

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 feed, as those he mentions to the southward are upon cotton seeds? none that I can see more than his and his adherents *pirate*, 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 rejoining 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 inuendoes 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 demarcation, 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 burthensome 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 resuscitating the vote of the previous day, an immediate separation, would have a direct tendency to encourage and accelerate a migration to each district, and thereby give to the committee was finally negatived—Yea 58—Nays 59. The house then adjourned. Mr. Smilie yesterday reported a bill pro-viding for an extra session of congress at an early 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 the most accurate information they are enabled to collect, it appears, that well

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 hand writing 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, & 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 opposed 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 this 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—Yea 64—Nays 59.

Yesterday the subject was resumed. After considerable discussion, Mr. D. R. Williams moved to commit the bill and a amendments to a committee of the whole house, in order to afford an opportunity for resuscitating the vote of the previous day. This drew forth a variety of observations

on which to ascertain the number of inhabitants in each section of the territory; but naturalized freemen.

A body of about 500 troops passed

through Baltimore two days ago, from Car-
from the Spaniards. The report that the
battle, on their way to Annapolis, where retreat of the division of the French army
they will be held in a state of readiness for was cut off by the patriots, is an idle story,
immediate embarkation.

Monitor. originating as we imagine, from a move-

ment of the French forces to deceive their
adversary. The communication from the

From the Boston Palladium of Jan. 6, 1809.

rear of the French armies in Spain, with

France, was without impediments, and the

last regiment destined for the Spanish war,

Yesterdy arrived at this port, the left Paris the first October, so that it is

schooner Jane, capt. Hall, in 85 days certain the French were in great force in

from Oporto. Sailed from that place on Spain by the middle of that month.

the 29th of November. About ten days what confirms us in this opinion is, the

before his departure intelligence had been received by the Spaniards in all

received from Corunna, that a great battle their movements. They seem, in fact, to

had been fought between the Spanish troops have adopted the Fabian mode of warfare

and people, contending for the independence—and to have abandoned that enthusiastic

ence of their country, and their invaders, impetuosity which characterized their first

the French, in which the former suffered a proceeding.

The English, as it is usual

defeat, with the loss of 30,000. This with them to act to their allies, had not

news had not been officially received at come up to reinforce their friends, nor was

Oporto, but was credited by some. The it probable that any part of them could

Portuguese; however, appeared to be in good spirits. The action, it was said, took

place near Pamplona.

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 remain 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

time arrival; and my correspondent, inti-

nately acquainted with French policy, has sent me other interesting communica-

tions, which I will hereafter make known.

Monitor.

PORTLAND, December 22.

Murderers Rescued!

We are informed by a gentleman direct 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

and of ruffians 15 or 20 in number, dis-

posed, 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 en-

trusted, with a presented pistol at his breast:

having obtained them, they proceeded and

locked the doors; when 4 of the 8 con-

demanded rushed forward and escaped the vigi-

lance of the guard, (two men) who imme-

diately closed the prison doors and secured

the remaining four.

Here we have a convincing evidence of

the accomplices of the British in this coun-

try, who in the face of all authority and

in consonance with the dictates of their

treacherous papers, only wait the *watch word*,

to 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 Molawlk, 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 Bilbao induced

him to advance towards that place, which

he took on the first of October, with twelve

thousand men, without the least resistance.

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

acres joining Mr. Laplante, on the N.

W. side of the Wabash; for terms apply

in Vincennes to,

HYACINTHE LASSELLE.

Nov. 21, 1808.

NO FICE.

I hereby forswear all persons from trust-

ing my wife Sally on my account, as I

am determined to pay no more debts of her

contracting.

BENJ. BECKES Jr.

February 8, 1809.

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