

especially the happy and equal one under which we live. Before I quit this part of the subject, I must ask Slim what security we have, admitting slaves are introduced into this territory, that they will not, at some period not far distant, be fed upon hemp seed, as those he mentions to the southward are upon cotton seeds? none that I can see more than his and his adherents *parole*, which he and they, as he informs us, pledge through interest, and which they will be induced to break by the same powerful motive!!

Whether the Slim I have now finished rejoicing to, is the same Slim Simon, who answered the Citizen, I know not, nor is it material for me to know, as I am well assured his malicious innuendoes and inferences will not affect me, so long as he remains in his present character, and I defy him in his real one—for Slim Simon to say if not in direct terms, yet strongly to infer, that the measure (of calling upon the candidates) was pre-concerted "between the Citizen and myself," I deem as an insidious attempt, and declare a malicious falsehood.

G. W. JOHNSTON.

Feb. 12, 1809.



THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, FEBRUARY 18, 1809.

We have received the bill for dividing the territory, which has passed two readings and was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday the 2d January—we have received papers to the 12th, but cannot learn from any of them its fate—we feel a pleasure in stating that a gentleman has just arrived from Washington, who assures us the bill will be rejected.

We have also received the report of the committee upon that subject, from which we present our readers with the following extract:

"That the line of demarkation, which the Wabash affords between the eastern & western portions of said territory, added to the wide extent of wilderness country which separates the population in each, constitute reasons in favor of a division founded on the soundest policy, and conformable with the natural situation of the country. The vast distance from the settlements west of the Wabash, to the present seat of territorial government, renders the administration of justice burthenome and expensive to them in the highest degree. The superior courts of the territory are by law established at Vincennes, at which place suitors residing in every part of the territory, are compelled to attend with their witnesses, which, to those who reside west of the Wabash, amounts to almost a total denial of justice.

"The great difficulty of travelling thro' an extensive and loathsome wilderness, the want of food and other necessary accommodations on the road, often presents an insurmountable barrier to the attendance of witnesses, and even when their attendance is obtained, the accumulated expense of prosecuting suits, where the evidence is at so remote a distance, is a cause of much embarrassment to a due and impartial distribution of justice, and a proper execution of the laws for the redress of private wrongs.

"In addition to the above considerations your committee conceive, that the scattered situation of the settlements over this extensive territory, cannot fail to enervate the powers of the executive, and render it almost impossible to keep that part of the government in order.

"It further appears to your committee, that a division of the said territory will become a matter of right, under the aforesaid article of the ordinance; whenever the general government shall establish therein a state government; and the numerous inconveniences which would be removed by an immediate separation, would have a direct tendency to encourage and accelerate migration to each district, and thereby give additional strength and security to those out posts of the United States, exposed to the incursions of a savage neighbor, on whose friendly dispositions no permanent reliance can be placed.

"Your committee have no certain data, on which to ascertain the number of inhabitants in each section of the territory; but from the most accurate information they are enabled to collect, it appears, that west

of the Wabash, there are about the number of 11000, and east of said river, about the number of 17000, and that the population of each section is in a state of rapid increase.

"Your committee, after maturely considering this subject are of opinion that there exists but one objection to the establishment of a separate territorial government, west of the river Wabash, and that objection is based on the additional expense which would in consequence thereof be incurred by the government of the United States. But it is also worthy of observation, that the increased value of the public lands in each district, arising from the public institutions, which would be permanently fixed in each, to comport with the convenience of the inhabitants, and the augmentation of emigrants, all of whom must become immediate purchasers of these lands, would far exceed the amount of expenditure produced by the contemplated temporary government, and your committee, being convinced that it is the wish of a large majority of the citizens of the said territory, that a separation thereof should take place, deem it always just and wise policy to grant to every portion of the people of the union, that form of government which is the object of their wishes, when not incompatible with the constitution of the United States, nor subversive of their allegiance to the national sovereignty. Your committee therefore respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to divide the Indiana territory, and to establish a separate territorial government west of the river Wabash, agreeably to the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, passed on the 13th day of July, 1787.

In this days paper we complete the journals of the legislative council of this territory.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Gulliver, is inadmissible, on any terms—the writer though may have it printed in handbills, which shall accompany the paper by sending his name in his own proper handwriting and accompanying it with a few hard dollars.

The piece over the signature of Wad, is under consideration.

Writers who send their productions in hand writing other than their own, will please add their own name in their own writing, or inclose it on a separate piece of paper.

To A Citizen of Vincennes.

Sir, as a candidate I feel bound to answer your first piece, and candidly must say that I am in favour of opening the door of emigration wide as well for the Eastern, as the Southern States—and, as a candidate, further say, that I will support such measures as a majority of my constituents will direct.

Yours &c.

D. SULLIVAN.

P. S. As to a division of the territory am firmly opoted to it.

D. S.

CONGRESS.

For the two last days the house of representatives have been occupied with the amendments from the senate to the bill for employing an additional number of seamen &c. The senatorial amendments (as we have already informed the readers of the paper) provide for manning, equipping, and fitting out all the armed vessels of the United States. The first amendment which involved the main question, was, on Tuesday, agreed to—Yeas 64—Nays 59.

Yesterday the subject was resumed. After considerable discussion, Mr. D. R. Williams moved to commit the bill and amendments to a committee of the whole house, in order to afford an opportunity for reconsidering the vote of the previous day. This drew forth a variety of observations from a number of gentlemen, but the motion to commit was finally negatived—Yeas 58—Nays 59. The house then adjourned. Mr. Smilie yesterday reported a bill providing for an extra session of congress, at an earlier day. The bill mentions the fourth Monday in May. Mr. Rhea proposed a resolution in counter-action of Mr. Dana's motion calling for information relative to naturalized seamen.

A body of about 500 troops passed

through Baltimore two days ago, from Carthage, on their way to Annapolis, where they will be held in a state of readiness for immediate embarkation.

Monitor.

From the Boston Palladium of Jan. 6, 1809.

FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the schooner *Jane*, capt. Hall, in 85 days from Oporto. Sailed from that place on the 29th of November. About ten days before his departure intelligence had been received from Corunna, that a great battle had been fought between the Spanish troops and people, contending for the independence of their country, and their invaders, the French, in which the former suffered a defeat, with the loss of 30,000. This news had not been officially received at Oporto, but was credited by some. The Portuguese, however, appeared to be in good spirits. The action, it was said, took place near Pampeluna.

If it should prove correct, that a battle, so disastrous for the world, has taken place, it must have been fought early in November—and our next arrival from England will probably furnish the particulars.

Letters from Oporto to the 25th of Nov. are, silent as to the above information.

Bonaparte was said to be on the Spanish frontiers with an army of 200,000, and the French army engaged was reported at 150,000.

The following propositions, made by the Emperors of Russia and of France to Great Britain, we gave to our readers on Monday in an extra sheet; and we now republish them in the Monitor, to wit:

1st. Hanover to be restored to Great Britain.

2nd. Brunswick to be restored to the heirs of the Duke.

3rd. Holland to be restored to the Prince of Orange.

4th. Portugal to be restored to the Duke of Braganza, or become a British Colony.

5th. King Ferdinand (of Naples) to retain Sicily.

6th. Joseph Napoleon to become King of Spain and the Indies.

I repeat, the intelligence may be relied on; I received it from Bordeaux by the late arrival; and my correspondent, intimately acquainted with French policy, has sent me other interesting communications, which I will hereafter make known.

Monitor.

PORTLAND, December 22.

Murderers Rescued!

We are informed by a gentleman directed from Castine, that on the night of the 16th ult. the men confined in that place for the outrage and murder committed at the Isle Holt, were attempted to be rescued by a band of ruffians 15 or 20 in number, disguised, armed with muskets and other weapons. They entered the gaol-house in the absence of the gaoler, demanded the keys of the person to whom they were entrusted, with a presented pistol at his breast: having obtained them, they proceeded and unlocked the doors; when 4 of the 8 confederates rushed forward and escaped the vigilance of the guard, (two men) who immediately closed the prison doors and secured the remaining four.

Here we have a convincing evidence of the accomplices of the British in this country, who in the face of all authority and a conformance with the dictates of their firing papers, only wait the watch word, a set law and justice at defiance: There is the pretended "exclusive friends of order and good government."

BOSTON, December 8.

By the arrival of the *Moliawk*, Capt. Atkins, in 28 days from Liverpool, we have received our files of English papers down to the 27th October from London. Their contents are by no means flattering to the English cause.

In Spain, although no decisive blow had been struck, yet every appearance gave "dreadful note of preparation" on the part of the French armies. Marshal Ney, a great and experienced officer, has the command of the French forces in Spain, and was taking his measures against the enemy with great circumspection. The importance of possessing Bilboa induced him to advance towards that place, which he took on the first of October, with twelve thousand men, without the least resistance

from the Spaniards. The report that the retreat of the division of the French army was cut off by the patriots, is an idle story, originating as we imagine, from a movement of the French forces to deceive their adversary. The communication from the rear of the French armies in Spain, with France, was without impediments, and the last regiment destined for the Spanish war, left Paris the first October, so that it is certain the French were in great force in Spain by the middle of that month. What confirms us in this opinion is, the caution observed by the Spaniards in all their movements. They seem, in fact, to have adopted the Fabian mode of warfare—and to have abandoned that enthusiastic impetuosity which characterized their first proceedings. The English, as it is usual with them to act to their allies, had not come up to reinforce their friends, nor was it probable that any part of them could join the Spaniards, before a decisive action took place.

The Miami nation of Indians, have brought in and delivered up to the governor, one brown mare, supposed to have been stolen, about 9 years old, 14 hands high, branded on the left shoulder, but not legible, a little white on her off side fore and hind foot, heavy with foal, has been with the Indians since last fall—the owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOS. BARRON, Int.

Feb. 17th. 1809.

12—4t

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to set out from this place on the 20th of next month, for Philadelphia; he requests that those indebted to him, will settle their accounts before that time.

GEO. WALLACE JR.

Vincennes Jan. 20, 1809.

8—5w.

PROPOSALS

BY

GENERAL W. JOHNSTON L. D.

(of Vincennes, I. T.)

For publishing by subscription

A work to be entitled

'The Indiana Justice and Constables guides.'

This work shall embrace a legal dissertation on the rise and progress (under the laws of England) and present respective powers and duty of Justices of the Peace and Constables under the statute laws of Indiana—it shall likewise contain all the necessary forms for their respective offices—and be prefaced with the Constitution of the United States and the ordinance of the Territory.

The utility and essentiality of such an undertaking and publication, especially in Indiana, cannot indeed it ought not, for a moment, to be doubted—it is therefore hoped that "what is generally good, will be liberally encouraged."

CONDITIONS.

1. It will be comprised of one volume octavo, of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pages.
2. It shall be printed on good common paper and stitched.
3. It will be put to press as soon as four hundred copies are subscribed for (which amount, it is supposed will barely defray the expenses which must necessarily be incurred for materials, a copist and printing.)
4. It will be delivered to the subscribers, in Vincennes at one dollar per copy.
5. The number of copies subscribed for, must be paid upon the subscribers being publicly notified that the work is ready for delivery.

FOR SALE.

UPON reasonable terms the following tracts of land, 400 acres in the old Donation No 151, and a tract of 1 by 40 arpents joining Mr. Laplante, on the N. W. side of the Wabash; for terms apply in Vincennes to,

HYACINTHE LASSELLE.

Nov. 21, 1808.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting my wife Sally on my account, as I am determined to pay no more debts of her contracting.

BENJ. BECKES JR.

February 8, 1809.

11—4t