

militia act—this the governor did, & when it was presented to them, it was observed that if certain members knew it was drawn by him (the governor) it would be opposed, the governor replied that he thot' he could convince the members of the propriety of the proposed alterations, and would explain to them the reasons upon which they were founded, this was done—our militia law is principally copied from that of New Jersey, the latter gives to the governor the power of calling out the militia 'upon any invasion, or threatened invasion, or other emergency,' in copying the laws either from accident or design in the first legislature of the N. W. territory the words 'other emergency,' are left out, so that if the president was to direct the governor to re-inforce the garrison of fort Maffac, with a company of militia, and was not to say that there was 'an invasion or threatened invasion,' the governor might order, and the militia might go if they pleased—but as the punishment of refusing to turn out when ordered by the governor is only applicable to the circumstance of an invasion or threatened invasion, there could, as the law stands, be no fine imposed for a disobedience when ordered out for any other cause. Again, the law says that 'when the governor shall review the militia it shall be the duty of the adjutant general to attend,' but there is no fine imposed on the men for not attending the general reviews, so that the governor has been obliged to order the reviews on the days of the regimental musters. Whenever he has visited the distant counties however it has been otherwise, and the men, like good patriots, have cheerfully obeyed.—These were the principle alterations proposed by the governor. A good militia law, is certainly very desirable, but law, or no law, I can inform the gentry who are using every exertion to prevent the proper organization and discipline of this our only dependance in the war that is hanging over our heads, that the sons of Knox county at least, will be ever ready to turn out at the call of their governor, and to follow him, where ever he shall lead them; whether it be to curb the fury of the ferocious savage, or chastise the insolence of their more unprincipled allies the British.

I will admit that Hiley was certainly a bad man and, duly convicted of murder—he was, however, a subaltern agent in the affair, the principals of which were certain colonels, captains, judges, clerks, &c. &c. of a neighboring county of Kentucky—Every exertion was made by the governor without effect, to bring these people to justice. Under these circumstances he would have been highly censurable to hang the miserable tool, when the real authors of that crime could not be apprehended. Governor Harrison, is too much of a republican to suffer this. Had a circumstance of this kind happened in the country from whence the author of 'A Friend to Truth' came, the very reverse of the result in this case, would have taken place—the poor friendless wretch would have suffered, and his coadjutors, if they possessed a title or wealth, would have escaped. Dean Swift says 'the laws,' (meaning those of England, Ireland and Scotland) 'are like cobwebs, they catch the little flies, but the big ones break through.' I should be sorry indeed, was such the case in our country—I hope, and am certain it will never be the case as long as our laws are equal, and we have an executive who renders equal justice to the rich and the poor, the descendant of 'the Laird,' or the humble peasant.

The author of 'The Friend to Truth,' must be ignorant in the extreme if he does not know that in the American revolution there were Tories in England and Scotland, as well as in America, and that there were Whigs there also. What was Lord Chatham, Mr. Fox, the virtuous Lord Easingham, who resigned his commission in the army rather than be employed to butcher his countrymen. If report says true, the immaculate foreigner alluded to, held at the same time a commission of enlistment under his royal master, but it is to be presumed his majesty thought him better calculated to guard his own sacred person, the gracious queen, and the peerless princesses, of his illustrious house, than to send him to cut the throats of the Virginia Whigs.

I am truly sorry that 'The Friend to Truth,' had not chosen a more appropriate signature, as his present one so ill agrees with his own character, and that of his essay.

Jeremiah Jinq

BY

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the
Indiana Territory,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the circumstances of the Territory require that the Legislature should be convened, I have therefore thought proper to appoint, and do by these presents appoint Monday the sixteenth day of October next, for the meeting of the same—and the Members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Representatives, and each and every of them, are required to give their attendance on that day, in the Town of Vincennes, accordingly.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Territory, at Vincennes, this [L.S.] thirty first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty fourth.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

By the Governor,

JNQ: GIBSON,
Secretary.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR sale 175 acres of patent land lying within 6 miles of Vincennes, on the river Dachs, with a good mill seat, and a new mill now building thereon, several good and never failing springs, also a good well, about 20 acres cleared land, under good fence, about nine acres good timothy meadow, an orchard of about 150 excellent bearing peach trees, also a small apple orchard of bearing trees, a good frame house 22 by 26, with a porch on one side, with other convenient out houses.—A further description is deemed needless, as any person willing to purchase will no doubt view the premises—a credit of one and two years will be given for the last payments by the purchaser paying one third down.

Jacob Miner,

August 29th, 1809.

39—3

GOTTENBURG, May 14.

This port must soon be shut against England. Letters from Stockholm yesterday say, that the Diet have agreed to the duke regent's being king; but that there is a division respecting the constitution, one party wishing a continuation of the present, and the other a rival of the old feudal system. Should the latter take place, there will be great confusion in the country, as the common people will not quietly be made slaves again.

Alexander has insisted on all the Swedish ports being shut against the English; and he will not give up one inch of ground he has conquered; so Finland, the best part of this country is lost to Sweden.

LONDON, June 21.

Orders have been issued by the lords of admiralty, for the immediate recall of the lieutenants of the frigates who impressed the American seamen at Cadiz.

We understand that it is the intention of government to send a strong force to occupy the island of Rugen in the Baltic, so as to be able to afford prompt assistance to the general spirit of insurrection which has broken out in the N. of Germany against French oppression.

It is said that government have come to the determination to send immediately on foreign service, the whole disposable force of the country and with this view, has instructed all commanding officers to recall the absentees of their respective regiments, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments notice.

The loss of the Austrians on the 21st and 22d of May, was between fifteen and 16,000 men.

By the Mentor, arrived at New York.

Letters from Paris, of the date of the 4th of July, state, that negotiations commenced on the second between Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, and Monsieur Hapertive, appointed by the emperor to negotiate in the absence of Count Champagny, the minister of foreign affairs—and, it was said, with a prospect of success.

Letters are also received from Amsterdam, dated the 21st June, which mention the arrival at Amsterdam, of the Urania, & ship Susan, Delano, from New York, and brig Hannah, from Newburyport. The articles of the above cargoes, permitted to be imported by a decree of the king of Holland, were delivered to the consignees; and the other goods were stored in the king's ware houses, to remain till a peace takes place. The commercial intercourse between Holland and France had been opened; which caused a rise in colonial produce of twenty per cent.

N. Y. Gaz.

BOSTON, August 1.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated July 22, 1809.

"The inflexible, 64, has just arrived from England. She sailed from Spithead on the 13th ult. The latest London papers, received by her, that I have seen, are to the fourteenth.

"Three Prussian gentlemen had arrived with dispatches for the British government, as also a Russian messenger.

"William, duke of Brunswick, has issued a proclamation from his head quarters at Zittau, of the date of the 21st of