

NOTICE

ON Monday the twenty sixth day of June next, the following tracts of land in the county of Randolph, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Phillip South, in Kaskaskia, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes thereon, and continue during the sitting of each succeeding court until sold, or the taxes thereon paid.

Present Claimant.	Original Claimant.	Quantity.	Situation.
Joseph Hennett entrd.			
by Jos. Archambeau,	Francis Hennett,	10 arpt. in front 340 aces. from foot of hills to Mi	
Joseph Archambeau	Frs. Janis & wife	8 arpt. in front extending to Mis. adj. com. field	
same		1½ art. part of nine arpt. claimed by P. Minard	
William Atchison,	Peter Smith	400 acres impt. in the hills above P. D. Reeper	
Widow Alexis	Widow A. Beauvis	1 arpt. in front 34 acres from fence com. field	
John Ash, by	R. Reynolds, adm.	400 acres impt. east of the grand tower	
William Berry	William Berry	400 acres in the forks of Muddy	
Jacq Bautilett	Ant. Langlois	1 arpt. front 34 acres in common field P. D. Q.	
same	same	do do do	do
same	same	do do adjoining the prairie	
Widow Blay	Louis Lausier	400 acres at a place called petite pafs	
Shadrack Bond, jr.	James Currey	do impt. between Plumb creek and nine mile	
Widow Buyatt	Etienne Page	1 arpent in front 34 acres	
Christian Benk	Charles Benk	400 acres improvement	
Mayrett Bently	Raphul Beauvis	1 arpt. ent. by Edgar from K. com. fence to Mis	
same	same	do claimed by do 68 acres	do
Antoine Bevenue	A. Bevenue	½ arpt. 17 ac. from the fence of com. field to Mis	
Ephraim Bilderback	John Sidden	400 acres improvement	
Amos Bailey,	Amos Bailey	do do at a place called the round nobl	
Pie-re Boquett, his	Father	2 arpt. 68 acres from Mississippi to hills	
heirs of Jas. Boswell	James Boswell	400 acres improvemen on Mississippi	
The widow Charleville		10 arpt. front & 40 deep 340 acres w. side Kas.	
Frs. Derouse, in right of Louis St. Pierre	Widow Denoyer	2 arpt. front 68 acres ext. to Mis. Kas. prairie	
Louis Denoyer	Thos. Demumbreau	5 do in depth from Mis. to hills F. C. 178 acres	
Timothy Demumbreau, Frs. Demumbreau	Thos. Demumbreau	400 acres improvement on the east side Kaskaskia	
Joseph Dugy	Barrois	10 arpt. front 60 deep east side Kas. river 510 acri	
John Doyle heir of	Henry Smith	400 impt. on east side Kas. river to a spring head	
Edw. Mathews, entrd.			
by Jas. Gilbreath	Ed. Mathews	do do near Kaskaskia	
James Gilbreath for	Godfrey Camifs	do do about six or eight miles E of Silver cr	
same for	Wm. M'Farlad	do do on the waters of the river Marie	
Louis Germain	James Harris	2 arpt. front 68 acres from com. fence to Mis.	
heirs of Degrace	Thos. T. Gilham	400 acres improvement	
James Gilham, by	Saml. Findley	do do do on the waters of nine mile cr	
John Fulton,	Robt. Forsyth	do do do claimed by col. Edgar	
same adm. of	Thos Flannery sen.	do do do thirty miles above mouth Ohio	
Isaac Hannery,	do	do do do on the N side Mur. island Mis.	
same	Jos. Henry dec.	do do do on north side island	
same	Abrm. Hanney dec.	do do do below the village St. Pierre	
William Hanesse	Thomas Hanney	do do do one mile above the river Ganne	
David Haley	David Haley	1 arpt. wide 34 acri from the grand couler to hills	
Joseph Henne	Jacque Henne	10 do front 340 do from hills to Mis. prairie	
same	Francis Henne	400 acre improvement six miles east of Kas.	
James Haggan	William Moore	2 arpents in front 68 acres	
widow Hebert, her mother wid. Michael		400 acres impt. below the village St. Pierre	
Lydia & Wm. Hanesse	Thos. Hanney	do do do E. of Kas. four miles from village	
James Hughs	John Fowler	2 arpents in front sixty eight acres	
Joseph Herne	Neise	do do do do	do
same	Francis Herne	250 acres impt. three miles from vil. St. Phillips	
heirs of Jas. Scott	James Scott	400 acres impt. on east bank Plumb creek	
William Kelly	John McGlane	do do do on the Vincennes road	
Jas. M'Roberts entrd. by Wm. Kelly	John M'Kelly	do do do near Cape St. Hommes	
William Kelly	William Kelly	do do do	
same	John M'Murtrey	do do do	
entrd. by Wm. Kelly for David Johnston	John M'Johnston	do do do	
	Gasper St. Clair, Mi-		
Richard Loid and	chael St. Clair Solomon		
William Kelly	Walker, Thos. Walk-		
	er, Richard Walker		
John Kidd	James Harris	2000 acres impt. five rights waters of nine mile cr.	
Moses Laracey	Moses Laracey	400 acres impt. American bottom	
Richard Loid,	John Murphy	do do do above Murreys station Mis.	
same	John Taylor	do do do above the mouth of Plum creek	
same	James Taylor	do do do about six miles E. Kaskas.	
same	Thomas Kelly	do do do about do do	do
same	Thomas Griffin	do do do one & a half miles below G. Tower	
same	Elijah Rowth	do do do three miles above Grand Tower	
same	Robert Higgins	do do do	
Akijah Lovett	Barnett Pumpilley	do do do on E. side Kaskaskia creek	
same	do	do do do one & a half miles below C. St. H.	
Jean Lafouard	do	do do do do do	do
Sauzier Lauvierre	Jacque Boutilette	1 arpt. front ext. from hills to Mis. P. D. Rocher	
Jas. H. Murild, heir of J. B. Bagiat	Ant. Lauvierre	400 acres impt on hills opposite village St. Phillips	
G. Morgan, & Saml. Wharton, Ant. Byn.	do	12 arpt. wide 408 acres from Mis. to hills P, Sav.	
Stor, George Morgan	do	three and a quarter miles long by seven acri wide	
same	J. Botilett & wife	about 440 acres from Mississippi to hills	
same	Francis Gobidon	six acres wide 240 acres from hills to Mississippi	
William Murrey	Joseph Dubardo	one acre wide from hills to Mis.	
same	Thomas Chaldrion	nine acres Kaskaskia	
heirs of M. Phillip ent. by Chas. Davis	do	20 acres or thereabouts in the vil. St. Phillips	
The heirs of J. Pigot	do	3 acres with a water mill & ½ arpt. each side same	
same	do	7 arpt. front 238 acres from hills to Mis.	
Thomas Newberry	Isaac Henry	5 do front 170 acres on Kaskaskia river	
M. Derouse St. Pierre	Louis Turpin	four hundred acres improvement.	
L. Peacan, alias Virbuncan, P. Tingcon	P. Tingcon	one square acre in Kaskaskia	
same	John Elgar	four hundred acres improvement	
Louis P. ttit, jr.	Louis P. ttit sen.	40 arpt. joining Kas. village 34 acri	
heirs of E. J. Smith	Elijah Smith	1 arpt. 34 acres in common field	
William Wilton	S. Drake	2 do front 68 acres in common field	
same	Pat. M'Fall	400 acres impt. 15 miles above Kas. on E side riv.	
John Edgar	L. Marchdown	do do do on a fork of Murrys road	
same	do	4½ arpents in front, 153 acres	
William Wilton	do	1 arpent 6 perches front eighteen acres	
same	do	400 acres impt. five miles below the river Mary	
Samuel Allen	Abm. M'rical	do do do between Kas. & Silver creek	
David Hunter	Wm. Whitelides	do do do on Cox's creek	
Joel Park	David Hunter	do do do on the Mississippi	
Robert Reynolds	William Kelly	do do do on Clark's Ferry	

The predicted period has at length arrived for a dispassionate estimate of the measures, recently taken by the administration, in regard to our foreign relations. Inasmuch as the great mass of a community are not gifted with the faculty of accurately associating causes with their effects, and as they are too generally played upon by a set of men actuated by personal, and often by sinister motives, it aught not to surprise us, that a temporary delusion is frequently excited, productive of impatience at, if not hostility to, the measures best fitted to promote their interests. It is, perhaps, inseparable from a free government, to have a body of men constantly in opposition, who not contented with a virtuous resistance of encroachment and oppression, generally endeavour to effect their purposes by misrepresenting the motives, traducing the characters, and distorting the measures of those who hold the reins of power. A mournful experience proves that these men, in the zealous pursuit of their objects, will totally lose sight of the duties which they owe to this day. As the effect, then, is produced without the cause then assigned, it is evident that it must have flowed from some other cause. That cause is the embargo. No other cause can be assigned. That it was quickened into activity, by the disasters attending the British arms in Spain, may be true. But this proves nothing more, than that the embargo was an instrument, calculated to influence the conduct of foreign governments to us through the medium of contingent events. If I withhold my friendship from any one, it is not the particular act that injures him, but the effects, flowing from it. So, in the case of the embargo, it was the almost inevitable effects expected from it, that recommended it as a measure, the best fitted, in all human probability, to vindicate our rights by a *solemn appeal to the interests of those who violated them.* In this, and in this way only, was its efficacy contended for. It was said, that, while it secured our property by drawing it into our own bosom, it would for a time avert war, during which time it would probably teach those who aggressed upon our rights, that their own interests dictated a removal of their aggressions.

Let us go back to the period, when the embargo was laid. At that time England stood alone, (for Sweden is too trifling to form an exception) among the nations of Europe. As far as consolidation of power, unknown since the days of Charlemagno, could effect it, the trade of the continent was sealed to her. In this posture of affairs, she issued her orders in Council, interdicting to us all continental trade. The Embargo was the consequence.

In imposing the embargo, it was said that England would principally feel it.—

In the diminution of her manufactures.
In the diminution of her trade.
In the diminution of her taxes raised.

In the diminution of her taxes arising from imports.

In the want of naval supplies.

In the want of naval supplies.
In its effects on her colonies.

We all recollect the immediate sensation

produced by it in England. The table of

the House of Commons was filled with remonstrances against the orders in Council, and the Gazette overflowed with manifestations of the national sensibility. At this moment, when but a few months had elapsed, which had however afforded the best ground for the hope, that the orders would soon be rescinded, the memorable Spanish revolution blazed out, and the British ministry seized it, without delay, as the glad harbinger of brighter days. The popular flame was kindled on the side of the patriots, unprecedented exertions were made on their behalf an immense army was raised, the navy increased, and the rich

In pronouncing this judgment, every suggestion of magnanimity recommends a forbearance from opening anew the wounds which have so grievously irritated our friendship with Great Britain. Generosity requires, that we should drop a veil over them. Justice, however, does not less forcibly call upon us, to estimate aright the causes which have led to the existing state of things, as opening to us a copious volume of experience, that may serve in future to irradiate our way.

In the first place, then, it may be boldly alledged, that the revocation of the British orders is attributed to the embargo. The non intercourse act, connected with the partial repeal of the embargo, had not taken place when Mr. Oskely left England, nor was it expected to take place. On the contrary, there was every manifestation, on the part of our government, in all its departments, to adhere to the embargo, or to take the alternative of war. Votes to this effect had passed the two houses of Congress by great majorities. Mr. Canning had, moreover, a short time before virtually put the veto of his government on the proposition of ours to raise the embargo, as to England, and retain it as to France, provided England rescinded her orders. As this is the precise proposition submitted by the non-intercourse act, it proves that there must have been some other cause for this veto, at the time it was pronounced by Mr. Canning. Mr. Canning, in fact assigns a cause, by declaring that his government would not rescind her orders till France had withdrawn her decrees. And yet

submitted to in the hope of our soon abandoning it. It is resolved to see who can stand out the longest.

But this prosperous tide turns, with a revulsion equal to its original impetuous; and now it is, that the florid complexion of hope is sicklied o'er with the pale hue of melancholy. Reflection is substituted for action, and it is foreseen, perhaps, that the people of England, however able to support the animated exertions of courage, will sink under the required patience of fortitude. Fortunately, at this crisis, the intelligence reaches them, that the government of the United States strong in the affections of the nation are determined not to relax; that a new magistrate had been elected by a vast majority, whose unbending course would pursue the same line with his predecessor; that the embargo would be continued, unless exchanged for war. Under these circumstances the British government wisely determines for peace with us. She feels the appeal carried to her interests, spontaneously renders reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake; and offers to rescind her orders on our resuming a free commercial intercourse with her.

However, then, the appeal of the embargo to her interests may be denied, it is

However, then, the appeal of the embargo to her interests was delayed, it was not frustrated, by the Spanish revolution. Had