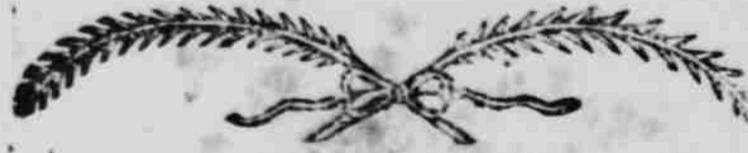


foreign commerce, and of enforcing that exclusion? Can this be deemed a wrong to France? Can this be regarded as a legitimate cause of reprisal on the part of a power who makes it the first duty of nations to defend their sovereignty, and who even denationalizes the ships of those who will not subscribe to the opinion.

But it has been said that the "United States had nothing to complain of against France."

Was the capture and condemnation of a ship driven on the shores of France by stress of weather and the perils of the sea—nothing? Was the seizure and sequestration of many cargoes brought to France in ships violating no law, and admitted to regular entry at the imperial custom houses—nothing? Was the violation of our maritime rights, consecrated as they have been by the solemn forms of a public treaty—nothing? In a word, was it nothing that our ships were burnt on the high seas, without other offence than that of belonging to the U. States; or other apology than was to be found in the enhanced safety of the perpetrator? Surely if it be the duty of the U. States to resent the theoretical usurpations of the British orders of Nov. 1807, it cannot be less their duty to complain of the daily and practical outrages on the part of France! It is indeed true that were the people of the U. States destitute of policy, of honor and of energy (as has been insinuated) they might have adopted a system of discrimination between the two great belligerents; they might have drawn imaginary lines between the first and second aggressor; they might have resented in the one a conduct to which they tamely submitted in the other, and in this way have patched up a compromise between honor & interest, equally weak and disgraceful. But such was not the course they pursued and it is perhaps a necessary consequence of the justice of their measures that they are at this day an independent nation. But I will not press this part of my subject; it would be affrontful to your excellency (knowing as you do, that there are not less than one hundred American ships within his majesty's possession, or that of his allies) to multiply proofs that the U. States have grounds of complaint against France.

(To be concluded in our next.)



## THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, JULY 21, 1810.

The Editor has obtained the following information, since his last communication on Indian affairs.

Colonel Vigo, who was sent by the Governor on a mission to the Miami, returned on Saturday last. He states that, that tribe, (with the exception of one chief,) the Delawares, and the greater part of the Putawatamies, continue faithful to the United States. They had been apprized of the hostile intention of the Prophet, and the Delawares had remonstrated against it. The Miamies too, had become so sensible, from the representations of the Colonel, that they may be involved in the chastisement, which the United States may inflict on the Prophet and his adherents, should they commence hostilities, that they are determined to unite their whole exertions to those of the other tribes, which are friendly to the United States, to break up that formidable banditti, which the Prophet, aided by British influence, have collected on the Wabash.

A very large body of Socks were lately seen on their way to the British, and on the first of this instant, the Colonel was informed from unquestionable authority, that another party passed Chicago, for the same destination. He was also informed, that upon a delivery of goods recently made by the British Indian agent, Elliot, to a Miami chief, he (Elliot) made the following speech:—"My son, my tomhawk is now up—keep your eyes fixed on me—but do not strike, until I give you the signal."

On the 19th instant, four Putawatamies arrived with a message from the chiefs of that tribe to the Governor, informing him that they had taken two or three bodies which had been stolen lately by one of their young men, and were in pursuit of the third. That as soon as the third was obtained, they should all be sent in together.

They were desired to request the Governor not to be angry with the whole tribe for the act of one or two bad young men. They assured him, that they had united with the other friendly tribes, to insist upon the strangers who had settled upon the Wabash, under the influence of the Prophet, dispersing themselves. That their intentions were made known to the Winebagoes, and that they had promised to return to their own country, as soon as the corn they had planted was ripe.

### COMMUNICATION.

CAPE-GIRARDEAU, July 4, 1810.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the town of Cape Girardeau and its vicinity, convened at the house of Capt. Ezekiel Able for the purpose of celebrating the 4th day of July, 1810, after partaking of a dinner prepared for the purpose by Capt. Able, where the most perfect unanimity seemed to glow in the breast of every citizen—Captain Ezekiel Able was chosen president, George Anderson, Esqr. vice-president, and James Evans, secretary, the company appointed William Kelsoe, George G. G. Harbison, William Garner and James Evans, a committee to prepare a set of toasts to be drank by the company in memory of the day, when the following toasts were prepared and drank, and an ode was read written for the occasion—there were also a number of patriotic songs sung appropriate to the day.

1. The day we celebrate—the love of freemen and the hate of slaves.

2. The memory of general George Washington, the hero of the revolution—may the sons of freemen never forget their sire.

3. The Union, great, free and independent.

4. The legislative executive and judiciary powers—the experience of ages their guide, and love of country their ruling passion—may those powers never be confounded.

5. The federal constitution—the palladium of American liberty—the wretch who does not revere, and would violate it, should never enter the temple of freedom.

6. Patriotism—we love ourselves, our kindred and our friends, but we love our country more.

7. The heroes of '76—may they have instilled into the hearts of the youth those heroic principles by which they were actuated.

8. Foreign influence—the great deadly political fix—worse than a slave of slaves, is he who is infected with it.

9. The American eagle—may she never be influenced to foul her wings to the tyrants of either France or England.

10. The states and territories—the glorious parts of the national whole.

11. The American people—united in peace, terrible in war—may they always distinguish between their real and pretended friends.

12. Universal philanthropy—may the nations of the earth adopt the maxims of the author of Christianity "do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

13. The militia—the citizen soldier animated alone by his country's love.

14. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures—may they be fostered by the industry, perseverance and intelligence of the people.

15. Death & infamy to all dissimulators.

16. The Louisiana country—destruction to the policy that impedes her prosperity.

17. The Louisiana fair—their towns to the coward as his severest punishment—their smiles to the brave as his dearest reward.

### VOLUNTEERS.

By the President.—May virtue, unanimity and friendship, and a steady adherence to all constitutional laws prevail through the territory of Louisiana, and particularly among the citizens of the district of Cape Girardeau.

By the Vice-President.—The fair of Louisiana—may their charms enliven love—their virtues enliven respect—and their characteristics awaken all the dormant faculties of our souls, and crown us with domestic bliss.

By the Secretary.—The fair daughters of Columbia—may their virtue inspire them with a true sense of repulsion, and may they never be adulterated by admitting themselves to become foreign prostitutes.

By George G. G. Harbison.—Col. John Smith, our agent to congress—honest exertions deserve gratitude that unsuccessful.

By Mr. M'Ferron.—The memory of governor Lewis.

If virtue, truth and worth have claim, Lewis shall live to endless fame.

By the same.—The stars of the union—may their light illumine the world, and the liberty of the land and seas be the consequence.

By Mr. Hannah.—Our Liberty Tree—long may it flourish and blossom, and never bear a Burr, nor a Wilkinson.

By Dr. Priest.—Anacharists, demagogues, anti-republicans, defrauders of public monies, calumniators, foreign spies, British agents, all dissenters from republican principles—Belial take thy children to thyself.

By John C. Harbison.—Health and respect to the author of the ode read for the fourth of July, 1810.

The company now retired with hearts full of glee for the enjoyments and pleasure they had witnessed through the day; in the evening the young gentlemen and ladies repaired to Capt. Able's ball room, where harmony ensured respect to both sexes, during a few hours dancing, when they retired in perfect tranquility.

### O D E

Prepared for, and read at the celebration of the fourth July, 1810, at Cape Girardeau.

Columbus from Elysium views The world he found, the world we chuse, And from you azure sky Great Washington his country's stay, With transport greets her natal day,

The fourth day of July.

The hero and the sage survey, Each celebration of this day,

And cheerfully desry: Her children met in every state, With heart and hand to celebrate

The fourth day of July.

Then let us all with patriot glow, Our love of independence flew,

Beneath their fayring eye: Their great example points our way, Now, now we hail our nation's day,

The fourth day of July.

Then let us all with patriot glow, Our love of independence flew,

Beneath their fayring eye: Their great example points our way, Now, now we hail our nation's day,

The fourth day of July.

Our rights are founded on a rock, That slaves shall never never shock,

We scorn a foreign tie: Our fathers dared for to be free, And fixed our fate and liberty

The fourth day of July.

Let kings and emperors join in war, Their arms we fear not, for we dare

Their prowess to defy: While rivers flow and oceans roll, We will proclaim from pole to pole,

The fourth day of July.

J. M. F.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Monday the 30th instant, at the house of John D. Hay, Esqr. in Vincennes, a quantity of Castings, Axes, Nails, Saddles, Fine Hats, Boots, and other Dry Goods, the property of James Kelly—the terms of sale, are, a credit of six months from the day of sale, provided bond and approved security be given before the articles purchased may be removed, otherwise—The sale will begin at half past twelve o'clock.

GENL. W. JOHNSTON,

Agent for Kelly.

Vincennes, July 18, 1810.

### FOR SALE,

THE plantation on which I now live containing 100 acres, about thirty acres in a high state of cultivation, and a crop of corn now growing on it—about 8 acres in Apple and Peach orchard, also every kind of farming utensils and household and kitchen furniture, also all my stock of cows, horses and hogs. A credit of 18 months will be given for all sums above 10 dollars, on giving bond with good security.

A particular description of the land is deemed needless, as it is generally known—and it is presumed it will be viewed by any person inclined to purchase—the land may be purchased at private sale if applied for before the 11th of August next, on which day, if not previously sold, it, together with the other articles will be sold at public sale.

Betsey Pea.

July 6th, 1810.

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM JONES & TOUSSANT DUBOIS, JUN. under the firm of JONES & DUBOIS,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the Red House formerly occupied by Peter Jones, & Co. an elegant assortment of

### NEW GOODS.

which they offer for sale at very reduced prices for CASH only.

N. B. Credit is entirely out of the question.

Vincennes, 6th July, 1810.

### POST OFFICE,

VINCENNES, July 10, 1810.

A LIST of letters remaining in this office during the last quarter, which if not taken out before the expiration of three months, will be returned to the general post office as dead letters, viz.

A Nathaniel Anderson, Isaac Anderson, Philip Almy, Seneca Almy.

B William Bruce, Samuel Burrows, William Barney, 2; Pitkin Barnes, Joseph Battless, Charles Burns, John Battless.

C Charles Carrico, Nathaniel Claypole, David Collins, Peggy Crosby, James Cockram, William Cuthberts, Benjamin Corp, 2; John Crunk.

D John Durham, Joseph Dunlap, Enoch Davis, W. H. Dunnica.

E Benjamin Evans, Robert Elliott, Elisha Edwards, 2.

F Samuel Finley, James Flemming.

G Jacob Garrett, Gabriel Greenhaw, John Grant, Mary Gill, Peasant Glasse.

H John Hadden, 2; John Holmes, John Hays, Steppen Healon.

I John Johnson, 2; Joseph Johnson, Cuty Jenkins.

K Peter Kuykendall, Henry Kuykendall.

L Polly Lowry, Samuel Lane, Antoine Lasselle, John Lemen, Hyacinthe Lasselle.

M Wm. M'Intosh, 2; Daniel McClure, 2; Isaac Montgomery, Benjamin M'Donald, Luke Matson, William M'Cord, John M'Junkin.

N John O'keeltree, Antoine O'neelle.

O Thornton Posey, 3; Benjamin Parke, James Patterson, George Phillips, William Purcell, 2; Sarah Purcell, Benjamin Price.

P Thomas Randolph, John Reed, Sally Robins.

Q Samuel Shields, 2; Thomas Scott, Josiah Shields, Thomas Sedgwick, James Stewart, James Sparks, A. F. Snapp.

R Sarah Tobin, Matthew Thompson.

S Simon Vannorsdell, Zep Vangordon.

T W Rachel Westfall, Lewis Woodruff, Edward Wilson, 2; Jacob Woods, John Widener, N. E. Westfall, William Wains, David Watson.

U 104 G. N. W. JOHNSTON. p. m.

V NO (C).

CAME to the plantation of the sub-ferther some time in the spring 1809, a black horse, 6 yr. 15 old, full spring, about 14 hands high, a full star in his forehead and sun on his nose, some fiddle marks, no brand per-ceived—the owner is desired to come forward, pay property, pay charges and take him away.

William Dubois, senr.

July 12th, 1810.