

affair, which occurred in this place on the 8th inst. and I hope the public will give it an impartial and impassionate review, before they acquit, or condemn—that they will form their judgement from the facts and merits of the case, and not, from the thousand vague and false reports, which are wafted through the country by every breeze.

But my object at present, is, to expose to public view, and of consequence to public detestation, a brutal outrage, which humanity and public as well as private justice forbid should be passed in silence. It grew indirectly out of the affair of the 8th, but cannot be considered as being connected, or identified with that transaction.

On the afternoon of the 9th inst. three ferry-men belonging to this place, while pursuing their daily occupation, were without ceremony or the least provocation, violently assaulted, on the opposite side of the river, by a party of Kentuckians, headed by Hiram and Hector W. Moore. Opposition was useless against so many armed with pistols and dirks, and the three men were compelled to submit to whatever treatment the savage disposition of their enemies might dictate. The first was knocked to the ground, with a club, and wounded on the head in a most shocking manner; the second was taken to the woods, and with pistols and dirks presented to his breast, was commanded to take off his coat and put upon his knees. Necessity compelled him to comply. In this situation seven large whips were worn out upon his body, which was cut and lacerated in a most inhuman manner; it is said the stripes were heard across the Ohio. It is but justice to remark that he, who was thus brutally and diabolically treated, is a man of family—a respectable and peaceable citizen, and took no part whatever in the transactions of the 8th. The third more fortunate than his companions, escaped from the bloody grasp of these savage monsters, and concealed himself in a pond of water near the scene of action. In this situation he remained for some time, with trembling apprehensions, while the footsteps of his blood thirsty pursuers were heard around him, and the words "kill him kill him" resounded through the woods—at length they gave up the pursuit, and he made good his escape. They then returned to the first objects of their vengeance, and still further to satiate their fiend like dispositions, they carved the names of the two first on a tree, with their axes and the day of the month, which they painted with the blood of their unhappy victims. Thus ended this cruel, and savage outrage, one which is disgraceful in the extreme to the perpetrators; disgraceful to our country; revolting to our feelings, and degrading to human nature! Let it not be imagined, that I would even insinuate, that the respectable citizens of Kentucky sanction or give countenance to this proceeding; on the contrary I believe they condemn, and reprobate the transaction as much as I do; while they deplore that they have citizens, who could be guilty of it. I consider it as entirely an individual transaction, in which neither the state or any body of its citizens are, or can be identified.—The individuals alone are the persons, upon whom the disgrace and odium ought to fall. They are amenable to the laws of the country, and I cannot believe that prejudice or sectional feelings, will withhold the arm of justice from falling on their guilty heads.—*Philanthropos.*

#### FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at Salem, files of Antwerp and Brussels papers to the 22d Dec. have been received. The following are translations by the editor of the Register.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Last evening the Duchess of Clarence was happily delivered of a Princess. It has been baptised by the name of Elizabeth.

*Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Dec. 8.*  
We are here completely at the mercy and under the control of a garrison of 14,000 men. We have, it is true, Governors who administer the ordinary affairs of the Capital. (we cannot say country; but when any important measure is to be obtained a military council is assembled, composed of all the commanding officers; the affair is submitted to their discussion and if they approve it, they immediately march a body of dragoons or a company of infantry, to put it in execution. President Freyre now perceives that the present mode of regeneration differs so much from the former in theory and practice, he bitterly repents having acted in the revolution.

As soon as the official notice was received at Malaga, Barcelona &c. that the King of Spain had sanctioned the new prohibition decree, the price of articles of English manufacture rose 50 and even 100 per cent.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.

By the latest news from Naples, dated Nov. 22, it appears that the Government has been obliged to suspend the extra pay which has been granted to the troops. This measure was followed by consequences which it was easy to foresee.—Acts of insubordination were manifested by the 12th regiment, and it was found necessary to order it to the Abruzzes.—The recruits refuse to depart for their places of destination. Confusion and anarchy continue to reign at Naples. Pillage, murder, insubordination, and want of respect towards authorities, are more than ever the order of the day. The Carbonari still exercise great influence. They resist by open force, the government and parliament, the members of which have their poignards to fear if they attempt to oppose them.

PARIS, Dec. 18.

At Palermo on the 19th Nov. the New Constitution was solemnly sworn to. French, English and Spanish Couriers charged with despatches pass through Calais daily.

MADRID, Dec. 4.

There is no doubt of the capture of Morales. His band has been put to flight and dispersed.

The following nominations have just been published. Gen. Cruz Mourgan is named Capt. Gen. of New Grenada—Gen. Latorre succeeds Gen. Morillo—Gen. Carrea, Capt. Gen. of Venezuela—Gen. Real is sent with the same title to the Spanish part of St. Domingo.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 10.

We hear this moment that baron de Schrant, minister of Austria, who resides at Berne, has received an extraordinary courier from Vienna with despatches of so important a nature that he immediately set out for Lausanne. It appears that this minister is charged to make a diplomatic communication, which concerns all the states of the confederation.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.

Accounts from Troppau state, that their Majesties the Emperor and Em-

press and the other great foreign personages, and the different Ministers have unexpectedly postponed their departure. It appears that they will there wait the answer of Naples.

Gen. Trimont has been appointed to command the expediency army against Naples. The Prince of Hesse Hamburg, baron Stattenheim and Count Walmoden will command under him. The campaign will open not long before the end of January next.

NURENBERG, Dec. 11.

Accounts from Vienna states that the bustle of war is recommencing. The public stocks have fallen.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 20.

The Court of Berlin has designated Gen. Natzmer to go in quality of Prussian Commissary General to the Austrian Army in Italy. It appears also that Russia is to have a superior officer to fulfil the same functions in the army of Italy. This measure proves the participation of Russia and Prussia in the war against Naples, in case that power should not accede to the last propositions which have been made to her by the Allied Monarchs.

JAMAICA, Dec. 16.

The sloop of war Ontario brought to Kingston, \$400,000, from St. Martha. Dec. 23.—We have learnt by letters from the capital of the Independent Provinces of New Grenada, that all the Kingdom of Quito, has decidedly shaken off the Spanish yoke. The Spanish gen. Melchior Aymerie, Governor of Quito, had been completely defeated previous to the insurrection of the province under his command.

#### REYNOLD & BONNER,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and general assortment of seasonable

#### GOODS

carefully selected, and purchased on the most advantageous terms by one of the firm—(a particular enumeration they deem superfluous) amongst their stock are almost every article in demand of

British, French, and India

#### DRY GOODS

Also a large supply of DOMESTIC COTTONS & CASINETTS CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS

#### WARE,

#### HARDWARE,

#### CUTLERY,

#### GROCERIES,

#### LADIES and GENTLEMENS SHOES.

All of which they will sell wholesale and retail at the most reduced prices for Par money. Those who wish to purchase with CASH will perhaps find it to their advantage to call and examine the GOODS near to Mr. Ch. Greater's Tavern, Market street.

1-tf Vincennes, January, 1821.

HAVING noticed an advertisement in the Western Sun, signed by Xavier Lafosse, stating that I had "left his bed and board without any provocation," (which is as base as it is unfounded) I have thought it my duty, as I regard my reputation to reply in my own vindication thereto—my reasons for our separation is well known to many of my friends,

and which I do not hesitate to let the world know. Well aware of the conjugal duties of a wife towards a husband, and also that the one party was as much in duty bound as the other, towards promoting that union and harmony which is so essential to domestic happiness—I did to the best of my abilities discharge my duties as a good and faithful wife, which he cannot deny. Our situation was far from being independent, and it was necessary for us to use our utmost joint exertions to enable us to live—yet he never made the least exertion to discharge any part of that duty, in consequence of which it devolved entirely upon me, and whenever an opportunity offered, I was always willing to devote my time in the service of others, whereby to earn a scanty pittance, barely sufficient to purchase sustenance for us, and when I was not fortunate enough to receive my hard earned fifty cents a day, I was often cruelly and unfeelingly upbraided for my misfortune. He has now resorted to a despicable & pitiful mode of gratifying his infernal disposition,—but I have this consolation left me, unfortunate as I am, that I still inherit independence enough to prevent me from calling upon him for any favors.

This from your injured,

HANNAH.

February 15, 1821.

6-3w

#### Sale For Taxes

I SHALL expose to sale at public auction on the 7th day of April next, at the court house in the town of Washington Daviess County Indiana, the following tracts of land, and town lots, if not sooner paid for the taxes due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, and all legal costs.

Persons Names.	Acres	Q	S	Sec	T	R
John Case,	430			7	22	16
Julius Dugger,	180					
Andrew Daveson,	200			f.	13	16
James Daveson,	396			f.	13	16
John Flint,	271 1/2					27
Levi Gifford,	100					
Alexander Hays,	160	s.	w.		9	16
John Johnston, decd'	133				6	27
Tousaint Dubois,	750				3	7
Edward Johnson,	640				17	56
Thomas Jones,	139	n.	e.		5	27
David Kelso,	40					
William Morreson,	1200				3	7
John Morris,	160	n.	w.		8	56
William Mc.Intosh,	300				3	7
John Smith,	100	n.	w.		3	27
Carpus Shaw,	160					
William Stephenson,	60	s.	w.		9	15
Jonathan Lindley,	160	n.	e.		24	85

#### Lots in the town of Washington

No. 30, 34, 35, 45, 76, 104, 79, 100, 82, 16, 15, 1, 2, 144, 213, 96, 11, 33, 10, 39, 4, 25, 50, 19, 60, 20 91, 143, 60, 40, 75, 80, 81, 85, 55, 50, 49, 4, 142.

DANIEL COMER, *Shff. D. C.*

February, 22d, 1821.

7 3t

At a general meeting of the Stock holders of the Bank of Vincennes the State Bank of Indiana at the Vincennes Hotel, on Saturday the 17th March A. D. 1821: It was resolved.

That an election for one Director, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William E. Breeding, will be held at the Banking house in Vincennes, on the second Saturday being the 12th day, of May now ensuing. And that the same be advertised in the Western Sun and Indiana Centinel.

GENL. W. JOHNSTON, *Secy.*