

### JOHN Mc.GIFFIN, & Co.

R E SPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Vincennes, and the public in general, that they have commenced the *Mercantile Business*

ON MAIN STREET, at the stand lately occupied by *HARLOW & TRIMBLE*, where they have on hand

### A General Assortment of

DRY-GOODS & GROCERIES,  
HARD,  
QUEENS & } WARMS assorted,  
TIN

### Also a Large Quantity of

*KENHAWA SALT*,

Which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for CASH.

March 28. 17-tf

"Try all things, and hold fast to that which is best."

THE undersigned having sold out his stock of Merchandise, and wishing to close his store accounts, requests those who are indebted to him to call at his office and discharge their arrearages by the first of April ensuing.

He now advertises (for the first time!) that he acts as a

### CONVEYANCER,

and that he intends

### PRACTISING LAW

in Gibson, Knox, and the two adjoining counties—and if made worth his while, will attend occasionally, in any other county in the First Circuit. His practice as LAWYER shall be fair liberal and correct. He resides on Main street, in Vincennes and may be easily found by a sign board over the door, inscribed.

GENL. W. JOHNSTON.

February 27, 1817. 13-tf

### WAR DEPARTMENT, Section of Bounty Lands.

ALL persons entitled to Military Bounty Lands for services rendered the U. States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this branch of the War Department, so long since as the 22d of August, 1815, and which has been repeated in the public newspapers many times since that date, viz

"A Land Warrant will not be issued to an *executor* nor to an *administrator*. The government of the U. States has not authorized any person to act as an agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants;—which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognize any pretended *Land Office* for such purposes, nor any other agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union.

"August 22 1815"

In addition to the above, it may be proper to remind applicants of the classes above referred to, that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, by name, but simply to "THE SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington City, D. C."—Their communication should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.

April 8, 1817. 22-3w

### NOTICE

I INTEND to apply to the County Commissioners, for the county of Knox, and state of Indiana, at their next term to be held in August next, for leave to establish a ferry across the Wabash, from my land, commonly known by the name of the STONE LANDING to the opposite Bank.

HY. LASSELLE.

April 4, 1817. 18-3t

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress passed on the 31st day of March 1808, entitled "An act concerning the sale of the lands of the U. States and for other purposes" the President of the U. States is authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale;

WHEREFORE, I JAMES MONROE, President of the U. States, in conformity with the said act and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the U. States south of Tennessee do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal agreeably to law, of the public Lands, in the district of Pearl river, bounded on

the west by the Chickasaw bay river, on the south by the parallel of the 31<sup>st</sup> of north latitude, on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the Creeks, Santabogue and Bogue Homo, (the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasaway rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land Office at St. Stephens and which have not been disposed of or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the River Tombigby, on the first Monday of July next and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner  
of the General Land Office.

March 20—20-7wt1 June.

### Sale of Lots in WASHINGTON. (Indiana.)

THIS SCITE being lately chosen by the Commissioners appointed by the legislature to fix the permanent seat of justice for Daviss county, is situated in the FORKS OF WHITE RIVER on the Main state road, leading from Cincinnati and Louisville to Vincennes, & is about 20 miles from the latter. It is also within four miles of that beautiful and navigable stream, the West Fork of White River, at which place the road crosses said river, at the falls.

This town is situated in a rich and fertile country, surrounded on all sides by rich and wealthy farmers. It adjoins Liverpool, on the north, a flourishing little village containing 15 or 20 families, and in which there are two or three never failing springs, which afford a sufficiency of stock water throughout the year, and there is also within six miles of Washington, six Grist and two Saw-Mills.

Together with all the above advantages, it has one which few towns can boast of, an advantage too which should interest every person wishing to purchase lots in the western country, this advantage is *health*—Liverpool adjoining the town of Washington, has been settled about 7 years, 3 years of which it was occupied as a fort, and it appears almost increditable to say that there has not during that time been a single death in it and such is the fact that during a settlement of 7 years there is not even the death of an infant recorded—In short WASHINGTON in point of *HEALTH* is the garden spot of Indiana—The sale of lots will commence on the second Monday in June next.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale by

JOHN ALLEN,

Agent for Daviss county.

April 3, 1817. 19-9w

### 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-tf

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.

BLANK DEEDS,  
For sale at the W. Sun office.

### THE WESTERN SUN, VINCENNES:

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1817.

In our paper of March 27th, we published a communication handed to us by a respected correspondent, signed 'Vesuvius'—it poured to warm lava of patriotic and honest principle upon the instigators of a meeting that had been called at Corydon to flinch the people's rights, and palm upon them some would-be great man, as representative to Congress—it also censured the anti-republican practice of bringing forward any man in such a way, and it glanced at the possibility or probability of any measure of that nature originating at Corydon, as being under executive influence.—That publication we find noticed in the Indiana Gazette of the 3d inst. from which we glean, and "are now happy to announce, that the people have manifested their decided disapprobation by their entire negled to attend" the meeting "at the time and place appointed"—The Gazette, equally willing to make "false and imprudent accusations" against us, as to laud and screen "his excellency" calls upon us to inform our readers that the intended caucus had not its origin in "executive influence" which if it be true, we wish they may believe—indeed the failure of the meeting is corroborative—for let it originate where it may, we are unacquainted with any man now in opposition to this reputable governor, who would permit his name to be brought forward by such an assemblage. The people's rights cannot be upheld by infringement—nor can a good cause require any such aid. Such meetings might become his excellency's cause, but the voice of the people must not be smothered. If the Editors of the Gazette know that the meeting originated with those who oppose the continuance of Jennings as governor, and Hendricks as representative, they certainly know more about the matter than some who have as fair an opportunity—and whether it did, or did not, it is a practice so anti-republican, and so reprehensible, that no man coming forward under such auspices would be supported by us.—But it is likely the Editors of the Gazette were not in this country when Mr. Jennings first came before the people—and they may be ignorant of the time and manner—we well remember the time, and all the attendant circumstances—so we believe our correspondent "Vesuvius" does—and there appears more than one reason to believe and to think, that "his excellency" may recommend to those who serve him, the practices by which he serves himself.

We heartily wish some influential man of talents might be entreated to come before the people with *real* independence, and offer to represent them in the next Congress. We are now an independent State, and should have no dependants upon party or power—we will have no vassals to rule over us, for our own vasalage has ceased.

The Indiana Gazette seems to take much pleasure in announcing Mr. Hendricks as again before the people as a candidate for Congress—we do not participate in this joy—yet we believe we know Mr. Hendricks as well as the Editors of that paper, and assure them will feel happy in hereafter announcing to our readers, that he has been left to stay and make money at home.—And we shall feel doubly happy, if a man of integrity, talents and respectability, be sent in his stead—this we hope will be the case. The state should have a representative—our present great, *very* great men, have been gratified too long for the people's good—they are only capable of attending to their own affairs.

### COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Stout.

YOU seem to have drawn down upon you the high displeasure of a certain Mr. Amicus, alias Philo-Reflector, alias Fair Play.—This writer seems to have the faculties of the Camelion—he can change the colour and appearance of his subject matter to suit the whim of the moment. In one paper he can dare you to "come on, come on begin the grand attack," in the next he can assure you for having began it—He can then, for his own benefit I presume, deal out a little "food for scribblers"—The ensuing week he can resort to epithets of personal abuse, and avow his intention to abandon the cause, although the

next paper may present him assuming a different appearance. He well knows that "a crooked cause requires winding."—He discovered himself caught as Philo-Reflector last week, and in last evening's *Centinel*, he appears as the peace loving Amicus—as his weeks' work is there, and as I have only a few minutes to notice it before your paper be put to press, I must be brief

It seems to be nothing in the opinion of Amicus whether a newspaper be influenced by ambitious demagogues, and belongs to a faction, or not, nor does he seem to care if the people could be deluded into a belief of the pretended purity and unbiased freedom of Mr. Jennings' *Centinel*—does this writer not know, or has he never read, that such men as his 'excellency,' disposed as they too often are to impose upon the people will first trammel the press by influence, and then instead of permitting it to be what it was originally intended it should be the palladium of the people's rights, they will debase, and make it the defender & protector of their own corruption?

The circumstantial and presumptive proof you have already published respecting this *Centinel* are strongly corroborated by the course it has pursued, and the well known disposition of Mr. J. can leave no doubt as to his views in sending it here. But I remember when you first noticed that paper, you gave your opinion of Mr. Jennings, and it was an opinion for the correctness of which I would guarantee that nine tenths of the people who know him would vouch. By party spirit alone can that man be upheld, and as you very justly remarked, "party spirit is the bane of freedom." Your first notice of that paper also stated, that a free press is the best security for the people's rights and that its excellence depends on the virtue and vigour republican purity and freedom which direct it. This was your most severe cut at the *Centinel*, and it must have been that remark that irritated, the truth of which none who are otherwise situated than they are would dare to dispute. But this Amicus deals in generalities, he can notice nothing in particular—'tis a happy knack some folks have to jump over things—As was your duty, you laid before your readers the reasons that influenced your belief with regard to the origin and aim of that paper—many others can be adduced when occasion requires—but all you gave remain unaffected from any thing yet said by them, and as this sly wincing is obvious proof to me of their correctness, nothing further can now be necessary. You did say, and it was too true, that "the purse strings of the state are at their disposal to support it" and if his renowned excellency did not desire to hold them purse strings 'tis very unlikely, indeed to me 'tis certain, the paper in question would not have been sent here. But be that as it may, they do hold the purse strings of the state, and a portion of its contents they will use as they please—unfortunately we have no reason to believe they will use it for the good of the people—as regards them, we have no instance of that sort on record. But I cannot say more, nor need I at present for no doubt as the *Centinel* has begun it will continue—it must in some way or other excite party spirit, else it will fail in effecting the contemplated purpose, and if so, I will again appear. I have to advise that you heedlessly pass their groaning—when they cannot justify themselves, they may be expected to blame you—they may indirectly try to shew that faction has not contaminated their vision, and they may try to fritter away the force of your remarks by only attacking the shadow—but the people can duly appreciate, and your useful paper will only be more esteemed by the independent and the good.

PHILO AMICUS.

### DOCTOR L. S. SHULER, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR;

Late from New-York,

RESPECTFULY informs the inhabitants of Vincennes, and its vicinity, that he has commenced practice in this place, and now occupies a room in the house of J. Bond, where he will at all times cheerfully attend to those who may call on him.—He hopes by unremitted attention his knowledge and experience in the different branches of his profession, to merit a share of the public patronage. Those residing at a considerable distance, wishing to employ him, are assured that the best assistance will be afforded on the most liberal terms.—Advice in all cases given gratis

15-tf

March 14, 1817.