



THE WESTERN SUN.
VINCENNES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1808.

We have observed that persons are in the habit of shooting at marks &c. in this town, to the eminent danger of the personal safety of those who are passing the streets as well as those who are in their houses. An instance of the kind occurred but a few days since. It is a pernicious and dangerous practice, and ought to be prohibited.

It is also not uncommon, to see carcasses of horses, dogs, hogs &c. lying in the streets and on the common near the village. This is not only highly offensive, but it is very injurious to the health of the inhabitants. But a short time since, the dead body of an horse was drawn from a stable into the principal street of the town and there left to be devoured by hogs and dogs. It is a shame to the people of the place. What would be thought by a stranger who observed these things?—Would he not naturally believe the people to be lazy, indolent and filthy in the extreme? That as to cleanliness, the village was no better than an Indian camp!

It is not recollect that the trustees of the town have taken any measures to remedy the above abuses. If they have, they have not been carried into effect. A correction of them is however, fully within the powers of the trustees; and as they are of moment, the subject ought to be enquired into.

It is to be lamented that an almost incurable lassitude has seized all ranks and descriptions of people in this country. Laws are passed; but how are they executed? officers are appointed; and do they not *daze* and *nod* at their posts?—People complain of ill health; and yet they will suffer horses, dogs, & what not, to *rot* at their doors!—

Lawyers and doctors complain for want of clients and patients; and God grant they always may. Farmers complain of the *hardness of the times*; and few of them make any thing to sell; & for what they have to dispose of, they ask two or three times its value, and if they cannot get it, they will leave it to waste on their farms. Merchants complain of the *small profits* they make, when they sell their goods at an advance of from 50, to 150 per cent, on the Lexington prices; and yet they will not take an article of our surplus produce for exportation, or do any thing to promote the agricultural interests of the country. Men have not fifty, or an hundred cents to pay their taxes; the times are terrible, the oppression of the government ruinous; & yet who are they who consume the immense quantities of whiskey that are brought annually to this place? Is there not something rotten at the bottom of all this? It is true, the times are *hard*, and the country *poor* indeed! and so they will forever remain, until our farmers, mechanicks and merchants, change the whole system of their conduct; until the two former become more vigilant and industrious, and the latter more publick spirited, and as desirous of throwing in their mite for the common benefit, as they are of acquiring fortunes by *pence and farthings*.—Something might be said of the use of pom-poufness, in place of a modest dignified demeanor; of incessant talk-

ing, to prevent the imputation of a paucity of ideas; and of a multiplicity of unmeaning words to impose on the ignorant the idea of immense wisdom—But of this hereafter.

The second number of *Civis*, shall appear in our next.

ERRATA.

In the first column of *Civis*, in our last, 15 lines from the bottom of the column, for "subject, read subjects."

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

Mr. Stout,

I am but just arrived, but the piece signed by James Dunlap, the meddling little *Kaskaskia doctor*, shall be noticed in your next.

R. JONES.

Vincennes, September 3, 1808.

The last advices from Europe, furnish a deplorable view of that distracted, distressed, and unhappy portion of the world. Our pallet does not contain colors sufficient sombre to pourtray its situation in shades as gloomy as the truth will justify; and declining the exercise of a pencil un-supplied with the requisite hues, we must leave the task for the present to the imagination of the reader. The commerce of England is palsied, her revenues begin to fail, her looms are deserted, her manufacturers are in a state of insurrection, calling aloud for employment and for bread; and they are answered with the ball and the bayonet. Whatever may be the degrees of misery endured by the subjects of the continental powers, we are not permitted to learn them. Human woes are there awed into silence by the terrible and irresistible influence of an absolute military chief; who in exterminating the effemacy and corruptions of kingdoms, marches like Mahomet with his volume of imperial laws in one hand, and with the scymitar in the other, commanding the nations to submit and believe, or to perish.

We view with painful sensation the fruitless exertions of Sweden, and the futile efforts of the Spaniards against Bonaparte. Resistance is phrenzy, where the contest is hopeless. It would be better for both those powers to submit and wait for more favourable times, than by the exhibition of an unavailing courage, profusely sacrifice human life in vain.

At this period of desolation, ought we not to offer up our prayers to Providence for having guided our rules to the present line of conduct? The embargo has preserved us! It is the anchor of our safety—the shield of the nation; which at the same moment enables us to ride in peace amidst the tempest of ferocious wars, and protects the resources of the republic from degradation: We roll in abundance of every necessary of life; we breath a free political atmosphere! The poor, unhappy subjects of European monarchies would thank Heaven for the enjoyment of half our blessings. But, alas! they are doomed to suffer still greater calamities, through their own weaknesses and vices, and from the horrible crimes of their governments.

Monitor.

Philadelphia, July 19.

Capt. J. H. Horton, who arrived at Sag harbour on Friday from Machias, informs that he saw there a hand-bill, issued from St. John's which gave an account of a great naval engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the French were defeated. The English acknowledge to have lost five thousand men and three ships which blew up during the engagement.

New-York, July 29

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Thalia*, capt. Silliman arrived at this port yesterday from Falmouth, from whence she sailed on the 8th of June.—Capt. S. has very politely favoured the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with a regular file of London papers to the first of that month, our present selections from which are so comprehensive (comprising every val-

uable article they contain) as to leave nothing to add but what has been communicated to us verbally.

Capt. S. informs that a few days before he sailed, about 10,000 of the inhabitants of Yorkshire, principally weavers, had assembled in a tumultuous manner on account of the high price of provisions, and to demand an increase of wages. The troops in the barracks and in town were employed to quell the riot, and the people at length dispersed, but not until several of them had been killed by the military. It was said, also, that 60,000 looms in Manchester and its neighbourhood were without employment.

London, May 27.

We are sorry to learn that the cotton weavers in Manchester and other towns where that manufacture is carried on, are in a state of serious commotion. We hope that those misguided people will not persist in a conduct, which cannot remove the evils of which they complain, but which will render it necessary to resort to severe measures to suppress their riotous proceedings. The following are extracts from letters which have been received in town on this subject:

Manchester May 24.

The mischief we have for some time been apprehensive of, I am sorry to say, is fast approaching. We have this day appearances of serious rioting and commotions among our working weavers, in consequence of their present calamitous situation, many hundreds being out of employment, and the wages of those employed being very low, while at the same time, oatmeal and other provisions have lately advanced in price. At Bolton and Stockport, there is still greater cause of alarm; the rioting there having been already so furious, that application has been made for assistance from the military quartered here, which, however has been refused, as in all likelihood we shall to-morrow or next day, have occasion for every man ourselves.

Another letter of the same date—“On Monday last, there being a report of the rioters having held a meeting at Stockport, about six miles from Manchester, two troops of horse were despatched from that town to disperse them.”

NEW-YORK, July 8.

Extract of a letter from one of the first American mercantile houses in London, dated May 7, 1808, received by the *usage*.

“We are very glad to be able to say, that there now seems to be no doubt of the friendly relations between our countries being restored, and we hope soon. Your messenger with dispatches for your minister, whose arrival has been for some time looked for, is arrived, and we trust nothing will arise to retard the negotiation, and prevent the restoration of our commerce with the U. States to its accustomed level.”

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

Henrico, July 6, 1808.

Mr. Pleasants;

I have heard of the patriotic display of home-spun dresses, in which the Republican citizens of Richmond appeared, when they celebrated the glorious birth day of their country. See, and consider then, if a simple resolution that those citizens would wear on that day, Virginia cloth, and not any imported cloth, could give such a spring and activity to the spinners and weavers, as we have seen, and so as to fill the market almost every day with excellent and

beautiful cloths; what may be expected, if it be once generally known, that every patriot, nay every prudent man and woman, will forever wear them in preference to the best productions of any other part of the world?

I say every prudent person who calls himself a citizen of these United States, will wear them; for all such who will dare to strut in foreign dresses, will soon be looked on not only as foreigners, but as enemies to the happiness and independence of the United States.

I am told that Virginia spirits, porter and cyder, and American sugar, were used at the Hay Market, and no imported articles; and that a quarter cask of wine made by Mr. Hill of King & Queen County, strongly resembled Madera Wine in color, taste, &c. and which was perfectly clear, having been well refined, and was not to be distinguished from Madera Wines, which are sold in Richmond at 21s per gallon, was on that day. The present spirit of our countrymen is of more value to us than twenty ships of the line and twenty thousand of the best regular troops would be—for we shall now establish our independence. Britain and France may grumble, but they have no more right to complain that we will use our manufactures and not theirs, than we have that they will use their own and not ours.

HISTORY OF MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION.

OLIVER & MUNROE, intend putting immediately to press, the *History of Miranda's late attempt to revolutionize South America*. In a series of letters by a gentleman who was an officer in the enterprise, to his friend in the U. States.

The manuscript has been inspected by several gentlemen of taste and literary eminence who pronounce it a highly valuable and interesting work. The merit of it alone, would entitle it to the patronage of the public; but when it is remembered, that Miranda is now in England, making preparations for going again to South America, and that Col. Burr is now on his passage there, it cannot fail to excite particular attention—it is thus noticed by a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to the Editor of the *North Star*.

“A young gentleman whom I knew five years ago as an officer in the navy of the U. States, and which he left honorably, has lately returned from Miranda's expedition, into which he had been seduced by falsehood and has shown me a history of that enterprise in detail from the day of leaving New-York until its dissolution. The unstudied simplicity of the narrative carries conviction of its truth. I have advised its publication: so have other gentlemen of more deserving weight of character than myself. It has so much of incident that it will engage the curious reader; so much of extravagance as to seize on the adventurous; so much of disaster as to fix on sensibility, and carries proof of such depraved hypocrisy in the leader as to interest every lover of truth.—Because I wish every tub to stand on its own bottom, I wish this exposure should go to the public. “Render unto Caesar, the things which are Caesar's.”

Printers through the union are desired to insert the above in their respective papers.

NEW ORLEANS August 1.

Gun Boat No. 16, built. Spigg, arrived here on Friday last from a cruise; also No. 19, capt. Williamson, from Lake Barataria, off which Capt. W. has been cruising for some time past. We understand he has goods on board to the amount of 120,000 dollars, taken out of a number of boats which he made prizes off the lake for a violation of the embargo acts,

NOTICE.

The following Horse was brought in by the Delaware Indians, and delivered up to the Governor.

A white horse, spotted with yellow spots, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 14 years old, not branded, marked with the collar, the owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Joseph Barron, Interpreter.

August 22d, 1808.

