

that he will meet with a disposition corresponding with that of his Britannic majesty to send the United States a special envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

I am further authorized to assure you that in case his Britannic majesty should, in the mean time withdraw his orders in council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the U. States, the president will not fail to issue a proclamation by virtue of the authority and for the purposes specified in the eleventh section of the statute commonly called the non-intercourse act.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

Rt. Smith.

The Hon. D. M. Erskine, Esq.

(COPY)

Washington, April 19th, 1809.

Sir.—In consequence of the acceptance by the president, as stated in your letter dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his majesty in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the intercourse between the respective countries. I am authorized to declare that his majesty's orders in council of January & November, 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States, on the tenth day of June next.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

D. M. Erskine.

The hon. R. Smith, Esq. &c. &c.

(COPY)

Department of State,

April 19, 1809.

Sir.—Having laid before the president your note of this day, containing an assurance that his Britannic majesty will, on the tenth day of June next have withdrawn his orders of January and November, 1807, so far as respects the United States, I have the honor to inform you, that the president will accordingly, and in pursuance of the eleventh section of the statute, commonly called the non-intercourse act, issue a proclamation that the trade of the U. States, with Great Britain may on the same day, be renewed, in the manner provided in the said section.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c. &c.

Rt. Smith.

The hon. D. M. Erskine, Esq.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided the 11th section of the act of congress, entitled 'An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,' that 'in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. States,' the president is authorized to declare the same by proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act, and by an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States and to the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing. And whereas the honorable David Montague Erskine, his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has by the order and in the name of his sovereign, declared to this government, that the British orders in council of January and November 1807, will have been withdrawn, as respects the United States, on the tenth day of June next.

Now, therefore, I, James Madison, president of the United States, do hereby proclaim, that the orders in council aforesaid, will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next, after which day the trade of the United States with Great Britain, as suspended by the act of congress above mentioned, and an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto may be renewed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, in the year [L.S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine; and of the independence of the United States the thirty third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
Rt. Smith, Secretary of State.

The ship Catharine, Bickford, has arrived at Salem, in 45 days from Valencia, in Spain; she brings a great variety of Spanish goods, all as marvellous as the enterprises of the knight of Lamancha; and some being of dates of which we have later and more rational accounts, places them in marvellous points of view.

The only article which we can discover even a shadow of probability in, is what relates to Turkey and Austria: it is stated that Mr. Adair had succeeded in drawing the Turks into the war; and that a new coalition had been formed, composed of Austria, Turkey and England.

It is stated that the archduke Charles had marched into Batavia, with a large army; this we do not credit. We believe, however, and have been of opinion long before the conference at Erfurth, that a new coalition was secretly in operation, and we have no doubt the consequence will be the extinction of the houses of Lorraine and Brandenburg, if they fire a single gun in anger.

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated March 26.

"Notwithstanding the reports you may hear relative to the late dreadful scenes exhibited in this city, you may rest assured that the Americans as well as their property, have and will be respected.

"The French in the city, without regard to age or sex, or the length of they have been here, or station in life, have sustained total loss—and some of them lost their lives.

"It appears a country mob commenced their ravages in the country on the same day—and not a French planter has been left even with a second shirt upon his back.—Upwards of four hundred of the ringleaders have been arrested, and are now in confinement; most of whom will be executed.

"About 15 Frenchmen were killed in the town, and 100 in the country."

A revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres, in South America, under the celebrated Liniers, where he has declared his intention to shake off the dominion of Spain. He has been joined by numbers, and the governor of Paraguay, his brother, his brother in law, has likewise openly avowed the same cause. Genl. Ello the governor of Monte Vedo is the only person who has as yet dared to oppose those insurgents.

London Paper.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, from a respectable correspondent in Havana.

March 21.—At 12 o'clock this day two Frenchmen from the country were mobbed all the way from the gates of the city to the government house. It appears that this was the signal for a general attack upon all the French inhabitants, for in half an hour three great mobs of negroes and mulattoes, to the number of 6 or 7000, paraded the principal streets, armed with clubs & stones, wreaking their fury upon every house which they suspected to contain a Frenchman, destroying furniture and liquors, and sparing neither age nor sex. The government was in a panic, and at a loss how to act. The mob even threw stones at the house of the governor, calling him traitor &c. but no energetic measures were adopted, so that God only knows where it will end.

"Nine o'clock, P. M.—The military is called out to patrol the streets. All the inhabitants are directed to keep in their own houses for security. The French women & children took refuge on board the English and American vessels, the captains of which (to their honor be it spoken) did every thing that lay in their power to render them effectual assistance.

"March 22.—At sun rise the mob re-assembled, and renewed the attack; then you could see nothing but trunks, beds and furniture flying in every direction, and continual tumult and uproar. At 10 o'clock martial law was proclaimed, & every person found in the street was apprehended and imprisoned. Horror and confusion overspread the city, and the accounts from the country are very unfavourable. This place looks something like the Island of St. Domingo, when "rain, spoil and havoc" stalked in broad day light."

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.

THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, MAY 20, 1809.

HEAD QUARTERS.

VINCENNES, May 12, 1809.

The commander in Chief feels great satisfaction in having it in his power to permit the two companies of volunteers militia which were ordered out under the command of major Jordan to return to their homes—they will be this day mustered by lieutenant Johnston and will be dismissed until any future occasion shall render their services necessary.

The commander in Chief cannot take leave of this meritorious corps without expressing the high sense he entertains of the great sacrifice they have made of private convenience and personal interest in the performance of a tour of duty at this critical season of the year—disdaining the cold calculations of interest when honor calls, spurning the base suggestions which would divide them from their government, a band of generous youths advanced at the command of the constituted authority, ready to encounter any danger, and submit to any deprivation which that authority should think necessary.—Happy the country which owns them for her sons—Happy the commander who shall lead them to the field.—The commander in Chief requests major Jordan to accept his best thanks for the judgment and indefatigable zeal he manifested in promoting the discipline, comfort and harmony of his command—He has also a high sense of the exemplary conduct of captains Wilton and Andre, the adjutant, and other subalterns, in giving their able and prompt assistance to the Major upon all occasions—these gentlemen will please to accept of the commander in Chief's thanks, as will also sergt. major Johnston, and sergt. Reedy, for their cheerful and ready aid which they afforded in drilling and manœuvring the men.—The services of the sergt. major were particularly useful, and such as merit the warmest encomiums of the commander in Chief.—The pay rolls will be made out and an abstract thereof transmitted to the War office as soon as possible, and as soon as the money is received, due notice will be given.

Sergeant major Homer Johnston is promoted to be quarter-master of the battalion of volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant, and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly. Return then fellow soldiers—Return to the bosom of your families—assume again the garb of citizen—and carry with you the delightful reflection, of having performed your duty, of having deserved well of your country. By the commander in Chief,
H. Hurst A. D. C.

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, flow 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

BY

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Indiana Territory,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from the late division of the Territory it has become necessary to make a new apportionment of the Representatives to the general assembly; I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, hereby directing and declaring that the house of representatives shall, at the next general assembly be composed of eight members, of which, the county of Knox shall furnish three; the county of Clark, two; the county of Dearborn, two; and the county of Harrison, one. And I do further direct that the election for the additional representative from the counties of Knox, Clark and Dearborn, and for the member hereby assigned to the county of Harrison, shall be held on Monday the twenty second day of May next ensuing, at the places in the several townships of the said counties respectively, which have, or may be assigned by the courts of Common Pleas of said counties for that purpose.

Done at Vincennes, in the said Territory, on the fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

By the Governor,

JN: GIBSON, Secretary.

BY

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Indiana Territory,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed at their 1st session, the Governor of the Indiana Territory, was empowered and directed to divide the said Territory into five districts, each of which to be entitled to send one member to the Legislative Council of the Territory. Now therefore be it known, that the five districts as aforesaid shall be formed as follows, viz.—The county of Dearborn, shall form one district; the county of Clark, one district; the county of Harrison, one district; the townships of Buffers, Palmyra, and Vincennes, in the county of Knox, one district; and the townships of Harrison, White river, Wabash and Ohio, in the said county of Knox, another district. And I do further direct and order that the election for the said members of the legislative council shall be held at the same time, and at the same places, as are fixed by my proclamation of the fourth of this instant, for the election of an additional Representative; and the proceedings in the said election shall be the same as prescribed by law for the election of Representatives.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Territory, at Vincennes, this tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty third.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

By the Governor,

JN: GIBSON, Secretary.

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 Pades creek, at a place known by the name of the Rock ford.

William Coleman,

May 4th, 1809.

22—3w

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office,

ALSO

Blank Warrants, Summons, and Executions for Magistrates.