



THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, FEBRUARY 25, 1809.

A Special court of Oyer and terminer being called on the 13th inst. for the trial of—Johnston, committed for the murder of—Roberts, and the witnesses not attending, the court was adjourned to the 16th inst. when the Grand jury being impaneled, retired, and in a short time brought in a true bill; upon which the witnesses for the prisoner not appearing, at his instance the court adjourned until the 22nd inst. the witnesses being yet absent, the court on motion of the prisoner, and by consent of the Attorney General adjourned until court in course.

Mr. Stout,

A report is in circulation that I have declared myself a candidate at the next election for representatives, I wish you to give this a place in your next number to contradict that report, as I have made no such declaration nor do not intend to be a candidate.

From yours &c.

Robt. M. Evans.

Accounts from Washington state, that about 4,000 troops are to be collected at New Orleans, under the command of General Wilkinson. The object of this movement is variously stated.—All we can be certain of is, that something is in agitation.

LONGEVITY.

DIED—Some time ago in Mercer County, Ky. Mrs. Hannah Higgins, aged ninety-seven years, three months and twelve days.—She was perfectly healthy until about two hours before her death. Robert Higgins her husband, died some years ago aged one hundred and ten years. At one hundred and two years old, he could read the Bible without the aid of spectacles. They left behind them six children, forty-eight grand children, one hundred and twenty great grand children, and twenty-six great great grand children; amounting in the whole to the number of two hundred and two souls.

Ken. Gaz.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Division of Turkey.

The following project for the dismemberment of European Turkey, is the substance of some observations made by the French general Lauriston, while speaking of the distracted state of the Ottoman government, and is communicated by an officer of L'Unité frigate, cruising off Ragusa.

"France to have Albania, Greece, the Morea, & the islands.

"Russia to retain its conquests in Moldavia and Bessarabia.

"Austria (in the event of her acceding to the confederacy) to receive Bosnia, Servia, and Macedonia—Austria ceding to France the Lathorage.

"The provinces of Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Roanok, to be erected into a separate kingdom for the Grand Duke Constantine, with

the title of king of Thrace; Constantinople to be his capital."

The disposition of the Asiatic provinces is not mentioned, and they are possibly reserved for some future arrangements.

IMPORTANT.

We are assured that our government has lately received official accounts of the late revolution in Spain, as well as copies of all the acts and proclamations of the Junta at Seville, and of the organization of the central government; as also an account of a correspondence between Mr. Erving, our charge d'affairs at Madrid and the new Spanish government. From which correspondence it appears that Mr. Erving has conducted himself with great prudence in his official capacity. While the Ambassadors of all the other powers at Madrid, acknowledged Joseph Bonaparte as king, Mr. Erving, much to his praise, had the fortitude not to commit his government by such an acknowledgment. The Central government assures Mr. Erving that the American vessels in the ports of Spain under sequestration shall be delivered up.

N. Y. Gaz.

The two decisions made in Congress, are important in every point of light in which they can be contemplated. In the Senate it has been determined by a majority of twenty-five to six, not to repeal the embargo; and in the House it has been determined by a majority of eighty-four to twenty-one, to prohibit the admission of British and French public or private vessels into the ports of the United States, or the importation of goods, wares, or merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of the said powers; and as preliminary to, or consequent on, this determination, it has been likewise decided that the "United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great Britain & France;" and that "measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence."

Nat. Int.

LATEST.

In addition to the French accounts by the Charleston Packet, to November first. London news to the sixth of November is brought by the *Barganza, Hall*, to New-York, forty-four days from Liverpool. We have not room for details.

The French have surprised and taken the British garrison on the Island of Capri, in the bay of Naples—nine hundred troops together with the fortrefs, &c. are taken.

The messenger, Mr. Shaw, who carried the reply of the British cabinet to the French government, has returned to England. There will be no peace; as Britain requires Napoleon to evacuate Spain and restore Ferdinand. The particular complexion of Bonaparte's reply had not transpired on the 4th of November.

The English fleet has left the Baltic; the attempts on the Russian squadron in Port Baltic having proved ineffectual.

Mr. Merry, formerly in America, is appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of Sweden, and Mr. A. Foster secretary of legation.

A London editor says, that the emperor Alexander has been loaded with trinkets and toys, presented

by Bonaparte in abundance, sufficient to seduce a queen of Otaheite and all her maids of honor.

The remainder of the news consists principally of vague conjectures and criticisms on Bonaparte's address to the legislative body.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.

The town of Marblehead lies adjacent to the sea, and presents every facility which could induce its inhabitants, (were they so inclined) to violate the embargo laws. It contains a population of from six to seven thousand, who gain their subsistence chiefly from the products of their industry on the ocean; nine tenths of the people are republican, courageous and enterprising. They have now on hand 300,000 quintals of fish the value of which is equal to 1,200,000 dollars. And yet notwithstanding their contiguity to the sea, and the immense mass of their staple commodity in keeping, there has been no solitary instance of their evading the acts laying the embargo. Marblehead, during the revolutionary war, furnished a fine regiment, which fought manfully in behalf of independence. It was of these brave men that General Washington used to say, "I can always rely upon them." Of the propriety of this remark, some opinion may be formed, when I tell the reader that nine hundred widows in that town mourned the loss of their husbands, who fell in the contest with Great Britain. From these men as sincere as they were intrepid, the following letter, and proceedings cannot be regarded as the effusion of party spirit. In my opinion, the government at this great crisis, could receive no higher encomium upon the wisdom of its measures.

Monitor.

The resolution, prohibiting the importation of goods, &c. from Great Britain or France, or their dependencies, has passed in the House of Representatives 82 to 36.—And the resolution "that measures ought immediately to be taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence," has passed by a unanimous vote.

Winchester Gazette.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN DETECTOR

National debt

Much pains has been taken to persuade the people that the expenses of government and defence of our nation could only be supported by commerce, and that therefore we were a ruined people unless we pursued this phantom, cost what it would to defend it; even war, loss of property, or loss of honor, or independence itself. This delusion will not stand the test of reason and inquiry, as all payments of public expenses must come out of somebody; either we, as a people, pay our own expense, or foreign nations must pay them for us. Now take a view of our exports, which is the only possible way of extracting duties from foreign countries, and you discover a drawback on all articles exported equal to the amount of the same paid for duties; in this, therefore, we gain nothing towards the object. Then next comes the goods never exported; they, to be sure, pay the revenue—here the consumers only are taxed; and what great difference do you discover between having your breakfast or dinner table support the expenses of your country? When the people once thoroughly understand

that they never escape paying, let who will run them in debt, they will esteem economy in government as a cardinal virtue, and thus, as a pestilence, those men who would make us believe a national debt a blessing, and thereby induce us to commit a fraud upon our children, by creating a debt for them to pay.—No, the fairest game is, to let every generation pay for its own fun and its own fighting.

PROCLAMATION

Whereas it is enacted by the laws of the Indiana Territory, that all general elections for representatives to serve in the general assembly, shall be holden in the several townships in each county on the first Monday in April bi-annually.—Therefore in conformity thereto the electors in the county of Knox, are notified to attend each in his own township at the place of holding township elections on Monday the 3d day of April next, and then and there proceed according to law to vote for two representatives to represent the county of Knox in general assembly of the Indiana Territory, to wit:

Those of the township of Vincennes, at the Court house in Vincennes.

Those of the township of Bufroe, at the house of John Hadden Esqr.

Those of the township of Palmyra, at the house of Capt. Noah Purcell.

Those of the township of Harrison, at the house of Capt. Walter Wilson.

Those of the township of White river, at the house of James Robb.

Those of the township of Wabash, at the house of Capt. Jacob Worrick.

Those of the township of Ohio, at the house of Daniel Grady Esqr.

Given under my hand at Vincennes the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Parmenas Beckes S. K. C.

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.

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 guide." This work shall embrace a legal dissertation on the life 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 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.

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 ledgible; 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.