantile interests are all prostrate by their doings; yet some of these men who have been long confided in without merit, wish to retain office still longer! They must believe the people weak, and their own inefficiency has not yet accomplished harm enough!—'Tis strange; but let us, one and all, shew by our votes on Monday, that we shall be no longer gulled; that we have learned wisdom from dear bought experience, and can now—Think Well On't.

## COMMUNICATED.

The Election.—On Monday next the freemen of Indiana are called upon to exercise the highest duty of good citizens, that of the Elective Franchise. Their dearest interests, their political reputation and the future prosperity of the state, depend very materially on the selection they shall make of men to represent them. In making the selection they are under the most imperious obligations of moral, social, and political duty, to discharge this invaluable function with a candid and correct judgment of the candidates. Let them remember that the representative is but the reflected image of the people; he should speak their language, feel their sympathies, and participate their interests. For these purposes, he should be bound by a common stake in the welfare of the country giving and receiving support, and connected to the community at least by the customary pursuits of life. He should have a sound mind, quickness of apprehension, and clearness of exposition. He should be firm, intelligent, and dignified. Steadfast in his course and as Cato in his principles. No time-server—no cringing sycophant—no demagogue—wanting power merely to have it; but on

every becoming occasion, frank, steady and resolute. I am aware that most of the officers in our government require as different talents to fill them respectively as the duties of the offices are different. Thus one man may be a very good magistrate, who would be but poorly qualified for the office of judge; another might be an ornament to the bench, and yet not be distinguished at the desk. But talents and integrity, are essential requisites for the honest performance of every public trust; and the degree indispensably requisite, is to be graduated by the importance of the office.

In this state every elector is eligible to office after a certain age, and has the glorious privilege of offering himself as a candidate for public trust. If by his conduct he can convince the freemen that he is the most deserving and suitable man, there can be but little doubt of his success. If he has enjoyed office before, there can be no difficulty in appreciating his worth; if he has not, there are other distinguishing tests by which to judge him; namely, is he a citizen, honest, capable, & meritorious? The answer should decide his pretensions. Inflexible firmness, and just discrimination, on the part of the people, as well as their public functionaries, in a right cause, is always a virtue; and on few occasions, more than on the present. Our public affairs in every department, seem to have almost ripened to a crisis, and must soon separate.—They emphatically, call on our citizens for a powerful remedy. We want in our councils at this time that talent and energy, which can apply a powerful hand to the puling down of "the strong holds" of iniquity—which will redeem us from the curse of Banks and Bankers—who will restore the people to their inherent right of pure assemblies—which will procure a Congressional Districting of the State—which will afford an opportunity to the people, to abolish the present Judiciary system, and the Bank clauses in our miserable Constitution—which will endeavor to have our inconsistent code of laws revised—which will prevent the unconstitutional union in any one person, of offices in their own nature distinct—which will equalise the imposition of taxes, and other burthens of government—which will, in fine, effect a radical reform of inveterate abuses, advance the honor and prosperity of our state, cause internal improvements to prevail, justice to triumph, and the rights of the people to be respected.

The ability, united with the will, to serve us, we need more especially at this moment; and at all times, we should require for every office, men who have discernment to discover, and integrity to pursue, the right course—the people's true interests.

The present is no personal contest; society is deeply interested; the stake at issue, is the honor and welfare of the community, and the choice must entirely depend on the value we set upon the PUBLIC GOOD. I trust its result will emphatically prove the triumph of talent and worth—the triumph of honest principles—the triumph of the people.—I am  
A VOTER.

Gen. John Tipton, of Ind. and Samuel McCluck, Esq. of Ill. Commissioners for defining the line between the two States, arrived in town last week, having completed their laborious, disagreeable, and toilsome business.—The following is a brief sketch of their progress, politely furnished us by the Commissioners.

"Left Vincennes on the 29th May, with a due N. line, which last leaves the N. W. shore of the Wabash, 46 miles from Vincennes; from which point commenced the line dividing the States of Indiana & Illinois. The country is mostly well timbered, and soil good, for the distance of 45 miles. After crossing the Vermillion a few miles, intersected Grand Prairie, the first 25 miles of which is good, dry soil, afterwards becomes either broken and poor, or low and marshy. Two branches of the Kankakee river pass thro' the Grand Prairie. At 123 miles from where we left the Wabash, we came to the main Kankakee, 3 chains wide, and navigable for crafts of considerable burthen. North of this stream lie a chain of almost impassable ponds, which lie nearly parallel with the river for the distance of 50 or 60 miles, and from 3 to 5 miles wide. From those ponds to Lake Michigan, the distance of 36 miles, the country is most generally poor sandy ridges, covered with scrubby Oak timber and Whortleberry bushes, or low, marshy prairies. Arrived at the Lake on the 2d of July, 205 miles from Vincennes, and 159 miles from where we last left the Wabash.

"The N. W. corner of the State of Indiana is 3 miles 54 chains and 14 links in Lake Michigan.—The line intersected the Lake 11 miles 4 chains and 46 links W. and 6 miles 15 chains and 86 links N. of the Southern extremity."—Centinel

FRANKFORT, June 21.

## CRIMES.

The multiplication of crimes is a strong evidence of a depreciation in the morals of the community, which can have been occasioned only by the distresses and agitations of the times. Since the robbery near this place we have heard of several attempts of a similar nature, some of which have proved successful.

There are reports of a horrible murder and robbery in Henderson county, the particulars of which are detailed, but not in a form sufficiently authentic for publication.

A robbery took place about two weeks since near Dayton in Ohio.

An unsuccessful attempt was lately made to rob a man near Hopkinsville, in Christian county.

A gentleman riding from this place to Hopkinsville was shot at a few weeks ago, and a rifle ball passed through his coat. All these attacks except the first were made in the day time.

## EXTRAORDINARY!

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in the Mars and who came to the Mouth of Ohio in the Steam Boat Independence from New Orleans, that the Independence grounded in the Mississippi on her passage up, and was aground 11 days; as she was high and dry, preparations were made for launching her, timber &c. procured for the purpose, and on the 11th night, there was a most violent thunder storm; on the morning there was water round the boat; timber, &c. all gone adrift, and the river apparently from its bank had not risen—a line was thrown out to sound, as the boat appeared to be afloat, and they found 36 feet of water! All attempts to get their anchor up were to no purpose, and they cut their cable and proceeded on their voyage  
Louisville Pub Adv.

The following gentlemen have been announced as candidates at the August election.

## For the Senate.

WILLIAM POLKE,  
JOHN EWING,  
FREDERICK SHOULTS.

## Representatives.

BENJAMIN V. BECKES,  
GENERAL W. JOHNSTON,  
DAVID BROWN,  
JOHN MYERS,  
JAMES B. McCALL,  
ABRAHAM F. SNAPP,

## County Commissioner.

WILLIAM BRUCE,  
JOSEPH McCLURE,  
SAMUEL EMISON,  
JAMES BADOULET,  
ABRAHAM WESTFALL, Junr.  
CHRISTIAN GRAETER,  
FRANCIS LEACH,  
JOSHUA BOND,  
JOHN BRUNER,  
ROBERT McCLURE,

## Associate Judge.

JOHN MOORE,  
JOHN McDONALD,  
JOHN McCLURE,  
SAMUEL ADAMS,  
WILLIAM L. COLMAN,  
CARTER BEAMON.

## Directors of the Poor House.

JOSHUA THORN,  
ABRAHAM RHODARMEL,  
JAMES H. McDONALD,  
THOMAS EMISON,  
JAMES ALTON,

## FOR SALE.

1000 Dollars,

OF the PAPER of the State Bank of Indiana, & its Branches—for sale by  
D. SAYRE  
Aug. 4, 1821. 27-30

## DENNIE SAYRE,

HAS for sale, low for CASH  
Prime GREEN COFFEE,  
IMPERIAL, and  
YOUNG HYSOY } TEAS  
SUGAR,  
LOGWOOD,  
IRON,  
Old Jamaica RUM,  
COGNAC BRANDY,  
50 Barrels W. 18 EY  
50 do SUPERFINE FLOUR.  
27 31 Aug. 4, 1821.

## Cash For Wheat.

THE subscribers will give cash for a few hundred bushels of Wheat delivered at the Mill.

J. & W. L. COLMAN.  
20th July 1821. 25-31

## To the Voters of Knox.

YOU are hereby notified that at the ensuing annual election there is to be elected one Senator, two members to the house of Representatives, one associate Judge, three county Commissioners and three Directors for the poor house.

JOHN DECKER Sheriff, &c.  
July 21st 1821.