

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.

[illegible]

JAMES GILBREATH, Collector.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRON-
ICLE.

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 Mr. 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 Jefferson to take off the embargo, Before the British orders were repealed.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 impolition of the English—They have endeavoured to betray the property of our merchants to the cruellers 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 wings 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 preserved 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 passed the projects of those warhawks. When the traitor Burr, aided by the same faction, strove to destroy our government, and to engulph 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 treasable 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 *starvation* 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 *directed*; 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,
Yours Truly,
S. M. S.

Humble Servant
GENL. 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. McGowan 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 affres.

JOHN BRUNER.

June 16, 1809.

22--1f

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office,

ALSO

Blank Warrants, Summonses, and Executions for Magistrates.