

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The most interesting subject now before the world, is the recovery of the Colonial Relations of Europe with other parts of the Globe. The white work seems to be going on at the same time, and under the consent and influence of the same alliance as gave the present order of things in Europe. The Danes and Swedes have already assumed their former condition in the West Indies. The Dutch have done the same, without any essential change in their prospects in the same quarter. The French have at length been acknowledged the proper owners of Martinico and Guadaloupe, and in such islands as are at present at the disposal of the combined powers. The same work is contemplated in the East, and has been successfully accomplished in the West Indies. In Spain we hear of another expedition to assist the purposes of their former attempts in America, and at present we hear of so much of divisions and fruitless efforts, as to give better hopes to Spain of recovering its lost dominions than at any former time. It is not for us to pronounce how far the ancient establishments obtain. Some accommodations may not lessen the value of the colonies, whether for a longer or shorter time they become subject again to Spanish government. The same causes have in every colony prevented a successful resistance, from the want of Union. The same means will reduce to submission the whole of Spanish America. The Dutch of all nations who have enjoyed colonial strength, seem to return to their former relations with the best of prospects. The revolution in the parent country has been in favor of extended territory, and of power. And the new alliance may be made to consist with prospects never before named or imagined. By an alliance with Russia, the Dutch may assist to accomplish all the bold projects of the Russian Emperor upon the Great Ocean and bring to immediate issue all the commerce which the Russian Empire might covet for its eastern regions. It will then have no occasion to urge a trade with Japan or China for its principal commodities and may extend its commercial relations at pleasure. We know not what may be expected from the policy of Russia, and the enterprises and commercial activity of the Dutch. We know what they have done and while they have preserved their institutions at home, they have taken the full latitude of power abroad, and have sacrificed to their interest whatever seemed for a moment an obstacle to their greatness, whatever treasures it might require. In the present case the object is a bold one, and the pursuit more safe and extensive. The affair of Amboyna will never be forgotten. The conduct to the Chinese in the middle of the past century is well known. To retrieve their affairs in Java, a better opportunity seems to offer than their anticipations could reach at the commencement of the present century.

The Dutch have had time enough to reflect upon the whole colonial establishment; and the entire change in the government at home, with the endless commercial experiments they possess, may lead them to discoveries of their true interest, and give to their invaluable colony a consideration it never did in all its former glory possess. Its insular situation may be found to secure great privileges. While the English are actually forming great military establishments on both sides of the Indian continent at Madras and Bombay, either to intimidate their enemies, or to attack them the Dutch may preserve a policy which may give them tranquility in the Island, and in the event may extend their commerce upon all the western shores of America. The Russian Island lately discovered, will be about half the distance, and render easy their future projects. We indulge a great latitude of expectation from the general ambition in every commercial nation to give commerce advantages it never had before & at a time when public report assigns to Russia, a negotiation with our States for commercial privileges on those western shores, at present hardly known to us, but which soon will become the just objects of national attention and jealousy. Groundless as may be the report, it is only a mistake about the objects, which all pursue, & from which among other nations our own states hope to profit. But we do not look abroad for distant hopes. Settlements have been formed in Sandusky Bay, Huron county, Ohio, and the navigation of the Sandusky has been examined & found good within a few miles of the navigable waters of the Scioto, which flows into the Ohio. A celebration at Fort Harrison, on the late anniversary of our independence, notifies us of the increasing population. While the Independence of Indiana and its constitu-

tion, with the immense sales of lands in this valuable tract, carry us into this neighborhood, and bid us expect very speedy advantages from this inland navigation, we cannot refuse to pass again with Charlevoix in a still more navigation, which is to bless the Illinois country in a not very remote period. In passing from Quebec to New Orleans 86 years ago, leaving Lake St. Clair, he sailed 25 leagues till he came to the flat rock, 10 leagues over in shallow water, and passed Saginaw bay, 5 leagues over, & at length reached Michilimackinac, and found the communication between Lake Huron and Michigan easy. Entering Lake Michigan he explored the Lake till he came to the river St. Joseph, which enters Lake Michigan, and has a navigable course 80 leagues with a fort at that time 20 leagues up the river upon an island, as he reckons in 44 lat. Eight leagues above the fort he came to the sources of the Theakiki. Fifty leagues on this river, from its source, it opens, and is less deep. At the forks where it joins the Illinois, the Illinois, after a course of 60 leagues, had hardly 2 feet of water. While the Theakiki, after a course of 100 leagues, is a large river. Below the fork 15 leagues, the river now called Illinois is deep and large, and receives many streams. From the Rock called Miami for 15 leagues, the river opens 3 leagues, & it is then 70 leagues to the Mississippi, & the Illinois enters in 40 N. lat. and after falling 5 leagues in the Mississippi, he came to the Missouri, the 2 rivers being each about the same width. We notice this course, as this is the first distinct account we have of this navigation. Later travellers make the course of the Illinois between 400 and 500 miles. Another branch of the Illinois passes within a few miles of the Chicago, which enters into Lake Michigan on the south west side of the Lake, as the St. Joseph does, nearly opposite on the south east. But we confine not our attention to the interior settlements and discoveries. Around our large cities rich settlements and highly cultivated spots are to be found.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Naas, county of Kildare, Ireland.

"The spirit of emigration has grown to a great height; the high price of a passage to the U. States seems to give it little if any check, for every vessel that offers for passengers is almost instantly filled to the full compliment allowed by law. Hitherto emigration from this part of the island was nearly confined to the poorest order of the inhabitants; it now includes the more wealthy class, that is, young farmers, who were accustomed to live comfortable & afford to appear and rank as gentlemen. These are the persons who, forsaking a few years must reduce them to poverty, are providing against the misfortune, by a timely removal of themselves, their families and fortune, to the new world. The usual wish to emigrate continues and increases among the laboring class; and the last shilling of the last cow, frequently goes to effect the favorite object. A wish to improve their situation in a pecuniary point would no doubt, have its influence; but this wish would be strongly acted against by a love of home, and the fears of so long a voyage and the number of emigrants would be few but the intolerable tyranny of magistrates and public officers, and severity of bad laws leave no hope of happiness at home, & plead so strongly in favor of emigration that all seem ready to move.

"Were the government to place more value on the population of the country, the desire to emigrate would be less, for our poor are patient and industrious; they are accustomed to economical life and hard labor, and would complain little were they less oppressed. But, alas! our English rulers know not our value, and fortunes are about to be transferred, and to add to the strength and wealth of happy America." — Shamrock.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London, July 10.

On lord Exmouth's visit to the fleet, he harangued the crews of the ships for a long time, holding out to them two months, additional pay, and their immediate discharge after they had punished the Algerines. Not a volunteer was found in the whole fleet, and one of the sailors of the Boyne, observed to his lordship, that if the Algerines were to be punished, it might have been done during the seven days the fleet lay before it. It is melancholy to observe

such a general disgust amongst our brave sailors, and nothing can be so vitally interesting to this country as a parliamentary inquiry into the general management of our navy.

It is said that a second attempt to depose the Bey of Tunis has proved successful, and ended in putting him to death; but that all the Christian inhabitants were massacred, to the amount of 600! Mr. Anderson, the American consul, had escaped on board the Java frigate.

Several arrangements are in course of progress, with a view to establish a respectable naval force upon the lakes of Canada. Sir Robert Hall, officer of distinguished merit, who was lately commissioner of the navy yard of Quebec, is appointed to the command of the vessels upon the lakes. Their present force consists of—Tecumseh, schooner, lieut. H. Bent; Tagus, schooner, lieut. Hambly; Star, capt. Herbert, acting; Newark, schooner, capt. W. Bourchier, acting; Netley, 10. lieut. H. F. Spence; Montreal, capt. E. Collier; Kingston, 24, capt. W. F. W. Owen; and Huron, lieut. J. Jackson. The St. Lawrence, 98; Burlington, 74; Charwell, 24; and Chubb, cutter, are at present ordinary. Several officers and a number of seamen, will proceed shortly to the station.

Persian Royalty.

The following anecdote will shew, that royalty should not be viewed too close, if it is to become an object of reverence.—Mr. Morier, formerly the English chargé d'affaires in this country, has been attached to a Persian embassy by his government, and on his return to his native land, published a volume of his travels. He relates, with suitable pomp, that on his first introduction to the Persian monarch, the King seemed to move in a blaze of diamonds and jewellery. He was luminous and splendid at all points. His royal Majesty who pretends to be profoundly versed in geography, inquired where that strange country called America, is located? He desired to know how people gained access to that country? Whether it was by digging down into the earth or how?

INDIAN TREATY.

We are happy to announce to our fellow citizens, that the treaty with the Indians, which we lately mentioned as being likely to be made, has been concluded, and the Indians have returned apparently well satisfied with the American government; and anxious to maintain the most friendly relations with it. We learn that they have relinquished their claim to all the lands included within the cession of the Sac's & Foxes, which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of lake Michigan to the Mississippi—and that they have ceded between one and two millions of acres adjoining the tract relinquished & extending to lake Michigan—which last was an object deemed by the government of immense importance—it is reasonable therefore to expect no further difficulties or obstructions will be interposed, to prevent the

surveying of the military lands in the Illinois territory—and that measures will shortly be taken for rendering the communication between lake Michigan and the Illinois river at all times navigable—an object which can be accomplished with great facility & a small expense.—*Kentucky Gaz.*

A Nashville paper of the 18th of September states, that the Council now holding by Gen. Jackson with the Indians, is likely to be productive of no good—that it had however been ascertained, that the Cherokees had no claim to the land lately ceded to the U. States, except what they had acquired by the late treaty—and that their chiefs had informed the General of their having no power, but to hear histalk, and return home and report it to the nation. The folly and credulity of those who made the late treaty, begins thus most strongly to appear. Besides robbing the people of Tennessee of their just right, it will be a source of indignation to every Kentuckian, who reflects, that he is in consequence obliged in his journeys from N. Orleans, to travel through an Indian country, when but for that measure, he might have soon expected to enjoy the advantages of a better road, full 300 miles nearer, and through a civilized country.—*Ib.*

DISSIPATION.

The contagion of dissipated manners is so deep so wide and fatal, that if I were called upon to assign the predominant cause of the greatest part of the misfortunes and corruptions of the great & gay in our days, I should not look for it principally in any obviously great or striking circumstance; not in the practice of notorious vices, not originally in the dereliction of Christian principle; but I should, without hesitation, ascribe it to a growing, regular, systematic series of amusements; to an incessant, boundless and not very disreputable dissipation. Other corruptions, tho' more formidable in appearance, are yet less fatal in some respects, because they leave us intervals to reflect on their turpitude, and spirit to lament their excesses; but dissipation is the more hopeless, as engrossing almost the entire life, and energizing the whole moral and intellectual system, it leaves neither time for reflection, nor space for self examination, nor temper for the cherishing of right affections, nor leisure for the operation of sound principles, nor interval for regret, nor vigor to resist temptation; nor energy to struggle for amendment.

HANNAH MORE.

Just a Hint.
THE person who borrowed my horse, will do well to return it as speedily as possible.

JAMES MCLUER.

Sept. 25, 1816. 43-3t

An Ear Ring Found,

WHICH the owner may recover by applying at the office of the Western Sun, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

Sept. 25, 1816.

A GOOD MILCH COW
wanted immediately, enquire
of the PRINTER.
Sept. 28, 1816.