

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

JAMES GILBREATH, Collector.

## FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

With peculiar pleasure does every free, candid and enlightened American, perceive that the policy of president Jefferson has saved the United States from the horrors and calamities of war. His measure of the embargo has had the effect intended. It has obliged the British government to recede from the unjust ground it had taken; and to repeal its orders against American commerce. Had it not been for the rebellious ravings of an insurgent faction, the British would have given up the point twelve months ago. This contemptible faction had imposed upon the English ministry a belief, that they possessed sufficient power to oblige the American government to give up the ground it had taken, and to submit to them.

They now see the fallacy of this belief, and the weakness and impotency of the faction to whom they have listened. The tories of the present day, like the prototypes of 1775, have opposed every proceeding of the American government, and extolled every measure taken by the British against us. They have encouraged them to hold out to the very last moment, in their piratical plunder and destruction of American commerce. But they now see that their representations are equally as false as those of the tories of the revolution: and that they are every way as insignificant. They are convinced that the tory faction is now, as at that day, a "very contemptible minority indeed."

They have learnt, that the tories have a second time deceived them, and it is not probable that they will ever trust them again. These traitors have instructed Mr. Rose, (while servilely bending to kiss his hand) to tell his majesty that if he would but hold out in enforcing his orders against this country, they would compel the American government to pay tribute to him, and to take off the embargo, that the property of America might fall into the power of his fleets and navies! To effect this object, and to betray the property of our merchants into the hands of Britain, they have called town meetings to petition Mr. Jefferson to take off the embargo, before the British orders were repealed. They have excited sailors to march in a menacing, rebellious manner to the governor's house—they have said that "no man will consider the embargo binding"—they have advocated the non-observance of the laws, and extolled as "patriots" those who violated them. They have even gone so far as to threaten, that unless the government took off the embargo, declared war against France and submitted to British tribute and taxation, they would dissolve the union, and give the northern section to Britain. They would have kept their promise, had not their contemptible weakness prevented them.

Their will was equal to their threats, but their power was insufficient, there never was so rebellious a set of men in any country, as the tory faction in America. Daniel Shays would blush at a comparison. They oppressed every thing advantageous to America, and advocated every imposition of the English—They have endeavoured to betray the property of our merchants to the cruisers of Britain, and have been the means of keeping on the embargo for the last twelve months.

Because Mr. Jefferson refused to pay tribute to Britain, they have threatened an insurrection, and a state of anarchy, which nothing but their miserable weakness prevented them from executing. Because we would not submit to be re-colonized, they have talked of re-colonizing by separating the States.—Because the British have not had the hardihood to advocate the right of search, and imprisonment of American seamen, so ardently as they have wished, the faction have done it for them. In fact the imposition and outrages of Britain have been advocated more warmly by the American tories, than by the English themselves. It was exactly so during the revolutionary contest. The tories were the most malignant

enemies that America had to contend with:—they were ten times as inveterate as the British.

The whigs of America, with the immortal author of the declaration of independence at their head, have a second time triumphed over the tories and refugees. They have preserved inviolate the glorious independence which they acquired, and have again convinced Britain of the weakness of sycophants in this country.

Mr. Jefferson's embargo has had its effect. It has saved the country, notwithstanding the tory opposition to it. It has preserved America from the rapacious grasp of her foreign foes, and defeated the imaginations of internal traitors. It has obliged the British government to recede from the high ground it had taken, and to accept of the last and equitable offers of America:—And, to borrow the language of President Jefferson, "it has consulted the interests of our merchants, however against their inclinations."

Thrice has the all powerful arm of Jefferson beat down the foes and traitors of America, and preferred to his country the blessings of peace. When the British faction bribed the intendant at New Orleans, to exite a difficulty with the United States, that they might have a plea for declaring war against France, they were not aware of the foresight of Jefferson; who pallied the projects of those warhaws. When the traitor Burr, aided by the same faction, strove to destroy our government, and to engulf us in the horrors ever attendant on civil commotions, the powerful arm of Jefferson arrested and overthrew his traitorous machinations: And, when this same body of insurgents, taking a mean and despicable advantage of the exigencies of the times, again strove to bring on a war with France, and to force our government to pay tribute to Britain, his inflexible firmness once more defeated their traitorous attempts.

The tory faction, with their influence have lost their character. They have proved themselves to be the curse of America. By their treasonable conduct they have kept on the embargo for twelve months past. And they would forever have kept it on, had Britain been able to hold out. This she could not do; the horrors of stagnation were too distressing.

## FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

Fellow Citizens of Knox.

IT is now reduced to a certainty that I am elected as one of your representatives in the Legislature of Indiana—my election, notwithstanding the exertions of my political opponents. (political opponents I say, because I do not believe, indeed I hope that I have not a personal enemy in the county) was owing to the support which I received principally and politically from the friends of emancipation and measurably from individual friendship—the first class may rest assured, that the good of the Territory shall be the heaven to which my course as a legislator shall be destined; and the second, will please to accept, this publicly, of my humble acknowledgements.

As your Representative, Fellow Citizens, my pleasure will be only commensurate with my pride in attending to any instructions you may think proper to give me.

I am Respectfully,

Your Humble Servant

GENTL. W. JOHNSTON.

June 19, 1809.

I RESPECTFULLY inform the public that I am now carrying on the Reed-making and Blue-dying business in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Mc. Gowan opposite the Court house in Vincennes, I shall color Cotton deep blue at 75 cents per pound, pale blue at 37 and a half cents per pound, Wool deep blue at 50 cents per pound, pale blue at 25 cents per pound, it must be well cleaned and cleared of grease and soap, so as the color may take its natural effect; I will take flax and tow thread for Reeds, and will also give twelve and a half cents for good ash-ces.

JOHN BRUNER.

June 16, 1809.

## BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office,

ALSO

Blank Warrants, Summons, and Executions for Magistrates.