

Congressional Election.—We are informed upon indisputable authority, that Thomas H. Blake, Esqr. and Doctor Maxwell, have both withdrawn their names from the list of candidates for congress at the ensuing election, and that Charles Dewey, Esqr. has announced himself as a candidate.

We are also informed, William Price, Esqr. is a candidate.

We have also learned, that our fellow-citizen, John Ewing, Esqr. is expected to become a candidate—we have made application without effect, to have a negative, or affirmative declaration, from himself—but shall feel ourselves authorised to give his name as a candidate, unless otherwise instructed.

It appears the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, has forwarded to C. Harrison, Esqr. a check on the Bank of the U. States for the amount due to this state of the three per cent fund—but unfortunately for our wise legislators, it does not amount to one half the sum they thought proper to appropriate exclusively to opening and improving roads, many of which may never be of public utility—Indeed our last legislature calculated about as correctly in regard to the three per cent fund, as they have in regard to some other important matters. The money received, if expended, must be expended uselessly, for it can have no good effect on so many roads. We hope it may not be expended until the meeting of another legislature, who, we hope will make an appropriation, or a joint appropriation with the state of Illinois, to improve the navigation of the Wabash river. It is our rivers which should first be attended to; by them we can alone expect to be enabled to send our produce to market, and bring wealth into the country. But it is lamentable, though true, that in the estimate of many designing and weak men who are sent to make laws for us, the measures by which they can secure the most votes, are esteemed the best.—This state of things cannot continue long so—the intelligence of the people will soon, we hope, banish all such men from public life.—On the subject of improvement and navigation, we select the following well written essay from the St. Louis Register.

“There is no political principle more clearly established, than this, *that after the formation of a good government it is the next interests of a nation to adopt such a system of internal policy as will enable the people to enjoy, as soon as practicable all the natural advantages of the country in which they live*.” And it is no less a fact, that when nations have acted upon this principle, they have uniformly risen to wealth and prosperity. In order to test the truth of this remark, look at the situation of those countries where internal improvements have been brought to the highest degree of perfection. China, it is said, by means of its numerous canals intersecting each other over the face of that immense empire, and opening communications between the greatest cities in the world, has created a home market nearly equal to the whole market in Europe. It is to be regretted that we have no detailed account of those stupendous monuments of genius and enterprise which have thus contributed to make her the most wealthy and independent nation on earth. But China is not the only example. Look at Holland, who by her industry and enterprise has stolen territory from the ocean, and intersected its surface in every direction with canals. And did these produce no effects? We need only answer by an appeal to her history. But a few years since she was mistress of the ocean, and her thousand sails whitened every sea and enlivened every port. No nation dared then restrict her commerce or insult her flag; the cannon of her ships always thundered successfully, and her flag waved triumphantly over her enemies. But although her naval glory has been eclipsed by the appearance of a brighter constellation, she yet possesses within herself wealth and independence—Other instances might readily be adduced, but they would be unnecessary. The history of the poverty and wealth, the weakness and power, the rise and fall of nations, furnish incontestible proofs of the position that the most intimate connexion which can be formed between the remote sections of a country, is the most certain method of preserving its independence of calling forth its latent energies, and thus increasing its wealth and political consequence.

The American People, the progress of internal improvement is a subject which should claim their most serious attention, inasmuch as it concerns their deepest interests. In a republic so extensive as ours, the conclusion is rea-

sonable, nay irresistible, that when its different sections become thickly populated, jealousies will arise which will disturb its peace and endanger its liberties. The history of our country although yet in its infancy, has already furnished ample proof of this fact; but we are unwilling to enter into the disgraceful detail. Since then we have already seen sectional interests arise, and local jealousies excited, what may we not expect, when our country shall become thickly populated from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific. Can it be supposed that *Patriotism*, innocent and defenceless as she is, can resist the attacks of those arch fiends, *interest and avarice*? No the presumption is as idle, as the reality would be dreadful—the experience of the world proves its falsity. It follows then a community of interests, arising from a mutual dependence of one section of country upon the other, is the only bond of union, and consequently, it should be the business of every wise statesman and legislator to effect this object.—Again, if it is true that mutual wants constitute one of the principal links of political connexion, it is no less true, that it is much strengthened by the ease with which those wants can be supplied. Thus we find that in the early ages of society, when governments were composed of distinct petty clans, or monarchies without a single bond of interests to unite them, or without the means of interchange between their different component parts, they were a continual prey to jealousies and feuds. They, one after another, sunk into oblivion, and now, scarcely a single trace of their former existence remains.

England, which was at one time divided into several petty kingdoms, through the influence of the general diffusion of knowledge and a liberal course of policy, has become united into one. And during the last fifty years, the facilities of internal communication have been so much increased, that the demands of one place, can be supplied by the resources of another and thus industry has been so extensively diffused as to enable her to supply her own wants, and to furnish vast exports to exchange the wealth of other countries. Scotland, by succession became united to England, and is now bound to her by habit, by turnpike roads, canals, and reciprocal interests. In like manner, all the counties of England, or departments of France, are bound together, and when the United States shall be bound together by canals, by cheap and easy access to a market in all directions, by a sense of mutual interests arising from mutual intercourse and mingled commerce, it will be no more possible to split them into independent and separate Governments, each lining its frontiers with fortifications and troops, to shackle their own exports to and from the neighboring states, than it is now possible for the government of England to divide and form again into seven kingdoms. But it is necessary to bind the states together by the people's interests, one of which is to enable every man to sell the produce of his labor at the best market and purchase at the cheapest. This accords with the idea of Hume, that the government of a wise people would be little more than a system of civil police for the best interests of man is industry, and a free exchange of the produce of his labor, for the thing he may require.

“On this humane principle what stronger bond of union can be invented, than those which enable each individual to transport the produce of his industry, 1200 miles for sixty cents the hundred weight? Here then is a certain method of securing the union of the states, and of rendering it as lasting as the continent we inhabit.”

This is the language of one than whom none has contributed more to the honor and prosperity of the country.

Washington, March 8.

A bill is now before the House of Representatives, having been reported on Monday last by the Committee of Ways and means, the title of which is, a bill to revise and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports and tonage. This bill proposes certain alterations of the present tariff of duties on imports; and, we incline to think, has a chance of being discussed—and, if discussed, of being passed, at the present session of Congress.

As the subject is of much importance we shall publish the bill at large in our next paper. The principal object of the bill is to increase the duties on silk, iron hardware, and a variety of specified articles, and to change certain duties, which are now *ad valorem*, to specific duties.

* See Fulton's Treatise on Canals, in which at an early period, he called the attention of the people of the State of New York to the subject of the union of Lake Erie with the Hudson river.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 15.

The bare-faced villainy of the pirates on the coast of Cuba has at last called forth the arm of the public authority on that Island. Capt Budd, of the schr. Sarah Ann, who arrived yesterday from Matanzas, informs us that the captain and lieutenant of a piratical vessel that had burnt an American schooner off that port, some time ago, had been condemned there to be garrotted, (a sort of choking to death) but, the executioner being sick, the culprits were shot. The day before Capt B. sailed, a piratical boat, fitted out at Regla, was taken in the bay, with the assistance of some spanish soldiers. Six of the crew were killed in the contest, and the remainder, fifteen in number, were confined for trial. These effective measures on land and the vigilance of the American cruisers at sea will quickly finish the trade of blood and plunder that has too long been followed with impunity.—*Mercury*.

CANADA, FEB 25.

We learn from Judge Stevens of Bibb county, that a rich mine of Lead ore has been discovered in the neighborhood of the Ahaba Valley, at the distance of about 100 miles from this town. The mine is situated near the waters of the Ahaba, and but little beyond the point of boat navigation. We have before taken occasion to speak of the vast quantity of stone or mineral coal and iron ore which abound in this neighborhood. It is gratifying for us to become acquainted with the increasing resources of our country; and shall be happy to receive from our subscribers and correspondents any additional information on the subject.

Emigration.—A British Union Society is forming at Doncaster England, by religious families, preparatory to their settlement in the territory of Illinois in the United States. A general fund was raised by subscription, for the purchase of every thing necessary for the settlement, which must insure the success of the emigrants.

There are three kinds of praise—that which we yield, that which we lend, and that which we pay. We yield it to the powerful from fear, we lend it to the weak from interest, and we pay it to the deserving from gratitude.

Applause is the spur of noble minds. the end and aim of weak ones.

A bare faced robbery was lately committed on an old woman, who while walking through St. Giles, had her spectacles snatched off her nose!

Waus and Mavis.—A young girl in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in the prospect of marriage, being unable to find money to purchase wedding clothes, a few days ago, actually submitted to the operation of having five front teeth drawn for which she received five guineas, and purchased the necessary articles.

NEW GOODS.

S TOMLINSON,
ON MARKET STREET VINCENNES,
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, an elegant and general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE, &c.**

which he offers for sale by retail, at the lowest cash prices.

10 tf April, 1822.

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Palestine, Ill. the quarter ending the 31st March 1822, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to General Post-Office as dead letters.

Labin Burr	Robert A. Miller
Charles Bruner	Daniel McKinney
Ebenzer Center	Gracy McClure
Dyler Caterer	Stephen S. Phelps
Joel Clerk	William Ryan
Richard Easton	Joseph Wells
Samuel Ferguson	Robert Whitton
William Jackson	Samuel Young
Samuel Jamison	Samuel Kankade
David Lathshaw	Eleanor Lyons
Wheeler Mallet	

WILLIAM WILSON, P.M.
April 1st 1822.

Lost Certificate of Land Purchased from the United States.

Public notice is hereby given, that, nine weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, for the renewal of a certificate No. 2256, dated Oct 3d 1816, issued in the name of W. Armstrong, for the N. E. quarter of Section No 28, in Township No. 10 North, of Range No. 10 West in the District of Vincennes, the original having been lost or destroyed.

Given under my hand at Vincennes this 12th day of April 1822.

JOHN EWING.

Dried Apples.

SEVENTY barrels DRIED APPLES of an excellent quality, for sale by
FRAN. IS. DICKSON, Junr.
Vincennes April, 12th 1822. 11-1f

tate of Indiana.

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT.

March Term, A. D. 1822.

John M'Giffin,

against

His Creditors

Petition for the benefit of the Insolvent act

This day came the said applicant, by David Hart his attorney, and filed his petition praying this honorable Court to grant unto him the benefit of an act entitled “An act for the benefit of Insolvent debtors.”—It is therefore considered by the Court, that the Clerk give notice of the pendency of such petition, in the *Western Sun*, a paper printed in Vincennes; at least three weeks in succession, and that the Court will act upon said petition, on the third day of the next Term.—A Copy Test

R. BUNFIN, Clerk C.C.K.C.

April 13, 1822 11-2w

JOHN WISE,

HAVING connected a

Boot & Shoe Shop

with his SADDLERY, will constantly keep on hand, and for sale, a supply of BOOTS, SHOES, & SADDLERY, of all kinds, and of the first quality, for which he will receive in payment, CASH, or HIDES.

7-1f Vincennes, March 1822.

G. R. C. Sullivan,

(ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW)

WILL practice in the first Judicial Circuit, of the state of Indiana and in the counties of Crawford and Edwards in the state of Illinois.—He may always be found at his office in Vincennes unless when absent on professional business—he has made an agreement, for business forwarded to him, in his absence, to be attended to. 5 1tf—

PUBLIC NOTICE,

Land Office at Vincennes,

APRIL 4th, 1822.

IT is hereby made known, that all those Fractional Sections, containing 160 or more acres, which have been subdivided by the Surveyor General, and have been heretofore withheld from sale, shall be opened to private sale, on the thirteenth day of May next, and may be purchased whole or in parts as subdivided. Those which may happen not to be yet subdivided, may also be purchased from the said day, as they stand classed in the old books of this office, until their subdivision is effected.

10 JOHN BAOLLET, R.L.C.

STOLEN.

ON Saturday night last out of the stable of H. Lasselle, two p. tent spring Saddles one a quilted Buckskin, with a leopard skin housin & a buffalo cover with plated stirrup irons—the other a quilted calf skin seat, and leopard housin, and plated stirrup irons—TEN dollars reward will be giving for the Saddles and thief, or five dollars for either.

H LASSELLE.

March 15, 1822. 7-1f

NO ICE is hereby given, that the Office of the Steam Mill, is kept at the house of Mr. John D. Hay

WILSON LAGOW, Atty.

For C. Smith's V. S. M.C.

Vincennes April 4 1822. 10-1f

Shaker's Garden Seeds

FOR SALE BY

A. PATTERSON.

January, 1822 52 1f



Taken up by Jacob

Tommy, of Bogard township Davies county, a gray horse, six years old 15 hand high, flax coloured mane, supposed to be blind in the left eye, appraised to \$50 before me.

SMALLWOOD CAWOOD, J.P.

December 4, 1821. 10-3-1f

FERRY.

THE subscriber having again taken the FERRY of Chas Smith & Co. where he has a large new boat, with aprons and railing, for the ease and safety of carriages and stock. He flatters himself by strict attention, to share a part of the public favor

DAVID CHANDLER.

March 20, 1822. 8-1f