

have permission from the regency without paying duty. Infantado is beaten likewise and is retiring towards Valencia. Saragofa is the only place where the French have failed; and Palfox has a second time immortalized himself by the defence of it.—It is supposed they will meet with great difficulty in the subjugation of this province, the passes of the Sierra Morena being very difficult. There is scarce a doubt, however, of their ultimate success in the conquest of the whole kingdom, this place (Cadiz) excepted, which is absolutely impregnable by land.

Jan. 30.—The news received this day is worse and worse. A strong pass of the Sierra Morena, is said to be taken; and if this is true, the province will soon be conquered. The central Junta, it is expected, will remove to this place immediately.

By the eastern mail, which arrived this morning, we have received city of Washington papers to the 18th inst. It appears that the stories from Havana of the repulse of the French is false. The following we extract from a paper dated, city of Washington, April 8.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

A vessel has arrived at Norfolk in a short passage from England; a gentleman passenger has arrived here with dispatches for the secretary of state, and for the British minister. The English armies lately under the command of Sir John Moore had arrived in England.—They had been in two very severe actions with the French. The first was at Albuerga, in which a Spanish general turned against the English with 27,000 Spaniards. The English suffered much, but made good their retreat. They marched to Coruuna and embarked on board their transports. After they had embarked they observed the French on the shore, and, (we think, very imprudently) determined to give them battle. The bravest of the officers and the flower of the troops volunteered in this rash enterprise, to the amount of about 6000 men. As soon as they had landed they were immediately surrounded by 18 or 20,000 French.—The battle commenced with dreadful carnage. The English displaying astonishing feats of valor, and though attacked with such immense numbers maintained their ground, and succeeded in driving the French from the field.—They kept possession of the ground for 16 hours after the battle; and then, what few of them were alive retreated to their shipping, and had arrived in England a few days before the bearer of this news left London.

Sir John Moore the commander was killed, as well as a great many others of the best British officers. Sir David Baird lost an arm, and the few men who survived this second battle of Agincourt, were in a very mangled situation.

This news was laid before parliament, and the opposition endeavored to bring odium on the ministry on account of this disastrous event. But the ministry were not intimidated; they declared their intention of prosecuting the war in Spain as long as they could hold a foot of land in that kingdom; and in this resolution they were supported by the people in England generally. Troops were sent off from England to the south of Spain daily; and those returned, such as were fit for service, were ordered back. Disasters of the British army instead of discouraging the English people, had roused their spirits, and every man was now ready and determined to fight to the last. The Spaniards in the south of Spain had risen to a man, and were in high spirits—not a Frenchman was to be found in all that part of the country except prisoners.—Saragoff held out; but it was supposed it must fall, as Bonaparte would be able to bring forth a numerous army against it, that it would be impossible for the brave Palfox to resist him. But miracles of Frenchmen must be sacrificed, before they get possession of Saragoffa.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—at New York on the 24th inst. the celebrated THOMAS PAINE, the greatest political luminary of the eighteenth century, and the most distinguished advocate of the rights of man that ever wrote in any age or country. Though his zeal in behalf of oppressed humanity carried Mr. Paine into errors; though he assailed Religion, when he only meant to attack superstition and priest craft; yet he has performed more labours than Hercules, and will be deservedly more famous. Had

Thomas Paine lived in Greece or Rome, they would have erected a statue to him. This posthumous folly is here superfluous. His masterly political tracts constitute an imperishable monument.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

CITIZENS OF INDIANA.

IN writing the several pieces over the signature of 'A Citizen of Vincennes,' I hoped to serve the cause of political liberty, without exposing myself to the personal hatred and malice of its opposers.

At all times I have considered myself as much responsible for the correctness of my reasons, and the truth of my statements, as if my real name had been affixed to them; and at this time it is almost as well known as if I had done so.—I mention these things that the people may give that credit to the facts which I have, or may relate, that their importance merit. It has happened just as I had foreseen, when writing the last Citizen; a torrent of abuse, has been heaped on me, and all the friends of freedom, by the author of a piece signed 'A Voter.'

Fellow citizens, it is perfectly immaterial who this writer is; it is sufficient for us to know, that he is the friend of slavery, and the foe to political liberty.

He, like Slim Simon, abuses the writer of the Citizen, and his friends; but he dares not meet the force of his reasons; he dares not, he cannot, deny the truth of the facts I have stated.

The Voter very properly enumerates most of the qualifications of a delegate; but he has not given one fact, nor offered one solitary reason, to prove that Mr. Randolph is possessed of these qualifications; except the bare word of a fictitious writer!!!—the Voter calls that party a despicable junto, which Mr. Randolph acknowledges to compose a large majority of the citizens of Indiana.

The Voter next proceeds to vilify the character of Mr. Jennings; who has been taken up as a candidate, by the republicans and the opposers of slavery, in Clark and Harrison counties; and who will be supported by the same description throughout Knox and Dearborn. The talents of Mr. Jennings will never suffer by being contrasted with those of Mr. Randolph; of this however, let the public judge.

The Voter next assails the moral character of Mr. Jennings; and brings forward a number of charges, in the form of queries. The two first of which amount to this—did you not at the public sales, bid up land against actual settlers, for the purpose of extorting money, from the hard hands of these industrious people?—To which I give a positive negative; in no instance did Jennings bid against an actual settler;—but I will not let it rest on assertion alone; but give the history of a very particular case, alluded to by the Voter.—Which is the sale of the McFadden tract, on the Ohio, of famous memory.

It is necessary to premise that during the sales of public land, there were several land speculating companies formed. At the head of the most celebrated of which, was supposed to be governor Harrison, and the honorable judge Taylor.

When the above memorable tract was called by the cryer, on the 22d of May, it was bid up, and struck off, to J. Jennings, at nine dollars and one cent, and by him forfeited. On the 23d, it was bid up, and struck off, to Warner Clark, at seven dollars and one cent, and by him forfeited.—The 24th was Sunday. On the 25th, it was struck off to W. H. Harrison, at two dollars, at the request of Jabez Jones, the bidder.—Between the 23d and 25th a compromise took place. The persons contending with the company, were, P. Beckes, J. Johnson, G. W. Johnson, J. Jennings and E. McNamee, and these five did receive one hundred and fifty dollars, from the above company as hush money. But it cannot be said, they took this money from the hard hand of the industrious actual settler; on the contrary, it was taken from the soft hand of a speculating company,—of whom, it was considered gov. Harrison and judge Taylor were chiefs.

McFadden, the actual settler, got no part of the land. I shall make no comments on this transaction, as an history of the sales will be published by Mr. Jennings.

The public will see how this slanderous tale falls to the ground—and they may rest assured that the other charges, are equally groundless, I however pledge myself, they

shall have a complete refutation from Mr. Jennings himself.

In detailing these facts I have been solicitous, not to wound the feelings of individuals; if, however, I have touched the sore place of any, let them attribute it not to me, but to the Voter, who has thus compelled me to vindicate the injured reputation of an absent friend.

A Citizen of Vincennes.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Governor by his proclamation has directed that an election be held on the 22nd of May for an additional representative for the county of Knox, and has by a like proclamation divided the said county into two districts, and directed that at the same time and place, a member be elected from each district to represent the said districts in the legislative council.—And whereas also by an act of Congress passed at their last session it is directed that the people of the said territory at the same time they elect their county representatives do elect a delegate to represent them in Congress.—Now notice is hereby given that polls will be opened on the day aforesaid, for the purposes above mentioned at the following places to wit.

In Vincennes township, at the Court house.

Harrison township, at Walter Wilson's esqr.

Palmyra township, at Capt Noah Purcells.

Bufferton township, at John Hadden's.

White river township, at James Robb's.

Wabash township, at Jacob Warrick's.

Ohio township, at Daniel Grafs' esqr.

Given under my hand and seal this fifth day of May, 1809.

P. Beckes Shff. K. C.

NOTICE.

I intend to apply to the next November term of the court of Common Pleas for the county of Knox, and Indiana Territory, to establish a ferry on White river below the mouth of Prides creek, at a place known by the name of the Rock ford.

William Coleman,
May 4th, 1809. 22—3w

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next July court of Common Pleas for the county of Knox, and Indiana Territory, to establish a ferry on the river Wabash, from my shore to the opposite bank.

AQUILLA RAMSEY.
April 10th, 1809. 3t

SALT & COTTON.

FOR sale by the subscriber, at his house at the following reduced prices. Salt at two dollars per bushel by the single bushel, or in town by the barrel at one dollar and eighty-seven and one half cents per bushel.—Cotton at twenty-five cents per pound.

JOHN MARSHALL.
River Deshee, April 17, 1809. 20—3w

NOTICE.

TO FORWARN all persons from purchasing a bond of two hundred pounds given to Jeremiah Claypole by me for what they call the wild land Indiana Territory; also bonds given to Benjamin Sabastain for the same kind of land, and a power of attorney given to him to sell land in Kentucky on Slate for the payment of the same; which power I disannul, with the bonds also not to trade for, as the land I shall not get; and am determined not to pay them.

THOs. FLOWER
April 8, 1809. 19—3w

PRINTING.

Handbills, Circular Letters,
AND ALL KINDS OF
BLANKS.
NEATLY AND ACCURATELY PRINTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
Neatly and accurately Printed at this
Office.

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.

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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I WILL rent, to such as wish to plant corn this season, about forty acres of land in the prairie above this village.

B. PARKE.

Vincennes, March 30, 1809.

50 Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber in the month of November last, a negro man named

MATHEW.

about 35 years of age, a thick short well made fellow, slow motioned, flat nose, thick lips and white eyes. I am informed that he is gone to the Ohio Saline or the Red Bank settlement.

The above reward shall be given to any person who shall deliver the said negro to me or secure him in any jail so that I may get him again.

L. Labeaume.

16 Jan. 1809.

19—9w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscribers, a committee appointed by the board of Trustees of the Vincennes University, are authorized to lease the lands belonging to that institution upon the following terms, viz.

"Each lessee shall clear on quarter section, twenty five acres; to clear all the timber off the same eighteen inches, and under; and to put five acres of said cleared land in meadow or grass; and to make a good and lawful fence round the same. Each lease to continue five years, and no longer. Each lessee must build a good cabin at least eighteen by twenty feet to be hewed inside and out; and to leave the cabin and fences in good repair."

B. Parke,

Jno. Johnson,

R. Buntin,

Vincennes, March 21, 1809.