

evade an answer, I have thought proper to state, that my opinion as an individual, is to admit the emigration of citizens of any part of the United States, with any property they are permitted to possess by the laws of the state from whence they migrate; but in that case, as in others of importance a majority of the people have a right to decide, and the minority to submit, or we do not deserve the name of an elective government. Some people say there is political parties in this country, if there is, I know them not, nor do I wish to know them, except that of supporting the present administration of the United States, of which I am an admirer, as well as the present government of our territory, which I think merits the approbation of every patriotic citizen; I hope that unanimity at this all important crisis, will be the voice of our infant country, when the mighty powers of Europe are insulting our national flag, impressing our seamen, and plundering the ocean of our honest acquired property, disregarding the laws of nations, and nature and natures God; at such a time as this, I most earnestly hope that interests of a less moment will not be made the instrument of party spirit, neither can I believe that any candidate will be guilty of telling lies to succeed in his election, as to my own part I this day call upon the electors of Knox county to say whether I ever directly or indirectly, by any means whatever, attempted in the smallest degree to influence any person in favor of my election, so far from it, that I hope every elector has come to day like the beautiful virgin, that kept the feast for the fast day. If it will gratify the Citizen of Vincennes, I will inform him my occupation also, which is that of a plain farmer, like a number of my neighbors, getting my support by the plow, the ax and the hoe, in the exercise of which I am not ashamed to be found; & am willing to leave it, to serve you to the best of my feeble abilities, if I should be the object of your free choice. I believe that I am writing to citizens of a free republic, to men who never learned to depend on others for their gratifications and favors, who are not accustomed to own a superior, but who are themselves the masters, and the disposers of fortune and honor.

Your fellow citizen,

JOHN HADDEN.

[Mr. Hadden had intended the above as a letter to the voters, but believing it will answer his purpose (that of declaring his sentiments) and be more generally read by appearing in the paper, induced him to alter his plan.]

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

MR. STOUR,

IT would certainly be a cause of real pain and regret to every good man to suppose, and more particularly believe, that the citizens of Knox county possessed so little virtue and patriotism as to imitate innocence at the shrine of partyism and falsehood—it is impossible to believe that the citizens will suffer themselves to be imposed upon by such insidious attempts as are made use of by the 'Voter' in your last Western Sun; he well knowing that the week in which the news paper would be issued and gain circulation through the county was during the court of Common Pleas of the county, and that as the certain intelligence of the division of the territory had but recently reached us; that therefore his attributing to me the division would make such deep impressions upon the minds of the free voters of Knox, and circulate with such rapidity, as that it would be extremely difficult for me to counteract and eradicate before the approaching election.

The want of time, fellow citizens, the court of Common Pleas of the county, (in which I am a practitioner) being now in session, does, however, much against my will prevent me from entering into a minute refutation of the 'Voter's' insidious charge—when time will permit, the world shall have it—but for the present, I must be excused by my fellow citizens in barely remarking, that a part of the 'Voter's' statements are false, and his deductions and conclusions extremely falacious—had R. Jones not have retained his seat in the legislature, R. Robinson, could not have obtained one!

GENL. W. JOHNSTON.

Jeremiah Jingle, was received two late for a place in this days paper he shall be attended to in our next.

London, Dec. 2.

It was on Wednesday stated at Lloyds that intelligence had been received of Bonaparte's arrival at Madrid, on the 17th ultimo; but from what quarter, or by what means such a statement was brot to the Coffee house, we could not ascertain.

Mr. Munro, one of the king's messengers, who arrived yesterday with the Corunna mail, and brot dispatches from lord William Bentick, and Mr. Frere, brought also dispatches from generals Broderick and Leith, having passed along the line of march of Sir David Baird's army. The accounts received by government were given in substance in a bulletin.

BULLETIN.

"It appears by dispatches received from Corunna, dated the 23d, and from San Vincente de la Barquera, dated the 10th ultimo, that the account of general Blake being defeated is confirmed. He was engaged in continual actions from the fourth till the thirteenth. On the eleventh the Asturians having been worsted on the left, the French got possession of a height which covered the road on which they retreated, and they were thrown into great confusion, and general Blake retired to Reynosa: but a French column appearing upon this road from Burgos, he retreated by Solo to San Vincente de la Barquera. There, upon the 12th, he had collected near twenty thousand of his troops, and the Marquis de la Romana had taken the command, & they would soon be in a state to advance again.

"The French army had occupied St. Andero, and Santona—the former on the sixteenth, and the latter on the twentieth. But by the exertions of general Leith all the provisions, ammunitions & stores sent by this country, have been removed.

"It appears that part of the army at Estremadura had been defeated near Burgos, by the French, but there are no accounts of them having advanced beyond it. General Moore arrived on the tenth at Salamanca—general Baird was at Astorga."

To this we add, on the credit however of private letters, that the French corps that advanced to Valladolid, had afterwards retreated to Burgos.

New-York, Jan. 25.

A letter received in this city by the London, arrived in Hampton Roads, dated the 25th November, quotes wheat at fifteen shillings & six pence sterling per bushel, and in great demand, large sales having been made.

ANOTHER.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

"Our markets have been in a state of comparative rest, in American produce, since our respects of the 16th inst. A little was done in tobacco, but the prices were become so very high that the speculators seemed inclined to wait the event of the meeting of congress before they went further. The London prices were so much below ours that some colour. Maryland tobaccoes were brought in that market on Liverpool account, at 9d 1-2 to 11d per pound. On the 24th inst. letters were received by the lord Hobart Packet, the information by which was considered favorable to the removal of the embargo, that few sales in American produce have been since effected, and on the evening of the 16th inst. we were surprised by the arrival

here of a small schooner, which as far as we can learn comes direct from New-York. Her cargo consists principally of turpentine.—She brings papers down to the 4th inst. these breathe so hostile an appearance that the removal of the embargo is now considered quite out of the question, and no doubt the prices of American produce will again advance. We most sincerely hope the present differences may terminate without a war, however, we are not without serious alarms on the subject, as it is not the character of the present men in power, in this country, to conciliate."

ANOTHER—SAME DATE.

"Permit us to thank you my good sir, for your kind letter per the packet, and to assure you that we shall at all times feel happy to reciprocate by any effort in our power to serve you here. We fear much do we fear that an opportunity will not soon occur; there is only one prospect to which we can turn our eye by which a war is likely to be avoided, & that a most unpleasant one for those who like ourselves, look to the invasion of Spain by France as abominable. Should Bonaparte succeed against the Spaniards, that added to the convention of Cintra, will most probably turn out the administration, and it is not likely that one possessing more vigor and less ability will succeed them. Peace by this means may be maintained and by no other do we think it probable. Pray how will the owners of the schooner arrange with your government? It is not yet known if the will be permitted to entry here the is ordered to ride quarantine, until the pleasure of the commissioners of the customs is known."

Rumour says, a cabinet council was held at Washington on Monday last, at which Mr. Giles attended, and that it was then and there determined, certain resolutions should be brought forward in both houses of Congress, which Mr. Giles since has emphatically called resolutions with a back bone!—The substance of which is said to raise the embargo; suffer such of our merchants to arm their vessels as choose; arm and equip the navy complete; raise twenty thousand men immediately, not volunteers but a regular standing force, &c. &c. &c.

ALEX. DAI. ADV.

INDIANA TERRITORY,
Auditors Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an act of Assembly, passed at the session of the Legislature of the said territory, at their session of one thousand eight hundred and eleven, if any non-resident claiming

lands in this territory, either by entry, patent, deed for conveyance, bond for conveyance, or other evidence of claim, his or her agent, or attorney, shall neglect or refuse to list his or her lands with the assessor of the county where such land may have been entered and located, before the tenth day of March, then next, and now instant, and the tenth day of March,

quadrennially, thereafter, the assessor shall immediately proceed to list and make a valuation of the lands of such non-residents, that may be in his county, per hundred acres, according to the quality of the soil, and its relative situation; but in making such assessment and valuation, houses, barns, and other improvements shall not be included.

And further notice is given, that the Sheriff of every county, shall, by the fifteenth day of July, annually, demand payment of the taxes, or sum assessed, on each inhabitant in his county, in person, or by notice in writing, left at his or her usual place of residence.—In case of non payment of taxes, by the time appointed, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, to levy and collect the tax so in arrear, by a sale at the court house door of his county, of the tract of land for which the said tax shall be in arrear, or somuch thereof as will bring the tax due thereon, to be laid off in form of a square, or parallelogram, in some corner of the tract, designated by the Sheriff at the time of sale; *Provided*, That if the owner of any tract, or tracts of land, for which the said tax shall be in arrear, or any person for him, shall, on the day of sale, tender, and deliver to the Sheriff, at the place of sale, goods and chattels sufficient to make the said tax so in arrear, then the said Sheriff shall not sell the said land, or any part thereof, but shall make and levy the said tax in arrear, by a public sale of such goods, rendering such overplus (if any) to the owner of such land, or such person for him.

PETER JONES,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
Vincennes, 1st March, 1809.

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 description 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 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 expences 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.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received by the several Post-Masters in the Territory, by other Gentlemen to whom subscription papers may be forwarded and by others who may feel favorably disposed towards the undertaking.

EDITOR,

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the corporation will be held at the house of James Lemmon, at Jeffersonville, in the Indiana territory, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the year then next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
Sam'l. N. Luckett, Sec.

Jeffersonville, Feb. 27, 1808.