

WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BY ELIHU STOUT.]

VINCENNES, (IND.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 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No subscription can be withdrawn un-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 forbid, & must be paid for accordingly

LAND-OFFICE MONEY,

RECEIVABLE AT TERRE HAUTE.
Receivers Office, June 14th, 1822.

THE following kinds of money will
be received in payment for the Public
Lands at this office, viz.

Specie,
Bills of the Bank of the United States

and all its Branches,
do. of the incorporated and specie paying

Banks in the town of Boston,
do. of the incorporated and specie paying

Banks in the Cities of New-York,
Philadelphia and Baltimore, (except

the City Bank of Baltimore.)
do. of the District of Columbia, (except

the Merchants & Franklin Banks
of Alexandria.)

of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at
Madison, Indiana.

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

Terre-Haute, June 1822 21—tf

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

3
RANAWAY from the subscriber's
farm on Platin creek, Jefferson
county, Missouri, a negro man named
BILL, about 21 years old, about 5 feet
9 or 10 inches high, stout made and very
active, has a scar about the middle of his
under lip, and another on his left arm, a-
bove the elbow occasioned by a burn—his
complexion very black, and his nose very
flat, he has some learning, and can play
on the fiddle—he was brought from Ma-
ryland by James Pettit, and sold to Robt
Pettit, and afterwards owned by Titus
Strickland of St. Genevieve, of whom I
purchased him—he ran away from me on
the 9th of July, 1820—a reward of Fifty
Dollars with all reasonable charges will
be given to any person who will confine
said negro in any jail so that I get him
again, or One Hundred Dollars if deliv-
ered to me in Jefferson county, Missouri.
JAMES McCORMACK
Sept. 6, 1822. 35-3t*

Sheriff's Sale.

3
BY virtue of an alias venditioni expo-
nas to me directed from the Clerk's
office of the Knox Circuit court, I will
expose to public sale on Wednesday the
16th instant, at the court house in Vin-
cennes, the following property, to wit:
part of lot No. 23, 75 feet in front, run-
ning back to the river Wabash, as the
property of John C. Reiley—also one e-
qual undivided seventh part of all and sin-
gular the tracts of land hereinafter des-
cribed, and which were devised to Tou-
sant Dubois, with other children of Tou-
sant Dubois, decd. that is to say, locations
No. 302, containing 100 acres, No. 298,
containing 100 acres, No. 303, containing
100 acres, No. 299, containing 80 acres,
No. 296, containing 50 acres, No. 297,
containing 50 acres, situate in township
No five north, of ranges Nos nine & ten
west, in the district of Vincennes—also
the one equal undivided seventh part of
lots Nos. 24, 25, and 182, lying, situated
and being in the Borough of Vincennes,
as the property of Tousant Dubois at the
suit of Robert Gill, Agent of Sullivan
county.

JOHN DECKER, Shff. K. C.

October 5, 1822. 26 82

NOTICE.

4
I SHALL offer for sale at the court house
door in Merom, on Saturday the nine-
teenth of October next, the following Lots
situate in the Borough of Merom, Sullivan
county, Indiana, or so much thereof as will
pay the Borough tax and costs thereon, for
the years 1821 and 1822, unless the same be
paid before that day.

No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No. No.
79, 56, 86, 46, 91, 117, 51, 2, 3,
5, 10, 11, 16, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31,
32, 33, 37, 39, 52, 53, 55, 59, 64,
68, 75, 80, 81, 82, 83, 95, 98, 103,
106, 112, 113, 119, 122, 127, 131, 133, 139,
142, 145, 146, 149, 153, 160, 164, 166, 169,
170, 171, 184, 185, 209, 213, 216, 217, and
16, 19, 21, in the new survey.

G. W. LINDSAY, C. C. M.,
September 18th, 1822. 34-4t

A PROCLAMATION,

By the President of the United States of
America.

Whereas, by an act of the congress of
the United States, passed on the 6th day
of May last, it was provided, that on sat-
isfactory evidence being given to the
president of the United States that the
ports in the islands or colonies in the
West Indies under the dominion of Great
Britain have been opened to the vessels
of the United States, the president should
be, and thereby was, authorized to issue
his proclamation, declaring that the ports
of the United States should thereafter be
open to the vessels of Great Britain em-
ployed in the trade and intercourse be-
tween the United States and such islands
or colonies, subject to such reciprocal
rules and restrictions as the president of
the United States might, by such procla-
mation, make and publish, any thing in
the laws entitled "An act concerning na-
vigation," or an act entitled "An act sup-
plementary to an act concerning naviga-
tion," to the contrary notwithstanding.

And, whereas, satisfactory evidence
has been given to the president of the U-
nited States, that the ports hereinafter na-
med in the islands or colonies in the West
Indies, under the dominion of Great Brit-
tain have been opened to the vessels of
the United States, that is to say, the ports of

Kingston, Savannah I. a Mar,
Montego Bay, Santa Lucia,
Antonio St. Ann,
Maria, Falmouth,
Morant Bay,
Saint George,
Rosseau,
Saint John,
Scarborough,
Road Harbor,
San Josef,
Nassau,
Pittstown,
Port George }
Port William }

Any port where there is a
Custom house,
Bridgetown,
St. John's,
St. Andrew's }
Halifax, }
Halifax, }
Quebec, }
St. John's, }
Georgetown, }
New Amsterdam, }
Castries, }
Basseterre, }
Charlestown, }
Plymouth, }
in Jamaica,
Grenada,
Dominica,
Antigua,
Tobago,
Tortola,
Trinidad,
Providence,
C. Island,
Barbuda,
Bahama,
Barbadoes,
N. Brun'k.
Nova Scotia,
Canada,
N. Found'd,
Demarara,
Berbice,
St. Lucia,
St. Kitts,
Nevis,
Monsterrat,

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, pre-
sident of the United States of America,
do hereby declare and proclaim, that the
ports of the United States shall hereafter
and until the end of the next session of
the congress of the United States, be o-
pened to the vessels of Great Britain em-
ployed in the trade and intercourse be-
tween the United States and the islands
& colonies hereinbefore named, any thing
in the laws, entitled "An act concerning
navigation," or an act, entitled "An act
supplementary to an act concerning naviga-
tion," to the contrary notwithstanding
under the following reciprocal rules and
restrictions, namely:

To vessels of Great Britain, bona fide
British built, owned, and the master and
three fourths of the marines of which, at
least, shall belong to Great Britain, or a-
ny United States' built ship or vessel
which has been sold to and become the
property of British subjects; such ships
or vessels being also navigated with a
master and three fourths of the marines,
at least belonging to Great Britain: And
provided always, That no articles shall
be imported into the United States, in a-
ny such British ships or vessels, other
than articles of the growth produce or
manufacture, of the British islands and
colonies in the West Indies, when im-
ported in British vessels coming from a-
ny such island or colony, and articles of
the growth produce or manufacture, of
the British colonies in North America,
of the island of Newfoundland, in vessels
coming from the port of St. John's in that
island, or from any of the aforesaid ports
of the British colonies in North Ameri-
ca.

Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this 24th day of Au-
gust, in the year of our Lord 1822,
and in the 47th year of the Indepen-
dence of the United States

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.

Manufactures of Ohio.—A few days
ago an intelligent English gentleman, trav-
elled through this state, being desirous
of purchasing a coat of domestic fabric,
which might be exhibited to his country-
men as a specimen of our manufacture of
wool, was recommended to procure Steu-
benville cloth. That, said he, will not
answer the purpose; it will not pass as
American manufacture in England. He
had examined this cloth, and could not
believe that it was manufactured in our
country; indeed he intimated his suspi-
cion that the Steubenville manufacturers
were practising a deception by endeavor-
ing to pass off British cloth as their own.
He seemed to think it likely, that an as-
sortment of fine British cloths were regu-
larly kept on hand at the factory, and
disposed of as American manufacture.—
The reader will smile at the simplicity of
the Englishman, who, without intending
to do so, paid the highest compliment to
the Steubenville establishment. We
mean not the slightest disrespect to the
stranger, for he appeared to be an intelli-
gent and accomplished gentleman. But
the anecdote leads to reflections on the
enlightened policy of our sister Ohio,
which ought to put to shame the misera-
ble politicians who rule this state. It is
hardly credible that an industrious high-
minded people, in easy circumstances, in-
habiting the finest and richest tract of
country on the globe, should be induced
to believe that their situation was so des-
perate as to render it necessary to stop
the wheels of government and to disre-
gard the fundamental principles of our
social compact. Yet such is the fact, &
the consequences have been most fatal.
While we have been engaged in making
paper money and enacting stay laws to
relieve debtors, Ohio has cherished the
industry of her citizens, put down a host
of swindling banks, banished a spurious
medium and restored the good old cur-
rency: she has fostered her manufactur-
ing establishments, which already excite
the envy and astonishment of English-
men; and she has commenced a system
of internal improvements, which will de-
velop her immense resources and soon
place her in the first rank of states. But
in Kentucky a depreciating currency pa-
ralyses every branch of industry; it con-
sumes the profits of labor and generates
vice. Our laws impairing contracts,
while they oppress the frugal and honest
citizen, have destroyed all confidence in
society. Our system of policy is a scan-
dal to our form of government; it has
excited prejudice against the judiciary,
brought the legislative department into
disrepute, and produced animosities, par-
ty spirit and discord among friends and
neighbors. Such a state of things cannot
be long endured; every good citizen
ought to oppose the lawless sway of a
party, which seems determined to break
down the barriers erected by the sages of
the revolution for the security and happi-
ness of the people

FROM THE WESTERN ARGUS.

Indian Philosophy.—In the year 1798,
living on the Ohio, I became acquainted
with George Jelloway, a chief of the De-
laware Indians; he possessed great nat-
ural and considerable acquired abilities,
having received a good English educa-
tion. One day he had been relating some
of the hardships incident to the Indian
manner of living. I asked him what it
could be that induced him, after having
tasted the sweets of civilization, to return
to his native wilds again? He was sitting
smoking, he arose from his seat in agita-
tion, the smoke rolled forth in columns,
the natural hauteur of his countenance
was heightened, that fierce, bold, daring
look, for which he was truly terrific;—
walking across the room several times,
repeating with emphasis, "sweets of civi-
lization! sweets of civilization!" turning
towards me, he accosted me thus, "Are
you a Christian?" Yes. "Are you a re-
publican?" Yes. "What is the greatest
blessing on earth?" Liberty. "Yes, yes,"
added he, with a countenance which seem-
ed to look me through, "and you good
christian, you good republican, if your
brother christian or your brother republi-
can owes you a dollar, and has it not; I
say you brother will go to another broth-
er that writes, and get a piece of written
paper, and take it to another brother that
rides, and give the paper to him, who will
take him and lock him up in a big stone
house, and so you three brothers, all good
christians, all good republicans, will de-
prive that poor brother of the greatest
blessing on earth, (his liberty) for the
sake of a dollar, and yet nickname your-

selves christians, republicans, &c. this is
the sweets of civilization, this is the bles-
sings of republican liberty." Then, with
an elevated look and voice, he prayed to
the Great Spirit to be kept from such
sweets of civilization, and that the white
people would not nickname themselves
as they now did, in calling themselves
Christians, Republicans, &c. when their
works so much belie their professions.—
I was so much overawed that I can find
no answer yet, although I have searched
for one these 24 years

A. WELLINGTON.

June 8, 1822.

Hypocrisy.—No ruling passion is stron-
ger in death, than that (if passion it may
be called) of hypocrisy. "H. (says La
Bruce,) I marry an avaricious woman, she
will take care of my money; if a gambler,
she may win; if a learned woman, she
may instruct me; if a vixen, she will
teach me patience; if a coquet she will
take pains to please; but if I marry a
hypocrite that effects to be religious,
(une devote) what can I expect from her
who tries to deceive even her God, and
who almost deceives herself?" And a-
gain—"a prude lobs us off with demure
looks and fine words; a virtuous woman
does what the other says. The first con-
sults her humor & complexion; the last
her good sense and her heart. The one
is grave and austere: the other, meet her
where and when you will, is just what
she ought to be. The first conceals crim-
inal propensities under a plausible form;
the other possesses a mine of virtue un-
der a gay and unaffected demeanor"

Anecdote.—It is a curious incident, that
when the Americans sent Dr. Franklin,
a printer, as minister to France, the court
of Versailles sent Mr. Girard, a book
binder, as minister to congress. When
Dr. Franklin was told of it—Well, said
he, 'I'll print the Independence of Ame-
rica, and M. Girard will bind it.'

A table has been published in England
of the comparative expense of maintain-
ing the Clergy in different countries.—
For the United States the expense is es-
timated at 160,000 for a million of hearers
—France 35,000; Spain 100,000; Por-
tugal 100,000; Italy 40,000; Austria
50,000; Switzerland 50,000; Prussia
50,000; German small states 60,000;
Holland 80,000; Denmark 70,000; Swe-
den 70,000; Russia, Greeks, 15,000;
Catholics and Lutherans 50,000; South
America, 30,000; England and Wales,
1,266,000; Ireland 3,250,000.

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.

We are indebted to the editor of the
Press for the following important intelli-
gence, received by the brig Zeno, Slade,
arrived at our Lazaretto yesterday:

"Curacao, 13th Aug. 1822.

"This day arrived a Dutch schooner
from Lagaira, in 36 hours, bringing the
following glorious news:

"General Morales, with 2000 men,
marched on the 3d inst from Porto Ca-
bello against Valencia and Carracas.
They were met on the height of Bigim-
ina by Gen Paez and 750 men. An en-
gagement ensued. Morales and his
troops were completely routed, and only
90 men escaped alive. On the 5th inst.
a party of Royal Spaniards (400 men)
landed by sea at Ocumare; they were
met by a party of Republican troops,
(350); a severe action took place, which
lasted with spirit on both sides for 2
hours; when the Royalists, after losing
200 men, were compelled to surrender
to the victorious arms of Colombia. So
much for liberty and independence.—
Viva la Republic!"

"Curacao, 14th Aug. 1822.

"Arrived to day the American brig
Abeona, (condemned already,) of New
Orleans, prize to the Spanish brig of
war Hercules. The H. has also captur-
ed two other vessels, one from Philadel-
phia, one from New York. The Span-
iards are hostile to the United States,
and from appearances carry their hostil-
ity rather too far.

An article from Corfu states, that the
Greek government has adopted a new
mode of paying its troops. It has sub-
stituted land for money; and the seques-
tration of all the domains belonging to
the Sultan, the Vakoufs, and the Mos-
ques, an extent of territory more than suf-
ficient to pay the services of a large ar-
my for a number of years. By a decree,
issued at Corinth on the 19th of May
last, the soldiers already enrolled, and