

THE WESTERN SUN.

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VINCENNES, (IND.) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1817.

[No. 11.]

THE WESTERN SUN,

IS printed on every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, at the end of the year, for which a note will be required.

No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted on the usual terms.

Advertising customers will note on their advertisements the number of times they wish them inserted.—Those sent without such directions will be continued until forbid, and must be paid for accordingly.

J. L. McCULLOUGH.

HAS just commenced the practice of MEDICINE

in Vincennes—those disposed to employ him, are assured that the most assiduous attention shall be afforded to patients entrusted to his care. His shop is kept in the upper part of Thos. Jones's Red house, on Main street.

6-1f Vincennes, January, 1817.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, on the 3rd day of January, 1817, I hereby give notice to the holders of Territorial Warrants, that there is money in the State Treasury appropriated to pay the same, and that they are requested to present said Warrants to the Auditor of Public Accounts at his office in Corydon, on or before the first day of March next, as interest on said Warrants will not be paid after that time, and that the principal will not be paid after the first day of May next.

WM. H. LILLY, A. P. A.
Corydon, Jan. 18, 1817. 9-3t

(CIRCULAR.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Newport, Ky. August 22, 1816.

SIR,

In conformity to an Order of the Department of War, it becomes my duty to cause to be collected, within the limits of the late 8th Military District all, arms and Accoutrements, of every description that may be found the property of the U. States. The General Government seriously requires a thorough & speedy, restoration of the aforesaid property at this general depot. In making this requisition, it is the intention of the government, that this property shall undergo an entire reparation, in order that each State and Territory may in due season receive its quota, in good and efficient Arms, of uniform calibre. With a knowledge of these facts, officially communicated, it is presumed that no gentleman will object to the restoration of that to the Government, which is justly its own.

The high opinion which I entertain, sir, of your patriotism and zeal for the interest of the public, has induced me to authorize you to collect all Arms and Accoutrements belonging to the United States, that may be scattered about your neighborhood, or in the adjacent country, round about you; and the same you will be so obliging as to hold subject to my order. For the services you are hereby authorized and requested to perform, you shall receive just and ample compensation; and every reasonable expense of transportation will be paid at this post.

It will be distinctly understood, that all Arms and Accoutrements are to be collected that have been taken by companies of Infantry to their respective homes, after Hull's expedition, as well as all other Arms and Accoutrements in the possession of individuals, and the State authorities,—unless it can be evidently made appear that they have been purchased for a valuable consideration, or have been retained by volunteers under the act of Congress authorizing such a retention in consequence of a certain period of service; or, such as may have been issued to the different States or territories by the General Government, as a part of the supply apportioned to such States and Territories, under an act of Congress, authorizing such an issue.

In the event of a refusal to restore such property as shall be hereby legally demanded, you will be pleased to make a report to me, at this post, of the names and of such as refuse, the number and conditions of the Arms & Accoutrements in their possession, their places of residence, and the date of your application for the property, in order that they may be dealt with as the law directs.

By order,

R. D. RICHARDSON,
Capt. U. S. Ordnance, Commanding.

It is a subject of serious regret, that there are individuals in the State of Indiana, and the Territory adjacent to it, who have failed to restore public property agreeably to the requisitions contained in the above Circular Letter. Those therefore who hold U. States property of the above description, are once more seriously requested to deliver it without delay to Mr. Jones, or to the subscriber, who will remain in Town several weeks for the purpose of collecting public arms and accoutrements.—Any reasonable expense of transportation will be paid on the delivery of the property at this place.

ROBERT RICHARDSON,
Ordnance Store Keeper,
U. S. Arsenal, Newport, Ky.
Vincennes, Jan. 31, 1817. 9-4t

CHEAP GOODS.

HARLOW & TRIMBLE,

HAVE just received and for sale a general assortment of

Dry Goods

Groceries

Hard Ware

Queens Ware, &

Tin Ware

Among which are:—

Cogniac Brandy,

Madeira Wine

Claret in Bottles

Whiskey

Cider

Prime Green Coffee

Loaf &

Orleans Sugar

Hyson &

Young Hyson, Teas

Best Quality

Kenhawa Salt

Dressed Calf Skins

Upper &

Soul Leather.

Likewise a complete assortment of

INDIAN GOODS,

which will be exchanged for all kinds of Furs & Peltries, or sold at the most reduced prices for CASH.

6-1f January 9, 1817.

All those who have unsettled accounts with us, will do well to call and settle off the same, as we are determined to have all our accounts up to the year 1817, closed.

H. & T.

NOTICE.

Mr. BENNETT,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

ATELY from New York; offers his professional services to the public.—Mr. B. has taken a room in Mr. Thomas Jones's house, nearly opposite the store of Mr. Trimble, where he will constantly be found ready, to afford his professional aid to those who may be pleased to call on him.

1-1f Vincennes, Dec. 5, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

BRADLEY & BADOLLET,

HAVE just opened in the house recently occupied by N. Breeding & Co. a small assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present season, which they will sell low for Cash.

2-1f Vincennes, Dec. 10, 1816.

New & Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber has now open a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

CUTLERY,

QUEENS WARE,

TIN WARE,

HATS,

SHOES,

BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

suitable for the present and approaching seasons.—Those goods were selected by himself with care, at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and he believes he is enabled, as he certainly is disposed, to sell them in a way that should be pleasing, at prices the most reduced.—Payment will be received in Corn, Furs, Skins, Beeswax or any articles of country produce that may suit for exportation, at a fair price.

JOHN EWING.

Vincennes, Jan. 3, 1817. 5-1f

JOHN EWING has an agency for selling articles manufactured at the Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Factory—any of which he will dispose of at trifling advance on the Pittsburgh prices, and carriage.—CUT NAILS made there of every description, he has now open on retail at 25 cents per pound.

COTTON in the bale, SPUN COTTON assorted, and FACTORY COTTON, with a variety of other DOMESTIC GOODS, will be open for sale in a few days.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

Laws of the Union.

14th Congress, 2nd Session.

AN ACT for the relief of Nathaniel Williams.

BE Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to discharge from imprisonment Nathaniel Williams of Rockingham; in the state of North Carolina, now confined in prison at Rockingham Court House, on a judgment obtained in favor of the U. States, in the District Court of North Carolina.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to place to the credit of the said Nathaniel Williams the sum of 429 dollars, it being the balance which appears on the books of the Comptroller due from him, but which he has disbursed for the use of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 2, 1817.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

For the Western Sun.

JUSTICE & TRUTH.—No. I.

MR. STOUT,

WE can expect but little either in private or public transactions from men who err in the first of human duties—respect for themselves; and the state of Indiana can but expect worse than nothing, from men, who, incompetent to perform the efficient duties of the station into which they were hastily hurried, seem now that they are snugly seated in office, only studious to deceive or impose upon the people. Mr. Noble was sent to the senate, and Mr. Hendricks was sent to the lower chamber of representatives; and we feel authorized in expressing our belief that nothing gave success to the finesse employed in getting them there, but the thoughtless bustle that existed about the late change of government. Fortunately there is one man in congress from this state who can represent the people faithfully.—The honorable Waller Taylor is in the senate, and through his influence our credit can alone be sustained. Mr. Hendricks must be tolerated until the next election, & then, if the people will submit to management, finesse and misrule,

why really he may, with governor Jennings, stand a chance of being re-elected. But if the people exercise their judgment they cannot submit, and all such must be discarded. We notice those men at this time only by the way, and shall now for a few minutes lay them on the shelf to notice a subject of some importance—their importance results altogether from present stations—'tis not inherent. The subject we allude to, is the payment of the Militia and Rangers—a subject which has been often made a matter of serious complaint.—The following notice of a pitiful letter written by this Mr. Noble and Hendricks to the acting secretary of the war department, with his replies and references, is copied from the 'Herald' a paper printed in Corydon by Messrs. Cox & Nelson, to which we can most heartily recommend the attention and support of our readers.

"It appears on the 25th Oct 1816, the Pay-Master General forwarded to Maj. Whitlock district pay-master, at Vincennes the muster and pay rolls of certain companies most of which are named in the advertisement of Maj. Whitlock in the last Herald together with instructions to pay the said companies; and a request that an estimate of any militia yet unpaid in the district might be transmitted to the Pay-Master General.

"On the 20th December 1816 Messrs Noble and Hendricks, jointly addressed a letter to the acting Secretary of War on the subject of militia claims, which produced a reiteration of instructions given to maj. Whitlock, on the 6th Jan. and 9th Feb 1816, about a year since—Maj Whitlock it appears in the mean time and before these last instructions reached him, had performed the duty which they enjoined; he had paid the militia as far as their accounts had been presented properly authenticated. We rejoice at this circumstance, because it unequivocally proves that the Government of the U. States, are so attentive to the rights of our citizens, and their agent here so prompt in obedience to their orders, that this spurring, very laudable without doubt, on the part of our honorable representatives of the state and the people, has turned out to have been unnecessary; well meant but a spur after the occasion; it should have been previous to the 6th January, and 9th February 1816."

Before we particularly notice the correspondence above alluded to the motives which could operate on the usual cunning of these men (Noble and Hendricks) to commence it, and the cause that could alone prompt its publication, we will communicate a little additional information on the subject. The militia, the rangers, and the regular troops, stationed within the territories, have been equally neglected by the government.—That favoritism has existed in the pay department at Washington City there is no doubt, how far it may have extended we cannot say, but certain it is, that in every quarter of the country where questions relating to the policy or conduct of the general government were to be decided by elections the "lads" received their pay in due time. We do believe, however, they had not means sufficient to pay all, and on the just or unjust apportionment of the means they used, we are not disposed to remark but the fact is unquestionable, and it goes far to exonerate other officers in our opinion. Still however, some office holding gentry will pretend to doubt the correctness of this, in order to impose upon the populace. Who have been in fault, the government or the district paymasters we have never questioned.—We have seen the militia of some of the states promptly paid, when some of our own men were for years without a cent—we at the same time knew the government were almost penniless, of course unable to pay all—we knew throughout the territories the gentlemen who acted as district paymasters, particularly maj. Whitlock who was stationed in our own—and seeing and knowing as stated, would not suffer a doubt to remain on the mind. The government had not money to pay all, and they gradually paid where payments might be most serviceable—to themselves at least. This is one secret cause—another is, that the territories have