

# THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1827.

The Circuit court for this county, held its session last week. The calendar of cases was not as large as usual, and detained the court but four days.

Among the causes tried, and which excited the most interest, was the suit of Betsey Bruce, by her father and next friend, William Bruce, against James M. Alexander.—This was an action of slander, brought against Alexander, by Major Bruce, for words spoken by Alexander, charging his daughter with a want of chastity.—The words laid, were clearly proven, and there was no attempt at justification, except, that the words were spoken, and another person given as the author at the time when spoken. The charge was proven to be wholly false, and the character of the young lady unblemished in the slightest degree.

After hearing the evidence, and the argument of counsel, Messrs Law and Judah for Plaintiff, and Johnston for defendant, the jury retired, & in a short time brought in a verdict of one thousand dollars for the plaintiff, being the whole amount of damages laid in the declaration.

Immediately after the judgment was rendered, Major Bruce entered satisfaction for nine hundred dollars, reserving merely a sufficient sum to pay the expenses and costs.

**FAMILY SPINNER.**—The following commendatory certificate of Mr. McCall's Family Spinner, should have appeared last week—but in the absence of the editor, it was overlooked.

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Vincennes, have witnessed Mr. W. McCall's 'Family Spinner,' in operation, and so far as we are capable of forming an opinion of it, we think it an improvement upon any other machine for home spinning that we know of, and believe that a person familiarized to it, can spin treble the quantity in the same time, that can be done on a big wheel. The machine is simple in its construction and operation, and is calculated to spin either fine or coarse, as may be wanted.

James Smith, Nicholas Smith,  
Samuel Smith, George W. Riddle,  
David S. Bonner, Jacob Kunkeladt,  
John Badollet, Frederick Watson,  
William Twigg, Henry Riddle,  
William Burck, Samuel Tomlinson,  
Samuel Hill, Solomon Rathbone,  
Martin Robinson.

**The Military Chieftain, No. 5.**—No events since those of the revolution have given to this country such confidence at home and respect abroad as those which grew out of the late war; they have formed a proud epoch in history and tested the strength of our institutions. It may not be foreign to the subject of my inquiries to advert to it, as illustrative of the position I have taken, in relation to the value of the services of executive officers, in the various departments of the government. It will not be at all necessary to draw a picture of our finances during the first & second years. That they were in the worst possible condition, every one knows and yet until Mr. Dallas went into the treasury, no secretary recommended any system, or dared to risk his popularity by proposing excise or taxation. Of the two immediate predecessors of Mr. Dallas, one sought a refuge in a foreign mission, and the other by a resignation, from the responsibility of his station. The country owed nothing to Mr. Gallatin or Campbell. The clerks performed the ordinary routine of duties: the secretaries fled from the appalling prospect before them. Whether the operations of the war and navy departments were better conducted, than those of the treasury, can best be estimated by the gentlemen who in the name of the two houses of congress demanded the dismissal of the secretaries of those departments, for incompetency.—During the progress of the war no man in the nation was so uninformed, as to attribute the glorious achievements of our navy to the efficiency of the department; that was but too well tested when Washington was burnt: public opinion never for one moment rested on the secretary of war as being in the remotest degree entitled to the merit of the brilliant victories of Brown and Macomb in the north, or the still more splendid triumphs of Jackson in the south: there was no concert in the department to "organize victory," and if the officers of the army and navy, had been as remiss in their duties as those in the cabinet were, the American feeling, which rises so proudly at the recollection of our great achievements, in the late war, would have quailed at its mention. We made an honorable peace, but the talents of our ministers would have availed us but little, if experience had not taught the enemy, that our army and

navy would prevent them from gaining honor or profit by the continuance of the contest.

It was by no impulse from the administration, that the moral courage of the nation was raised. It was not the enthusiasm communicated from the department to the army, that inspired them onward to the victories of Chippewa, Bridgewater, Plattsburg, and Fort Erie; it was to Perry and Brown, to Macomb and M'Donough, that our northern frontier owed its safety and not to Mr. Jones or Armstrong. The seat of government was then a desert, its heads scattered, no one knew or cared where, yet the country was safe, for its spirit was roused though its capital was in ashes. Will any one pretend to say, that the cabinet which was blind to the danger which threatened their residence, and improvident of the means of defence, could be entitled to the credit of those glorious deeds which saved the most remote parts of the republic? If any one is hardy enough to say that the victory of New Orleans was owing to the exertion of the war department, in organizing, equipping and providing the army, he will be put to the blush by knowing that it was indebted for its flints to the pirates of Barrataria. Fortunately for the country, the army was better commanded than provided. Jackson, Carroll and Adair, were appalled by no dangers, cared for no privations, or feared no responsibility, and the nation is more indebted to them, than all the secretaries who were in the war department from the beginning to the end of the war. The defence of Orleans, alone, gives to the commanding general more lasting claims to the gratitude, the confidence and the honors of the country, than their united services. He may be proscribed as a military chieftain, his services may be underrated and denied, and himself held up as unworthy of public confidence, only when he may be required to sacrifice his health and risk his life and character to resist a savage, or repel a foreign enemy, to be placed in dangerous & almost hopeless commands, and when he has conquered a peace and protected the country, dismissed the service like a convict. But his country then will not forget what he has suffered, what he has done, or what he deserves. Ministers and secretaries will be remembered only by the offices they have filled, while the name of Jackson will be remembered by his deeds. PENNSYLVANIA.

**Darville Ky July 28.**—The fall of rain on Sunday night last, has proved fatal to the lives of many of our citizens. Also much damage has been done to fencing, mills and mill dams.

On Silver creek, Madison county, we are informed, a Mr. Luckey after saving his family from the house which was in a floating condition, ventured back to save some of his property, and was carried off amidst its ruins. His body has not yet been found.

A small boy supposed to be about 7 years old, fair, hair freckled face, was found amongst some drift wood near Frankfort, on Monday last; he was entirely naked.

Near the mouth of Sugar creek, Garrard county, a Mr. Huffman lost his whole family, consisting of a wife and 3 children; likewise a nephew who was lodging with them that night was drowned. Mr. Huffman, with difficulty, saved his own life by getting hold of the branches of a tree and climbing up into it where he remained till morning. Mrs Huffman and two of the children, were found the next morning, lodged in the drift wood not far from where they were taken by the flood. The other two children have not yet been found.

**American Ingenuity.**—Mr. Perkins has been engaged by the French Government to build steam artillery. A piece of ordinance is to throw 60 balls, of 4 pounds each, in a minute, with the correctness of a rifle musket. A musket is to be attached to the steam generator, for discharging a stream of lead from the basin of the fort; it is to throw from one hundred to a thousand bullets in a minute, as occasion may require. A series of satisfactory experiments has taken place at Greenwich, attended by the French engineers, appointed for the purpose by the Duke d'Angouleme, with one of his aids, and Prince Polignac. Lord Wellington remarked that a country defended by this kind of artillery, would never be invaded. Lord Exmouth, after witnessing a few showers of lead, said he believed the time would come, when a steam gun boat, with two guns in her bow, would conquer any line of battle ship; and Sir G. Cockburn said, the mischief of it was, it would be to nations what the pistol was to duellists—it would bring strong and weak on a level.

London paper

The rumor of a "novel spectacle,"

which had found its way into the eastern papers, turns out on inquiry to be correct. We have learnt from unquestionable authority, that it is the intention of a number of gentlemen at and near the Falls, to gratify their friends with the truly novel spectacle of witnessing the passage of a vessel down the Cataract of Niagara!—The schooner Michigan, of about one hundred and thirty tons burthen, has been made choice of for this grand and unique exhibition, which is to take place on the 8th of September next. Her hatches and cabin windows will be made water tight, and after being towed to the head of the rapids she will be abandoned to her fate—and one more terrible cannot well be imagined. A number of animals of different kinds, it is said, will be placed on her deck, to enjoy the pleasure or honor (either would be a barbarous compliment) of the passage. The addition of a Frenchman, who should ascend from the deck of the vessel in a balloon, after she enters the rapids, is wholly gratuitous, we believe, however much such a sight might add to the interest of the scene.

Buffalo Jour.

A resolution introduced into the Legislature of New Hampshire, recommending Mr Adams for re-election as President of the United States and approving of his administration, has been postponed indefinitely by a vote of one hundred and thirty-seven to seventy. Whatever may be the strength of the opposition in New England, this result shews, that the support of the Administration in some parts of that respectable section of the Union, is not very cordial.

WE will sell on Liberal terms for the purchasers—eight hundred quarter, half, and full blooded

**MERINO SHEEP,**

at our folds in New Harmony.  
TAYLOR, FOUNTILERY & Co.  
New-Harmony, Aug 1827—30tf

**Collector's Notice.**

THE taxables of Knox, taking into consideration the absolute necessity I am placed under by their confidence, to pay up every cent of the

**State and County Tax**

before the first Monday of December next, when, to labor in their service, I shall take my seat as a Legislator, will make as early pay as possible. To proceed to extremities with any of my fellow citizens, would be extremely painful—and all can now judge of my duty, and of my relative situation.

Messrs. Reynolds & Bonner, are authorized to receive, and receipt for all taxes—a duplicate list is left with them, and their receipt therefor is as good for the same as mine.

THOMAS McCLURE, Col. &c.  
August 26, 1827 30-31

**Two hundred dollars Reward.**

UNAWAY from the subscribers, living in Nashville, Tenn. on Saturday night the 28th July 1827 two likely Mulatto Fellows, one named

**WILLIAM or BILLY,**

belonging to Alexander Porter; about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, a well made fellow, has been on board a Steam boat commanded by Anderson Miller, from Louisville to Orleans, as a Cook and Barber.—He took with him a shot gun, and wore crape on his hat; his clothing cannot be well described—they were pretty good.—BILLY formerly belonged to Moses Grant, near Lancaster, Ky.

The other boy is a very bright mulatto named

**NED,**

and sometimes calls himself JAMES EDMONDS, belonging to Charles Cooper. Ned is about 18 years of age, stout made, active and quick in his movements, cheek bones prominent, hair not very black, and inclines to curl more than to kink; and when spoken to harshly stammers a little. Among his clothing he has a mixed cloth coat nearly new, with polished steel or white metal buttons; a black bombazett coat and pantaloons much worn; his shirts were either Irish linen or common country flax linen. They left the town of Nashville on Monday night the 30th July 1827. We have understood their intention was to descend the river some distance and then make their way across the country to Indiana or Ohio.—The above reward will be given for their apprehension and secured in any jail so that we get them, or \$100 for either of them. Thomas Washington, Esq. of this place has also a mulatto boy named

**WILLIAM,**

who absconded on Tuesday the 31st July; the three intended going together, and it is probable they may get in company  
ALEXANDER PORTER  
CHARLES COOPER

Nashville, Aug. 21, 1827. 30-3m

**To Saddlers.**

UNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 1st day of April last, JOHN S. DAGGET, an indentured apprentice to the saddling business. He is about 19 years and 6 months old, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark eyes, fair hair and complexion; had on when he went away a new suit of light blue casinet of a good quality, and new black fur hat. The boy left my employment without provocation. Saddlers, and all others, are forewarned from employing, or in any way harboring him, as I am determined to put the law rigorously in force against him, and all those who may thus give him protection. I have been brought to this determination from his base ingratitude to myself and family. He was taken when an orphan destitute of every thing, & uniformly treated as one of the family.

N. D. GROVER.

Madison, August 23, 1827 30-3t

**Commissioner's Sale.**

AGREEABLY to a decree of the Circuit Court of Knox county, sitting as a court of Chancery, at the term of the present month, I will expose to sale on Saturday, the twenty-second day of September next, at the court house door in Vincennes, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M. and three o'clock, P. M. the following lot, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon, to wit:—A certain Lot or parcel of ground, situate, lying & being in the borough of Vincennes, county aforesaid, known and designated on Johnson & Emison's survey, and plat of said borough, by the number sixty, (60,) bounded on the north by the property of the heirs of Peter Jone's decd. on the south by Busserson street, on the west by the property of Antoine Marshall, and on the east by Second street—to satisfy Henry Hurst the sum of eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents

H JOHNSON, Comr.

August 27, 1827 30-3t-82

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias in damages, to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit court, I will expose to public sale, at the court house door in Vincennes, on Monday the twenty-fourth instant, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. and five o'clock, P. M. and agreeably to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, the following property, to wit:—All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Knox county, state of Indiana, Washington township, containing fifty acres, being in lot No. twenty-five, (25,) in the additional Donation, with a dwelling house, workshop & smoke house thereon, with its appurtenances thereto belonging, it being the place whereon James Alexander now lives, and the fifty acres deeded to James Alexander, by Samuel Fairhurst, and Anna, his wife, the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, reference to the aforesaid deed in the Recorder's office will more fully show—all of which is given up as the property of James Alexander, at the suit of Betsey Bruce, by her father & next friend William Bruce.

S. ALMY, Shff &c.

September 1, 1827. 30-4t-8230

**Apprentices Wanted.**

THE subscriber will now take several Apprentices to learn either of the following trades—**SADDLING, TANNING, or BOOT & SHOE MAKING**—boys of about 15 years of age, and well recommended for honesty, only need apply, as no others will be received.

JOHN WISE.

December 8, 1826 44-tf

**Wheat, Flax Seed and SAW LOGS.**

I WISH to purchase a quantity of good merchantable Wheat, Flax-Seed and Saw Logs—Delivered at the Vincennes Ox Mill.

25-tf J. L. COLMAN.

**Blacksmithing.**

THE subscriber has engaged Mr B. Welman, to superintend, and carry on his Blacksmith shop, at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thomson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.

February 14, 1827 2-tf

**Magistrates BLANKS for Illinois, for sale at this office.**

**BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.**