

wherever necessary, to extend it in some cases, and to chastise aggressions upon it in others. On the Mediterranean station, a collision with the blockading squadrons of Donna Maria at Madeira, relative to the admission of our merchantmen, terminated in favor of such admission, it being ascertained that the vessels of other nations entered, and that the blockade was not a full investment of the place. The Constellation and the United States have been added to the Mediterranean squadron, and in expectation of the return of the Brandywine, Boston and Concord, the Delaware will supply their places.

The punishment of the Malays has quelled their piratical spirit. A detachment from the Brazilian squadron has been added to the Potomac in the Pacific, and they will protect our commerce in India, China, and on the eastern coast of Africa.

The unsettled state of South America, requires an addition to the squadron in that quarter, of the Peacock, the Boxer and Enterprize. Our commerce and fisheries at the Falkland Islands have not been troubled, since the successful interference in January last.

The West India squadron have afforded active and very useful protection. The report justifies the late seizure of the Mexican pirate ship Montezuma, which was brought into New Orleans, by the Grampus, with \$200,000 in specie on board.—Vessels have been detached from this squadron to the coast of Africa in pursuit of a piratical vessel which robbed the American brig Mexican. The St. Louis and Vandalia, are soon to be substituted on this station for the Fairfield, Vincennes and Erie.

The property on hand at the several yards consisting chiefly of timber, iron, copper and arms, exceeds in value \$5,579,917. The report recommends, for the improvement of the Navy, a continuance of appropriations for the purchase of materials. The Navy Hospital, navy pension, and privateer pension funds are in good condition. New hospitals, and many new buildings in navy yards, and dry docks are in progress. The completion of the latter has been somewhat delayed by the cholera, and severe weather. A civil engineer is recommended for their superintendence.

Estimates for improvements and repairs are smaller than the previous year. Not a dollar has been lost, by misconduct or misappropriation, in the Navy Department during the past year. Its credit has been uniformly sustained at home and abroad. The report recommends the construction of a few steam batteries, the making more ample provision for educating younger officers, by converting every vessel as large as a sloop into a school as efficient as possible, a strict examination of the fitness of men to perform their duties, and a small reduction in the number of captains and midshipmen, and a small increase in that of master commandant. It states that the habits of our seamen are improving in regard to temperance, and they have generally enjoyed good health, having been little exposed to cholera.

Ibid.

REPORT OF THE P. M. GENERAL.

This report is short and succinct, but shows plainly the ability with which the Department has been conducted. By this report it appears that the Postmaster General has far exceeded any of his predecessors in extending the facilities of the post office. This he has carried to the greatest extent, making at the same time the department support itself. During the year ending July 1st, 1832, the transportation of the mail has been extended 8,156,329 miles, equal to more than one half the length of all the post roads in 1820. The largest increase ever made in one year was 900,000 miles. There has also been a large increase in the receipts of the department under Mr. Barry, and when the new routes shall be realized, the postage may be greatly reduced, and still the department be made to support itself. Most of the new contracts for carrying the mail have been made at a great saving to the government, especially on the larger routes.

From the National Intelligencer.
TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN—Accompanying, I send you an old magazine, in which you will find a letter from Gen. Washington, to the Governor of the state of Rhode Island, in the year 1783, a portion of which is so singularly applicable to the present crisis of public affairs, that I hope you will give it publication at least to the extract marked (p. 84 and 85.) Yours, &c.

[ENCLOSED IN THE ABOVE.]
Extract of a circular from Gen. George Washington, commanding the American armies, to the Governors of the several states, dated

HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURGH,
June 18, 1783.

"With this conviction of the importance of the present crisis, silence in me would be a crime: I will therefore speak to your excellency the language of freedom and sincerity, without disguise. I am aware, however, those who differ from me in political sentiments may perhaps remark, I am stepping out of the proper line of my duty; and they may possibly ascribe to arrogance or ostentation, what I know is alone the result of the purest intention; but the rectitude of my own heart, which disdains such unworthy motives; the part I have hitherto acted in life, the determination I have formed of not taking any share

in public business hereafter, the ardent desire I feel and shall continue to manifest, of quietly enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wise and liberal government, will, I flatter myself, sooner or later, convince my countrymen, that I could have no sinister views in delivering, with so little reserve, the opinions contained in this address.

There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an Independent Power.

1st. An indissoluble Union of the states under one federal head.

2dly. A sacred regard to public justice.

3dly. The adoption of a proper Peace Establishment, and

4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and politics, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independence and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis—and whoever would dare to sap the fountain, or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretexts he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration, and the severest punishment, which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three first articles I will make a few observations, leaving the last to the good sense and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

Under the first head, although it may not be necessary or proper for me in that place to enter into a particular disquisition of the principles of the Union, and to take up the great question which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the states to delegate to a large proportion of power to congress, or not; yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to assert, without reserve, and to insist upon the following position: That unless the states will suffer congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undeniably invested with by the constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion.—That it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual states, that there should be lodged, somewhere, a supreme power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration.

That there must be a faithful and pointed compliance on the part of every state with the late proposals and demands of congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue. That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independence of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly. And lastly, that unless we can be enabled by the concurrence of the states to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the articles of confederation, it will be a subject of regret, that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose; that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain. Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the spirit of the union, we cannot exist as an independent power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two, which seem to me of the greatest importance.—It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers, with the United States of America, will have no validity on a dissolution of the Union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature; or we may find by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny; and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness."

THE UNION.

Why should this blessed and glorious Union of ours be destroyed? Why should the inimitable symmetry of the beautiful fabric of government which our fathers erected, be marred? Why should the men of 1832 prove recreant to the principles of the patriots of '76? Why should ambition, disappointment or any other unholy passion be suffered to intrude into our political Eden. Let these questions be pondered in sober earnestness and then let us be further inquired if there is any reason now operating which should induce us

"Like the base Judean,

To throw a pearl away richer than all its tribe."

Nel there is not! What are the inconveniences—the hardships of the tariff; if inconveniences and hardships there are, when compared with the honor, the peace, the safety, the union of the states? They dwindle into insignificance; they cease to be regarded, they are lost sight of in higher considerations.

When the future destinies of these Uni-

ted States are contemplated, the patriotic mind is wrapt in ecstasy at the prospect. It sees plenty and prosperity, happiness and liberty, learning and religion, abounding throughout an empire almost boundless in extent. It dwells with delight upon the picture which imagination draws, and fancy colors, with a pencil which experience tells us is dipt in truth. And who would willingly come between us and such a future, and say "it shall not be."

The Father of his country has left us a warning his exhortation to "frown indignantly upon any attempt to dissolve the bonds which unite us together as one people." May this sink deep in the heart of every one of us. May it be marked, learned and inwardly digested, every where throughout the land. And that other sentiment of Washington's; may it never be forgotten: "Whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the Union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independence of America."—*Am. Gazette.*

THE NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

Charles Alexander & Louis A. Godey,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
C. ALEXANDER, & CO.

Intend commencing on the First of January, 1833, a Semi-Monthly publication,
TO BE CALLED THE

NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

NO branch of the lighter literature of the present age offers a wider field, or greater variety for selection, than those works familiarly known as Romances and Novels.—The unbounded encouragement which these have received, have induced many of the most gifted writers to engage in their composition, and they have, in consequence, attained a degree of merit and excellence which, with a few splendid exceptions, were, until the present century, entirely unknown.

Amongst the great mass of Novels which are constantly in course of publication, there are of course some which are very superior to the others. To select these and present them to the reading community in a neat, popular, and convenient form, with greater expedition, and at less cost than they can be furnished by the booksellers, is the principal object of the proposed publication; an object which the publishers are satisfied they can accomplish more easily than any other persons, on account of the extraordinary facilities which they enjoy.

Besides a constant and direct intercourse with the London publishers, through which they are enabled to receive the latest British Novels, as soon as they can be translated to this country, they are connected with the most extensive printing establishment in Philadelphia, and can re-print in the shortest period any work they may choose to undertake. If, for example, they should wish to furnish as part of their regular series, any new English Novel, they can do so at as early a date as any American bookseller, so that distant subscribers may receive it simultaneously with the bookseller's republication in the larger cities, and at but a trifling expense of postage.

In selecting works for this publication, none will be taken but such which convey both gratification and instruction; and especially such as have the charm of freshness and interest. If these objects cannot be accomplished from the abundant supply of the modern press, recourse may be had to those sterling productions of a former age, which, being almost entirely out of print, are comparatively but little known, and in some cases, would be found more attractive than most of those which are of more recent origin.

As the Novelist's Magazine, though intended expressly for preservation, will be furnished to subscribers in pamphlet form, it will be conveyed by mail to the most distant places, and at a very moderate expense of postage. It will furnish a large amount of agreeable, useful, and improving reading, for less than one-fifth of the price at which the same might be otherwise obtained, and with little or no trouble to the subscriber.—To families resident in the country, remote from the Atlantic towns, this publication will be particularly serviceable, as supplying their literary wants in the best method that could be devised.

Determined to use every available means of making the Novelist's Magazine interesting and valuable to subscribers, and for the further purpose of giving ENCOURAGEMENT TO AMERICAN WRITERS to stimulate their exertions, the publishers propose a premium of

\$500

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE BEST NOVEL,

Upon a National subject, which shall be presented on or before the 1st Oct. 1833.

This premium will be awarded by a committee, to be chosen for the purpose, and as it is presumed the successful competitor will possess unusual merit, the publishers of the Novelist's Magazine, besides using it for that work engaged to have it printed in handsome book form, corresponding to the BEST LONDON EDITIONS of popular novels. For every thousand copies of the work thus printed, which may be sold, the author shall receive, in addition to the five hundred dollars, FIFTY DOLLARS, or five dollars for every hundred.

The novels presented for the premium which shall prove unsuccessful, will be returned to their respective authors, the publishers claiming no control over any but that to which the prize is awarded.

All writings intended as competitors for this premium, must be conveyed free of postage, to be addressed to the publishers, prior to the 1st of October, 1833.

The Novelist's Magazine will be published in semi-monthly numbers—each containing forty-eight extra imperial octavo pages, with double columns, arranged after the manner of the Lady's Book; to which work, though it will be considerably larger, it will bear a general external resemblance. The Magazine will make two volumes annually

of more than six hundred pages each, and at the expiration of every six months, or thirteen numbers, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than fifty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books. The paper upon which the Magazine will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book work, and of a size elegantly adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume when bound, will furnish a handsome as well as valuable addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will be Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance. As the publishers intend issuing a limited number of impressions, persons wishing to subscribe are requested to do so without delay. Orders must be addressed to C. ALEXANDER, & Co., No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents, and all remittances by mail will be at the publishers' risk, if accompanied by a Post Master's certificate, and not otherwise. Any agent or Post Master furnishing ten subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent., one copy gratis one year, and the Lady's Book for the same length of time. Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received in payment at par value. A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained, by addressing the publishers, (post paid.) Agents sending four subscribers, and preferring a copy of the work to the commissions, can have it regularly forwarded.

Editors of newspapers generally, will please insert the above as often as convenient, and entitle themselves thereby to a free exchange for one year.

37 Subscriptions received at this office.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE qualified voters of Knox county are hereby notified that there will be an election held in the several townships, on Saturday the 26th January, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the Knox Circuit Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel C. Johnson.

Given under my hand and seal as Sheriff of the County of Knox, dated at Vincennes the 31 day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN PURCELL, Sheriff K. C.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have lately received A FRESH SUPPLY OF New and Seasonable GOODS.

Which added to their former stock, makes the assortment good.

As they do not expect to sell Goods by Newspaper or handbill pulling, they deem it necessary only to say, that those wishing to purchase good bargains, would do well to give them a call.

B. SHELMIRE, & Co.

Vincennes, Dec. 11, 1832 46-47

INSURANCE.

THE WABASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Vincennes, is now prepared to issue policies. Houses and Furniture, Stores and Goods, Boats and Cargoes will be insured upon fair and reasonable terms; and thus an opportunity is afforded to every prudent person to secure at a trifling expense, his property from accident.

Office on Market-street, adjoining the store of Tomlinson & Ross.

25 Samuel Judah, President.

John Ross, Secretary.

Samuel Tomlinson, Nicholas Smith,

David S. Bonner, J. B. Martin,

Wm. J. Heberd, Thomas C. Bailey,

Thomas Bishop, M. Murphy.

Directors.

The company will loan money for short periods, upon real or personal security, and will exchange uncurrent bank notes, foreign gold, &c.

Persons who may occasionally need money, and do not wish to involve their friends, may fill a bond and mortgage as a collateral security, and thus be accommodated upon their own liability, with this advantage also, that those who may thus borrow, will be allowed to repay the whole, or any part, at any time, and have an abatement of all the interest agreed upon, for the time unexpired, but two per cent.

The company will receive money on deposit, and will allow interest at the rate of six per cent per year for deposits.

HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY will be insured at a very low rate.

Vincennes, Aug. 1, 1832. 28-1y

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having commenced THE HATTING BUSINESS on Water street, Vincennes, in the house formerly owned by Wilson Lagow, takes this method of informing the citizens, and the country at large, that he expects to keep on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of FUR HATS, which work he intends to have made in a neat, substantial and fashionable manner.

The highest price given for all kinds of FURS.

H. M. GILHAM.

Vincennes, Ia. March 17, 1832. 6-11

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH, or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean Linen or Cotton Rags at the WESTERN SUN office.

STATE OF INDIANA, Pike County.

PROBATE COURT, November Term, 1832.

Nancy Kinman,
vs.
Archibald Kinman's heirs
Henry Kinman, Jas. Kinman, Meridith Howard, Benjamin Kinman, Riley Kinman, Willis Kinman, Juliana Kinman, & Nancy Kinman, heirs and legal representatives of David Kinman, decd.

Petition to set aside Will

2

NOW came the petitioner and filed her petition to set aside the Will of the said David Kinman.—Ordered that notice thereof be given by publication of the pendency of said petition, that the said heirs be and appear before said court at its next term, and show cause why the petitioner's prayer should not be granted, otherwise the same will be acted upon in their absence; and on further motion, this cause is continued until the next term.

A copy—Test.
JOHN MCINTIRE, Clerk.
January, 19, 1833. 51-31

TAKEN UP

BY James Harbin, living in Palmyra township, Knox county, Indiana, a BROWN BAY FILLY,

two years old last spring, very gentle and good conditioned, has a large star on her forehead, a small white streak on her nose inclining to the right nostril, about 11 hands high. No other marks or brands perceivable.—appraised to fifteen dollars by Robert McKinley and Sion S. Harbin the 26th Dec. 1832, before me.

JAMES W. BENNETT, J. P.

Jan. 19, 1833. 51-31

NOTICE.

THE heirs and legal representatives of John Real, (late of Gibson county) deceased,

TAKE NOTICE

THAT I shall apply to the Judges of the Gibson Circuit Court, on the first day of their next February Term, to appoint Commissioners agreeably to law to lay me off my share of the real estate of said Real, lying in the above named county of Gibson, where they may attend if they see cause.

HENRY REAL,

one of the heirs.

Jan. 7, 1833. 50-468150

FOR SALE

MY BRICK STORE ROOM AND DWELLING HOUSE, on North half of Lot Number Sixteen, being corner of Maine and Second Streets, in Mount Vernon, Indiana. To the premises are attached a Warehouse, a small frame Dwelling and Brick Smokehouse, there is a good cellar under the Store Room. I have various other lots and houses, with

81 Acres of Wood Land,

about one mile from town, which may be purchased low, as my health has rendered it necessary to decline business.—Those wishing to purchase will make application to the subscriber by the first of February or March next.

ABAM MOFFATT.

Jan. 5, 1833. 49-11

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN the spring of 1829, or 1831, the following articles were left in Vincennes and have not since been called for, viz:—one small sack of COFFEE, a TRUNK, lashed round with an old sternfast, and a bag, containing sundry articles. The owner can get them by applying at the Western Sun office, paying for this advertisement, and proving his property.

Nov. 20, 1832, 43-11

\$400 REWARD!

REWARD from the subscribers, from on board the steamboat ARAB, thirty miles below Shawneetown, on the evening of the 19th instant.

Four Negro Men.

BOB, a yellow man, aged about 35, about five feet eight inches high, tolerably stout built; had on a blue coat and fur hat; no other marks perceivable.

SAM, a mulatto man, aged about twenty-one or two years, five feet seven inches high, Roman nose, is a remarkable likely man, with a fine suit of hair; had on Jackson coat with large outside pockets, and a fur hat.

CHILCE is a large black man, about twenty-seven years of age, five feet seven inches high; he is a blacksmith by trade—a very likely man—he has rather a down look when looked in the face—he had on a faded linsay roundabout & pantaloons. I think gray, though not certain.

HENRY is a brown black, about twenty-one or two years of age, about five feet eight inches high; had on a drab filled linsay coat, Velas vest, and fur hat; he is a very intelligent fellow, and has been raised a house servant;—his eyes are a little sunk in his head.

I expect they will make for some town in Ohio, as they have all been accustomed to country towns. We will give the above reward for the apprehension and securing said Negroes in any jail so that we get them again, or one hundred dollars for either.

Letters addressed to Woodville, Mississippi, will secure prompt attention.

BRANCH JORDAN,

BENJ. H. LEWIS.

Nov. 20th 1832. 43-11