

## WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, AUGUST 9, 1834.

I have at length got hold of a copy of Mr. Ewing's circular to his constituents, and shall lay it before the readers of the Sun, as soon as I can make room for it.

RECEIVERS OFFICE.—Gen. JAMES P. DRAKE, the Receiver of Public Moneys for this District has arrived, and entered upon the duties of his office.

ELECTION.—I have given below a table showing the result of the election in this county for Representative and Sheriff—PIERRE LAPLANTE, was elected Commissioner for the 1st District, and CHARLES POLKE, for the 2d.—WILLIAM BRUCE was re-elected Coroner.

I have been informed that George Boon is elected to the Senate of the state from the District composed of the counties of Sullivan, Vigo and Clay.

Ralph Wilson has been elected to the House of Representatives from the county of Vigo.—Joseph Latshaw, from Sullivan. William Hargrove, from Gibson.

There will be a Sermon in English, delivered at the Catholic church, on Sunday the 10th inst. between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

### ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.

Jesse K. Doobie, is elected to the Legislature from Lawrence county.

Mr. Ficklin, is elected from the county of Wabash.

As far as heard from, Joseph Duncan, is running far a head for Governor; there can be but little doubt of his election.

For Lieutenant Governor, the contest is somewhat doubtful, Mr. Archer, so far as heard from in the lead.

### ELECTION.

The following tables show the result of the election in Knox county.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Townships.	H. M. SHAW.	J. F. SNAPP.	R. N. CARMAN.
Vincennes,	210	190	179
Palmyra,	26	54	9
Washington,	106	40	25
Busseron,	41	29	5
Widner,	55	3	5
Harrison,	36	18	12
Johnson,	10	29	7
Decker,	33	18	11
	517	381	253

#### SHERIFF.

Townships.	J. PURCELL.	Z. PULLIAM.	J. B. MARTIN.
Vincennes,	215	181	183
Palmyra,	50	31	7
Washington,	111	39	17
Busseron,	52	18	5
Widner,	35	13	18
Harrison,	36	9	20
Johnson,	13	29	3
Decker,	26	10	24
	538	330	277

#### FOR GOVERNOR.

J. G. Read,	435
N. Noble,	636
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,	
D. V. Culley,	238
D. Wallace,	810

#### FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

Mr. Stout—I have been a close observer of the course which has been pursued by the Indiana delegation in Congress, during the late protracted session, and more particularly that of our immediate representative, (Mr. Ewing,) who has received from the "Vincennes Gazette" so many fulsome panegyrics. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of Congress as published in the newspapers, that Mr. Ewing was opposed to the adjournment of Congress at the time proposed by Col. Boon, because he said, the business relating to the interest of his constituents had not been acted upon. Now let us examine how our representative has evinced a disposition in his after course to have the business of his immediate constituents acted upon during the present session of Congress. Facts are stubborn things.

On the 9th day of June the Senate passed the resolution from the House of Representatives to adjourn Congress on the last day of June, leaving them only 17 legislative days, with a mass of business on the table of the house, heretofore unprecedented. On the 10th day of June, the contested election between Moore and Letcher of Kentucky, came up for consideration, and notwithstanding the great length of time which had been spent in discussing that subject, and the few days then left for the transaction of other and more important business to the people of this district, Mr. Ewing is found voting with the opposition against sustaining the previous question on the contested election—and on the 12th day of June, after it had been decided by a vote of the house, that Robt. P. Letcher, was not entitled to a seat on that floor, Mr. Ewing then voted against sending this subject back to the people of the proper district, thereby evincing his willingness to spend the remainder of the session in discussing a subject already exhausted! But Mr. Ewing like a faithful scullion, was true to his party, willing as is clearly shown, to have permitted the session to have closed upon the interests of his State and his more immediate constituents, merely to have gratified his party feelings!

AN OLD SETTLER.

### From the New York Times.

The packet ship Virginian, capt. Harris, arrived on Saturday, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 7th. They contain few items of importance.

ENGLAND.—In the house of Commons the subject of preventing drunkenness by legislative interference had been taken up, and the example of the United States was referred to. Cobbett proposed that Parliament should advance the end in view by distributing two or three millions of his sermon on drunkenness. The subject of promoting general education by legislative interference, was also introduced before that body.

In the House of Lords on the 6th, a discussion was brought on some observations touching the new organization of the ministry. The Times of the 7th June records upon the subject thus.

"It is clear from the deprecatory tone adopted by lord Gray towards the close of his speech in reply to the earl of Wicklow, and when speaking of possible collisions between the House of Lords and Commons, that the noble earl is conscious of holding the reins of power no otherwise than at the will and pleasure of the conservative party, and that whether in cases of local or general reforms; whether in that of the Warwick Election bill, or of the promised measure for the reform of the Church of Ireland—the determination of the Tory Lords is, that nothing shall be done which Ministers propose to do. Lord Grey and his party have already avowed their fear of the House of Lords; and the property of yielding to their wishes. The House will give the Ministers plenty of opportunities of submission, but is this a position for any Minister with a heart in his body to stand on."

**Jewish Disabilities.**—The petition of the House of Commons presented by Mr. Alexander Baring on the 4th inst. was signed by 23,000 merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants of London, and praying for the removal of the disabilities affecting the Jews.

### PORUGAL.

The correspondent of the London Courier says, the city of Lisbon, during the day presents an appearance of the most unrefined tranquility, but the moment darkness comes on, the scene is completely altered. Drunken brawls, assassinations, and robberies have become events of so common occurrence, that we have ceased to wonder or even almost to feel alarmed at them. Prudent people, however, take the precaution either to be at home before night, or to go about in parties of three or four together as the only means of safety, for never does one night pass without one or two murders, with a suitable proportion of stabs and broken heads. Last night a man who had been a servant at the palace, was found stabbed through the heart, at Rue des Galvatas, and an English Lancer soldier stabbed in four places near the Post Office. On Friday night, the master of an English merchant vessel returning from his consignee's house, (Mr. Paige) was stabbed, but not mortally, and robbed of his money, watch, and clothes, even to his shirt. The free port, and the decree for the equalization of duties for all nations, are but the preludes to a blow which is meditated against the British privileges in this country. Of this I have been assured by some persons in office; that is, not confidently, but in that tone of triumph and menace which the objects of our foreign commissioners, the poor exiles of Terceira, have assumed towards us ever since they have recovered that degree of strength which makes them fancy our fostering care no longer necessary: the grounds upon which this government intends to justify the measures, are, that those privileges, resting upon the treaty of 1810, as their basis, and that treaty now being virtually at an end by the reduction of the duties on foreign wines in England, and the corresponding step lately taken here, the privileges fall to the ground as a matter of course.

The Liverpool Chronicle, in speaking of the affairs of the Peninsula, says:

"All things are beginning to work for good, and it is gratifying to know that, however long we may have suffered from hope deferred, there are signs abroad which promise, in due time, the fulfilment of the expectations of reasonable and honorable men."

The Queen Regent of Spain made common cause with the young queen of Portugal, and the hope of legitimacy, the brave and honest Don Miguel is now a fugitive. He was no heroically depravate man who refused to survive defeat like Hudibras, he had a legitimate notion of valor, and accordingly made terms, and sought safety in a British ship.

His flight settles the affairs in the Peninsula. Portugal is obedient, we might say free, and the Carlists in Spain cannot hold out much longer against recognized authority. The Cortes, ere this, have met, and the establishment of regular government in these two kingdoms is not only a death blow to the sinister hopes of the portuguese, but a long step in advance towards the prospect which now opens on the human race. To the Peninsula itself the result must speedily be beneficial. The cessation of civil war itself is no small blessing, and under a suitable rule we can see why Spain and Portugal should not soon become what they once promised to be, rich, prosperous and independent. Don Pedro and the Queen Regent, may be themselves sufficiently worthless, but they are impotent for evil, and must legislate in reference to the will of England and France.

### From the Charleston Courier.

#### NOTIONS OF OTHER TIMES.

Judge Addison of Pennsylvania, was one of the best constitutional lawyers and most enlightened men, that this country has produced. In 1789, he published a series of essays upon legal and political subjects of the highest importance, and sent a copy of his book to Gen. Washington, who acknowledged the receipt of it in the following letter:

I wish sincerely that your good example in endeavoring to bring the people

of these United States more acquainted with the laws and principles of their Government, were followed. They only require a proper understanding of these, to judge on all great national questions; but unfortunately, more pains are taken, by one description of men, to blind them, than by others, to open their eyes. This in my opinion, is the source of most of the evils we labor under.

With great esteem, I am, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

Of the work thus highly praised by Washington, no part seems to claim the approbation he gives to the whole, more than the following view of the government under which we live.

"The people of America live under a federal Government of a complex or federal kind, produced like all governments, by their necessities and faults; but even at this day almost singular in this, that it was framed by their own will. When the confining and controlling power of Great Britain (which had long kept the colonies together and protected them from each other and from foreign nations) degenerating into oppression, was neglected—necessity and a regard for their own safety induced them to substitute a confederation, instead of the supremacy of the mother country; and this confederation sufficed during the fervor of the Revolutionary war. But when peace returned when public liberty was no longer in danger, the pillars of the federal Government were shaken, and it was found to be a rope of sand: it had not strength to insure the public welfare; the resources of the United States languished, and their safety lay at the mercy of foreign powers. A national Government of force, to call forth the energy, combine the exertions, and control the perverseness of the several States; to dictate laws in all national cases; and to exhibit an united and formidable power to foreign nations, was universally demanded, as essential to the independence and prosperity of America—and thus the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted.

"In this Government is vested all authority over general or national and external subjects. To this Government we owe that we are not separate and hostile States, hating, embarrassing, and injuring each other; unhappy at home and contemptible abroad. To this we owe the prosperity of our commerce, the payment of our debts, and our national defense.

"To the Government of each State is severally reserved authority over local and internal matters, the administration of Justice and protection of persons and property within the territory of each.

"Thus the Government of the Union, and the Government of each individual State, have each its several authority, object and use: and, acting within its authority, and for these ends, each deserves our confidence and ready obedience."

We see, then, that in the estimation of this learned judge and estimable man, as well as in that of Washington, all that was due to each State Government within its limits, was also due to the Government of the United States, within its constitutional sphere. Judge Addison calls it, in his extract, *obedience*; he would have called it *allegiance* as readily, if that word had first presented itself.

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