

# WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BY ELIHU STOUT.]

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

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## THE WESTERN SUN

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER,  
IS published every SATURDAY, at  
TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid in  
advance, or TWO DOLLARS & 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No subscription can be withdrawn until all arrearages are paid.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, & 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. P. M.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Terre-Haute, 8th Sept. 1820. 39-1f

## 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 following 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 Merchants and Franklin Banks of Alexandria,) & the following specie paying 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 guilty of intruding on lands of the U. States, and of committing waste on public timber, are hereby notified, that measures having been taken for a rigid enforcement 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

AVE opened a STORE on Market street, Vincennes, where they intend keeping a constant supply of the above articles.—I have just received from their Iron works.

20 Tons BAR IRON of superior quality,—including

PLough MOULDS,  
WAGGON TIRE,  
MILL SPINDLES,  
AX, & HOE Iron, &c &c.

ALSO,

20 Tons Castings,

AMONG WHICH ARE

700—10 & 12 Gallon Kettles,

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 opportunity of purchasing upon good terms, and selecting from the best assortment in the western country.

26-1f Vincennes, July 1821.

## 81 SHEEP

Were stolen from the subscriber's 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 carried on pack horses. Nearly the whole of the above sheep were mixed with maimed blood, a few full blood, and five or six common sheep. On the full bloods, there was a large Ram with big horns standing very wide from his head. About 40 of the above sheep were marked with a crop off the right ear, a small crop, and an under bit out of the left ear. Ten were marked with a square 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. 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 recollect.

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 communicated by mail, directed to me at Cleves, 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.

13 N & P by Carter Frederick, of White River township, county one sorrel horse, with saddle, blanket, strangle, and bridle, and stirrups plated on the saddle, a twilled or pants bag with coarse corn bread in it, and a tin bucket with small pieces of bacon in it.—The horse, about fifteen hands high, a blaze face, saddle marks on the back, branded on the left shoulder with the letter D about seven years old, shod all round—appraised to \$55 by Andrew Harvey and Alexander Harvey and Peter Wolf.

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, 3 Wm. P. Blanchard  
John Cook, 3 Samuel Coles  
Robert Frazer, 3 William Millar  
James Pate, 3 Thomas Sloane  
David Smith, 3 James Needs  
Adrian C. Vanslyck, 3 James Worcester  
George Waltzer, 3 David Wright  
R. A. Malford.

BENJAMIN GRIT, P. M.  
October 1, 1821. 41-L16

PRINTING,  
neatly executed at the SUN Office.

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

"Our government is founded on principles 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 becoming 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 within our reach. We have the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own consciences: let us not then abuse the privilege by neglecting it. Indeed, a steady, serious, and sincere observance of the worship of God in his sanctuary, and reverence for the institutions of religion, are the only sure and effectual 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, peculiar 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 distinguished Divine and excellent man:—"Religion," he observes, "befriends liberty. It diminishes the necessity of public restraints, and, in a great measure supersedes the use of force in administering the laws, and this is done by making men a law to themselves. Take away the purifying and restraining influence of religion, and selfishness, rapacity, and injustice, will break out into new excesses, and amidst the increasing perils of society, government must be strengthened to defend it. Diminish principle, and you increase the need of force, in a community. 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 regulations of police. But it accomplishes its beneficial 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 concentrate public opinion against injustice and oppression; 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 column of extracts from the introductory remarks. We select that part which relates 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 communications and the inland trade, which it will promote, naturally press upon our reflection. Let us admit the work to be completed, and then look at the waters that may be connected with it, from the mouth of the Hudson to the mouth of the Mississippi. By the northern 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 direct & 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, and Canandagua lakes, lying in a direc-

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 Susquehanna 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 communication with those western waters, that pour into the Mississippi river, is at the source of the Alleghany which unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh & forms the Ohio. About 16 miles of canal would join the western canal and French creek, a branch of the Alleghany, and there could be another communication through Chetough lake. By these improvements, we might have a direct connexion between New York and Pittsburgh, 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 Cayuga, 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 Erie, and the latter into the Ohio river below the mouth of the Muskingum. Following 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 Miami of lake Erie: they have their rise on the same level. The sources of the Maumee of lake Erie and the head waters of the Wabash, a noble stream would intermingle with very little labour. Between lake Erie and lake Michigan, a navigation would be easy and practicable, by uniting 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. Pursuing their course to the southerly end, or head of lake Michigan, we find new facilities 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 Mississippi, near the city of St. Louis.—First, it could be effected by joining a branch of the Chicago river, which empties into lake Michigan, and a branch of the river Platte, running in a direction from the north west, which approaches within 103 miles of the lake, and then turning to the south west, bends its waters with the Illinois. These waters approximate within two miles of each other, and when swelled by heavy falls of rain actually unite, so that boats of 8 and 10 tons burden pass and repass from the lakes to the Mississippi through this natural route."

VIENNA, September 1.

Ottoman Empire.—News has been received at Constantinople, of the 10th August, stating that the Imperial troops had succeeded in driving the insurgents from some districts of the provinces of Morea and Lividia, and in restoring tranquility in those places. The details are contained in the following extracts from a report of Mohammed Pacha, governor of Morea to the Grand Vizier, July 23:

"I inform your excellency that I arrived before Lividia on the 23d June, and encamped here with my army. The Rajas had murdered the greater part of the Mussulmen in this province violated their women, and made their families slaves—They persisted in their rebellion, and when they learned that troops were advancing against them, the insurgents of the surrounding districts united with those who formed their advanced posts in the Morea, and entrenched themselves in Lividia. To prevent the desolation of the country, and to treat them with moderation, several flags of truce were sent to them, who summoned them to avoid the impending misfortune, and declared to them that if they would submit, they might expect security & pardon of what had passed, from the Sublime Porte.