

WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BY ELIHU STOUT.]

VINCENNES, (IND.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1821.

[Vol. 12. No. 43.]

THE WESTERN SUN
AND GENERAL ADVERTISER,
IS published every SATURDAY, at
TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid in
advance, or TWO DOLLARS & FIF-
TY CENTS at the end of the year, for
which a note will be required.

No subscription can be withdrawn un-
til all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously in-
serted 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
till forbid, & must be paid for accordingly.

LAND-OFFICE MONEY,
RECEIVABLE AT TERRE-HAUTE.

Specie,
Bank of the U. States and branches,
Incorporated Banks of Boston, (Mass.)
New York Bank, in New York,

Manhattan Company, do.
Mechanic's Bank, do.
Merchants' do.
Union, do.
Bank of America, do.

Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Do. of North America, do.

Do. of Philadelphia, do.

Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank,
Mechanic's Bank of city & county,
Commercial bank of Penn. do.

Schuylkill bank, do.

Bank of Northern Liberties, do.

Union bank of Baltimore, Baltimore.

Mechanic's bank, do.

Merchants' do.

Franklin do. of Baltimore, do.

Commerce & Farmers bank do.

Farmers' & Mechanic's do.

Bank of Maryland, do.

Do. of Baltimore, do.

Bank of Columbia, Dis. of Columbia.

Union bank of Georgetown, do.

Farmers' & Mechanic's bank, do.

Patriotic bank of Washington, do.

Bank of Washington, do.

Do. of Metropolis, do.

Union bank of Alexandria, do.

Bank of Alexandria, do.

Do. of Potomac, do.

Farmer's bank of Washington do.

Farmer's & Mechanic's bank of Indiana,
(Madison, Ind.)

Except Notes of a less denomination
than Five Dollars

A. WHITLOCK, R. F. M.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Terre-Haute, 8th Sept. 1820. 39-11

Land Office Money.

Receiver's Office at Vincennes,
19th September, 1820.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has
directed that in addition to Specie
& Bills of the Bank of the United States
and Branches, the notes of the follow-
ing banks be received in payment for
Public Lands sold in this District, viz:

All the incorporated banks in the town
of Boston,

In the cities of Philadelphia, New-
York and Richmond, (Va.)

In the city of Baltimore (except the
City bank of Baltimore.)

In District of Columbia (except the
the Merchants and Franklin Banks of
Alexandria,) & the following specie pay-
ing banks in the state of Indiana, viz:—

The Farmer's and Mechanic's bank at
Madison, Indiana.

J. C. S. HARRISON.

**Notice to intruding settlers and
others, who commit waste on
the public lands.**

THOSE lawless persons who are guli-
ty of intruding on lands of the U.
States, and of committing waste on pub-
lic timber, are hereby notified, that mea-
sures having been taken for a rigid en-
forcement of the laws of the United
States in such cases made and provided
they are hereby ordered to desist from
such offences forthwith, otherwise they
will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of
the law.

Given under my hand, and seal at the
City of Washington, this 11th day
of July, 1821.

By order:
JOSIAH MEIGS

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

**Masonic Miscellany, &
Ladies' Literary Magazine,**

BY WM. G. HUNT, LEXINGTON, KY.

Price \$3 a year,

The first number may be seen at
the W. Sun. office, where subscriptions
will be received.

BAR-IRON & CASTINGS.

JAMES & Mc ARTHUR.

Manufacturers of Bar & Cast-Iron

HAVE opened a STORE on Market
street, Vincennes, where they in-
tend keeping a constant supply of the a-
bove articles.—They have just received
from their Iron works.

20 Tons BAR IRON of superi-
or quality.—including

18 PLOUGH MOULDS,

WAGGON TIRE,

MILL SPINDLES,

AX, & HOE Iron, &c &c.

ALSO,

20 Tons Castings,

AMONG WHICH ARE

700—10 & 12 Gallon Kittles,

100—15 do. do.

50—20 do. do.

And a general assortment of

Hollow-Ware,

Very light and handsome.

All which they offer for sale by the
small or large quantity, at reduced prices.

MERCHANTS in the country will have
an opportunity of purchasing upon good
terms, and selecting from the best assort-
ment in the western country.

26-11 Vincennes, July 1821.

81 SHEEP

Were stolen from the subscriber's

farm at North-Bend, about the 20th of

last month. It is supposed that they

have been driven to some part of the New

Purchase, or lower down on White River,

or the Wabash. The persons who it

is believed took them, were moving in

that direction, and consisted of two or

three men and some women and perhaps

some children. Their effects were car-
ried on pack horses. Nearly the whole

of the above sheep were mixed with ma-
rino blood, a few full blood, and five or

six common sheep. Of the full bloods,

there was a large Ram with long horns

standing very wide from his head. A-
bout 40 of the above sheep were marked

with a crop off the right ear, a slit in the

crop, and an under bit out of the left ear.

Ten were marked with a square crop off

the left ear. Nine with a crop off the

left ear, a slit in the crop, and an under

bit from the same ear. One other sheep

had the same mark on the left ear, and a

half crop on the under side of the right

ear. The mark of the others are not

particularly recollected.

I will liberally reward any person who

will give me information of the above

sheep which will lead to their recovery

and the detection of the villains who

stole them. Information may be commu-
nicated by mail, directed to me at Clevel-

and, Ohio.

W. H. HARRISON.

North-Bend, 15th Oct. 1821.

P. S. It is supposed by some persons

who saw them, that the family who took

off the sheep, had a wagon with them

as well as packhorses.

W. H. HARRISON.

WILLIAM PHILIPS J. P. G. C.

October 27th 1821.

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post-
office at Albion, Ill. which if not taken
out before the 31st of December, will be sent
to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

James Black, 2 Wm. P. Blanchard
John Cook Samuel Coles
Robert Frazer William Miller
James Pate Thomas Sloane
David Smith James Woods
Adrian C. Vanslyce James Wooster
George Waltzer David Wright
R. A. Malford

BENJAMIN GRUT, P. M.

October 1, 1821. 41-L16

PRINTING,
neatly executed at the SUN Office.

Extract from the charge of Chief Jus-
tice Meilen to the Grand Jury for the
county of Somerset, Maine.

"Our government is founded on prin-
ciples of equal rights and privileges.—
Every man has claims to distinctions, to
honor, and to offices, when he can found
those claims on his own merits and the
virtues of his life. We are not at liberty

then, to thwart our own principles,

and, by neglecting to furnish the means

of early education, deprive thousands in

the community of the privileges of be-
coming men of talents; men of extensive

usefulness, & ornament to their country.

In connexion with the subject of

public schools, it is natural to look to the

innumerable advantages resulting to the

community from the religious instruction

of the pulpit. Enjoying, as we do, the

most ample liberty of conscience, we are

without excuse if we do not prize it as

it deserves, and avail ourselves of the

countless blessings which it places with-
in our reach. We have the privilege of

worshipping God according to the dic-
tates of our own consciences: let us not

then abuse the privilege by neglecting it.

Indeed, a steady, serious, and sincere ob-
servance of the worship of God in his

sanctuary, and reverence for the institu-
tions of religion, are the only sure and ef-

fectual proof which we can give to the
world of the exalted estimation in which

we hold this privilege.

"As we prize and cherish our liberty,

we have, as citizens of a free country, pec-
uliar reasons for cherishing and advancing

the Christian religion. In illustration

of this truth, I cannot express myself

so happily as in the words of a distin-
guished Divine and excellent man:—"

Religion," he observes, "befriends lib-
erty. It diminishes the necessity of pub-
lic restraints, and, in a great measure su-

persedes the use of force in administer-
ing the laws, and this is done by making

men a law to themselves. Take away the

purifying and restraining influence of re-
ligion, and selfishness, rapacity, and in-

justice, will break out into new excesses,
and amidst the increasing perils of soci-

ety, government must be strengthened to
defend it. Diminish principle, and you

increase the need of force, in a commu-
nity. In this country, government needs

not the array of power which you meet in
other nations. No guards of soldiers—

no hosts of spies—no vexatious regulati-
ons of police. But it accomplishes its

beneficent purposes by a few unarmed
Judges and civil officers, and operates so

silently around us that many of us enjoy
its blessings with hardly a thought of its

existence. And this is the perfection of
freedom. We owe all this to the power

of those laws which religion writes on
our hearts; which unite and concentra-

public opinion against injustice and op-
pression; which spread a spirit of equity

and good will through the community.—
Thus Religion is the Soul of Freedom:

and no nation under heaven has such an
interest in it as ourselves."

*Dr. Channing.

From the Albany (N. Y.) Statesman.

THE WESTERN CANAL.

In a late number of the Statesman, we

gave a brief notice of a volume about to

be published in New-York, on the canal

with an extract from the introduction

written by col. Haines. The Evening

Post of the 4th October, contains a col-
umn of extracts from the introductory re-

marks. We select that part which re-
lates to the extent of the waters that may

and probably will be connected with the
Erie Canal:

"Before we proceed further, we shall

look at the remote consequences of the
western canal. The internal communica-

tions and the inland trade, which it will

promote, naturally press upon our reflec-
tion. Let us admit the work to be com-

pleted, and then look at the waters and
rivers which could be connected with it,

from the mouth of the Hudson to the
mouth of the Mississippi. By the north-

ern canal, which will form a junction with
the western canal at the mouth of the

Mohawk, we acquire a communication
with lake Champlain and its tributary

streams. Passing on further to the west,
on the right or northern side of the canal

line, we find lake Oneida & the Oswego
river, through which there can be a di-

rect & easy connexion with lake Ontario.
There is also a lateral canal to Onondaga

lake. Commencing at the banks of the
Hudson, and passing along the left, or

southerly side of the canal line, we find
Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca,

tion from north to south, forming nearly
right angles with the canal line, and in
fact serving for so many lateral canals

themselves. There is already a steam-
boat navigation on Cayuga lake a project

for a canal between Canandagua and the
canal line, and by means of the Seneca,

the canal will be united with the Susque-
hanna and the Delaware rivers, and of

course to the Delaware and Chesapeake
bays. By the Genesee river and internal

navigation of 40 miles will be secured,
and several advantages may be derived by

a junction with the Tonawanda creek.

"Pursuing our course further west, &

beyond the borders of the state of New-
York, we approach the great valley of

the Mississippi. The first point of com-
munication with those western waters,

that pour into the Mississippi river, is at
the source of the Alleghany which unites

with the Monongahaly at Pittsburgh &
forms the Ohio. About 16 miles of can-

al would join the western canal and
French creek, a branch of the Alleghany;

and there could be another communica-
tion through Chetough lake. By these

improvements, we might have a direct
connexion between New York and Pitts-

burgh, the grand depot of the western
states.

"Extending our views beyond the head

waters of the Ohio, at Pittsburgh, other
means and sources of connexion with the

western canal present themselves. The
first junction might be between the Cay-

ahoga, that runs into lake Erie, and the
Muskingum, which passes into the Ohio

about 170 miles below Pittsburgh. Six
miles of a canal would create their union.

Further west, the Sandusky and Scioto
rivers could be joined. They have their

head waters in the same marsh or swamp,
the former discharges itself into lake E-

rie, and the latter into the Ohio river be-
low the mouth of the Muskingum. Fol-

lowing the lake shore, we soon find that
another channel of internal trade might

be opened by means of the Miami which
swells the waters of the Ohio, and the Mi-

ami of lake Erie: they have their rise on
the same level. The sources of the Ma-

me of lake Erie and the head waters of
the Wabash, a noble stream would inter-

mingle with very little labour. Between
lake Erie and lake Michigan, a naviga-

tion would be easy and practicable, by uni-
ting the Huron or Raisin, of lake Erie,

with streams that run into the former
lake. The St. Joseph and the Raisin are

contiguous in their head waters. Pursu-
ing their course to the southerly end, or

head of lake Michigan, we find new fa-
cilities to internal trade, opening upon our

view. There are four ways of connecting
this lake, and of course the western canal,

with the Illinois river, which pours its
grand current into the bosom of the Mis-

issippi, near the scire of St. Louis.—
First, it could be effected by joining a

branch of the Chicago river, which em-
pities into lake Michigan, and a branch of

the river Plein, running in a direction
from the north west, which approaches

within 10 1/2 miles of the lake, and then
turning to the south west, blends its wa-

ters with the Checokki 50 miles from the
Illinois. These waters approximate with-

in two miles of each other, and when
swelled by heavy falls of rain actually u-

nite, so that boats of 8 and 10 tons bur-
den pass and re-pass from the lakes to the

Mississippi through this natural route."

VIENNA, September 1.

Ottoman Empire.—News has been re-