

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 LATLANTE**, 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. Dubois, 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 for 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 is in the lead.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.			
Townships.	H. M. SHAW.	J. E. SNAPP.	R. N. CARMAN.
Vincennes,	210	130	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. POLLAM.	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, 696
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 by some observations touching the new organization of the ministry. The Times of the 7th June remarks 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 propriety 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.

PORTUGAL.

The correspondent of the London Courier says, the city of Lisbon, during the day presents an appearance of the most untroubled tranquility, but the moment darkness comes on, the scene is completely altered. Drunken brawls, assassinations, and robberies have become events 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 Rua des Galvotas, and an English Lancer soldier stabled 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 triumphant menace which the objects of our foreign commiseration, 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 desperate man who refused to survive defeat like Hadubras, 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 Tories, 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 cannot 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 in 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 State 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, when public zeal relaxed into private selfishness, the pillars of the 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 defence.

"To the Government of each State is severally reserved authority over all 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. They mean the same thing.

From the Boston Advertiser.

If ever there was a time since the organization of this government when the people were in duty bound boldly to support their most valuable rights and privileges, now is that time. The whole business system of the country is about to undergo an important change either for good or for evil. If the people from ignorance or avarice, or the combined influence of both, sell themselves to the aristocracy, and permit the paper money system, with all its evils to be fastened upon them, then is the destiny of our republic sealed, and all for which our fathers fought and bled is lost, and we the people are doomed through all succeeding ages to wear the chains which will be bound upon us by the most wicked and unprincipled men in the country, those who make gain their god, and who, to gratify their sordid propensities, would willingly sacrifice the happiness of millions. But if on the other hand, we are not willing to become the slaves of such men, we have a great deal to do. We must set our faces like flints against the increase of chartered monopolies of every kind; and by a united effort bring about an order of things that will elevate the standard of labor, and thus place the working class in a situation to exercise their rightful weight and influence in the government of the republic. Nothing else but this will save the government from misrule, and the people from all the horrors of a monied oligarchy.

Striking Coincidence.—During the same night in which the Boston Whigs decapitated the figure head of the Constitution their equally worthy brethren in Burlington, (Vt.) performed a similar act of bravery by robbing a church bell of its clapper, to prevent its being used on the Fourth in announcing a democratic celebration. *Par nobile fratrium.*—*Bost Post.*

Died at his residence, near Charlestown, Clark county, Indiana, on Saturday, the 26th ult. **JONATHAN JENNINGS**, first Governor of this State.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.
From the *Lawrenceburg Palladium* of July 26,

Mr. Merrill, president of the State Bank passed through this place a few days since on his way home from New York city.—We learn that he speaks encouragingly of the prospects of negotiating the State loan on favorable terms, and also of the Bank's going into operation this fall, at least in November.

Lawrenceburg, July 26.
Indiana State Bank.—Mr. Merrill, President of the State Bank of Indiana has just returned from eastward, and in-

forms us that the prospect of a loan is quite good. Two of the Commissioners remain there twelve or fifteen days longer. It is thought John Jacob Aster will take the whole loan. The engraving of the plates is contracted for.

Lawrenceburg Whig.

The Eastern papers give a curious account of the position of the inhabitants of the town of Madawaska, which is situated in the disputed territory, between the State of Maine, and the British province of New Brunswick. The town has been incorporated by the Maine Legislature, yet the British authorities have possession, built a court house, and levied a tax, which they collect with much rigor. A memorial, which the inhabitants were preparing to the United States Government, asking for protection and assistance was forcibly suppressed and destroyed.—A delegate has been despatched to the Governor of Maine, to ask his interposition in their behalf. The result of the mission is not known.—*Hampden Whig.*

There is a man in long Island, by the name of John H. Smith, aged 91 years, whose posterity to the fifth generation amounts to 300, now living, and not an intemperate person amongst them all. A few days ago, says our informant, they all spent an afternoon together at the same house.

Wonders of the Universe.—The circumference of the Globe is computed to be 25,000 miles and it revolves once on its axis in 24 hours; consequently, any one spot is carried round 25,000 miles in that space of time, which is upwards of 1,040 in an hour, or 173 miles in one minute. Vast as this may seem, and in comparison of which the utmost degree of velocity which man has been able to produce, by the most ingenious contrivances, sinks almost into nothing; yet, when put in competition with the amazing velocity of the earth in its orbit, this of its diurnal revolution on its axis (though indeed astonishingly great) is comparatively trifling and insignificant. The distance of the earth from the sun is 95,000,000, which, being the radius of the earth's orbit, we shall have its diameter 190,000,000. Now, as the earth revolves round the sun once in 365 days, it would travel about 11,040,000 miles in one day, or 60,000 miles an hour. By this calculation, we find that the earth is whirled through the immense regions of space at the amazing, the inconceivable velocity of 6,000 miles in a single minute of time.—*N. Y. Eccl. Star.*

From the Genesee Farmer.
APPROPRIATE EDUCATION.

It is a truth admitted by all, that youth is the best period of life to acquire a knowledge of the business which is to employ us in manhood. Why not then begin in our primary schools, and instruct our children in the elementary principles of the business by which they are destined to obtain a livelihood? A boy who is to become a farmer may acquire, in the course of a common school education, and without prejudicing his other useful studies, much elementary knowledge in husbandry, which like a seed in a fertile soil, will grow with his growth, strengthen with his strength, and produce abundantly. The German system in this respect is entitled to preference over every other with which we are acquainted. Loudon informs us—and he obtained his knowledge on the spot, that in Bavaria, a piece of ground is attached to each parochial school, to be cultivated by the scholars with their masters; and that in these schools catechisms of agriculture, of orchard culture and others, has been introduced through the active exertions of Mr. Hazzzi, and put into the hands of all boys and girls, the latter studying those only which relate to gardening, the management of silk worms, and domestic economy. Our habits are generally moulded in youth, and it is of much importance to give them a right bias.

WHEAT AND OATS.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of clean MERCHANTABLE WHEAT; also, a quantity of OATS; for which he will give the highest price in Merchandise.

JOS. MADDOX.
Vincennes, August 7, 1834.—29—tf

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, **ANDREW JACKSON**, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales will be held at the Land Offices at Crawfordsville, in Indiana, and Palestine, in Illinois, for the disposal of the Public Lands in that part of township 16, lying North of the Northern boundary of Harrison's purchase, and townships 17, 18, 19 and 20 North, of range 10 West, of the second principal meridian, through which has been run the line of demarcation between the states of Indiana and Illinois, to-wit:

At **CRAWFORDSVILLE**, on the **Second Monday in November next**, for the disposal of that portion of the aforesaid townships, which, by recent survey, is found to be situated in Indiana; and

At **PALESTINE**, on the **Fourth Monday in November next**, for the disposal of that portion thereof found to be situated in the State of Illinois.

Lands reserved for schools or for other purposes, also lands to which preemption rights have heretofore been established, or which may be established prior to the days of sale above mentioned, will be excluded from sale. Each sale will be kept open for one week and no longer.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this seventh day of July, A. D. 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.
ELIJAH HAYWARD,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
August 9, 1834.—29—16t

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that I have taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of William Shrod, sr. (late of the county of Spencer, in the state of Indiana,) deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. The estate is insolvent.

MARY SHROD, Adm'r.
August 9, 1834.—29—6*

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Stafford, deceased, (late of Knox county, Ind. requests all who may be indebted to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are requested to present them properly authenticated. The estate is solvent.

SOLOMON TEVERBAUGH, Adm'r.
August 6, 1834.—29—3t

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of John Stafford, deceased in Harrison township, Knox county, on Saturday the 23d day of August, 1834, the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
HORSES, COWS, SHEEP,
CORN IN FIELD,
WHEAT IN STACKS,
HOGS,
PLOUGHS, ONE WAGON,
ONE RIFLE GUN,
And a variety of other articles.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.
SOLOMON TEVERBAUGH, Adm'r.
August 6, 1834.—29—3t

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 west quarter, of section number twenty-seven, in township number four south, of range number four east, now in the Jeffersonville district; entered on the twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and forfeited for non-payment agreeably to law, now claimed by me under the act of Congress, of the twenty-third May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, 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 ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

J. C. BEELER,
for myself and the other heirs of Charles Beeler, deceased.
August 9, 1834.—29—6t

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those that are indebted to the late firm of Tomlinson & Ross, that do not call and settle, or make some arrangement about their notes and accounts by the first of November next, suit will be commenced against them.

A. LEROY, Agent.
August 9, 1834.—29—tf
67 Books and notes at the Wabash Insurance Company Office. **A. L. R.**

To Ann Sturges, Rachel Sturges, and the other heirs and legal representatives of Minard Sturges, (late of Knox county,) deceased, and to Abner G. Daniel—
You will please

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the first day of the next September term, of the Knox Circuit court, being the first day of September, we shall apply to said court to appoint commissioners to make partition of survey No. 16, town 2 north, range 10 west, containing three hundred and forty acres and seventeen hundredths of an acre; being all the land of said Minard Sturges situate in Knox county, among the several heirs of said Sturges and others interested in the division of said land, at which time and place you can attend.

DANIEL SMITH,
in right of his wife Mary Smith, and Margaret Johnson, heirs of Minard Sturges, dec'd.
August 7th, 1834.—29—4t

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

WHEELING, July 24, 1834.
OUR correspondents will find below two RICH and BRILLIANT SCHEMES to draw in August.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY

Class No. 16, for 1834.

Draws on Saturday, 23d August, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME!
4 Capitals of 10,000 each. 1 of 6,000—75 of 1,000 and 84 of 500.

Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion.

Another Mammoth!

Petersburgh No. 12, for 1834. Draws 30th of August 1834.

Brilliant Scheme—1 prize of 20,000, 75 of 1,000.

Whole Tickets only 58 shares in proportion.

Please address
CLARKE & COOKE, Agents,
For Yates & McIntire, Wheeling, Va.

2 NOTICE

Is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of Hezekiah Parker, deceased, that we shall apply to the Judges of the Vanderburgh Circuit court at the next term of said court for the appointment of commissioners to divide the real estate of said deceased, agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JOHN SHINGLER,
RACHEL SHINGLER.
Evansville, July 28, 1834.—28—1t

AGUE & FEVER CURE!

ROBAND'S Vegetable Mixture of Febrifuge—warranted a perfect and lasting cure for Ague and Fever. For sale by **ROSS & EWING, Agents.**
August 2, 1834.—28—3m

STATE OF INDIANA,

Knox County,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th day of July, 1834, a writ of Domestic Attachment was issued by me, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Knox, State of Indiana, at the instance and upon the affidavit of Allen Butler, Adm'r. of Westley Butler, deceased, against the goods, chattels, credits and effects of Daniel S. Harbert; by virtue of which writ, John Reel was summoned as garnishee. I shall on the 23d day of August, at my office in Harrison township, in the county of Knox, aforesaid, proceed to hear and decide upon the said attachment, of which, the said Daniel S. Harbert and all other persons concerned will take notice.

JAMES H. COOK, J. P.
August 1, 1834.—28—3t

NOTICE

OF PARTITION OF REAL ESTATE.
Mr. Eli Baldwin, Chauncy Pierce, Thomas Bruner, Clinton Bruner, and all other heirs at law of Lemuel Baldwin, (late of Gibson county, Indiana,) deceased, you will

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the Circuit court of Gibson county, in the State of Indiana, to be holden in the town of Princeton, in said county, on the first Monday in September next, for the appointment of commissioners to divide the real estate of which the said Lemuel Baldwin, dec'd. died seized and possessed of, among the heirs, owners and proprietors thereof, lying and being in the county of Gibson, in the state of Indiana, aforesaid, at which time and place you will attend if you think proper so to do.

JAMES LYNN,
JANE BALDWIN.
July 21, 1834—427*

D. S. BONNER

HAS just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, an extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

among which are:
Blue, Black, invisible Green, Brown, Mixed and Drab Cloths.
Blue and Black Cassimere,
French and British Merino black and coloured Circassian, Bombazine, Bombazet, Broche, Laster, Princetta, Tartan Plaids, Camlets Cassinets, Fannels, &c.

Black Italian Lustrings,
Black silk Camlet,
Fancy coloured Pout De Leon and Gros De Naples, Silk and Velvet Vestings, Flag, Bandanna, and Pongee Hdkfs. Grass and Linen Cambric, do.
Thibet, Alpine, Merino, Prussian, Gauze, and silk, do.

Lustrings and Fancy Cravats,
Bombazine and Silk Stocks,
Plain and Figured Swiss Mull,
Bobbinet and Jaconet Muslins,
Russia & Cotton Diaper and Table cloths, Calicoes, Gingham, printed Muslins, French printed Cambrics, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Together with a large Stock of **DOMESTICS,**

SUCH AS BROWN AND BLEACHED **SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS,**

TICKINGS, PLAIDS, STRIPES, CHECKS, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles which will be sold for CASH at very low prices. Also, 18 chests, 12 chests & 14 chests, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder

TEA,

For sale by the chest.

Vincennes, July 17th, 1834.—626

RYE!!

1000 BUSHELS RYE wanted by the subscribers, for which the highest market price will be given.

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