

them & the other sovereigns of Europe—that Napoleon Bonaparte was freely elected by the French people to be first Consul, and afterwards to be Emperor, and the imperial power rendered hereditary in his family—that the independence of France has been acknowledged, both before and after the elevation of Napoleon by all the powers of Europe." The validity of the abdication of Napoleon as it respects himself is questioned, as he was not left to a free exercise of his will; but, at any rate, it is insisted that he could not transfer or abdicate the right of his son, as by the established laws of the empire, the sovereign cannot dispose of the crown to the prejudice of the legal heir, or alter the established course of succession. After deliberation, it was considered by the high powers, that the protest be inscribed in the protocol of the acts of congress. The French ministers protested against this decision. *Hat. Times.*

THE READER'S BEST POLICY

In this money loving country, and in these "hard times," every man is naturally anxious to get his moneys worth of every thing he buys; and no doubt this extends to newspapers. If a reader expects much from the judicious selections of one of taste and judgment, he will be in a greater or less degree disappointed, if he does not place him at his ease. But, let every one make it a point to be punctual in fulfilling a printer's terms—relieve his mind from the perplexity of constantly contriving ways and means to raise funds to keep his business going—free him from the anxiety and embarrassment which attend laborious and tardy collections; & you then give him some chance to think and to use the pen instead of the scissors or the latter with due deliberation. No one can write for a paper while his hands are employed in writing bills, & his brains in contriving what to do if they are not paid. The reader's interest then is obvious; by paying the editor he becomes entitled to so much of his mind, as must otherwise be applied elsewhere.

Though writing bills and duns are great interruptions to editorial business the writing of RECEIPTS is a very different thing. The pen runs so glibly over the paper in such cases, and the mind is so agreeably stimulated thereby, that it is rather refreshing than fatiguing—a very wholesome relaxation from study.—*American Watchman.*

DR FRANKLIN'S WAGGERY.

Extract from one of Franklin's Letters.
"For my own part, I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country—he is a bird of bad moral character—he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree, where too lazy to fish for himself he watches the labour of the fishing hawk—& when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish, and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the bald eagle pursues him and takes it from him. With all this injustice he is never in good ease but like those among men who live by sharpening and robbing, he is generally very poor and often very lousy. Besides he is a rank coward—the little *king birds*, not bigger than a sparrow attacks him boldly and drives him out of the district. He is therefore, by no means a proper emblem for the brave and honest Americans, who have driven all the *king birds* from our country—though exactly fit for that order of knights which the French call *Chevaliers d'Industrie*. I am on this account not displeased that the figure is not known as a bald eagle, but looks more like a turkey. For in truth, the turkey is in comparison a more respectable bird, and withal a true original native of America. Eagles have been found in all countries, but the turkey was peculiar to ours—the first of these species seen in Europe being brought to France by the Jesuits from Canada, and served up at the wedding table of Charles the IX. He is besides (though a little vain and silly 'tis true, but not the worse emblem for that) a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British guards who should presume to invade his farm with a red coat on."

TECHNICAL TOASTS.

Given at the anniversary celebration of the Mechanic Association in Portsmouth (N. H.)

[Blacksmiths] The day—May the prosperity of the society increase with each returning anniversary, and no link

in the chain of our social compact feel the effects of the cold chisel.

[Joiners] *The Constitution of the U. States*—A finished piece of workmanship, well planed and joined—confusion to the man who would attempt to hack it with the hatchet of discord.

[Printers] *The President's Tour*.—A good token well worked off.

[Bakers] All societies similar to this—A good batch well set—may it never be burnt nor slack baked.

[Cabinet Makers] *Mechanics*.—May they never be veneer'd with sycophancy, nor varnished with hypocrisy—a becoming self respect is their genuine polish.

[Shoemakers] *Our Country*—May it wax stronger and stronger, no thread of its Union be broken, and should its liberties be hereafter attacked, "perish the man whose sole is backward."

[Tailors] *The heroes of the late War*—The man who attempts to cabbage from their well earned fame is a backstitch in honor or a goose in intellect.

[Coopers] *The government of the United States*—Its heading has been examined and pronounced sound.

[Watchmakers] *Agriculture, Commerce & Manufactures*—The mainspring of our independence; may they ever be well regulated and keep time together.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.

We conclude that the Franklin 74, went to sea yesterday morning. In going down the river she outsaile one of our fasters merchantmen. Com. Stewart goes to Annapolis by land.

Michigan University.

We learn from the Detroit paper; that the citizens of that city have set out with spirit to establish a university. A subscription was opened, and upwards of 1000. was subscribed the first day. The buildings have already been commenced, and the first hall is expected to be completed the present autumn.

An Albany paper states that the number of emigrants from the eastward, who have passed through that city from the first of September, is supposed to have exceeded an average of 500 per week.

CENTS.

THE public are informed that Cents to any moderate amount, may be had at the MINT of the UNITED STATES, in exchange for specie, or any notes receivable in the Bank of the United States.

The Editors of Newspapers in the different States are requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

November 4.

[From the Baltimore Telegraph, Oct. 14.]
AWFUL INTEREST.

A volume has been recently published on the Revelations of St. John, in which the Rev. Writer (J. George Schmucker, pastor of the Evangelic Lutheran Church, Yorktown, Penn.) has attempted to show that the great body of the predictions has already been accomplished. He has, with much learning and sagacity, explained the meaning of those terrible visions that haunted the repose of the disciple while he resided in the Island of Patmos. Whether this explanation is satisfactory we will not pretend to say. According to the opinion entertained by this writer, we are very near the winding up of this great drama—very near the consummation of all things—very near the Millennium, and, of course, the day of judgment. Another volume on this awfuly interesting subject, and from the same hand is now preparing for the press, the publication of which will depend on the success of the former one. We hope the Rev. gentleman will continue his investigation of the subject it appeals, and with thrilling interest, to every member of the human race, whether slave or freeman, monach or subject.

That some great purpose is designed by Devine Providence in those tremendous scenes by which the world has been afflicted, it is impossible to doubt; although this object is now hidden in clouds and in darkness yet that when accomplished, it will be revealed, and with the brilliancy of sun beams, is equally apparent. While on this subject, it may not be improper to state, that the astonishing sublimity of the Apocalyps constitutes one more internal proof, if one more internal proof were wanting, that this was dictated by divine revelation. Can it possibly be conceived, that John a poor and illiterate fisherman, called from the exercise of his dai-

ly vocation, should, by the mere unassisted force of his own fancy, have wrought visions of such tremendous sublimity, which it is impossible for us to read, even at this distant day, and for the hundredth time without imparting a sort of holy tremour to every nerve! No; his page communicates part of the awful inspiration that he felt. We feel as in the more immediate presence of a Being, who with one word spake the sun into existence, and with another could extinguish his beams: we feel that human power and grandeur are objects unworthy of pursuit when put in competition with the favor of a being no less almighty in his mercy than in his judgments.

Expedition to Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

We are sorry to state the death of capt. Campbell, the able and zealous commander of this unfortunate but well meant endeavor to explore the interior of Africa. A letter from Sierra Leone of June 30. states that intelligence of the loss had arrived at that place a few days before. Capt. Campbell was reported to have died of a broken heart and the expedition was expected to return. The second naval officer in command, who had been left at Sierra Leone on account of his ill health, but was recovered and on his way to join the expedition, returned to Sierra Leone, on hearing of capt. Campbell's death, to consult the governor upon the future conduct of the expedition. A dispatch was immediately sent home to lord Bathurst.

A petition is to be presented to the next legislature of Virginia, praying for a law to incorporate a Trading Company under the title of, The Richmond East India Company."

Floating Island.

Near St. Omer's, in Flanders, there is a large lake, on which are many floating islands for the most part inhabited, and which are moved by means of cords attached to strong posts driven into the earth. Upon one of these islands are a church and a convent for Benedictines.

Bank of Vincennes, The State Bank of Indiana.

29th November, 1817.

A DIVIDEND has this day been declared by the Directors at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, for the last six months, on the amount of stock paid in.—The same will be paid at the BANK on and after the 1st day of December next, to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives.

ISAAC BLACKFORD, Cashr.

STATE OF INDIANA, Knox County, set.

In the Knox Circuit Court.
September Term, 1817

Daniel Dolahan, complainant,
vs.
Mil's Dolahan, defendant.

Foreign Attachment.

THIS day came the Plaintiff by Geo. R. C. Sullivan, his attorney, & on motion 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 Defendant, and that unless he be and appear here in his own proper person or by attorney, at or before the next September term of this court, to be held on the last Monday in September 1818 and file and put in Special Bail in this cause, that in default thereof Judgment by default will be entered up against him.

Copy.

Teste,
R BUNTING, c. c. c. & c.

Military Bounty Land.

General Land Office,
25th Sept. 1817.

NOTICE—The lands in the Illinois Territory, appropriated for boun-
ties for the military services, having been
surveyed, and the surveys received at
this office, the distribution of the said
lands, by lot agreeably to law, will com-
mence at this office on the first Monday
in October next.

The surveys of military bounty land in Missouri Territory are expected a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Mis-

souri Territory, may send them after the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois Territory and the patent to be sent to the Post Office at —."

Signed,

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill, received; the money will be sent by mail.

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
September 26.

47—tf

Notice.

I WILL expose the following Lots in the town of TERRE-HAUTE, on the 17th day of December next, for the Taxes.—The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, at the Court-House in the town of Carlisle, Ind.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
4	15	31	47	53	65
10	33	35	49	60	77
7	29	39	51	61	79
85	97	105	115	124	131
87	103	112	120	127	138
135	146	153	235	167	177
139	148	163	239	162	179
142	149	231	165	175	265
181	243	205	221	241	217
191	247	216	225	253	259

Also the following tracts of land will be sold at the same time unless the tax is paid before that day.

Wm. Harlow, S. R. Sec. 14. T. 8. R. 11.
same N. W. Sec. 23. T. 8. R. 11.

Caldwell N. W. Sec. 24. T. 8. R. 18.

same S. W. Sec. 24. T. 8. R. 10.

B. JOHNSON, S. S. C., Nov. 20, 1817.

J. D. H. A.

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received from HARMONIE, in this state, a

Large & General Assortment of Superfine, 2

Fine and Coarse Cloths,

And Flannels,

well adapted to the present & approaching season.—These goods are of a superior quality, & will be sold low for CASH.

By Wholesale or Retail,
he has also received from the same place

A QUANTITY OF

Old Whiskey, Merino Hats,
and Woolen Socks.

51—3t Vincennes, Nov. 20, 1817.

THOSE indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment as he intends going to Philadelphia next month.

51—3t

John McGinn, & Co.

Have just received, (in addition to their former stock)

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods & Groceries;

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

Superfine Cloths, Domestic Cottons,

Yellow and Blue Muslin, Silks,

Raw & Spun cotton, Nankeens,

Gingham, Silk Umbrellas, & Parasols,

Young Hyson, & Imperial Teas

Madeira Port & Claret Wines

Caogniac Brandy Jmaica Rum Draft Porter,

Nails, Salt, Tar, Bar Iron & casting Soap.

ALSO.

A few doz. dressed Calf & Moc-

rocco SKINS

UPPER LEATHER. &c.

All of which, they will dispose of Wholesale or Retail, (at a very moderate advance) FOR CASH.

June 13,

29—tf