

When the congressmen were elected that made choice of the present president, I was a candidate, and in many instances openly declared in the presence of thousands of my electors, that I was for Clay *first*; but if Clay could not succeed, in that event genl. Jackson was my *second* choice. Adams, however was elected though I preferred Jackson, and always believed he was entitled to the place. I at once came to the conclusion that I would judge the present Administration by its acts, and would not oppose it as long as it was good, unjustly. Its *measures*, I found to be good, wholesome for the people of the Union and particularly Indiana. Although Mr. Adams was not my choice at any time, individually, I acquiesced. Under these circumstances, I determined to occupy *neutral ground*. I have never seen any thing since to change my first determination. And whilst I disbelieve the charge of bargain and corruption against Messrs. Adams and Clay, I equally discredit the charge upon Gen. Jackson, that he is hostile to internal improvements and the protection of *home* industry, since the receipt of his letter to me on those subjects. Although it is true, that I had *doubts* before I addressed the General, from the circumstance that he was taken up and recommended so warmly by the southern interests, opposed as we know to ours, that the General might think fit to go against us, yet I must confess, that his reply to my letter has removed them; consequently raised that great man very high in my estimation. As between him and Adams, my old feelings are renewed,—I am one of those men who cannot now think, that the Administration of Jackson will be variant from the present administration. I shall likely reply to the committee, you say is raised to address me in substance as follows. I am in your hands. Dispose of me and my *NAME*, as you in your wisdom think proper. I wish to be elected Governor of the State on *my merits*,—shall not become a *partisan*—shall have no objections to receiving the united support of the Jacksonians—shall not undo what they think fit to do, in State elections—and will admit the election to be a *test* of strength. But, must be permitted for the good of the cause, to object to a publication *before* the election, of the letter of the Committee to me, or my reply. By that course the cause would be weakened, thousands in number. If you wish me to succeed by a great majority, leave me as much at liberty as possible—allow latitude. It is enough for you to take up a man not against you and support him, without drawing from *him* any thing for publication, to give offence to the opposite side. And he who allows himself *silently* or *tacitly* to be supported in your name, stands committed by implication as strong as the Andes. You ought to have *confidence* in the man you support, and not place him in an attitude which will weaken him.

Respy Yr. political and personal friend and humble serv't
JAMES B. RAY.

From the Brookville Repository.

GOVERNOR RAY—His Excellency, Gov. Ray (as we understand) on a tour through the populous parts of the State, arrived here on Friday of last week, and agreeably to notice given by a public card, on Saturday, addressed, for more than two hours in the court-house, a very respectable assemblage of the citizens of Franklin county.

Among the numerous subjects embraced in his Excellency's address, the presidential question assumed a prominent position. In his course on this subject, under existing circumstances, we could not coincide, nor did we believe that it met the wishes of the citizens generally; as he practised studied indecision; or in other words, refused to give his opinion on the question, as it respects either of the candidates for the high office of national executive, or to which, Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson he should give his personal support, assigning as his reasons that he wished to avoid giving encouragement to either of the parties which now oppose each other on that subject by lending them his name to aid in keeping the nation in that state of high excitement which now agitates it. That, as he conceived the present contest from the manner in which it is prosecuted, directly calculated to destroy the liberties of the people, and prostrate the free institutions of the country, it was his duty to keep aloof from both, and employ his influence to assuage the violence of the storm. That measures and not men constituted his rallying point, and that whoever might be called to administer the government, he was prepared to go with and support them so far as they pursued a correct policy, or in other words, supporting the American System.

Upon general principles, this is all correct; and so far, in the sentiments expressed, we most cordially agree with his Excellency; and should have been perfectly satisfied with, and most heartily approved of the course which he adopted, on an ordinary canvass for the chief magistracy of the Union, between two or more honorable competing candidates. But, believing as we most conscientiously do, that internal improvements by roads and canals, opening the way for an extensive, cheap and ready commercial intercourse among the confederated states, effected under the authority, and by the pecuniary assistance to the general government; and the ample protection of domestic

manufactures by the exercise of its constitutional powers, are richly freighted with the best interests of the country generally; and believing likewise that the present incumbents are essentially identified with the measures necessary to bring into efficient and successful operation, those great national interests; and having no good reason to believe that Gen. J. is so, or that should he be elected president, he will be surrounded by a cabinet so identified; and at the same time knowing that his partisans have claimed the governor of Indiana as decidedly friendly to his election, and employed that claim for effect in other parts of the Republic; we could not, under these circumstances, agree with his excellency in the correctness of the course which he had proposed for himself on the Presidential question; especially when we entertained no doubt ourselves on which side he stood in sentiment and policy; and therefore resolved, should an opportunity be afforded for it, to have an interview with him, and a free unequivocal conversation on the subject. Such an opportunity having presented itself, soon after his public address, we immediately availed ourselves of it, in the presence of a respectable number of citizens of both political parties; when, after much had been said pro and con respecting his adopted course, (to which he appeared resolved to adhere with pertinacious tenacity) the following questions and answers passed between us and his excellency; which we give in the form and order in which they occurred; and as nearly verbatim as our recollection; after a lapse of only three days will enable us to do.

Editor of the *Franklin Repository* and Governor Ray.

Ed. Was not the present administration of the general government constitutionally instituted and organized?

Gov. It certainly was.

Ed. Do you believe the charge of corruption, bargain and sale, urged by their political opponents against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in the case of the last presidential election; and which has been traced back to Andrew Jackson, as its only ostensible author.

Gov. I do not believe, nor did I ever believe it.

Ed. What then in your estimation, must be the real character of the opposition to the present administration, originally urging in its own justification, the corruption bargain and sale referred to, and now for several years has been carried on by regular combination, misrepresentation and falsehood, while the administration has steadily pursued its duty in promoting the best interests of the country? Is not this opposition an outrageous & violent faction? Gov. It certainly is.

Ed. Is it not the indispensable duty of every good man, from the Governor of a State to the humblest peasant, who feels as he should do, for the honor and welfare of his country, openly to oppose such a faction, and by every lawful means in his power, to support such an administration, identifying with it, the support of its incumbents, against the attempts of such a faction to overthrow it? Gov. It certainly is the duty of every man to do so.

At the close of the conversation, we observed to his excellency that we did not wish him to declare himself on either side of the Presidential question; meaning (and we presume were so understood) that what had passed already, made it sufficiently clear on which side his judgment and love of country had permanently placed him.

We have introduced this subject, and dwelt upon it at such length, and with so much minuteness, for the purpose of showing the opposition that there exists not the slightest pretext in fact, for their claiming the Governor of Indiana for Jackson; and that when his name is used abroad, with a view to produce an effect favorable to the election of the hero, they practice a foul deception upon the public, as well as upon their adherents.

Governor Ray, however, has nothing to fear, either from his competitor, Harbin H. Moore, the Indianapolis faction, or the inconsiderate few of the Jackson party, who thunder forth their proscriptions against every man who refuses to do homage to their idol—He has the general confidence of the people.—They well know that the State has prospered under his administration, to an extent unknown before—that he has studied to promote their best interests—to lighten their burdens—and has industriously prosecuted every measure which he could conceive would meliorate their condition, and promote their prosperity, respectability, and happiness, & with such a public servant, the people of Indiana will not consent to part, whatever their views may be on other subjects and questions, and hazard their interests in untried hands, merely to gratify the party prejudices, or the ill nature of a disappointed political faction. No they have too much good sense to do it.

GEO. W. PURLEY,
HAS now on hand, and intends keeping for sale, an assortment of
HATS

made of the best materials, in the newest fashions, and in the most workmanlike manner—He will sell low for Cash, Fur, and such other produce as may suit.

17-
Vincennes, May, 1828.

Arrival & Departure of the Mails, at and from Vincennes, Ia.

EASTERN—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 P.M.—Closes Tuesday and

Thursday, 9 P.M., and on Sunday, 9 A.M.

WESTERN—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 P.M.—Closes, Tuesday &

Thursday, 8 P.M., & Sunday, 9 A.M.

NORTHERN—Arrives Wednesday, 11 A.M.,

Closes, Sunday, 6 A.M.

SOUTH, via Shawneetown—Arrives, Saturday, 7 P.M.—Closes, Monday, 6 A.M.

SOUTH, via Princeton—Arrives, Sunday, 8 A.M.—Closes Wednesday, 11 A.M.

On Sundays the Postoffice will be kept open until 9 A.M., after that hour no letters will be delivered.

SAM'L HILL, P.M.

Post Office Vincennes, July 1 22-4t

AUGUST ELECTION.

THE annual election for 1828, will be held on the first Monday in August next for the purpose of electing the following officers, to wit: one Governor, and one Lieutenant Governor, for the state of Indiana; one Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the 1st Congressional District of Indiana; two Representatives to the State Legislature, one Coroner, one Sheriff, five Trustees for the Seminary, and one Director of the Poor House, for the county of Knox; and also to answer the Inspector, yes or no, to the following question—"Are you in favor of calling a Convention or not?"

The Inspectors of Elections in the several Townships in Knox county, are required to attend at the usual places of holding elections in their townships, on the day above mentioned, and conduct the same, and make their returns in conformity to law.

S. ALMY, Sheriff.
Vincennes, July 12, 1828. 23-4t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit court, I will expose to public sale at the court house door in Vincennes, on Monday, the twenty-eighth July, instant, between the hours of ten o'clock, A.M., and five o'clock, P.M., and agreeably to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, the following tract of land, to wit: the north end of the Shaker Farm, (commonly called, West Union) which is under fence, supposed to be one hundred acres, be the same more or less, with its appurtenances thereto belonging, lying and being in Busseron township, Knox county, state of Indiana, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning on the east side of Busseron creek, opposite the Shaker mill, and running east with the street, to the east side of the village to a small pond, thence, north to the upper string of fence on the north end of said one hundred acres, thence, west, until it strikes the east side of said creek, thence, down said creek to the place of beginning, including all the buildings and out houses thereon, as the property of George Leiger and James Hopkins, at the suit of Abraham F. Snapp, Colonel of the first Regiment of Indiana Militia.

S. ALMY, Sheriff. 22-4t-\$350

Door House Sale.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Board of County Justices, at the present July session—we shall offer for sale to the highest bidder at the court house door in Vincennes, on Saturday the 25th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P.M., on a credit of two years, for approved endorsed notes, THE KNOX COUNTY POOR HOUSE and grounds thereto belonging.

JAMES EDWARDS, JOSEPH McCUIRE, JAMES THORN, Commis-
sioners
Vincennes, July 8, 1828. 23-3t

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

DOCTOR E. McNAMEE.

ESPECIALLY informs the public that he has accepted the agency of the proprietor Mr. Wm. SWAIM of Philadelphia, for the sale of his truly celebrated PANACEA, for this state, and the state of Illinois—This Medicine is recommended for the cure of SCROFULA, or the KING'S EVIL, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC MOURNIAL and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

And most Diseases arising in debilitated constitutions, or from an impure state of the Blood, &c. &c.

By several highly respectable physicians & surgeons of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, whose recommendations are founded upon their own experience in its usefulness—Doctor McNAMEE continues to keep a general assortment of flesh

Druggs and Medicines, for sale at his APOTHECARY'S STORE—in addition to which are the following patent Medicines—

Yellow Water Powders for Horses, Patent Horse Powders, for Coughs, Fever and Ague Powders,

Itch Ointment, Worm Tea &c. &c.

23-1f Vincennes, July 1828.

Doctor WOOLVERTON continues to aid Doctor McNamee in the above business, and in the practice of Physic and Surgery—he resides on second street, in the house occupied by the late G. R. C. Sullivan—During the day, from 7 A.M. until 6 P.M. he may be found at the Apothecary Store, Market street, when not otherwise engaged

NOTICE

HEREBY given to the heirs and legal representatives of John Anderson, deceased (late of Daviess county, & state of Indiana,) that I shall apply to the next Circuit court to be held in the said county, on the second day of the term, for the purpose of having Commissioners appointed to divide the real estate of said deceased among the several heirs and legal representatives, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

THADEUS GRANGER one of the heirs in right of Jos. Anderson.

June 20, 1828. 21-4t

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr. B. Welman, to superintend, and carry on his 19 Blacksmiths' Shop, at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thompson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.

February 14, 1828. 2-1f

S. ALMY, Sheriff. 22-4t-\$52

Carriage & Waggon Making.

The subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he has employed a first rate Carriage maker, and now carries on the CARRIAGE & WAGGON MAKING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by G. W. Johnston, Esq. where Making and Repairing will be done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.—Those wanting work in my line will please to call, and see if we can agree on terms of payment, and price. D. ANDREWS.

Vincennes, April 1828. 12-1f

COLUMBIAN STEAM MILL, (VINCENNES)

THE subscriber wishes to purchase wheat and Corn in quantity—and will take in Whiskey, Beeswax, Tow linen, Flaxen, Feathers and all articles of country produce delivered at his

Dry Good & Grocery Store, At the Steam Mill—Application to be made to Alexis LeRoy, who is authorized to conduct the business.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON.

Vincennes, June 23, 1828. 21-1f

F. B. LILLAY, & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

ATTEND to RECEIVING, STORING, and FORWARDING all kinds of Merchandise and Produce, in any direction.—Having extensive WAREHOUSES near the landing, they are enabled to store on very good terms.—Merchandise from New Orleans will only be charged the expenses of drayage and labor.

For sale, on Commission,

40 tons of well assorted CASTINGS,

60 do. warranted BAR IRON.

Louisville, July 5, 1828. 22-6t-JP WFC

BLANK DEEDS for sale at the W. Sun, office.