

THE WESTERN SUN

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

[VOL. 8.]

VINCENNES, (IND.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1817.

[No. 41.]

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No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrearages are paid.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

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at very low prices for Cash, a general assortment of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Queensware,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

B roadcloths,	Vices,
Cassimeres,	Scythes,
Vestings,	Cutting Knives,
Hosiery,	— urriers, do
Stripes,	Handsaws,
Piads,	German & Craw-
Muslins,	ley Steel,
Nankeens,	Iron Wire,
Caicos,	Shovels,
Gingham,	Spades,
Manneis,	Sheep Shears,
Checks,	Locks of every
Shawls,	kind,
Handkerchiefs,	Files
Bedticks,	Hammers.
Cotton Yarns &c.	Knives & Forks,
Edged Plates,	Teutania Spoons,
— C. — do.	Blue printed Bowls
C C Cups & Sau-	— Dishes,
cers.	C. C. Bowls and
Blue Printed do.	Dishes,
— Painted — do.	C. C. Dishes,
— Handled — do.	Safts, Peppers,
Pitchers,	Creams, &
Bowls,	Coffee & Sugar,
Madeira	Brimstone,
Teneriffe	Salt Petre,
— Port	Copperas,
— Malaga	Salts,
Antigua Rum,	Ginger & Allspice,
— Jamaica — do.	Pepper & Madder,
Cognac Brandy,	Young Hyson
Whiskey.	— Old do
Iron Castings	Cinulan and
Anvils	Imperial

These Goods were purchased remarkably low in Baltimore, and will be sold at a small profit.

SAMUEL HILL, & Co.

Nearly opposite Greater's Tavern,
Vincennes, July 24, 1817, 34—tf

NOTICE.

To the citizens of the counties of Knox, Sullivan, and Davis is hereby given:

By authority vested in me by the 4th section of the act laying duties on the sales at auction, passed July 24th 1813, and as amended March 24th 1814—I have appointed **G. W. Johnston**, of Vincennes, auctioneer for the above-mentioned counties. "Sec. 2d, and be it further enacted—that no person shall exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer, by the selling of any goods, wares and merchandize whatsoever by auction, or any other mode of sale, whereby the best or highest bidder is deemed to be the purchaser, unless such person shall have a licence or other special authority continuing in force pursuant to the directions of this act on pain of forfeiting for every such sale at auction, the sum of four hundred dollars, together with the sums or duties payable by this act upon the goods, wares and merchandize so sold: Provided however, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to require a license for the sale at auction of any estate, goods, chattels, or other thing, which by this act are not made liable to duty or exempted from duty."

DAV D M. HALE,
Collector of the Revenue for
the collection district of Indiana.

July, 24, 1817. 34—tf.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, FOR BUILDING A MASONIC LODGE.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

1 PRIZE of \$5,000	is \$5,000
2 do 1,000	2,000
10 do 600	6,000
20 do 200	4,000
25 do 100	25,00
200 do 50	10,000
310 do 20	6,020
900 do 10	9,000
2,550	6 15,300

8 Less than two blanks to a prize.

Part of the prizes to be determined as follows viz. The first drawn 2000 blanks to be entitled to 6 dollars each. First drawn number on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th draw, each to be entitled to one of the above 600 dollar prizes, payable in part by 100 tickets beginning with No. 7001 to No. 8000 inclusive. The first 100 tickets for the first drawn No. on the first day and so on in regular succession for the rest.

All other prizes floating.

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent, payable in 60 days after the drawing is completed.

To be drawn three times a week, 500 tickets each day.

JOSHUA PILCHER
THO AS BRADY,
T DOUGLASS,
D. V. WAL ER,
THOMAS HANLY,

St Louis, Feb 1817. 15-7t

Tickets may be had in the above lottery either at the Store of John Ewing, or of Bradley and Badollet, in Vincennes.

J CALL

WILL practice Law in the Circuit Courts of Knox, and the adjacent counties—he resides at the "Vincennes Hotel."

Vincennes, 14, Feb. 1817. 11-1t

STEPHEN P. STRIKER,

Tailor & Habit Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Vincennes and the public generally, that he has taken a part of the new house lately erected by Mr. T Jones (nearly opposite Mr. C. Graeter's tavern) where he will strictly attend to, and faithfully execute all orders in the different branches of his business.

He hopes by the knowledge he has attained of his business by being engaged in the first shops in Philadelphia; to merit at least a share of the public patronage.

August 15 38—tf

LOTTERY.

WE ARE AUTHORISED to state that the drawing of the MASONIC LOTTERY AT ST. LOUIS, will commence on the 15th day of October next—but few tickets now remain unsold.—Those here who want a chance must supply themselves quickly else 'twill be too late.

30—tf VINCENNES, 26, June, 1817.

A Box of Fashionable STRAW BONNETS, COFFEE, GRASS SCYTHES, CUTTING KNIVES, FACTORY CHECK, &c MACKEREL, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,

Just received by
JOHN EWING.

Vincennes, July 24. 34—tf

J Journeyman Printers WANTED.

Two or THREE Journeymen printers are wanted at the Missouri Gazette office.

St. Louis, June 13th.

To Mr. Benjamin Stephenson, RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONIES, AT EDWARDSVILLE.

SIR.—I have read your first & second numbers, and instead of seeing any thing like exculpatory evidence in your own behalf, they seem to be principally composed of supercilious reproaches and erroneous and futile charges against me.—Those letters have a deceptive appearance of candour that can only impose for a moment—all who have read my former notice of you, will be able to detect the artifice. I will not charge you with writing them—I think I know better—they are in my opinion written by a man whose arrogant vanity & presumption, are equal to your own—the one betraying him constantly into errors, the other making him persist in them.—But with him I have at present nothing to do—I only regret that he should make you appear so very regardless of truth, and so indifferent to the shame of being convicted of falsehood. You well know that there are many declaimers in those letters, regardless of every thing but present expediency—this course he may deem necessary for himself as well as you, but it is all a blunder, whatever opinions it may excite there, you should know that it will and can be properly estimated elsewhere.—That your writer and yourself only persevere to gull the people, I might quote many instances to prove: but having the duties of my office to attend to, I shall pass over them in silence with decent contempt, to notice a few particular points. In attempting to do this I find it difficult to use suitable terms to characterise the conduct of both yourself and your writer without using such as I cannot condescend to employ.—were I to say that the most odious and unworthy beings that have ever presumed to be ambitious, did not, could not, be more deserving of the wages of inequity, I might appear to many who may read this letter and be totally unacquainted with the parties, to write too passionately—but sir, it would be true, when men will seem to forget that there is a spirit of virtue and moral honesty in the people and appeal to them to justify a total possible want of both—when knaves will attempt to bubble—sly weak men to bully, or deceitful men to impose, it surely is not unbecoming those whose minds are uncorrupted whose spirits are unextinguished whose conduct has ever been blameless, to speak plain—plain I shall speak.

In your first attack upon me you talked much of being slandered, how applicable any such language can be in your last address' to me. I am satisfied to let others judge; but to answer your purpose you keep up the cry, why sir your talk upon this head, and elections, and in fact, nine tenths of all you have had written for you is nothing but sheer slander upon me. I am incapable of slandering you or any other person; you forced me to come out & speak the truth, and "truth is no slander," referring to my former letter, I shall pass over all this stuff to get at your handsome charge against me for most illegally and improperly transferring my duties!—you seem or your writer does for you to exult in this charge as though you had really gained a victory; but I think the plain simple facts of this transaction will place you in such a dilemma that no man of even common honesty can envy your situation. As district paymaster, it is and ever has been, out of my power legally to transfer my duties; and no person I presume, except he were a knave or a fool, would receive such a transfer from me. Without having ever made one, I do acknowledge sir and with pleasure too, that in many instances it has been in my power to employ respectable and suitable persons, to aid me in the settlement of the numerous scattered militia claims throughout the district.—But I do most unequivocally deny that I ever selected or employed you, to do or perform any part of my duties as paymaster. I acknowledge that from your own solicitations & importunities, I permitted you to become the voluntary agent of a number of individual claimants, who did not attend at the places appointed for the General payments to take place, in due time—You represented the situation of the absenteers to be such as precluded the pos-

sibility of their attendance, and appeared to express considerable solicitude that they should without delay receive their pay, under those considerations and a knowledge of your apparent standing at that time, I did permit you to become their verbal agent, but never made you mine—no sir, you took upon yourself the responsibility to sign the names of the claimants or make their marks, on the receipt rolls of the companies to which they belonged, and it was upon the validity of this that I paid you the money, which you promised faithfully to give or rather deliver, to the different individuals for whom you had signed. This sir is the statement of your agency, and I will leave it for the public to judge whether I made any transfer to you—whether you acted for me, or represented and acted for, the individual claimants. I sanctioned the arrangement it is true, to accommodate the claimants which I had a right to do when you signed their names & I also reported the payments as made. I do not know, nor have I ever enquired whether you did, or did not, give the money to its real owners: nor situated as you were and are, is it of any importance in this enquiry—It is of no importance to me. But I should presume, from the situation you then stood before the people, as a candidate for congress, using your utmost endeavours to foretell their desires that you paid it—indeed money, and the talk about money, may have been serviceable auxiliaries to your purpose; and were I to judge from some of the matter in your electioneering addresses you could make them serve the end in view, may not this account for your anxiety to get possession of it? I was fully authorised to do all I did do; if in delivering the money to the men, you performed your duty with equal faithfulness, there is no room for blame.

Now sir in all your struggles to locate a crime upon me, pause for a moment and reflect what you have done for yourself—see however willing you may be for the sake of malignant self gratification to plunge into a vortex, if there be a chance for getting out of it! How long is it since you or your advocates charged me with being severe, morose, unaccommodating? It is not long sir—yet you are now furnishing the very matter which proves the falsehood of that former charge also—if I had been thus, would I to accommodate the absent claimants, have suffered you to sign their names and paid you the money for them? no sir and you know it—I think I beseech you: before it be too late—for although you may have sin highly elevated, urging you on: yet perhaps it is easier at your stage of life, to retreat, than progress—and safer too. That man must be caious to the moral turpitude of crimes, who can ever be urged to presist when conscious of the fate that must await him. This advice is suggested by your own ideas.—You say I do not know that you have paid the money! I will repeat that I do not, nor is it necessary as the case stands, that I should know. There are competent witnesses to the transaction. It was not done in secret, it was done in open daylight; and sir if there be one individual from whom you may possibly have withheld his money, he may commence suit against you, and not only recover his pay but if he does not choose to admit it, he may expose you to the penalties of the law for forging his name, & fraudulently withholding his money will be proof of his original design.

You may now have some view of the situation into which your writer may have thought it serviceable for himself, to place you, and if he continues his friendly endeavours he may yet place you in even a worse one, were it necessary I could show the impropriety and inconsistency of a great part of all you have said, that can in any degree effect me: I will content myself with a very few instances. You sign your name to the pieces that have been addressed to me—Yet I have intimated that I believe you are not the writer. To show why I believe so; and show the inconsistency, or falsehood, of the declaration you make that you are not become familiar to complaints, I will publish a letter from your own dear self; and as it is here published letter for letter from the original, I hope it will in part, do away any cause