

# WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BY ELIHU STOUT.]

VINCENNES, (IND.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1822.

[VOL. 13. No. 37.

**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No subscription can be withdrawn un-  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  
til 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.**

ANAWAY from the subscriber's  
farm on Plattin 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 star 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 Mary-  
land 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.**

BY virtue of an alias venditioni expo-  
nens 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: a  
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 equal  
undivided seventh part of all and singular  
the tracts of land hereinbefore described,  
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. 373, 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 26, lying, situated  
and being in the Borough of Vincennes,  
as the property of Toussaint Dubois at the  
suit of Robert Gill, Agent of Sullivan  
county.

JOHN DECKER, Sheriff.

October 5, 1822. 26-82

**NOTICE.**

I SHALL offer for sale at the court house  
door in Merion, on Saturday the ninth  
of October next, the following Lots  
situate in the Borough of Merion, 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.  
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 satis-  
factory 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 named  
in the islands or colonies in the West  
Indies, under the dominion of Great Bri-  
tain have been opened to the vessels of  
the United States, that is to say, the  
ports of

Kingston, Savannah La Mar,  
Montego Bay, Santa Lucia,  
Antonio St. Ann,  
Maria, Falmouth,  
Morant Bay,  
Saint George,  
Rousseau,  
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,  
Bermuda,  
Bahama,  
Barbadoes,  
N. Brun'sk.  
Nova Scotia,  
Canada,  
N. Foundl'd,  
Demarara,  
Berbice,  
St. Lucia,  
St. Kitts,  
Nevis,  
Monsterrat,

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, pres-  
ident 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 op-  
ened 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 sup-  
plementary 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 any  
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 any  
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  
any 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, tra-  
velled 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 Stu-  
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 reg-  
ularly 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 intelligent  
and accomplished gentleman. But the  
anecdote leads to reflections on the  
enlightened policy of our sister Ohio,  
which ought to put to shame the miser-  
able 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 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 hap-  
piness 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 education.  
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 agitation,  
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 seen-  
ed to look me through, "and you good  
christian, you good republican, if your  
brother christian or your brother repub-  
lican owes you a dollar, and has it not; I  
say you brother will go to another brother  
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 stronger  
in death, than that (it passion it may  
be called) of hypocrisy. "If (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 coquette 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 again—  
"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 criminal  
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 America,  
and M. Girard will bind it."

A table has been published in England  
of the comparative expense of main-  
taining the Clergy in different countries.—  
For the United States the expense is esti-  
mated at 760,000 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:

Curracoa, 13th Aug. 1822.

"This day arrived a Dutch schooner  
from Laguira, 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 Bigimina  
by Gen. Paez and 750 men. An eng-  
agement ensued. Morales and his  
troops were completely routed, and only  
90 men escaped alive. On the 5th inst.  
a party of Royal Spaniards (40 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!"

Curracoa, 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 seque-  
stration 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