

& she must remain so as long as foreign troops are there to restrain her revolutionary inhabitants. Their quiet is insecure, and must only be temporary; for their distinguishing traits of character will always be the same, and their inconsistency and love of novelty will predominate. Independent of this ruling principle, those of the nation who possess a spirit of patriotism, a real love of country, and the least spark of sensibility, must feel their disgraceful and humiliating situation, and burn with a generous ardor to loose the shackles which bind them to the most abject slavery, and inflict retribution on their oppressors.

The day that France rises in her might to overthrow the mercenary slaves who pollute her soil, may also be distinguished by the annihilation of the Bourbons—hated at home, and despised abroad, they possess not a single qualification that can claim admiration, interest or affection.

THE MAMMOTH.

A letter from a gentleman near Fort Wayne; to the Secretary of the Western Emigrant Society, lately published in the Western Spy, in describing that country, gives the following particulars concerning this animal.

“Perhaps this country affords more recent remains of the Mammoth than any other. Such specimens as I have seen are less decayed. If any reliance can be placed on the reports or tradition of the Indians, it is not more than 70 or 90 years since the last of them existed. Last fall an old Indian in testimony of an account he had been giving me of the mammoth, and the skeletons he knew of, brought me a grinder, that from its appearance I would not suppose had been more than 3 or 4 years since it had been in the use of its original owner. It has some of the masticated food adhering to the recesses of the grinder, so fresh as to be perfectly distinguished as such. The Indian has engaged to conduct me next spring, to the spot where he took the grinder and where he believes the rest of the skeleton to be, principally covered with soft mud; and to another one which he thinks is as perfect as that.

The Indians give some account of the external appearance and habitude of this huge animal. They say he was of a dark brown color of very long hair, formed something like a hog, large pendulous ears, small sharp eyes resembling those of a hog, divided hoof, very long in proportion to the width, and no trunk like that of the elephant. I endeavored to learn the manner in which the tusks were inserted, whether the curve was up or down but could not learn from them.

They say he did not lie down, but he rested leaning against a tree. His food soft wood, of which he ate whole trees of the largest size, as well as the small, and was very partial to the Lynd; and that he was in no degree carnivorous; that he was not a great rambler; he rested at night for a great length of time at the same spot; removing his nightly resting place only from scarcity of food.

The Mobile Gazette of the 14th ult. states that, by a gentleman just from Penscola, information was received that a body of hostile Indians had appeared on the Escambia against whom Col. King had despatched a detachment of one hundred and fifty men.—*Nat. Int.*

The Philadelphia papers state that a two masted Steam Boat is nearly completed in that port, which is intended to ply as a regular packet between there and the Havana.—[Ibid.]

Five hundred families from Wales & the Northern and Western parts of Scotland, arrived at the ports of Greenock and Glasgow, on the 1st of May, for the purpose of emigrating to America. They were compelled to form an encampment upon the Banks of the Clyde, where the novelty of the sight attracted a number of spectators.—[Ibid.]

ROBBERY OF THE CUMBERLAND BANK

PORTLAND, August 4.

On Saturday night last some daring villain or villains, by means of false keys, entered the Cumberland Bank and unlocked the vault and stole therefrom upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, principally in bills of the bank. (see advertisement) The robbery is unequalled in boldness and extent by any thing of the kind within our knowledge in this country. It is to be hoped that every one who wishes well to the community, and the security of the property, will aid in the detection of the thieves and recovery of the money. If the Banks can be robbed with impunity, there will be an end to business and public confidence, nearly all the circulating medium of the country consisting of Bank paper. As

the bills stolen from the Bank, are almost wholly of the denomination of fifty, twenty, and ten dollars, and as the bank have none of the two former denominations, and but few of the latter, legally in circulation, every person who offers such bills to the Bank, or demands payment will be required to show how they came possessed of them, as the Bank refuses to redeem such

To prevent honest people from being imposed upon in taking these bills, it is desirable that the knowledge of this robbery should extend to every part of the United States and the British Provinces, that the thieves may not be able to put the stolen bills in circulation.

A CAPTIVE FOUND.

DETROIT, Aug 2, 1818.

In the year 1799, and probably in the month of May, a boy nine years of age, was taken prisoner by the Indians. The place where he was captured, as near as can be ascertained, was upon the bank of the Ohio, in Kentucky, a short distance below the Great Miami.

For many years he has been living in the country upon Red river which flows into Lake Winnebago, and a few days since he arrived at this place, on his way to seek his surviving friends and relatives. He speaks no English, and it has been thought advisable, that he should remain here, where he will be fed and clothed at the public expense, until the opening of the Council which is to be held with the Indians on the 10th of September next at St. Mary's in Ohio, where he will be taken in the expectation that this notice will reach some of his connexions, that they will there take charge of him.

His memory is very retentive, and he relates with great precision, and I have no doubt very accurately, the situation of his family and the circumstances of his capture.

He states his name is John Taylor, and he thinks his father's name was John—that he had one brother older and one younger than himself, and five sisters—that his father went to his cornfield where some negroes were hoeing corn, and that he was left at home to take care of his younger brother—that he went into the woods to pick old walnuts and was there taken by a party of seven Indians. He has a scar on the left side of his neck, and on the left cheek, occasioned, as he says, by a sore while quite young.

He thinks his father had lived at the place where he was taken, only ten days before that accident happened.

He states that a party followed the Indians who captured him, overtook and had an action with them, in which the Shawnee chief Black Fish, was killed.

These circumstances, it is believed, will be sufficient to recall him to the recollection of his friends, and to identify him to any person who may attend at St. Mary's for the purpose of claiming him.

He manifests such solicitude on the subject, that I cannot but hope, he will be enabled to discover & visit his relations.

The Editors of papers in Kentucky will oblige the subscriber, and render an acceptable service to the cause of humanity, by inserting this notice in their papers.

LEWIS CASS.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

TO REGULUS.

“You say that you” have made efforts to attract the attention of the people to the abuse of power, “let it appear so; make your vaunting true, and it shall please me well.”

When the electioneering intrigue of a governor lays dangerous snares for the governed; when the people in their native simplicity, unsuspecting guile, are defrauded of their birthright, by a man apparently a meek & lowly one it is true; but who is most popular where he is least known; by a man I say, whose greatest accomplishment is, to shoot well at a mark; and over his gun and glass to gain a citizens vote. By a man whose sole exertion is, not for the service of the state, but to secure himself in his office by his noble smiles and sweet condescension to the people. When we see public officers negligent in their duties. When we see corruption spreading its baleful influence throughout the state—and the highway to office and to honor, open only to those who cringe, and bow, and fawn, on such as honest worth would disdain to touch. Then Regulus it is time to write—here is a field whereon to combat. But it seems you meant not as you said—I think it was not your wish to draw the public attention to characters in power, but to characters out of power.

You seem to think the mere name of republican, (like that of Roman citizen once was) is a passport throughout America, and no matter what may be the vices and follies of him who shelters under that name, yet his person is sacred; if

so you are mistaken.—Whether federalist or republican, native or foreigner, the man of merit is esteemed.

The ‘Son of America’ whom you have so warmly advocated, is I fear an illegitimate boy—one whose education has been neglected—one who has never learned paternal law. America even there declare equal rights to her natural and adopted children—her proudest boast has always been ‘a home for every stranger.’ Indeed I cannot conceive a more absurd idea than that of one man’s being better than another on account of the mere accident of birth, whether as it respects parent or country—and feeble are his claims to the regards of his countrymen, when all that can be said of him is, that he is a ‘Son of America.’

Regulus has censured Brutus for assuming the name of a noble Roman. I would ask him, of what country was Regulus? Perhaps the writer who assumed his name bears no better resemblance to him, than the modern does to the ancient Brutus. Did your love of country & truth, ever cause you to return to certain and ignominious death, when the arm of the greatest empire in the world, and of which you were its greatest chief, was raised for your protection?—No—then be silent on the subject of deserving names. The object of every writer should be public good; if he reasons, he should reason fairly; and if he states things as facts, he should be prepared to prove those facts. If he neglects either of these points he brings himself into contempt, and the public will disregard his assertions even when they may be true. You have charged Brutus with being a renegade; you falsely argue, that if he is not guilty of your charge, he can make his innocence appear. I profess to know but little of the rules of evidence in courts of Justice, or the principles laid down by logicians to govern their pupils in argument: but I recollect being once in court when the learned Judge decided, that no man could be required to prove a negative; and I have heard that reason & common sense were intimately connected; and common sense says, it is a bad argument, that a thing is so, because it is so; this is the amount of your reasoning. Brutus has positively denied your charge, and the public will expect you to prove it, or they will think you destitute of truth or common understanding. Regulus perhaps thinks his towering greatness, will impose belief on the *vulgar herd*.—I know not who he really is, but this much I do know, I would credit no man’s bare-faced assertions, unsupported by evidence when required. I have known men who seemed to scorn the very earth on which they trod, as too mean to bear their god-like forms—such men believing, that all around them think as they do, may calculate their word, like the mandate of the Gods, will be unquestioned—but they may be mistaken, the people still reserve the right to disbelieve.

Once more bold Regulus loves truth so well, that for its sake he will play with death, as with a thing familiar to him.—Vain man, can you for a moment believe that any one can read your production without seeing of what stuff you are made—you *wisely* insist on proof of a negative, in order to evade the demand of evidence, the proper and only support of truth. You think that your assertion, that for its defence you would die, carries conviction that your charge is correct. Both of your declarations, either that you are a man of truth or a man of courage, are yet unsupported, until this be shown attempt not to prove facts, by only saying you would die in the cause of truth.

JUSTICE.

TO GENL. W. JOHNSTON.

“How the apples swim.”

You have no doubt sir, inasmuch as I presume you read papers at the period of your papage, a recollection of the authority from which I have taken the above significant caption. It very forcibly reminds me of you; for in your great anxiety to become a member of the legislature, you have imagined yourself one when there is no circumstance in reality, to justify it. Are you so credulous as to believe, that you can forestall public opinion, and particularly the opinion of the general assembly, by such an act of laughable effrontery? If you were really my representative, I should be very unwilling to submit to you any of my grievances, for there are so many well grounded complaints against you, that self interest would induce you to conceal or neglect them.—Pray sir, do you recollect any thing about the expedition of Black’s wagon, and the manner & circumstances of his payment—or about an officers receiving pay from Col. Scott for doing the mere duties of a soldier? As I am not much acquain-

ted with legislative powers and proceedings, will you inform me whether you can consistently, investigate the former transaction, or expose the mercenary wretch who prostituted the noble profession of arms, for the bribe of a trifling donation? If in these particulars you are willing to comply with the wishes of those persons whom you choose to call your constituents, if you were really so, they would be equally reluctant to press the subject.

Genl. W. Johnston, will your childish and ridiculous folly never cease—remember the adage that is so frequently on your tongue, that “silence denotes wisdom,” & that you should never shew yourself in political or public concern, for your character will only be in doubt, so long as you keep it in obscurity.—The gentleman who has triumphed over you, Capt. Joseph Warner, is one who deserves & receives our confidence, and God forbid; that the people should ever be so situated in feeling and judgment as to give you the preference to a man of such sterling worth,

A VOTE

NEW GOODS.

JOHN EWING.

HAS THIS DAY RECEIVED,

Cambrie Muslin,
Summer Vesting,
Factory Cotton,
Buff Nankeen,
India Muslin,
Womens’ leather Shoes,
Calfskins, &c. &c.

ALSO,
1 pr. Blacksmiths’ bellows, 1st qu. 2
1 Anvil and Vice, 1st qu. 2
Broad Axes, Log Chains,
Drawing Chains,
Hewing Axes, &c.
with a variety of other articles, which he
will with a large assortment of seasonable
GOODS now in store, sell cheap.

27f Vincennes, June 6.

CHEAP GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber having reduced his Stock of GOODS, and being anxious to close his business here, offers the remaining part of Stock at reduced prices, such as

Cloths & cassimeres	Calicos’ cambribs
Gingham	Chambrays,
Patent steam loom	Bombazetts,
Shirting	Dimities,
Colored Cambribs	Book muslins,
Fancy muslins	Colored Silks,
Cotton and worsted	white, red & yellow
Waistcoating	Flannels,
Domestic plaids, &	Silk & cotton h'fs.
Chambrays	White and colored
Cotton & worsted	Shawls,
Stockings	Brown Hollands,
Sewing silks	Tapes, Ferrits &
Pins, &c. &c.	Coffee, Sugar,
	Chocolate, Indigo,
	Teas, Pepper,
	Nutmegs. Cinnamon, cloves &c. &c.

Which will be sold low, to affect an immediate sale.—Country Merchants may perhaps be accommodated with some CHEAP GOODS, by

J. GODLEY, at the store under the bank.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received

from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store on Water street

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MERCHANDIZE.

Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,

Hard-Ware,

Glass and

China-Ware, &c. &c.

All of which they are enabled to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

J. & W. L. Colman.

N. B. Those indebted to us for Merchandise either by note or book account, are earnestly solicited to make payment immediately, as we are much in want of Cash.

J. & W. L. Colman.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I S hereby given, that we will apply by our Counsel to the ensuing Circuit Court to be held in and for the county of Knox, in the month of October (and on the fourth day of the term) for the appointment of Commissioners to divide the real estate of Peter Barkman deceased, within this County, amongst his several Legatees, pursuant to his last Will and Testament—of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

ABRAHAM BARKMAN,

HENRY BARKMAN.

Two of the said Legatees,
Knox County August 10 1818.—41