

WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BY ELIHU STOUT.]

VINCENNES, (IND.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1822.

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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 & 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No subscription can be withdrawn un-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 failed, & must be paid for accordingly.

LAND OFFICE MONEY,
RECEIVABLE AT TERRA 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.
Seawaybank, 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. 39-41

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 Landsold 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.

G. R. C. Sullivan,
(ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW)

WILL practice in the first Judicial
Circuit, of the state of Indiana
and in the counties of Crawford and Ed-
wards in the state of Illinois.—He may
always be found at his office in Vincennes
unless when absent on professional busi-
ness—he has made an agreement, for bu-
siness forwarded to him, in his absence,
to be attended to. 51-41

BROWN & KINNEY,
WILL in future practice LAW in
conjunction, in the counties of
Davis, Knox, Sullivan, Vigo, Martin,
Dubois and Pike, and in the Supreme
Court. One of them will at all times be
found in their office at Washington, ex-
cept during the session of courts.

All orders and CORRESPONDING
will be punctually attended to.
Washington, April 19, 1820. 2011

PRINTING.
neatly executed at the SUN Office.

Blank DEEDS for sale.

REYNOLDS & BONNER

WE have just received from Philadel-
phia & Baltimore a large and ge-
neral assortment of

5 GOODS

well adapted to the Winter and Spring
seasons, which they will sell low for cash.
44-6 Vincennes, Dec. 1, 1821.

SUGAR KETTLES, &c.

THE subscribers offer for sale, at their

6 Iron Store,

ON MARKET STREET, VINCENNES,
15 tons Sugar Kettles,
15 tons Bar Iron

And a general assortment of CAST
INGS, by whole sale and retail, at red-
uced prices.

JAMES & McARTHUR.
November, 1821. 44-6

4 NEW GOODS.

FRANCIS DICKSON Jr.

WE have lately been receiving from Phil-
adelphia and Louisville, a large ad-
dition to his former stock of

DRY GOODS,
GEO. ERLE &
QUEENSWARE,

making his winter assortment complete.
Vincennes 14th Dec. 1821—46-6w.

2 NOTICE.

THE Subscriber preparatory to his
going to the eastward for a supply
of fresh GOODS, calls most earnestly
on all persons indebted to him by Note
or Book account, to call and make pay-
ment. This urgent call is rendered nec-
essary by the pressure of the times, and
the situation of his affairs;—and he hopes
none of his friends will neglect it if they
do, legal steps, which are always disa-
greeable and followed by expence and
trouble, must be expected.

JOHN EWING.
Vincennes Dec 28 1821. 43-41

2 NOTICE.

THE Directors for the Poor of the
County of Knox, will receive pro-
posals for the erection of a Poor House
until the 19th day of January next—the
plan of the building can be seen at the
Clerk's office, and the proposals sealed
and left with him. The contractor to
give bond and good security for his per-
formance.—The proposals to state the
lowest price for the building complete,
and the names of the persons offered as
security for the performance.

THOMAS EMISON,
JAMES ALTON,
Directors.

December 28, 1821. 48-3

2 Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WE will expose to public sale on Sat-
urday the 19th day of January next,
at the court house in Princeton the follow-
ing tracts of land & town lots, or so much
thereof as will pay the tax and costs due
thereon, unless they are sooner paid—sale
to commence at 10 o'clock.

44 acres of No. 38, Militia Donation
100 acres, No. 69, do. do.
Heirs of William Jones, 100 acres, No.
39, Militia Donation

Heirs of George W. L. Jones, Nos. 31,
32, 6 and the south part of No. 44, in
Evans's enlargement of Princeton.

Mariah W. Jones, lots Nos. 107, 108,
109, 110, and part of 47.

Heirs of William Jones, east part of lot
No. 10 in Evans's enlargement

Heirs of Charles P. Lyon, south part of
lot No. 12.

Heirs of Jones & Maupin, lots, Nos. 37,
39, and 40.

J. Zimmerman, lot No. 96, and west part
of No. 2 in Evans's enlargement.

Oratus Chaffa, lot No. 106.

Heirs of Mathias Maurice, Nos. 72, 65.
Theodore Bliss, lot No. 58.

JAMES K. LOAN, Sheriff &c.
December 28, 1821 48-3

TAKEN up by James Ashby, living
in Monroe township, Pike county,
near Patoka, a dark chestnut sorrel mare,
supposed to be 13 or 19 years old, near
hind foot white, a white spot on the near
side of her neck, a star in her forehead,
& her head very much mixed with white
hairs, no brands perceivable, appraised
at \$8, before me.

WM. DOUGHTEN, J. P. &c.
December 11, 1821. 48-*

From Niles' Register.

NATIONAL SUBJECTS.—Many
gentlemen when writing to
me on business, honor the corres-
pondence by some remarks on
subjects which they deem interest-
ing—more, perhaps, with a view
to encourage me to proceed or
to point out what they consider
as errors in me, than to have their
thoughts published. Indeed they
are not written for that purpose;
but now and then, I meet with ar-
ticles that should not be lost and
give them to my readers, even if
every sentiment expressed is not
entirely approved of by me. The
following extracts contain much
matter worthy of attention:

"I don't wish you to consider it
as flattery when I say, that the
Register" which has always been
interesting to me, has become
more so of late—though by this
I do not mean to be understood
as approving of all the doctrines
therein inculcated. For exam-
ple—I am still somewhat of a
sceptic in respect to raising the tar-
riff. The duties of some articles
ought, I think, to be diminished—
the duty on salt I would altogeth-
er abolish. The importation
on some other articles I would
repeal all laws allowing drawback
—and I would most certainly
make provision that all duties
should be paid in cash at the time
of entry. If these things had been
done some years ago the balance
of trade would not have been now
so much against us; and we should
not have needed a bankrupt law.

The credit system and the paper
system are one and the same
thing. The one begat the other
—that is, the credit system begat
the banks—and the banks begat
corruption and fraud and so
forth. In short, it is clear to my
mind that this credit or paper
system has been the primary cause
of all the evils—political, pecuni-
ary, and moral, which now unhap-
pily prevails among us.

But what think you of the
signs of the times?" I will tell
you candidly that I begin almost
candidly to despair of the repub-
lic—and wherefore?—

1 Because the people are in a
state of most profound lethargy.—
Nothing seems to rouse them.—
The reason is obvious. They
are too much absorbed in their
own private embarrassments.
They are too far removed from
the affairs of the government;
and this will always be the case
under the present disreputable and
dishonest mode of taxation. It
cannot be otherwise. In spite of
all you can say to the contrary,
the people will coincide with
those that tell them that they pay
no taxes—or, in other words—
that the government imposes on
them no burthens."

2 Because the militia, hitherto
styled the palladium of our liber-
ty, is totally neglected—in these
parts at least. How can we ex-
pect to remain free for any length
of time, without a well armed and
well trained militia

3 Because of the collisions
which are taken place between
the general government and the
states—each encroaching on the
others power and prerogative, or
doing some act not warranted by
the letter and spirit of the consti-

tution.—The one claims the right
of erecting great corporations of
bankers and traders, within the
limits of the others; and they, in
express violation of the constitu-
tion, claim and exercise the right
of "emitting bills of credit" or,
what is the same thing, of author-
izing it to be done.

Nay, the state of Maryland has
recently laid a tax on imported
goods—or, what is the same thing,
requires it to be paid for the privi-
lege of vending them. Who can-
not see that, by an extension of
this principle the states individu-
ally, may derive as much revenue
from imports as the United States.
Surely this was never intended
by the constitution for the states,
you know, gave up (and it was
they did give up as regards the
right to tax) the right to levy a
tax on goods imported, or on the
tonnage of vessels. The only way
in which harmony can exist be-
tween the different govern-ments,
is for each government to exer-
cise the powers, and those only,
with which it is clearly and indis-
putably invested; and let it exer-
cise these always with firmness
and vigor too, when necessary.—
This would be the true way of
having a strong government and
at the same time a free one with
a contented people. But it is too
late now to do these things.
Each party has advanced too far
to recede.

4 Because the decisions of the
supreme court are the supreme
law of the land—in all cases
whatsoever.

After reading the elaborate
opinion of the court in the case of
"Cohens vs. the state of Virginia"
by which the court decided that
it had appellate jurisdiction in the
case, although the constitution ex-
pressly declares, that in all cases
where a state is a party, the su-
preme court shall have original
jurisdiction, I became convinced—
not that their honors were right,
but that the charter of our liber-
ties really is a nose of wax that
can be moulded and twisted to
suit any purpose that an ingenious
subtle reasoner may wish. From
another decision of the court it is
also clearly discernable that a
state has a right to protect its
own morals by prohibiting gam-
bling within its borders—if, for-
sooth, it be deemed "necessary"
thereby to raise money to embel-
lish the metropolis of the union.

5 Because the practise now o-
days is or almost all the public
journals to abuse and vilify the
congress, the representatives of the
states and the people, and to praise
and exalt the executive; and
wherefore? Congress have no pla-
ces to bestow—no patronage.
They vote the money it is true,
but the executive branch distur-
bes it. Congress are blamed for
every thing that is wrong—the ex-
ecutive for nothing. Every thing
is right there.—The King can do
no wrong." If we are not fast
coming to this, I was never more
mistaken. Let us score to the
bones these reptiles in Congress
who are office seekers, sycophants,
&c. but, as a body, let us respect—
let us revere them; at any rate
don't let us disparage the people in
the person of their representa-
tives.