

The steam tow boat arrived here on Monday last, with two keels, discharged her cargo, and on Tuesday departed for Louisville.

I have been authorized to announce Thomas McClure, Esq. as a candidate for the house of Representatives, at the next August election.

That extraordinary compound of moral, religious, and liberal opinions, LORENZO DOW, is now in this place—his meetings are numerous attended, and, if his discourses are not eloquent, they are instructive and interesting.

COMMUNICATED.—Married on Tuesday evening the 29th June, by the Rev. Samuel T. Scott, Mr. Thomas Bishop, to Mrs. Caroline Smith, both of this place.

LORENZO DOW, May be expected to attend meetings at the following places, God willing, on Monday, June 11th, at Emison's Mill, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, June 12th, at Carlisle, at 12 o'clock, M.

Wednesday, June 13th, at Merom, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Thursday, June 14th, at Prairie Creek, at 12 o'clock, M.

Friday, June 15th, at Terre-Haute, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Saturday, June 16th, at Roseville, at 12 o'clock, M.

Monday, June 18th, at Rockville, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday, June 19th, at Crawfordsville, at 12 o'clock, M.

Friday, June 22d, at Indianapolis, at 11 o'clock, M.

[*] AS this truly good (if not great) man, is travelling on foot, it would be doing an act of kindness, in his hearers to procure him some conveyance from one appointment to another, and for which he would be thankful.—SUN, ED.]

It is rumored, that, at a late date, the negotiations between our Minister in London and the British government, concerning the Colonial Trade, were about to be resumed. The British government would gain esteem in this country by coming to a good understanding with us on this subject; and, if the disposition professed in Mr. Canning's note, to cultivate friendly relations with us, be really entertained, which we are not disposed to doubt, the rumor is probably not without foundation.—Nat. Int.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

Fellow Citizens of Knox.—The Journals of the House of Representatives having arrived, and the number of copies which were forwarded me being distributed; I now proceed to release the pledge in my pamphlet, by referring you to the subjoined "heads and pages." The want of an Index to the Journals, renders the present reference the more necessary, in order to facilitate inquiry.

Governor Ray.—The course taken, and part assumed by B. V. Beckes, (as one of our representatives,) to displace him, for having rendered lasting & important services to the state—by a bare vote of the House, ex-parte, and without proof, pages 10, 13, 16, 29, 30.

Officers of State.—Beckes refusing to investigate—and clogging an investigation into their conduct, pages 121, 31, 32, 300, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 16, 24, 42, 3, 5, 52, 470.

Impeachment.—Beckes endeavoring to stifle inquiry into the official conduct of the Sheriff of Knox, page 32.

Constitution of Indiana.—Beckes wishes "an expression of public opinion." Upon what points? Some plausibility, without much reality! page 107.

Salaries, &c.—Note, "the hireling is worthy his wages!" pages 118, 126.

Fees.—Beckes votes for the indefinite postponement of the bill allowing for services not now provided for, and reducing others, page 142.

A. Dunning.—Beckes supports his allowance for building the ferry house, &c. over and beyond his contract, pages 152, 184, '96, 265, '80, 502, '05.

R. Patterson.—Beckes supports an allowance to him over his contract for wood.—(Note. If men "know the value of money," what does a violation of public contracts argue? page 377.)

Three per cent. Fund.—Beckes supported a repeal of this act, and all appropriations of any part of the fund; thereby taking from the Wabash its poor pittance towards improvement.—(Note, this is an additional evidence of his being in favor of improving the Wabash!) pages 153, '98.

Recorders.—Beckes opposed to allowing those poor, but deserving officers,

compensation for their labour—(owing to his economy & patriotism) pgs. 160, 284.

Knox county Seminary.—The bill passed through the H. of R. without opposition, unaided by B. V. Beckes' "great exertions," pgs. 166, '80, 352, 3, '73, 4, '83, '92.

Gaming.—Beckes opposes instructions to our Representatives in Congress to procure the destruction of the gaming instruments & apparatus in the President's house.—(Note, does not this shew his fondness to the polite vices of the day and age,) page 207.

Administration.—Beckes is opposed to the present administration, either generally or specially, as respects roads and internal improvements, and the Panama mission! (Is not this a great want of respect to the constituted authorities? and an additional evidence of his opposition to the Wabash canal? &c. page 212.)

Sales of Land.—Beckes supports the sale.—(Query, is this a proper time for such a measure?) page 222.

Constitution, United States.—Beckes opposes any amendment whereby the people at large shall have the ultimate right and power of electing the President and Vice President.—(Q. does this savor of Republicanism or Aristocracy?) pages 225, 442.

Whipping.—Beckes supports the infamous and degrading mode of punishment in cases of larceny above \$5. (Q. Is this consonant with our constitution, which provides for a criminal code, upon the principles of humanity, and not vindictive justice?) page 270.

Injuring Fruit Trees.—Beckes votes for ten years imprisonment in the States' prison, 271, and 273.

Costs on prosecutions.—Beckes votes for prolongation of imprisonment, for the payment of the costs—(this is humanity with a vengeance!) pages 273, 3.

School Lands.—Beckes supports their sacrifice for momentary advantage, pages 156, 290—& then opposes a plan the most likely to render present and future benefits, page 366—(this does not need a comment—he "knows the value of money!")

Agent's Salary.—An increase thereof has the support of Beckes, (representative) however as an individual well he may "know the value of money"—(Q. was there any additional duties to be performed by the agent?) page 291.

Dogs & Sheep.—Beckes is too sensitive to hear the merits of the question decided whether "dogs may be killed who are caught killing sheep, or not," so moves an indefinite postponement of the bill. Remember this farmers, page 380.

New County.—When about to be formed in the west or north, which would tend to increase our weight in the Legislature, is opposed by Beckes.—(Note. Mr. Beckes is favourable to improvements in the west!) pages 314, 23.

Improvement of the Wabash.—Introduction of the bill from the Senate, 304; amendments (of Beckes) attached, 447; Senate refuse to concur in the 1st & 4th amendments, 463; the House, upon Beckes's motion, insist on the amendments, 464; the Senate adhere to disagreement to amendments, and the House adhere to the amendments, (Beckes voting in the affirmative) 506;—Nota Bene, "Adherence," as in the above state of proceedings, puts an end to the subject, see Jefferson's Manual, 126.

Habeas Corpus.—Beckes is opposed to the bill regulating this important, though much confused and intricate subject.—(Was he fearful the peoples rights should be too well known and guarded? O! the glorious uncertainty of the law!) pa 388.

Names of Counties.—Q. Did Beckes wish the "names of all men now living," stricken out of the bill, because that of —was not in it? page 403.

Seminary Lands.—The protest of G. W. Johnston, and others, is not signed by Mr. Beckes. Wherefore, if as he states, he was opposed to the sale of them? pa. 406.

Probate Courts.—Beckes opposed to improving the system, although "our statutes are so confused, they cannot be well understood," page 407.

Executions.—Here we would suppose that Beckes recollected, he "knew the value of money," page 417.

Internal Improvements.—Beckes is opposed to Congress making them for us.—(N. B. He won't consent that our own state shall make them—what shall we do? Shall we remain as we are? pages 420, 1.

Taverns.—Beckes opposes the facility of obtaining a license.—N. B. Are the virtuous poor to be excluded from privileges which should be common to all, by the rich? pages 374, 422.

Treaty.—Beckes opposed to its ratification.—(N. B. Does this afford any evidence that he is in "favor of internal improvements," and especially that of the Wabash? page 441.

Wolves.—Mr. Beckes's vote on this bill is another of his proofs to his assertion of "being in favor of internal improvements" page 503.

Brown, C. G.—Beckes has frequently assured us that he was in favor of this Meritorious claimant's receiving a just allowance—why suffer the section (§ 3) in the "specific appropriation bill for 1827," which was so well calculated to meet Brown's case & relieve him, to be stricken out, and that too without the least opposition? "By their fruits ye shall know them!" page 466.

Fellow Citizens.—My conduct was actuated by the purest motives in supporting what I believed to be your dearest & primary interests. And now wishing the Canal and Wabash subjects the greatest success—and you peace, abundance, prosperity and happiness.—I am your obedient servant,

G. W. JOHNSTON.

May 22, 1827.

Fellow citizens of Knox.—I should be more astonished at not seeing, than I am at seeing a certificate, and hearing a buzz from the Honorable P. Sweetser, (through mistake in the Western Sun of the 26th inst. called B. Sweetser) in favor of the Honorable B. V. Beckes—Because, Mr. Stevens is "an honorable man"—so is Mr. Sweetser—and so is Mr. Beckes: Aye, they are all honorable men! A triumvirate of congenial spirits; who it seems have set themselves up, by a daring attempt to set down, the rights and interests, not only of the citizens of Knox, but also of the counties bordering on the Wabash.

Mr. Stevens very artfully recommends Mr. Beckes as a fit and proper representative for the west—His insinuating language is rather a cloak of gauze, than a coat of mail. But Mr. Sweetser comes out more openly and boldly, and makes a bold dash to cram down your throats his favorite, who you must it appears to him, belch up at the next August election.—Those two "honorable men" have sounded the praise of Mr. Beckes—and he will no doubt according to his usual custom, ride through the county, (with thee and thou—pere and frere!) and vociferate the praises of Stevens and Sweetser—that they "have been Members of the Legislature," (a very honorable title and helps him along prodigiously!)—and that they are "Lawyers of standing," (but here, how he will get over his prejudices against the profession in general, I should be at a loss to conjecture—were it not that I know he steps at nothing!) However, the arrangement appears to be well regulated and perfectly understood between them!!!

But, my fellow citizens, are you to be thus gull'd—are you to be cozen'd out of your dearest interests by this triumvirate? will you permit yourselves to be imposed upon by a pretended semblance of truth and patriotism?

In the Sun of last week, I have shewn and proven by the Journals, Mr. Stevens' stand for veracity. And as to Mr. Sweetser, who says "he believes he made the motion to postpone the bill indefinitely"—(When a lawyer says "he believes," it is tantamount to a positive assertion from a Mechanic or Farmer, for the Lawyer does, or should always understand what he says!) I now, and again, refer you to the Journals, page 506, where you have it in proof that Mr. Stevens made the motion (and with due deference to the dictum of the trio, I presume it did not require two lawyers of eminence, to make one short and distinct motion!) Yet, this distinguished lawyer and legislator, has the presumption, (he must pardon the expression, for I can call his conduct by no more appropriate name,) not only to say "he made the motion," but likewise that "he is in favor of internal improvements." To prove whether this be fact or not, I again refer you to the Journal, page 212, where his vote is recorded against the appropriation for the general government to make "internal improvements"—And arguing from consistency of conduct, I conclude (should he again have an opportunity) he will be opposed to an application of the liberal donation by congress at the last session, to our state, for the purpose of excavating a canal.

Mr. Stevens and Sweetser endeavor to "borrow the language of equity and generosity—but are solicitous of doing themselves honor by assuming the appearance of integrity, to which in reality, on this occasion, they are strangers." I have proven by the Journal, that they are both directly and unequivocally opposed to the interests of the Wabash, and to internal improvements, by their own oaths of record, and staring them in the face.

Those gentlemen not only say they are in favor of internal improvements; But that Mr. Beckes is a fit representative for Knox county; and one of them, (& more than likely both,) tampered with the jury men from Knox, to support Mr. Beckes—and with high sounding epithets endeavour to exalt and bolster up their friend. But those writhings are like the "mountain in labour," whose result will

be similar. Fellow citizens suffer me to enquire of you, who has the best right to judge of the fitness of the representatives of Knox, than the good citizens of Knox?—Yet "like men, like measures," those champions of Mr. Beckes, who are opposed to your interests, have the presumption to dictate to you, who you shall support and send to the legislature! and wherefore, were it not that there is a perfect understanding between them and Mr. Beckes, as to the sacrifice of the measures essential to your prosperity? And as to the latter, from existing circumstances, to apply to him a quotation from Rollin, that "the blackest of crimes never cost the ambitious any remorse, provided they conduce to their ends"—Otherwise, why drove to the necessity of procuring, at the distance of a hundred and odd miles from home, the recommendation of men, who at all hazards, are known to be directly and decidedly opposed to your best interests? And whose conduct, as your representative, had it co-incided with his bounden duty, would not have required foreign props.

As to the declamation of non-residents—persons who have no vote at your elections, it behooves you to be cautious, particularly so, when you see their officiousness and anxiety. Though resident in other and distant counties, interfering in and recommending representatives for your county!! What, my fellow citizens, must they not be, or what do they take you for, other than fools and dupes? But I hope, at the next August election, you will prove to them, and to the state generally, that you are neither—On the contrary, that you are determined, upon all proper occasions, to express your own opinions, uninfluenced by foreign or party views.

As to the merits of the bill for the improvement of the Wabash navigation, I should deem it insulting to your good understanding and judgment, were I to attempt an exposition by way of answer to Mr. Sweetser, after the able and lucid analysis given by Mr. Ewing, in his pamphlet of the 15th instant, and which is now in the hands of the generality of our citizens, and to which I beg leave to refer you.

"A three fold cord is not quickly broken. (Eccles: 4. 12.) Fellow citizens, the time has nearly arrived when you should "be up and doing." The attempts you see made upon your rights—your inestimable interests—and the character you have hitherto so meritedly sustained for probity, political rectitude and independence, when correctly informed and error exposed, all call aloud upon you to declare at the next election, that you will be represented by men of truth, candour and political integrity—and who are not influenced by personal considerations, nor inimical to the interests and wishes of the west.—Your friend and obedient servant,

G. W. JOHNSTON.

May 28, 1827.

Candidates Department.

AUGUST ELECTION,

MONDAY, 6th, 1827.

SENATE.—One to be elected.

WM. POLKE, JOSEPH WARNER, JOHN EWING, JAMES FOYLES.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Two to be elected.

SAMUEL JUDAH, BEN. V. BECKES.

FRESH GOODS.

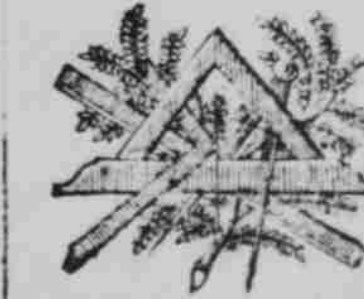
JUST received a large supply of Foreign and Domestic GOODS,

purchased at the lowest prices.

REYNOLDS & BONNER.

June 2, 1827.

17-4t



The anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated in Vincennes, by Lodge No. 1, and such other Lodges as may

please to join, on Monday, the 25th day of June ensuing. Transient brethren are respectfully invited to attend. An oration will be delivered by a brother at the court house, at 12 o'clock.—The Lodge will meet at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ELIHU STOUT,

G. W. JOHNSTON.

JOS. ROSEMAN.

May 8, 1827.

Committee of Arrangement 14-7t

A. G. LAGOW.

Counsel & Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE in the FIRST and FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUITS, in the state of Indiana; and in the counties of LAWRENCE & CRAWFORD, in Illinois; his office is in the house now occupied as an office, by Mr. Judah

9-4t

Vincennes, April, 1827.