

# THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, JULY 20, 1822.

We have been requested to announce William Pitts, as a candidate to represent the county of Sullivan in the state Legislature.

We have been requested to announce Col. John Benefield, as a candidate to represent the county of Sullivan in the state Legislature.

We have been requested to announce Genl Peter Allen, as a candidate to represent the counties of Sullivan, Vigo, Parke, Green, Owen, Putnam, & Morgan, in the Senate of this state.

We have been authorised to announce George R. C. Sullivan, as a candidate for Brigadier General, to the 1st brigade of Indiana militia.

We have been requested to announce Col. Frederick Shotts as a candidate for brigadier general, to command the 1st brigade, Indiana militia.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

"To point a moral or adorn a tale."  
To Jonathan Jennings Governor,  
&c. &c. of the state of Indiana.

SIR—In addressing myself to your excellency on topics in which you appear to have been an actor, I hope you will excuse the old-fashioned American manner, of stating things, as they are here brought in review, in the simple and plain dress of detailed facts—and the reflections and illustrations to which they give rise. I shall content myself at present with passing over the causes which at first brought you into notice among us, and introduced you to the highest offices of the state, and many of the effects which your cunning has accomplished, or attempted to produce, by the vilest intrigues and prostitution of official dignity; and only note a few lines in the portrait, which time and circumstances may induce me to extend, as far as public utility may demand.

We had an early evidence of your want of capacity, or of some selfish influencing calculations which might be realized immediately or remotely, while representing the territory in congress, when the Canada Refugee bill was on its passage through that body, and became a law—Why your voice was never once heard even to complain of the local prejudice the bill was likely to produce, or of the invidious provisions it contained in favor of Canadians, remains yet to be developed. You were not ignorant of the number of our citizens, who, in the face of the greatest dangers, and under the severest privations, had settled on select spots of U. States land, which they improved in the hope of being able, or of having a right, to purchase them at the public sales, which were expected to come on, when peace and tranquility should be restored to our borders. But those enterprising, hardy settlers, were driven off, as suddenly as unexpected, from the cabin they had erected on the path of the savage warrior, and from the fields they had redeemed from the woods and wild plains of nature, by strangers and denizens of a foreign power, to whom a shameful legalized right was given, without your raising one interposing hand to save them.

The fundamental laws of our civil polity have been as little respected by your Excellency, when private advantages were offered, as the interests of the people you had been delegated to guard. It is provided in the 4th art and 5th sec. of our constitution, that "no member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, shall exercise the office of Governor." This is a language too plain to be misunderstood: it is hardly susceptible of any wrong construction; and yet, notwithstanding your name is to this constitution, as president of the convention that framed it and the pledge of your inaugural qualification to the chief magistracy, you have acted under a commission, or appointment of the U. States, in a treaty held at St. Mary's, beyond the limits of the state. By what a spirit of infatuation the legislature and the people have been bound and blinded, under violated rights and the most sacred obligations, when the power to redress their wrongs, to the extent that justice, and the claims of posterity required, was in their own hands! But, sir, you will eventually find yourself in the toils. Those who are unacquainted with the rules of drawing conclusions from remote causes, may surely at least understand and feel the convictions which the laws of self evidence carry with them, when the charm that bound their judgment, & lulled their enquiries, is broken and dissipated. To party you owe much; because the zeal for victory left but little room or inclina-

tion, for adjusting and settling, or even investigating the rights and wrongs of the state. But parties have become much amalgamated; and the light of reason is breaking in on the minds of the people, who must, and will, right themselves of the injuries they have suffered, and the impositions practised upon them with impunity, for a succession of years.

Your private friendships is as fictitious as your public conduct has been ill directed: they have been made to subserve your ambition and schemes of aggrandizement, by the security of the covert under which your operations have been conducted; and you have thrown them aside, and entered into new combinations and relations, as the influence of interest was felt, and the most successful course of your object determined.

I should not have troubled you with any remarks on the past, had you sat down in the privacies of domestic life, where nature, and the solid interests of the state admonish you to rest; but, at the close of the constitutional term of your administration, you come forward in a circular, requesting the suffrages of the people, to represent them in congress; from which it became necessary to shew the foundation on which your claims rest, for confidence and future honours. Much remains yet to be said—the catalogue is long—the picture is dark.—Farewell.

FARMER REUBEN.

MR. STOUT—The following reply to a writer in the Evansville Gazette of the 15th June, has been transmitted for insertion in that paper; but as the paper containing the slander was sent to many citizens who are not in the habit of seeing it, I beg a place for my reply in yours.

JOHN EWING.

15th July, 1822.

To the Editors of the Evansville Gazette.

HAVING demanded of you the real name of the writer of a communication signed "A Voter of the First Congressional District," which appeared in your columns on the 15th June last, and my demand being rejected under the plea that you would be "guilty of a breach of confidence to disclose the name of the writer without his consent"—it now becomes necessary for me to make a few remarks upon the "subject matter" of that publication, which you are pleased to say in your reply to my demand, "is not of a nature to cast censure upon the Editors for withholding the name of the real author."

Whether the Editors of a newspaper are bound to withhold the real name of a writer who chooses to make the most obnoxious charges against a private individual, because forsooth, "he does not wish to be known at present"—would be a peevish question.—Common sense says they are not bound to do so; but on the contrary, as honorable men, whose vehicle was heedlessly permitted to give currency to the slander, they stand bound to deliver him up to the injured party. This course would sustain the freedom of the press—for freedom of any sort, as understood in this, and every other free country, has no character, or object, to do wilful wrong.—Our liberty is intended to infuse safety and happiness; to guard our rights, our characters, and persons; our property, our morals, our constitution. If Editors were permitted to act in all cases as you think proper in the present instance gentlemen, licentiousness would soon predominate; rancorous hate, could breed the food on which it feeds again, and, like a winged cancer that corrodes the comfort of life, the press would become a pestilent curse to virtue, social harmony and good morals. I have been a subscriber to your paper since its establishment, and such I am sure is not your aim. But if such a writer as the "Voter of the First Congressional District," in attacks like that upon me, can be secreted, such I fear would be the consequence. When the acrimony of personal feeling be carried so far that the press is tainted by its influence, the flagrant injustice that always follows, must merit the approbrium of public opinion.

But it is time to notice the production of the "Voter of the First Congressional District" more particularly. It commences in the usual style of a wily *pettifogger*, by a hateful attempt to underrate and depreciate the man he would injure. His first slander is embraced in the notice of my withdrawal from the list of candidates, and it keeps out of view the change that led to it, and Mr. Dewey's superior talents which justly merit every distinction. The "Voter" then goes on to say, what he knows to be false "that I had not a solitary promise of support," and some of his most respectable neighbours can tell him as I do, that he knew that was false when he penned it. The "Voter" next recalls to mind a letter published in the "Western Sun" last fall, noticing the propositions submitted by Mr. Richard Daniel to a public meeting at Princeton. It is true Mr. Daniel publicly denied part of the contents of that letter, and abused me most tremendously for having it published; but it so happened that various certificates were sent to me contradicting his denial; one of which, that of the Rev. Alexander Devin was published, and clearly established the matter relative to Mr. Daniel as given in the first letter. The "Voter" says I "never would have been again thought of, but for the imposing manner I wish to palm my friend upon the people of the district." If Mr. Dewey's talents render a simple recommendation "imposing" surely 'tis not such a creature as this "Voter"

who can lessen them in the opinion of any thinking man. But as regards my being "thought of," if what he says were true, how came he to think of so many irrelevant matters respecting me? How came he to refer to the ever memorable "letter from Gibson county" which stated that Mr. Daniel asked the people if they would instruct him to advocate the establishment of a loan office? And if my merits be so humble and obscure as this traducer would have them, why refer to me in any way? His falsehood is here apparent, for his own course gives the lie to his declarations. This "Voter" next says "that a short time after I became a Judge I violated one of the most penal statutes of the state and had to back out." What a pity Messrs. Editors, that this redoubtable, truth telling champion did not tell his name, and cause me to "back out" once more! I will only remark in addition, if the base assassin of character will choose to examine the documents relative to that affair, he will find them at your office. He next says, "the most valuable part of the commons are sold, and the money arising from the sales squandered." This is also notoriously false. The common contains upwards of 5000 acres of land, about 250 of which is all yet sold, and about one half of that has reverted to the Board of Trustees by forfeiture for non-payment—so much for "the most valuable part."

The money received by the Treasurer was I believe about 3000 dollars, and after paying the expence of surveying, selling, &c. the residue was placed at interest under the following resolution of the board.

Board of Trustees of the Borough of Vincennes, August 6, 1819.

Mr. Patterson introduced the following resolution,

Resolved by the Board of Trustees for the Borough of Vincennes in Common Council assembled, That so much of the money now in the hands of the Treasurer for the Common, as will be received in general deposit in the bank of Vincennes, shall be deposited there, and the balance shall be loaned to individuals, wishing to borrow the same at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with good and sufficient security for the repayment within thirty days after the board shall think proper to call for the same.

Upon which, Mr. Sullivan moved the following as an amendment—That the Treasurer for the Common, & the committee hereafter appointed, shall loan out all bank paper, or so much as can be loaned, that will not demand silver or gold, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, the borrower giving good freehold security for the repayment within thirty days after the Board shall think proper to call for the same; and all the paper that can be exchanged for silver or gold, shall be by the Treasurer and committee so exchanged.

Resolved further, That the Treasurer and committee, shall not loan to any one individual more than five hundred dollars. And be it further resolved, That the security shall be adjudged by a committee of three, or a majority of them, consisting of Messrs. Arthur Patterson, William L. Colman, & Richard P. Price.

Whereupon the question was taken upon the amendment—the ays and nays were called and taken, as follows: Ays—Colman, Ewing, Price, Patterson, & Sullivan; 5.—Nays, Law, 1. It was decided in the affirmative.

I, George R. C. Sullivan, Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Borough of Vincennes, do certify, that the above and foregoing extracts, taken from the journals of the Board are correct and true—Given under my hand and private seal, this 10th August, 1821.

G. R. C. SULLIVAN, C. S. T. B. V.

Not one cent of that money do I hold; but it is in the hands of good men, who have given approved security; so much for "squandering." What will a virtuous people now think of that man who signs himself a "Voter of the First Congressional District," when they see his turpitude and baseness equalled only by the depravity that prompted him to slander an individual who is no longer a candidate, in order to injure Mr. Dewey? Ought not such falsehood and deception to benefit Mr. Dewey, and put every rational good man on his guard when his enemies resort to such base and unfair means to prostrate him? The questions propounded, respecting Mr. Dewey, he has already replied to, and I shall therefore pass them over.

The "Voter" concludes his slander by an allusion to the last war—but what it had to do with the congressional election, is a mystery that all his artifice cannot unravel.—Surely those who lost "a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, a wife and children by British tyranny and savage cruelty," (to adopt his language) will view with sovereign contempt the man who could sport with their sacred feelings, for the purpose of electioneering. Mr. Dewey had friends and countrymen in Boyd's regiment at the battle of Tippecanoe—'twas there the chief losses felt here, were experienced—and

"To pay the tribute of a tear,  
Shall friendship fondly linger there;  
Or winding slow through forest deep,  
Oft pause on Owens' fate to weep;  
And oft a sigh the bosom swell,  
Where White, and gallant Daviess fell!  
Nor shall the muse forget to mourn,  
O'er Randolph's, Warrick's Spencer's urn,  
And distant ages learn to tell,  
How brave they fought, how brave they fell."

I might now with propriety, ask this "Voter of the First Congressional District," a few questions in regard to his favorite, and although I could do so without resorting to fabrications, or party names, or travelling one thousand miles distant to find matter, yet being convinced the course is not proper, I disdain to follow the example before me.—The liberty I take of approving of one candidate whom I believe to be deserving of the

office to which he aspires, and capable of performing the duties attached to it, is a liberty which every citizen has in common, and as I desire for the benefit and prosperity of this section of the country, that Charles Dewey should be elected, I think those who resort to falsehood and deception to injure him through me, are actuated by a very different motive.

JOHN EWING.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FIRST BRIGADE OF INDIANA MILITIA.

Gentlemen, General Thomas Scott having retired from the command of your brigade, I declare myself a candidate to be his successor.—In doing this I presume it is unnecessary to state the humble claims I may have to your suffrages, for most of you have known me for many years. However, gentlemen, I must be permitted to observe, that both in time of war and peace, I have been a friend to my country, and always ready to a vote and fight for her. And, should I be honored with your suffrages, and at any time hereafter we should be again called on to take the field against the enemy, my feelings do well assure me, that I should be found with you sharing in the fatigues and dangers of a soldiers life, and always active in the manly discharge of my duty.

Very respectfully your obedt. servt.

H. LASSELLE.

July 17th, 1822

FROM THE INDIANA FARMER,

Agents Office, June 29th, 1822

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 26th instant, I received \$32629, 45 from the Treasury of the United States, on account of the three percent fund.

CHRISTOPHER HARRISON,  
Agent of the State of Indiana, for the 3 percent fund.

## OBITUARY

DIED—at his residence in Parke county, Indiana, on the night of the 22d inst. after a lingering and painful illness which he bore with true christian fortitude; CAPT ANDREW BROOKS, aged 30 years.—He has left a disconsolate widow and numerous relations and friends to mourn his loss. His remains were interred with the honors of Masonry on the 24 inst. attended by a numerous concourse of his friends and neighbors who appeared duly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion.

The following gentlemen have offered their services to the people at the ensuing August election, as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM POLKE,

RATCLIFF BOON,

ERASMUS POWELL,

DAVID MAXWELL.

CONGRESS—First District.

CHARLES DEWEY,

WILLIAM PRINCE

Representatives for Davis and Martin County.

JOSEPH WARNER,

WILLIAM H. ROUTE.

For Knox County

GENL. W. JOHNSTON,

BENJAMIN V. BECKAS.

JOHN LAW.

For Sheriff,

JOHN DECKER.

County Commissioner.

FRANCIS LEECH.

JAMES THORN,

## Beef! Beef! Beef!

I WISH to purchase a considerable number of BEEF CATTLE, for the Orleans market. I calculate on giving Two Dollars & Fifty Cents per hundred, and wish to make my contracts as soon as possible—large cattle would be preferable—I also wish to contract for the building of a flat bottom boat.

JOHN BRUNER.

July 18, 1822.

25-tf

LOST on or about the 14th instant, a small polished steel DICK BLADE, with silver handle—any person finding the same, and leaving it at this office shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

25-tf

Vincennes, July 18, 1822.

Lost Certificate of Lands 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 in our names, for Fractional Section No. 36, in Township No. 7 south, of Range No. 11 west, in the District of Vincennes; the original having been lost.—Given under our hands at Vincennes this 5th day of July, 1822.

THOS. TOWLES,  
D. HART.