

THE WESTERN SUN.
VINCENNES, DECEMBER, 9.

We must regret the necessity which has compelled us to present our patrons with the Western Sun, upon a half sheet, but we are happy at the same time to inform them, that we have procured such assistance as to insure its future continuance on its former size.—This, will not be considered a number.

The second part of Broken Blunderbuss, and McFerron's vindication, are unavoidably postponed—they shall hereafter be attended to,

Mr. Erskine, minister of his Britanic majesty, has arrived in this city.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 17.
Extract of a letter from the Hon. John Pope, dated October 28.
"No information has been received lately from our ministers at London, nor is any expected before the 15th or 20th of next month—all is conjecture on the subject of war with Great Britain."

The President of the United States has proclaimed a pardon to such persons who have deserted from the army and withdrawn from the United States as shall surrender themselves at any military post within four months.

In our last Virginia Gazette, we observe an advertisement signed S. Swartwout, addressed to Gen. Wilkinson, containing the following passage.

"Having failed in different attempts to procure an interview with you, such as no gentleman of honour could refuse, I have only to pronounce and publish you to the world as a COWARD and PALTROON."

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.
ON ENVY,
"Crede mihi, qui bene latuit, bene vixit."

We should consider that Providence has given the least of us more than we can pretend to; if we could make out a tittle to more privilege, to complain were not unreasonable; but none can be so hardy as to say Heaven is in his debt, and owned him a nobler being than the other part of the human creation. We should remember that we are liberally dealt with, and then we would not be troubled to see another in a better condition.—To consider that we have more than we deserve, will help our reason to silence our murmuring, and make us ashamed to repine. If we do not over-rate our pretensions, all will be well; Humility disarms Envy, and strikes it dead.

We should endeavour likewise, to improve our respective abilities; men naturally desire to stand fair in the opinion of others; and to have somewhat of value to support them in their own thoughts. To be easy a man should examine his genius, exert his spirits, and try to make the most of himself. There are few but may be remarkable in their station; so far at least, as to guard off contempt, and secure a moderate repute to themselves.

And those that are good for something themselves, will be contented that others should be so too.

To conclude, let us entertain such vile notions of this passion, as to think ill of ourselves for giving it harbour; let us paint it in its worst colours to our imagination, and so we shall discountenance our opinion of it.

Let us reflect on it as a compound of impotence and malice; as a quality that will prey on our ease and satisfaction, and disgrace us to the world, and make us miserable to ourselves.

Adieu,
A MORALIST.

INDIANA TERRITORY,
HEREAS a writ of foreign attachment has issued out of the general court for the said Territory directed to the sheriff of Knox county, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of Joseph Baird, at the suit of Daniel Smith, in a plea of trespass on the case, by virtue of which writ the sheriff hath attached sundry monies, goods and chattels of the said Joseph Baird—Now notice is hereby given, that unless the said Joseph Baird shall appear by himself or attorney, to give special bail, to answer the said suit, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the said estate so attached, will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose.

HENRY HURST, C. G. C.
JOHN JOHNSON,
Atty. for plff.
Dated the 25th Oct. 1807.

INDIANA TERRITORY, &c.
Edmund Clark, plaintiff.
vs.
Josiah Stephens, defendant.
On Foreign Attachment.
HEREAS a writ of foreign attachment hath issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of said county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits, of the said Josiah Stephens, at the suit of the said Edmund Clark, in an action of debt, for three thousand dollars; by virtue of which writ, the sheriff of said county hath attached sundry property of said defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the said defendant, Josiah Stephens, shall, by himself, or his attorney, appear and give special bail, to answer said suit, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property so attached, be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose.

SAML. GWATHMEY, C. C.
WARDEN POPE,
Atty. for plff.
Nov. 21, 1807.

INDIANA TERRITORY,
Randolph County,
Bryant Morrison } to wit, foreign attachment at March term
vs
James Haggan, } 1805,

In the above case notice is hereby given to the defendant, that unless he be and appear before the court of common pleas next to be holden at Kaskaskia, in and for the county of Randolph on the third Monday in December next and shall by himself or attorney then and there enter special bail in the said action for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, and receive a declaration and plead to the same, that judgment will be rendered against him and the goods, chattels, lands and tenements in this case attached, will be sold to satisfy his debts agreeably to law.—Sep. 14 1807.

ROBERT MORRISON, c. r. c.
R. ROBISON,
Attorney for plff.

Handbills, Circular Letters,
AND ALL KINDS OF
BLANKS,
NEATLY AND ACCURATELY PRINTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

DOCUMENTS,
Accompanying the message of the president of the U. States to the two houses or congress; at the opening of the first session of the tenth congress.

No I:
Note communicated by lord Howick to Mr. Munroe, dated Jan. 10th 1807.

THE undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Munroe, that the French government having issued certain orders, which in violation of the usages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with his majesty's dominions, and also to prevent such nations from trading with any other country in any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his majesty's dominions. And the said government having also taken upon itself to declare all his majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, at a time when the fleets of France and her allies are themselves confined within their own ports by the superior valor and discipline of the British navy.

Such attempts on the part of the enemy, giving to his majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation, and warranting his majesty in enforce the same prohibition of all commerce with France, which that power vainly hopes to effect against the commerce of his majesty's subjects, a prohibition which the superiority of his majesty's naval forces might enable him to support, by actually investing the ports and coasts of the enemy with numerous squadrons and cruisers, so as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifestly dangerous.

His majesty, though unwilling to follow the example of his enemies, by proceeding to an extremity so distressing to all nations not engaged in war, and carrying on their accustomed trade; yet feels himself bound by a due regard to the just defence of the rights and interest of his people, not to suffer such measures to be taken by the enemy without taking some steps on his part, to restrain this violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice.

Mr. Munroe is therefore requested to apprise the American consuls and merchants residing in England, that his majesty has therefore judged it expedient to order, that no vessel shall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports shall belong to, or be in possession of France or her allies, or shall be so far under their controul, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat; and that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers have been instructed to warn every neutral vessel, coming from any such port, and destined to another such port, to discontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any such port; and every vessel coming after being so warned, or any vessel coming from any such port, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving information of this his majesty's order, which shall be found proceeding to another such port, shall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, shall be condemned as lawful prize: and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers will be adopted, and executed with respect to vessels attempting to violate the said order after this notice.

(Signed) HOWICK.
Dowling Street, January 10, 1807.

SPANISH DECREE.
[Translation.]

By the greatest outrage against humanity and against policy, Spain was forced by Great Britain to take part in the present war. This power has exercised over the sea and over the commerce of the world, an exclusive dominion. Her numerous factories disseminated through all countries are like sponges which imbibe the riches of those (countries) without leaving them more than the appearances of mercantile liberty. From this maritime and commercial despotism, England derives immense resources for carrying on a war, whose object is to destroy the commerce which belongs to each state from its industry and situations. Experience has proven that the morality of the British Cabinet has no hesitation as to the means, so long as they lead to the accomplishment of its designs; and whilst this power can continue to enjoy the fruits of its immense traffic, humanity will groan under the weight of a desolating war. To put an end to this and to attain a solid peace, the emperor of the French & king of Italy issued a decree on the 21st of November last, in which, adopting the principle of reprisals, the blockade of the British Isles is determined on; and his ambassador, his excellency Francis de Beauharnois, grand dignitary of the order of the iron crown, of the Legion of honor, &c. having communicated this decree to the king our master, and his majesty being desirous to co-operate by means sanctioned by the rights of reciprocity, has been pleased to authorize his most serene highness to the prince generalissimo of the marine, to issue a circular of the following tenor.

"As soon as England committed the horrible outrage of intercepting the vessels of the royal marine, infidiously violating the good faith with which peace

assures individual property and the rights of nations; his majesty considered himself in a state of war with that power, although his royal soul suspended the promulgation of the manifesto until he saw the atrocity committed by its seamen, sanctioned by the government of London. From that time, and without the necessity of warning the inhabitants of these kingdoms of the circumspection with which they ought to conduct themselves towards those of a country which disregards the sacred laws of propriety and the rights of nations: his majesty made known to his subjects the state of war in which he found himself with that nation. All trade, all commerce is prohibited in such a situation; and no sentiments ought to be entertained towards such an enemy which are not dictated by honors avoiding all intercourse which might be considered as the vile effect of avarice operating on the subjects of a nation which degrades itself by them.

His majesty is well persuaded that such sentiments of honor are rooted in the hearts of his beloved subjects; but he does not choose on that account to allow the smallest indulgence to the violators of the law, nor permit that through ignorance, they should be taken by surprise—authorizing me, by these presents, to declare that all English property will be confiscated whenever it is found on board vessel, although a neutral if the consignment belongs to Spanish individuals. So likewise will be confiscated all merchandise which may be met with, although it may be in neutral vessels, whenever it is destined for the ports of England or her allies.

And finally his majesty conforming himself to the ideas of his ally the emperor of the French, declares in his states the same law, which from principles of reciprocity and suitable respect, his imperial majesty promulgated under date of the 21st November, 1806.

The execution of this determination of his majesty, belongs to the chief of provinces, of departments and of vessels, (baxeles) and communicating it to them, in the name of his majesty, I hope they will leave no room for the royal displeasure.

God preserve you many years.
The Prince Generalissimo of Marine.
Aranjuez, 19th February, 1807.

NEW-YORK, October 19.
By the brig Sally-Tracy from Bayonne, we have received intelligence that 60,000 troops were to be at Bayonne on the 17th of September; and that Bonaparte was to meet them there on the 20th, previous to their march for Portugal, that government having agreed to put itself under the protection of the English. Merc. Adv.)

The U.S. frigate Constitution, captain Campbell, and the sloop of war Wasp, captain Smith, arrived at Boston, in 35 days from Gibraltar. It was conjectured at Gibraltar, when the Wasp and Constitution left that place, that an attempt would be made on the fortress by the French; and that the assembling of the troops at Bayonne was intended as a preparatory step towards that object. Great preparations were accordingly making to put the forts in the highest possible state of defence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1.
We can state that a Spanish officer has just reached this city, from Cadiz, via Havana, who says that news of the cession of the Florida to the United States, was made known in Cadiz, the day before he sailed, and that it had been published in a Madrid Royal Gazette. In confirmation, we further learn, that a letter has been received by the same officer, from Cadiz, to a gentleman in this city, which states that the Florida are ceded, and the consideration five millions of dollars. We think there is little doubt of a cession being made. (Gazette.)

The emperor of France, in replying to an address from the representatives of the kingdom of Italy, says "For the first time after so many ages, the Italians have appeared with honor on the grand theatre of the world; their conduct in the field of Poland, was distinguished by a courage and zeal which gave much joy: and I hope that so happy a commencement will excite the emulation of the nation; that even the women will dismiss from them, those idle young men who languish round their toilettes, or at least that they will not receive them till they are covered with honorable scars."