

garding it, as he did, as of a semi-official character—it could not fail to have an important influence elsewhere.

12 o'clock having arrived—
The CHAIR stated, that by the construction he placed upon the rule recently adopted relative to the special orders, the chair was directed to call it at 12 o'clock each day.

After some remarks between Messrs. King, Calhoun, Smith and Foot, upon the construction of the rule—

Mr. GRUNDY inquired whether his reply to the remarks of the senator from South Carolina [Mr. Calhoun] upon the resolution must be suspended until tomorrow.

The CHAIR was anxious to learn whether his construction of the rule would be appealed from by any senator.

Mr. KING said gentlemen had now been before apprised of the imperative terms in which the rule had been worded for the first time. He was satisfied, and he believed other gentlemen were, that the construction given to it by the chair was correct.

Mr. POINDEXTER moved to lay the special order on the table, for the purpose of proceeding to dispose of the resolution at this time.

The resolution was lost—ayes 11 noes 29.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports was then taken up.

Mr. WEBSTER said the senator from North Carolina, who had the floor last evening, [Mr. Mangum] not being present, he had risen for the purpose of setting one matter in its proper light—There was an anecdote respecting the meeting of two vessels at sea, one of which was English and the other American, soon after the declaration of war. The American communicated the first information of that event to the Englishman, who enquired why war had been declared? The American replied, that it was thought necessary to declare war in order to produce a better understanding between the parties. After the charges that had been urged against the bill by senators who had been understood to be high in the executive confidence—after the hard names and harsh epithets that had been applied to it and to the committee who had reported it, those senators ought to be informed that this bill was founded solely upon the recommendation of the President. That officer was charged by the constitution with the execution of the laws, and had, in discharge of his duty, communicated to the senate, that resistance to the laws had been threatened, which was not likely to be overcome by the ordinary means and powers of the government. The message had been referred to the judiciary committee, which had reported this bill, which in no one particular exceeded the executive recommendation. Yet, the whole argument in opposition to the bill had proceeded on the ground that it was a measure of the committee—or rather the project of a fractious opposition. To prevent the repetition of this mistake, and enable those who were the true parties in the matter to come to a better understanding with each other, he had felt it due to himself as a member of the committee, to declare that this bill was the offspring of executive recommendation. In waging war against the bill, gentlemen should remember that they were carrying on hostilities against the President of their own choice. As to the charges that had been made against the bill, he considered them altogether unjust; not one of them had been established by argument or any thing like argument. He should give the bill his support, as an independent member of the senate, acting in the conscientious discharge of his duty. He thought he was acquainted with the sentiments which prevailed throughout the nation relative to the measures taken by the state of South Carolina. The current every where sets strongly in favor of the Union. Whenever the public voice called on him to support such measures as those recommended by the President, as an individual, he was ready to discharge his duty. If gentlemen differed from him in opinion on this subject, they should recollect they differed from the executive. If hard names and strong reflections were to be indulged in, they should be directed to the real offender.

Mr. TYLER had opposed the bill because he thought the measure to be wrong, and not because it had met the approbation of the senator from Massachusetts. In the discharge of his duty he had not permitted himself to enquire after the source of the bill—but the senate were certainly under obligations to the senator, for informing them that it came forth from executive recesses.

Mr. WEBSTER had stated that the provisions of the bill had only followed out the recommendation of the message.—The President had recommended the passage of certain laws to meet specific cases. In preparing the bill the judiciary committee had endeavored to do this. That committee have a habit of drawing their own bills.

Mr. BINN would be glad to learn whether any part of his conduct as a member of the senate had given the gentleman a right to suppose that he did not act upon his own responsibility, but upon executive recommendation? In the course of the remarks he had felt it to be his duty to submit to the senate upon this bill, he had endeavored to avoid every

thing which was calculated to excite improper feelings. But after the statement of the gentleman he would be glad to be informed whether there was any unseen link of communication between the executive and the bill? He wished to know whether the committee had any hidden lights? He denied that the bill was responsive to the message of the President. He denied that the President had requested in his message that the powers contained in this bill should be conferred on him. He never would believe that any President of the United States would have the daring effrontery to call on congress to invest him with such powers. As far as the bill went in aid of enforcing civil remedies, through the courts of justice, he would admit the provisions had been called for by the message. But the military powers conferred by the first and fifth sections of the bill were not such as could meet the approbation of the executive. For himself he had sought nothing from executive favor. He regarded the questions raised by the bill as involving the great principles of civil liberty—and under such circumstances should not shrink from the discharge of his duty.

Mr. WEBSTER said, no intimation or charge of subserviency to the executive had been made. In answer to the interrogatories of the gentleman, as to the connexion between the executive and the bill, he would inform the senator that the message of the President having been referred to the judiciary committee, that committee had set down in their room, and drawn up the bill, with the view of meeting the exigencies stated in the message. In that paper, the President has stated that combinations existed in the state of South Carolina for the purpose of impeding the execution of the laws; and the present President of the U. States has had the daring effrontery to ask for sufficient power to execute the laws.

Mr. BROWN said gentlemen appeared to consider themselves called on to make confession of their political sins. In the discharge of his duty, he trusted he should not be induced to look to any quarter. The senator from Massachusetts, like a skilful commander had endeavored to entrench his bill behind executive recommendation. As regards hard names—if any such had been used, it was probably in imitation of the course heretofore pursued by that gentleman—For himself, he was not aware of having expressed himself in harsh language while engaged in discussing the bill.

Mr. WEBSTER said he would readily admit that the gentleman had not used hard names against the President—but only against the bill. The gentleman would have shewn quite as gallant bearing to cast his epithets of reproach upon the original source of the measure.

Mr. HOLMES said the senator from North Carolina had spoken of a confession of political sins. He had no such confession to make—he had always shown his faith by his works. He had satisfied himself beyond doubt that there was but one member of the senate who had been perfectly consistent throughout his whole political career—and that one was his own dear self.

Mr. WILKINS now rose to propose some amendments to the bill—but gave way to Mr. DALLAS who addressed the senate nearly four hours in support of the general principles of the bill—when he had concluded—

Mr. MILLER rose and said, there appeared to be a great misapprehension as to the course taken by South Carolina, which he wished to explain—he would proceed at that time, or give way to a motion to adjourn, as might best suit the convenience of the Senate.

Mr. WAGGAMAN moved the senate adjourn, which was agreed to.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of Land, viz:
200 acres of Donation Lot No. 143
165 do do do 182
199 do do do 181
199 do do do 189
400 do do do 146
190 do do do 211
70 do do do 189
95 do do do 175
350 do do do 51
100 do do do 90
50 do do do 86
100 do do do 82
130 do do do 107
200 S. E. half do do 199

The following Tract in Sullivan County:—W. 1/2 S. W. fractional 1/8 frac. 3, in T. S. N. of R. 11 W.; containing 77 and 62 hdhs. acres. The above tract has a comfortable hewn log house on it with other out buildings, and about twenty or thirty acres cleared land, with good fences and other improvements.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above described tracts during the absence of the subscriber, will please call on John Law, Esq. who is authorized to sell and transfer the same.

BENJAMIN OLNEY,
Vincennes, 23d Jan. 1832—5-1f

Sale of valuable Lands.

BY virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, I will offer at public sale, on Friday, the 15th day of March next, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m. at the court house in Darwin, Clark county, Illinois, the following described tracts of LAND, viz:

- 160 acres, the southeast quarter, section 6, town 9, range 11.
- 160 acres, the northeast quarter, section 18, town 9, range 11.
- 160 acres, the southeast quarter, section 18, town 9, range 11.
- 160 acres, the northeast quarter, section 42, town 9, range 11.
- 160 acres, the northwest quarter, section 32, town 9, range 11.
- 160 acres, the northwest quarter, section 27, town 10, range 11.
- 160 acres, the southeast quarter, section 27, town 10, range 11.
- 160 acres, the southeast quarter, section 33, town 10, range 11.
- 160 acres, the southeast quarter, section 33, town 10, range 11.
- 160 acres, the southwest quarter, section 32, town 10, range 11.
- 160 acres, the northwest quarter, section 27, town 14, range 11.
- 160 acres, the southeast quarter, section 27, town 14, range 11.

These lands lie in Clark and Edgar counties, and most of them in, or bordering Walnut and Union prairies;—they are about equally divided into prairie and woodland; are generally of first-rate soil, and handsomely situated. They were purchased by C. & T. Bullitt, at the first sale of the Public Lands in this section of the country, and, taken together, they are second, in value, to no selection that was then made.

They will be offered in tracts of not less than forty, nor more than eighty acres; one half the amount of any purchase will be required to be paid on the day of sale, the balance in one year, for which a note, with security, will be taken.

The purchaser will receive a bond for a warranty deed, to be executed when final payment shall be made.

JAMES FARRINGTON, Adm.
of the estate of Thomas Bullitt, decd. in the State of Illinois.
Feb. 14—4-1f

STATE OF INDIANA.

Pike county, ss. }
Elizabeth Hulm, }
vs. }
Wyatt Hulm. } Petition for divorce.

IT is ordered in vacation by the associate Judges of the Pike Circuit court, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given, by publication in the Western Sun newspaper, printed at Vincennes, that unless the defendant appear on the first day of the next April term of said court and defend the same, the matters and things therein contained, will be heard and determined in his absence.

A copy.—Attest,
JOHN MCINTIRE, c. r. c. c.
February 18, 1832.—4-1f

NEW WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has erected at great expense, at the mouth of Wabash River, a Large and Spacious

WAREHOUSE,

where goods stored, will be perfectly safe, at all stages of the water. Those who may be disposed to patronize this establishment, may rest assured that the charges for receiving, storing, and forwarding, shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

PETER ROCHE,
January 1, 1832 49-1f

TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE a large assortment of TIN WARE on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice.
N. SMITH
Vincennes, Jan. 21, 1832. 50-1f

Blanks for Illinois
On hand and for sale at this Office

SALE FOR TAXES.

THE following lots, and parts of lots, in the borough of Vincennes, will be offered for sale for the taxes and costs due thereon, on Saturday the 23d of March next, unless sooner paid, to-wit:

- Brant, John Ballance H. A. No. 31.
- Brady, John, 1/4 of lot 153.
- Black's heirs, 305.
- Bone, John B. 238.
- Black's heirs, 237.
- Brown, James 1/2 209.
- Collins, David H. A. 138.
- Cartier, Pierre 404.
- Dushane, Toussant 439.
- Danovan, Jeremiah 1/2 101.
- Emison, Thomas 1/2 235.
- Cary, Pierre or John Sheets, H. A. 65, 66, 67, 68.
- Greater's, Christian heirs, 189, 256, 285, 105, 109, 125, 179, 187, 453, 436, 456, 177.
- The heirs of F. Greater, 188, 178.
- Huffman, Solomon 1/2 36, part of 100, part of 99.
- Hara, Catharine 118.
- Laplant, Hyacinth 239.
- McCall, William R. 319.
- Purley's heirs, 279, 250, 370, 233.
- Peepee, Theresa 355.
- Richerville, Henry 1/2 129.
- Richards, John 166.
- Roseman, Joseph 170, 141, 402, 446.
- Sisters of Charity, 1/2 81.
- Vachett, Pierre 65.
- Vandever's heirs, 1/2 101.
- Lots given in by D. C. Johnson, 424, 419, 399, 348, 342, 491, 252, 460, 352.
- Non Residents, 422, 423, 421, 320, 321, 271, 270, 269, 473, 322, 317, 316, 268, 490, 417, 315, 431, 1/2 124, 495, 494, 457, 436, 455, 454, 497, 214, 202, 160, 205, 247, 498, 500, 501, 502, 344.

ZACHARIAH PULLAM, B. C.
Vincennes, Feb. 8, 1832.—2-1f

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the 16th day of March, at his residence in Palmyra township, Knox county, to the highest bidder, the following property, to-wit:

One Four Horse Wagon,
GERS, PLOUGHS, AXES,
HOES, ROBES, AND CATTLE,

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

Terms of sale—all sums of three dollars and under, cash in hand—all sums over three dollars, and not exceeding ten dollars, six months—all sums over ten dollars, and not exceeding twenty dollars, nine months—all sums over twenty dollars, twelve months credit, by the purchaser giving bond and security.

GEORGE STIPES,
Feb. 16, 1832 3-1f

INSURANCE.

THE WABASH INSURANCE COMPANY Vincennes, is now prepared to issue policies. Houses and Furniture, Stores and Goods, Boats and Cargoes will be insured upon fair and reasonable terms; and thus an opportunity is afforded to every prudent person to secure at a trifling expense, his property from accident.

Office on Market-street, adjoining the store of Tomlinson & Ross.
Samuel Judah, President.
John Ross, Secretary.

Samuel Tomlinson, Nicholas Smith, David S. Bonner, J. B. Martin, Wm. J. Heberd, Thomas C. Bailey, Thomas Bishop, M. Murphy, Directors.

The company will loan money for short periods, upon real or personal security and will exchange uncurrent bank notes, foreign gold, &c.

Persons who may occasionally need money, and do not wish to involve their friends, may fill a bond and mortgage as a collateral security, and thus be accommodated upon their own liability, with this advantage also, that those who may thus borrow, will be allowed to repay the whole, or any part, at any time, and have an abatement of all the interest agreed upon, for the time unexpired, but two per cent.

The company will receive money on deposit, and will allow interest at the rate of six per cent per year for deposited monies.

HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY

will be insured at a very low rate.
Vincennes, Aug. 17, 1832. 2841y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having commenced the HATTING BUSINESS on Water street, Vincennes, in the house formerly owned by Wilson Lagow, takes this method of informing the citizens, and the country at large, that he expects to keep on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of FUR HATS, which work he intends to have made in a neat substantial and fashionable manner.

The highest price given for all kinds of FURS.
H. M. GILHAM
Vincennes, Ia. March 17, 1832. 0-1f

Rags! Rags! Rags!
CASH, or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean Linnen or Cotton RAGS at the WESTERN SUN office.

JOB WORK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DONE WITH DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

Forwarding and Commission Business.

JAMES SMITH,
FORMERLY OF VINCENNES, IND.

HAS located himself in New Orleans, at the corner of Notre Dame and Commerce Streets, for the purpose of transacting the above business, and respectfully tenders his services to his Wabash friends and others, who may rest assured that any thing entrusted to him shall be attended to with diligence and fidelity.
New Orleans, Jan. 1833. 2-12f

REFERENCE.

- Chambers, Garvin, & Co.—Louisville
- Tomlinson & Ross, Vincennes, Ind.
- Burich & Heberd, D. S. Bonner, Wm. Linton, C. Rose, S. & J. Crawford, Terre-Haute.
- James Reed, Meron.
- M. Price, J. Houston, & Co., Palestine, Ill.
- W. Lagow, D. E. Baker—Centerville.
- H. & J. Dalany, J. Richardson, York.
- H. Peeny—Montezuma, Ind.
- A. Patterson—Rockville.
- J. L. Sloan—Covington.

The Terre-Haute, Rockville, and Lafayette papers, will publish the above 12 times, and forward their accounts to Smith & Carson, Vincennes, for payment.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

I HAVE established a BLACK SMITH SHOP on Second Street, near Gen. Lasselie's Tavern, where I shall be glad to receive the patronage of the public in the above business. I have, and at all times will keep, the best of workmen, and none out of the best of iron shall be kept on hand. It will be to the interest of all persons getting work done to give a call, as I have a large stock of IRON AND STEEL of all sorts, suitable for all kinds of work, on hand, and having made an arrangement at Louisville to keep up a regular supply. There is on hand

A great variety of Ploughs;
And I shall keep at all times all articles usually made use of by our farming population. Will be kept on hand at all times, by the dozen or single one, the best of

CAST STEEL AXES,
and many other articles. Farmers will find it to their interest to get their work done at my shop, as I am satisfied they can pay for their work easier and have it done cheaper than at any other shop in the place. I will give work for coal at all times, and receive in payment where there is no money, all kinds of grain, &c.

I want two boys as apprentices to the above business: boys of from 12 to 16 will be taken.

JOHN C. CLARK,
February 2, 1833 1-1f

\$400 REWARD!

IS AWAY from the subscribers, from on board the steambot ARAB, thirty miles below Shawneetown, on the evening of the 19th instant,

Four Negro Men.

BOB, a yellow man, aged about 35, about five feet eight inches high, tolerably stout built; had on a blue coat and fur hat; no other marks perceivable.

SAM, a mulatto man, aged about twenty-one or two years, five feet seven inches high, Roman nose, is a remarkable likely man, with a fine suit of hair; had on Jackson coat with large outside pockets, and a fur hat.

CEILCE is a large black man, about twenty-seven years of age, five feet seven inches high; he is a blacksmith by trade—a very likely man—he has rather a down look when looked in the face—he had on a filled linsey roundabout & pantaloons. I think gray, though not certain.

HENRY is a brown black, about twenty-one or two years of age, about five feet eight inches high; had on a drab filled linsey coat, Velas vest, and fur hat; he is a very intelligent fellow, and has been raised a house servant;—his eyes are a little sunk in his head.

Expect they will make for some town in Ohio, as they have all been accustomed to country towns. We will give the above reward for the apprehension and securing said Negroes in any jail so that we get them again, or one hundred dollars for either.

Letters addressed to Woolville, Mississippi, will secure prompt attention.

BRANCH JORDAN,
BENJ. H. LEWIS,
Nov. 20th 1832 43-1f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN the spring of 1829, or 1830, the following articles were left in Vincennes and have not since been called for, viz:—one small sack of COFFEE, a TRUNK, lashed round with an old sterafast, and a bag, containing sundry articles. The owner can get them by applying at the Western Sun office, paying for this advertisement, and proving his property.

Nov. 30, 1832, 43-1f

BLANK COUNTY ORDERS.

For sale at this office.