

# THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1817.

To shew that we are not disposed to "mistake or misrepresent" the "liberal and enlightened" views of Mr. Isaac Blackford, we refrain from making any comments this week upon his communication in last evening's Centinel—in our next it shall be presented entire, with a correct analysis—and if we do not prove "positive falsehoods" without "possibly declaring" they are so, himself, "or any person for him," and our readers shall have the necessary information to decide correctly.

We are enabled to give the result of the election from the following counties, for a Representative to the 15th Congress:

COUNTIES,	POSEY	HENDRICKS,
HARRISON,	428	455
DAVIS,	165	165
JEFFERSON,	280	453
Jennings & Ripley,	18	80
Sullivan	155	126

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

CHARLESTON, JULY 14

By a gentleman, a passenger, who arrived here yesterday, in the sloop Hermit, from St. Mary's, we learn that the Spaniards had abandoned, on the 14th inst. Fort Nichola, a military post on the river St. John's in apprehension of an attack from the forces under General McGregor. They made their retreat in boats, after having set fire to the houses spiked the guns, and destroyed some small arms and military stores, which they were unable to carry off.

A party of the Patriots had advanced and taken possession of a block house that commands the entrance of the Narrows, about 8 or 10 miles from Amelia.

St. Augustine, it is said, will be the next place against which the General will direct his force. Reinforcements from the north are hourly expected in aid of this purpose. Col. Coppinger, the Governor of St. Augustine, is stated to be an officer of skill and activity, and the place capable of making some resistance. A deserter that came in, stated the force to consist of between 2 and 3 hundred. When the Hermit sailed, a frigate of 28 guns, with about 300 men, was momentarily expected to arrive.

The condemnation of a Portuguese schr (formerly the Roger privateer of Norfolk,) had taken place. A schooner formerly the pilot-boat Rebecca, of this place and the first vessel commissioned by the new government, had sailed on a cruise.

A Post Office and Court of Admiralty have been established at Amelia, by gen. McGregor—and John D. Heath, Esq. formerly of this place, appointed to preside over the latter. A political Journal, in English; will, it is said, soon appear.

About 40 African slaves, taken at Fernandina, had been sold at auction, for the benefit of the captors.

By an arrival at St. Mary's, from Nassau, we also learn that there had been no arrivals at that place from Europe, as reported.—[So. Pat.]

New-York, July 17.

A gentleman lately from Havana, (says the Charleston Courier of the 8th inst.) informs us, that the captain of the Spanish government brig, which, in conjunction with a frigate, made a dastardly attack, some months since, on the U. S. schr. Firebrand, has been lately tried by a court martial at Havana, and broke—the capt. of the frigate had been sent home to Old Spain, to take his trial, & there was no doubt would meet a similar punishment.

The "Niagara Journal," printed at Buffalo says—"All the British government vessels on lakes Erie and Ontario are to be sunk, and their crews to return to England. There will, also, it is said be but one regiment of troops stationed at all the posts above Kingston.

It is reported that the United States' frigate Congress at New-Orleans is prepared to sail for Port au Prince for the purpose of requiring satisfaction for the recent and unjustifiable execution of an American seamen; which circumstance no doubt, is in the recollection of our readers. [Baltimore Pat.]

The latest account from Europe denote the continuance of a friendly intercourse between France & England, & among this continental powers no one is seen to have so much influence in France and control over her present destinies as Great Britain. While this state of things can last—while the British cabinet can be permitted to govern and direct the movements of the French king, it is reasonable to suppose that this harmony will not be interrupted; the least motion, however, on the part of France leading to independence—the least attempt to resuscitate her military force or to improve her resources, will lead to another rupture with that power, or, at least, bring back Bonaparte in sight of Europe. France and England, however, will no longer be considered as the two great controlling powers of the continent. The arms of France, which once carried terror to the enemy, no longer alarms by its numbers, discipline or appearance; and the navy of Great Britain has fallen in public estimation, decreased in size and condition, and is the mere shadow of what it was in the days of Nelson, Howe and Jarvis.

England and France may continue united for their mutual interest—they never can be united by general character. They are composed of different elements, and have each to contend against ancient animosities and national jealousies. The power of both is on the decline. An alliance between Russia, Prussia Sweden, Denmark and Iceland, will rule the continent, and a peace of ten years will reduce the British navy beyond the power of augmenting it in sufficient force to meet another continental war.

While one power in Europe continue to increase, and another to decay; while diets, congresses and associations, without number and without end, continue to keep alive the great questions of territorial divisions and petty principalities; the continent of America presents a theatre of the most wonderful events—a struggle for liberty—a rapid improvement in civilization, in arts and in sciences; an augmentation of power by sea and land—increasing resources, and an enterprising people, which, in quality and effect, may shortly balance the entire power of Europe, and place the destinies of the world on a more durable basis, because less liable to disunion, to local jealousies, or foreign faction. There never was a period when more was expected from America, or when America occupied so large a share of the attention of the world.—[Nat. Adv.]

The Washington city Gazette states, that "It is reported that an important negotiation is about to be undertaken by our government, & that the hon. Caesar A. Rodney, of Delaware, and Jno. Graham and Walter Jones, Esqs. have been named by the President for its execution. It is conjectured that their mission will be to some part of the Spanish colonies.—This is given as the rumor of the day."

At a place called Ellington, in Connecticut, the people celebrated the 4th of July by drawing stone to enclose their burying ground—53 ox teams were employed, and much work done by the willing laborers.

Three thousand three hundred slaves arrived at Havana in 15 days of June, from Africa.

A letter from Natchitoches describes the red River as one of the most remarkable the writer had ever known. In ascending it in December last, during a rain of 31 hours, the river rose 31 feet. For 500 miles above Natchitoches it is narrow and deep, above that distance it is wider and more shallow.

It is said that the English East India Company of Merchants rule a country containing 60 millions of souls.

Supporter.

## NILES CHRONICLE.

France

The town of Mayence has suffered so much by enormous military exactions, & lodgement of troops that out of 24,000 inhabitants, 8,000 are now paupers.

The middle & southern parts of France are suffering much for want of rain—for which public prayers are offering up.

Bonaparte.

There is an idle report about the liberation of Napoleon, by the British, and of his sailing from St. Helena for Malta.

A remarkable circumstance happened

on the 30th ult. on the Genesee river, about 10 miles above this place. A part of the land upon the north bank has fallen into and across the river so as completely to change the course of the stream, which was at this place about 80 yards wide. The land on the south side of the river was level for some distance: on the north there rose a very high and steep hill, commencing about 20 or 29 feet from the edge of the bank. Along the intermediate space a road passed, the level of which was not more than 6 or 8 feet above that of the water. In the afternoon of the day above mentioned about half an acre of the bank fell into the river. About half past 10 o'clock at night the people in the neighborhood were suddenly alarmed by a tremendous noise from the hill, accompanied by a jarring of the houses. Upon going immediately out they discovered huge masses of the mountain tumbling from above into the river, and dashing the waters to a great height. About 15 acres of the surface is supposed to have fallen. The cavity left in the hill is of a circular form the back part of which presents a precipice nearly perpendicular of about 150 feet in height. Several of the trees which stood on the side of the mountain yet remain in an erect posture, having been carried down in that position on masses of the earth: the tops of others are buried in the ruins, while their roots are raised into the air. The current of the river being completely obstructed, it has risen above the opposite bank, and is now forming a new channel for a considerable distance.—Gen. Farmer.

AUGUSTA, GEO. July 2.

We have been informed, thro' the most respectable sources, that Sir Gregor McGregor was to have sailed from Charleston some days since, for East Florida in the vicinity of which he will be joined by 4000 men, much better organized than is generally supposed of such an army.—His intention is to capture Florida, after which it will be ceded to the U. States. From the source through which we receive this information, we give it every credence, and expect ere this, the attack has been made on some part of that territory. From its situation it can hold out a very short time against such a force, & the day is at hand when a Woodbine, Nicholas, and such other agents of England's cabinet, will no longer be permitted to remain where their influence can be so injurious to the defenceless inhabitants on our frontier.

London, May 30.

Letters from Palermo state, that in consequence of an earthquake, the sea had retired a great distance from the shore; that Atna had opened 6 new craters, and that a village in the environs of Nicolosi had been overwhelmed by the lava.

## Anniversary Toasts, at Salem (Mass.)

Bakers—May an oven "seven times heated," be the fate of him whose only objects are the "loaves and fishes."

Rope-makers—May the production of our trade be the neck-cloth of him who attempts to twist the political rope of our union.

The town of Salem—May the music of the saw, the hammer, the trowel, & their accompaniments, revive within her borders.

Brewers—May he be choaked with the grains, or drowned in hot ale, whose business it is to brew mischief.

Tailors—May fate, with her shears cut the thread of that man's life; fame dishonor him, with the name of goose, and society baste him, who endeavors to cabbage from his country.

## From the Bermuda Gazette June 7.

Some misunderstanding has lately taken place between the governor & the house of assembly of the Bahama Islands. Disputes rose so high that the latter having arrested the attorney general for some breach of privileges, the governor issued his mandate, dissolving the house which he enforced at the head of his regiment.

To the Editor of the Western Sun.

Claims for Property lost, &c. During the late War.

MILITARY AND GENERAL AGENCY, Washington City, 10th March, 1817. SIR—For the information of your rea-

ders, should you think proper to publish it, I take the liberty to apprise you that the act passed on the 9th day of April, 1816, entitled "an act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States and for other purposes," has been amended by an act of the late Congress, so as that he

1st Section limits the provisions of the 9th section of the former act, to buildings occupied by order, as a place of deposit for military and naval stores or as barracks for the military forces. Claims under this and the 9th section aforesaid, to be investigated by the Commissioner and reported to congress.

2d Section provides for the appointment of special Commissioners as formerly, who are requested to take an oath of office. Commissioners authorised to appoint an agent in behalf of the United States, to join with the special Commissioners, when he may deem it expedient.

3d Sec. provides for payment of any horse, mule, ox, waggon, cart, sleigh or harness lost in service, except when the risk was to have been incurred by the owner.

4th Section extends the provisions of this and the former act to cases of property lost, captured or destroyed in the wars with the the Indian tribes subsequent to the 18th February, and prior to the first day of September, 1815—and the 5th and last section, provides that all claims of 200 dollars or upwards, shall be reviewed by the secretary of War, and may be confirmed or rejected by him.

I am sir, most respectfully,

JOSEPH WATSON.

This agency will undertake to collect claims of the above description, and all others on government.

## A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post-Office at PRINCETON, the quarter ending the 30th of June 1817, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:

Ezekial Allerd	A Philip Ameck
John Barr	B W Black
A Basley	Henry Boure
Jesse Barnes	
A. Campbell	C John Carrell
Jenet Colwell	William Clark
Thomas Davis	D Adam Duglass
Morgan Eaton	E John Eldridge
Dunul Grass	G W. C. Grissom
Henry Hills	H Stephen Hurst
James Huddoc	Alston Holder
Lewis Harper.	
Sary Johnson	J & K Putyman Knales
Sarah Kimball.	
David Larance	L & M William Lathom
Peter Lahew	John T. Morehead
James Mntin	Philip A. Meak
James Montgomery.	
James Patton	P Charles Polke
Joseph Rasborough	R John Robinson
Nicholas Robinson	E. Roberts
James Sands	S & T William Shook
John N. Trusdell	Lewis Tackett.
Mrs. Vanada	V & W Joseph Wasson
Eliza Wilson	Joseph Wilks 2
Venson Wood	James Walland

James Young.

JOHN I. NEELY, P. M.

Princeton, June 30, 1817—50—36—3w

## NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Borough of Vincennes on Saturday the 26th day of July 1817:

RESOLVED, that the Borough Collector be, and he is hereby authorised & directed to proceed immediately in the collection of the Borough Taxes; and where necessary, to enforce the payment thereof by levy or distress & sale as designated in the "Ordinance for levying & collecting a Borough Tax"

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be directly inserted in the Western Sun, three weeks.

Teste.

C. H. TILLINGHAST, Clk.

B. T. B. V.