

On Monday next, the great question as to which of the candidates, ANDREW JACKSON or JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, will the state of Indiana give her voice in favour of as President of the United States, will be decided by her citizens. Let every man attend the polls, and give his unbiassed vote, and no fears need be entertained but that the voice of Indiana will be found with that of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, &c. on the side of the patriot Farmer.

On yesterday, the election for electors of President and Vice President, took place in the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio—that the vote of the former resulted in the election of the Jackson electors by an overwhelming majority, none can seriously doubt—in the latter, if the election of members to congress can be viewed as any evidence of the strength of parties, no reasonable doubt can be entertained as to Jackson receiving the vote of that state—eight, out of her fourteen members, it cannot be denied, have been elected on the question.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

Some unknown individual has been pleased to make use of my name, in the Western Sun of last week, very freely. It has not been my course to enter into newspaper controversies with any. I cannot imagine what inducement this person—who modestly assumes the appellation of 'Fair Play' had for selecting me from the many respectable and intelligent Jacksonians in Vincennes and its vicinity, as the object of his spleen. Did he hope by this means to escape from his proper opponent, 'No Sham' and to withdraw public attention from the exposure of his ignorance? Or is he actuated by personal malice? Is he some "political aspirant," vexed that I should enjoy a little of the public confidence? Or is he some ambitious demagogue—some would be dictator, who hopes to induce the people to think that he and his friends are the exclusive "friends of Internal Improvement and civil rule"—and that he, and they alone, are the only honest friends of the country, and of its best interest?

Be he who, and what he may—his motives be as they may—since 'Fair Play' has thought proper, immediately before an important election, upon the result of which, the conduct of every individual, however humble, will have some influence—to direct his smoke, or fire, if you choose, as a more flattering term than *smoke*, may please him more, at my proper self—I shall so far deviate from established usage, as to notice a little—and that will be enough for him. This person, who, concealing himself from responsibility by a facitious signature, has unceremoniously drawn me by name, before the public.

'Fair Play' commences by asserting, that he is "no politician, nor holder nor seeker of office." This is undoubtedly true in part. That much 'No Sham' could testify. But I will stake a good pair of Boots, if he dare disclose his name—and I will leave the decision to honorable men of his own party—that he is a dabbler in politics, or an office holder, or an office seeker.

Doublets 'Fair Play' thought that by the use of the mild, modest and polite language, with which he seems so familiar, and by his gratuitous and gentlemanly reference to my profession, he was riding over me rough shod—and doubtless too, he felt every assurance, that by his bold assertion, and most astonishing disregard of notorious facts, he was cutting up Knox county Jacksonism, right and left. Or perhaps he thought he was cutting, and thereby would irritate me. But it won't do—I cannot help that 'Fair Play' has disappointed himself.

In common with all the friends of Andrew Jackson, here and elsewhere—I have been too long accustomed to the abuse and slander, and to the bitter and venomous persecution of certain would be mighty men in the administration ranks. I have too long felt myself marked, now to regard seriously the railing and scolding of 'Fair Play,' whose extraordinary ignorance, can only be equalled by his unblushing vanity—and can only be excelled by his partiality for personal abuse—none of which qualities could possibly prove that he was worthy of serious notice, at any other time than the present. 'Fair Play' seems to have an antipathy to my profession—I wonder if 'he has ever felt the halter draw?' Or if his conscience tells him he merits its interposition?

But to be serious a moment. This person attempts to escape from 'No Sham,' by now asserting that Mr. Calhoun voted against the Tariff of 1827, and by his vote destroyed it. Now this is not correct—there was not any Tariff bill in 1827—there was only a *Woolens bill*—and Mr. Calhoun did not vote against it—he only voted in favour of a motion to "put the bill upon the table" and his motives might have been friendly or not, according to circumstances. That *Woolens bill* was a measure got up for party purposes—it was calculated to injure the west, for the benefit of the east—and was intended as a sacrifice by Mr. Clay, for the propitiation of Daniel Webster, and the the Hartford conventionists of New England. All the anti-Tariff men of the east and north, who opposed the fair, honest and impartial Tariff of last

winter, voted for the *Woolens bill*—and that one fact is worth volumes of argument.

It is not necessary, however, that I should point out all the unground insinuations, and false charges which 'Fair Play' has made—one more will be enough—and that shall be clear and undeniable—and 'Fair Play' may again plead ignorance, if he has "brass," not "professional," but *native*, sufficient. This individual, upon whom experience seems to have no effect—has brought up Mr. Calhoun's vote upon the amendment to the bill appropriating \$300,000 for surveys—"thereby," as 'Fair Play' says, "cutting off the only hope the people of the Wabash could have, of having the obstructions in that river surveyed." This assertion is not true. Again, after referring to the resolution of our legislature, of last winter, requesting engineers to survey the Wabash, 'Fair Play' asserts as follows—"Which resolution was rendered nugatory by the casting vote of J. C. Calhoun, limiting the appropriation," &c.—and this is not true. If 'Fair Play' will examine Mr. Blake's circular to his constituents—which he will find among the friends of "civil rule," or the acts of the last session of congress, which he may obtain at the Land Office, or any file of "by authority" newspapers—all good authority I presume, with him and his friends, he will discover that a bill did actually pass congress, received the signature of the Jackson Speaker, of the Vice-President, Calhoun, and of the President, Adams, and is now a law of the land, which makes an appropriation of money, \$500 I believe, to defray the expense of surveying the Wabash—and that consequently, Mr. Calhoun has not "rendered nugatory" the resolution of our legislature—and has not cut "off the only hope of the people of the Wabash of having a survey of the river." The river will be surveyed so soon as the department of war has engineers unemployed to send here—probably next summer.

And now, if 'Fair Play' is not convinced that he had better leave off scribbling, and dabbling in politics, until he becomes a "politician," he must be past hope—incurable, indeed.

I am not the champion of any man—not the devoted follower of any man's measures. I cannot imagine how my true interests can differ from the interests of my fellow citizens—I do not suppose myself privileged from error. I pretend to sincerity merely—not infallibility. I have been taught to believe that in politics, the true, honest course, is to give the people the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Upon a cool, deliberate comparison of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Rush, as candidates for the Vice Presidency—a tho' I am conscious that there is much that I cannot approve in Mr. Calhoun's conduct—I am compelled to prefer Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Rush. It is not necessary to spend reasons, if one sufficient, can be shown. In his report as Secretary of the Treasury, made last winter, Mr. Rush advances opinions according to my judgment, and Republican and most aristocratical in their tendency. Among other extraordinary arguments, advanced by this administration candidate for the Vice Presidency, is this—he incidentally opposes the reduction of the price of public lands, because the cheapness of those lands induces emigration, and consequently tends to keep up the price of labour in the old states. In effect, Mr. Rush thinks, that the poorer class of our citizens should be confined to their native states, until the paucity of population shall compel them to work at whatever price the rich may be willing to give, or STARVE. I can never sanction such an opinion, by giving my vote to the man who holds it. I esteem LIBERTY to be preferable to 'CAPITAL'—and a population of hardy, independent freemen, to a race of enervated and debased slaves, dependant for their DAILY BREAD upon the will of a few FAMPERED NABOBS. I cannot vote for Mr. Rush, because his own official report, proves him to be an aristocrat, and not a republican.

I shall vote for John C. Calhoun, because although his native state is now opposed to the Tariff, I think they will yet discover their true interests—and because he is a Republican, and is the FRIEND and ZEALOUS ADVOCATE of Internal Improvements.

On the 2d page of Niles' Register, for October 4th, 1828, No. 6 vol 11, page 82, is the following Editorial note—"Will South Carolina, in seaman phrase, throw the Vice President overboard? Mr. Calhoun, if not the champion of Internal Improvement, CERTAINLY HAS GONE BEYOND ANY OTHER GENTLEMAN IN PUSHING FORWARD THE SYSTEM, and in the doctrine on the general welfare." &c.—And not only is this true, but Mr. Calhoun in stating his reasons for his vote on the Illinois canal bill, avowed to the Senate, and to the world, that his opinions were unchanged—that he was still the friend—and if necessary, would be the advocate of Internal Improvements.

The plain truth is, that the administration party, to draw off the attention of the public from the anti-Republican doctrines, and Aristocratic opinions of Mr. Adams & Mr. Rush, have continually abused and slandered genl. Jackson, Mr. Calhoun, and their friends and supporters—but it will not help them.

SAML JUDAH.

Union of the Atlantic & Pacific—It appears, by letters from Amsterdam, that the project of cutting a canal, to unite the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific ocean, is about to

be reviewed, under the auspices of the Netherlands government, which has entered into communication with the government of Guatemala, or central America; for that purpose general Van Veer, who was deputed on that mission, has just returned to Europe, and it is stated, that several persons are on their way to the Netherlands from Guatemala, who are authorized to carry into effect the arrangements connected with the undertaking. Some exclusive advantages, as an inducement to engage in the project, have been offered to the Dutch government; and it is said, that the king himself has entered into it with so much earnestness, that he has composed a long memoir, to point out its probability of success, and the benefits which it will be attended. A vessel has been ordered to be in readiness to carry out to Guatemala the engineers and persons appointed to survey the ground through which the proposed canal is to pass.

Hardening Steel by a current of compressed air.—From the observation of travellers, that the manufacture of Damascus blades was carried on only during the time when north winds occurred, M. Anozoff made experiments on the hardening of steel instruments by putting them, when heated, into a powerful current of air, instead of quenching them in water. From the experiments already made, he expects ultimate success. He finds that for very sharp edged instruments, this method is much better than the ordinary one; that the colder the air and the more rapid its stream, the greater is the effect. The effect varies with the thickness of the mass to be hardened. The method succeeds well with cast hardened goods.

On the Hudson, a family may breakfast in the city of New York at 7 o'clock, proceed 60 miles to Newburgh, and, taking dinner at the house of a friend, return home to supper! A person may breakfast in Baltimore and take an early cup of tea in Philadelphia; and, if the line of steam boats and stages was continued, he in New York next morning, long before breakfast was ready! And by and by, when our railroad is finished, may not a person breakfast with his own family on the Ohio river, and after crossing the Alleghenies take his coffee in Baltimore? Why may not steam wagons travel as rapidly and afford the same accommodations, as steam boats? Oliver Evans has calculated that they would reach the speed of fifteen miles per hour—this is moderate now, compared with what was thought of the declaration forty years ago, that the man was then living who would see the Ohio and Mississippi covered with steam boats.

The manufacture of steel has been commenced with great success in Pittsburgh—specimens have been produced, said to be equal to the best "Crowley" steel.

Challenge for a raucous.—One of the most singular and curious matches at dominoes ever heard of is to be decided this evening at the Fountain Inn concert room, Light street. The match is to be played by the celebrated Canary bird Fairy, and the far famed Grecian dog Appollo. The former is considered a most excellent player, and the latter, although his dominoes are exposed to the view of his opponent, generally wins nine games out of ten. Two sets of dominoes are to be used, so that neither party will have an opportunity of overlooking the hand of his adversary, and an umpire is appointed to decide any doubt that may arise. Appollo, on account of being an older acquaintance, is the favorite; but of this we are convinced, that unless he plays his very best, his feathered opponent will be too strong for him.

This little bird, on coming from his cage, carefully looks over his dominoes, selects the one which he carries in his bill some distance, to a glass pedestal, and on his adversary's play being announced, returns and plays accordingly.

Another bird has been taught a variety of tricks, feigning to be dead, standing upon its head, selecting any card of the pack that has been chosen by the company, &c. &c. Baltimore American.

NORFOLK, October 5.

Important from the Seat of War!!—A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Helvetius, captain Taylor, which arrived in Hampton roads yesterday, in the short passage of thirty six days from New Dieppe, (Holland,) informs that a sanguinary battle was fought, (date not precisely remembered,) at Shumla, between the Russian and Turkish armies, in which the Russians lost 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and so formidable were the Turks, that the Russians found it expedient to order a reinforcement of 100,000 men to insure their passage through the Balkan mountains. They were still advancing.

The Revolution of Life.—The world is like a vast sea—marking like a vessel sailing on its tempestuous bosom. Our prudence is its sails, the sciences serve us for oars, good or bad fortune are the favorable or contrary winds; and judgment is the rudder. Without this last, the vessel is tossed by every billow, and will find shipwreck in every breeze.—In a word—obscurity and indigence are the parents of vigilance and economy; vigilance and economy of riches and honor; riches and

of impurity and idleness; and impurity and idleness again produce indigence and obscurity.

The ship Canada, which lately arrived at New York, from Liverpool, brought out five hundred and forty five tons of rail road plates, for the Delaware and Hudson canal and rail road company. The John Jay brought three thousand two hundred and fifty six plates for the same company. We have heard that a locomotive engine for this rail road had previously arrived.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

Lost Land Certificate

NOTICE is hereby given, that six weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, for a Certificate of Forfeited Land Stock, for the amount paid on fractional section No. 29, in township No. 7, south, of range No. 11, west, in the Vincennes District, entered on the 31st day of January, 1814, and forfeited for non payment, agreeably to law; now claimed by me, under the act of congress of 23d May last, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands that have reverted for non payment of the purchase money," the original certificate of the purchase of which has been lost or destroyed.—Given under my hand, this 17th day of October, 1828.

39-3-JPD—WM GREATHOUSE.

Lost Land Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that six weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, for a Certificate of Forfeited Land Stock for the amount paid on the south east quarter of section No. 11, in township No. 7, south, of range No. 12, west in the Vincennes District, entered on the 27th day of June, 1811, and forfeited for non-payment agreeably to law; now claimed by me under the act of congress, of the 23d May, 1828, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of public lands that have reverted for non-payment of the purchase money," the original certificate of the purchase of which has been lost or destroyed.—Given under my hand this 17th day of October, 1828.

39-6-JLD—FLSBERRY ARMSTRONG

Presidential Election

THE qualified Electors of Knox county, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the usual places of holding elections in the several Townships in this county, and also at the places of holding elections in the several counties in the state of Indiana, on the

first Monday in November next, to elect five Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, agreeably to the law in such case made and provided. JOHN MYERS, Sheriff, &c. Vincennes, October 2, 1828—35-51

Valuable Property for sale At Auction.

THE subscriber will sell a Public Auction, on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, on the premises, that valuable Brick Store and Dwelling House, in Market street, built by F. Dickinson, jun. adjoining the subscriber's store—both the dwelling part, and store room is finished in the best manner; and the situation is well known to be equal for business to any in town—immediate possession will be given—sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when the terms of payment will be made known.

S. TOMLINSON,

Agent for the property.

Vincennes, October 5, 1828—37-41

Black-mithing.

THE subscriber has removed his SHOP to the new brick building on Market street, nearly opposite the Market house.—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.

November, 1828

KN X CIRCUIT COURT

Wilson Lagow

vs

John J. O'Brien.

Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given of the pendency of a suit of foreign attachment in the Knox Circuit court, a due suit of Wilson Lagow, plainiff against John J. O'Brien, defendant, in an action of debt—debt \$2000—damages \$500.

S. JUDAH, Plff's Atty.

Vincennes, Oct 10 1828

37-31

Administrator's Notice

THE request of those concerned I have obtained letters of administration on the estate of James Robb (late of Gibson county) deceased, which estate is believed to be solvent—all those who are indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them, duly authenticated for settlement on or before the 20th of September next.

DAVID ROBB Adm.

October 14, 1828.

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