

THE WESTERN SUN.

From the Press of ELIHU STOUT, Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

[Vol. 8.]

VINCENNES, (Ind.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1817.

[No. 37.]

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No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrearages are paid.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.

State of Indiana, S. In the Knox circuit Court—May term. 1817.
Knox County, sct. 1817.
Owen Riley vs. Babbitt & Fairbanks, } Foreign Attachment.

This day came the plaintiff, by George R. C. Sullivan his attorney, and on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney aforesaid, ordered that public notice be given in the Western Sun, at least three times that a foreign attachment has been sued out by the plaintiff against the said defendants, and that unless they be and appear here in their proper persons, or by their attorney at the next ensuing term of this court to be holden on the last Monday in September next and file and put in special bail in this cause that in default thereof judgment by default will be entered up against them.

Copy from the Test.
R. BUNTIN, Clerk c. c. k. c.
31—3w.

CHEAP GOODS,

WASSON'S & SAYRE.

ARE NOW OPENING,
(AT THE STORE LATELY OCCUPIED, BY N. B. BAILEY) a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

principally bought at Auction in New-York, which they will dispose of at a moderate advance.

W. & S.—Are also opening at CARLISLE, a general assortment of

DRY-GOODS, &
HARD-WARE.

which they will dispose of on liberal terms.

Vincennes, 30th July 1817. 35—tf

15 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED FROM the subscriber, some time in May last, one small

BLACK HORSE,

with white face and feet, switch tail, 5 or 6 years old, paces and trots, shod all round. One small

Dark Chesnut Sorrel Horse.

his main and tail a little curled, 5 or 6 years old, paces and trots, unshod—and one small

BAY MARE,

her tail bobbed, 6 or 7 years old, unshod, trots and paces—her pace is very fast—Fifteen dollars reward (or 5 for either) with all reasonable expenses will be given, upon the delivery of the above horses to E. Stout at Vincennes, or to the subscriber at his residence at the Crossing of Honey Creek, 8 miles south of F. Harrison.

J. L. McCULLOUGH.

Honey Creek, Sullivan C'y. } 32—6w
7th July, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being now closing for the present, his business in Vincennes, will attend to the settlement of all accounts at his store until the first of September next—he requests those who have accounts against him to exhibit them for settlement—also those who hold his DUE BILLS, will present them for payment before that time—after which, all his Notes & Accounts not paid will with reluctance, positively be lodged with an officer for collection.

N. B. BAILEY.

July 22, 1817. 35—5w

Look Out for Squalls!!

THE subscriber being anxious to discharge all the just demands against him and has it not in his power to do so, without calling upon those indebted to him for payment, in consequence of which he avails himself of this method of informing them that unless they do discharge their notes and accounts, on or before the 15th day of August next, that he will indiscriminately put them into the proper officer's hands for collection, but on the contrary should they comply with this request promptly he will be more than sensible of their punctuality, attention & politeness.

W. C. OSBOURNE.

Vincennes, July 31, 1817. 35—6w

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to set out for Baltimore & Philadelphia, about the 15th day of August, and will require all his funds—he earnestly begs of all persons who are indebted to him to call and make payment before that time.—His situation and arrangements can admit of no longer indulgence.

JOHN EWING.

Vincennes, 18, July 1817. 33—5t

BRADLEY & BADOLLE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A QUANTITY OF
FIRST QUALITY

MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
AND COUNTRY LINEN, &c

Vincennes, June 6, 1817. 27—tf

LOOK HERE!!

WHEELER & HARPER,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THEIR
FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC

THAT THEY HAVE COMMENCED THE

MACHINE MAKING,
In all its various Branches,

MILL IRONS,

Made and turned off in the neatest manner.—They also inform the public they will have a double Throssel for Spining Cotton, in operation against the first of January next, at this place.

Wheeler & Harper,

Have their Carding Machine in complete operation, and are ready to receive

WOOL.

They have clothed their Machine with new Cards, which will make them able to give satisfaction to their old customers, and those that may favor them with their custom.

W. & H.

BRUCEVILLE, Knox County, }
June 2, 1817. } 27—tf

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in the American Bottom, Monroe county, about 22 miles above Kaskaskia, on the 15th day of May last, a

YELLOW BAY MARE,

15 hands high or upwards, 5 or 6 years old last spring, her main cut off & mixed with white hairs, large ears, high weathers, droop rumped, short dock & switch tail, some white hairs in her forehead, supposed to be branded on the near shoulder, but the letters not legible, had on when she went away a middle sized BELL with a leather Collar and double buckle fastened on with a buckskin whang, she was brought from Vincennes last fall, & supposed to have been raised there or in that neighborhood, and when last heard of she was making direct for that place.

The above reward will be given for delivery of said Mare to me or 15 dollars for information so that I can get her again.

RAPHAEL DRURY.

Monroe County, }
July 29, 1817. } 36—3w

MR. BENNETT,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

KEEPS his OFFICE in a room adjoining the office of the Indiana Centinel.

Vincennes, March 1817.

[FROM NILES WEEKLY REGISTER.]

A NATION'S WEALTH.

What is national wealth—what constitutes a wealthy nation?—The political economist will feel at no loss to say that the first is in the quantity of the productive labor of a people, and the aggregate means and resources of the whole. It may be assumed as a general principle—indeed, I do not know but that it can be accepted as a rule absolute, that excessive wealth, in the hands of a few of a nation, is conclusive evidence of national poverty. Nor is this paradoxical—it is manifest to every man that observes the practical operation of the fact, or reflects upon the subject. It is certain that England contains some of the richest men in Europe; capable, perhaps, of commanding more ready money than the same number of private individuals in any other parts of the world—but it is also as certain that she has more paupers than any other nation, probably more than there are in all the rest of Europe and America united. "Magnificent are thy palaces, O Genoa! but thou hast also thy galleys." What better evidence of the impoverishment of a nation can we have than that about one fourth of its people is subsisted by the coarsest bread stuffs that will keep soul and body together, at the cost of the rest, being public paupers: England has three millions of these, unproductive. If they were employed at something by which, (all the profits being included) they could earn only 50 cents each per day they would really add 450 millions per annum to the national wealth—a sum that makes the bagatelle story about 30 millions, appear contemptible. Were the splendid palaces of the French nobles before the revolution, surrounded with 10 or 15 miles of rich country on which hardly any other houses stood than mud-built hovels an evidence of the wealth of France? would we not rather have taken an English country (at that period) which, though it might also have had its palace, abounding with large edifices of brick and stone filled with a ruddy and joyous people, keeping up the "hum of business," and enjoying life? But to speak at once to the point—is the fact that some 8 or 10 harpies in a town (bank directors perhaps!) have in a course of years realized a million each, and established a credit to monopolize accommodations for a million more, by "shaving" the notes of their fellow citizens at 2 or 3 per cent, per month, an evidence of the wealth or of the misery of that town? This immediately applies to the condition of England, where the people have been shaved in all manner of ways out of their earnings, until a fourth of the whole of them are tenants of the poor house.

But it is the building up of these great personal fortunes that facilitates the general borrowing of money, and enables a government to levy heavy taxes. One man with 10,000 dollars a year has more money to spare than 50 men with 1,000 dollars each, and he can pay more taxes than they, though he has only a fiftieth part of their wealth: This is a clear case—for the latter have fifty times more people to maintain than the former.—The truth is that the unequal division of property, in England, caused by excessive taxation, has enabled the government thus far to continue that excessive taxation, and raise the various loans required which, without it, it would have been impossible to do.

It was by the operation of this principle that the Egyptian pyramids and temples were built—the whole labor and wealth of the people were centered at the disposal of the king: and I desire no better evidence of the poverty & misery that prevailed than the existence of those monuments. Reduce a people to the lowest possible state of subsistence, taking from them all they earn over that, & a great amount would be reserved that would otherwise be expended to procure some of the comforts of life.

"It sounds large" that the Messrs. Barings, of London, for instance, can advance, in the first instance, 20 or 30 millions of dollars, and we are inclined to forget the fact, that certain of their countrymen, capable of actually creating as great a value in 15 or 20 days, are dependent on him and others for oat meal.

enough to keep them from immediate starvation.

It has always been my opinion, and I have always supported it with all my heart and soul to the best of my ability, that the virtue of government must depend upon the virtue of a people, in like manner as its wealth & strength depends upon their profitable employment and numerical force. In early youth, the venerable John Dickinson taught me the force of his favorite maxim, "THAT AN ARMED PEOPLE AND AN UNARMED MAGISTRACY WAS THE BEST SECURITY FOR FREEDOM," and consequently of happiness—a sentiment that deserves to be inscribed in letters of gold over every man's fire place.) The principle of this maxim I would act up to in extenso. I hope that no man in the U. States will ever be able to advance "thirty millions" for then we shall probably see the poor houses tenanted by others than those who deprived of their natural friends, are incapable of themselves to earn a subsistence. Let plenty prevail, and every man be able to stamp his foot on the soil saying—this is mine, independent of all but my Creator and God. A people so situated, cannot be enslaved—every house is a castle garrisoned by freemen. But such a people cannot pay excessive taxes; and, what is more to the purpose they will not pay them—shall they be collected of them at the point of the bayonet? no—they cannot be collected but as the free will offering of the majority.

There is one thing that, more than any thing else, I apprehend may have a tendency to reduce the people of this country from their present happy condition. I mean our banking institutions—they are the leaven which, in the hands of ambitious and avaricious men, is most to be feared to raise up Barings amongst us. They have already accomplished much in the way; and have a decided tendency to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The people generally are getting alarmed at the proceedings of those establishments; whose funds, designed for the common accommodation, are more and more monopolized by a few: thereby enabled to speculate on the wants of others, and make themselves fat on the sweat of the "weary laden."

To the People of the U. States.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, being about to enter upon the prosecution of the great object of the institution, beg leave to address their countrymen upon this important subject.

The first duty to be performed is to obtain unquestionable information upon several most essential points, which will not only enable the Society to pursue its future measures with certainty, but may also justify the government in affording its co-operation in a way most conducive to the success of the object in view. To effect this, we have perceived the necessity of engaging a competent person to visit the settlement of Sierra Leone, and other parts of the continent of Africa, and probably also to send some time in England.

For these and other purposes, it becomes immediately necessary that the Society should call upon its friends, and ascertain what extent of funds may be expected.

The Board do not think it necessary to comment upon the many and obvious benefits that may result from the labors they are engaged in.

The love of our own country, and benevolence to the cause of our suffering fellow men, conspire to offer the most persuasive motives. To these are to be added the far higher and more animating inducements of being the instruments of a gracious Providence in dispensing the light of Christian hope and joy over a benighted and important portion of the earth.

The Board, therefore, call with confidence upon their countrymen and fellow christians for that liberal aid to their designs, in reliance upon which this association was formed

BUSH. WASHINGTON, Pre'st.

We understand from unquestionable authority, that Gen. McGregor will return direct to the Maine; and that there is no foundation in the report of an attack on Amelia; it is said, however that