



VINCENNES, NOVEMBER 4, 1809.

It is with heart felt satisfaction the Editor presents the Western Sun to its patrons on its original size, and flatters himself he will not again be reduced to the necessity of apologising for the like misfortune.

The following resolution has been sent on to the General Government by our Legislature on the subject of Governor Harrison's re-appointment—it passed the House of Representatives unanimous, &c, and the Council, three to one.

WHEREAS, from the collision of laws, and other circumstances, doubts are entertained by the minority of the Legislature on the constitutionality of its organization, and the majority from a spirit of conciliation, having thought it most prudent, not to proceed to any other act of legislation than the apportionment of their members under the last act of Congress—but from a knowledge of the wishes of their constituents, by petitions, as well as from other sources of information, and from a wish to express their own sentiments on the crisis in their government, which is now approaching, viz: the appointment of governor of our territory, whilst they are anxious to avoid the appearance of inconsistency, by doing any act, which might bear the shadow of a legislative act, they cannot forbear from recommending to, and requesting of the President and Senate, most earnestly, in their names, and the names of their constituents, the re-appointment of our present Governor, William Henry Harrison.—Because, they are sensible he possesses the good wishes and affection of a great majority of his fellow citizens—because they believe him sincerely attached to the union, the prosperity of the United States, and the administration of its government—because they believe him in a superior degree capable of promoting the interest of our territory, from long experience, and laborious attention to our general concerns; from his influence over the Indians, and his wife and disinterested management of that department, and because they have confidence in his virtue, talents, and republicanism—Therefore, they earnestly request the concurrence of the members of the Council to this recommendation.

Resolved, That three copies of the above remonstrance be made out by the Clerk, which shall be signed by the Speaker of this House, and by the President of the Legislative Council, one whereof shall be by the Speaker, forwarded to the President of the United States, another to the President of the Senate of the United States, and the other to our Delegate in Congress.

GENT. W. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
THOMAS DOWNS,
President of the Council, pro tem.
October 21st, 1809.

At a meeting of the Officers of the Militia for the county of Knox, held at Vincennes, in the Indiana Territory, on the 28th day of October, 1809.—Col. Vigo, was appointed President, and Captain David Robb, Secretary.

On motion of Major Jordan—Ordered, That a committee be appointed to draft a resolution expressive of the confidence this meeting have in the conduct of Governor Harrison, and praying that he may be re-appointed to the government of this Territory.

Whereupon Major Jordan, Captains Wilson, Purcell, Jones and Bruce, were appointed that committee, who returned after a short time, and reported the following, which were UNANIMOUSLY concurred in:

Resolved, That from the exposed situation of the Territory, surrounded by numerous wild warlike tribes of Indians, it is of the utmost importance to the safety and prosperity of the country, that the Governor thereof, who is ex officio Commander in Chief of the Militia, should be a man of military talents and information.

Resolved, That the attention paid to,

and the unremitting exertions used by WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, to organize and discipline, by frequent trainings, the Militia of the Territory, and the masterly skill, and great military talents displayed in such his exertions, together with the anxious solicitude with which he has ever watched over the peace and happiness of the Territory, to which may be added, the confidence reposed in him by the neighbouring tribes of Indians, and the great facility and ease with which he manages their affairs, induced this meeting to have the utmost confidence in him, as eminently qualified to govern the Territory, not only because of his superior military talents, but also his integrity, patriotism, and firm attachment to the general government.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that they have herein expressed the sentiment of the Regiment they command.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to re-appoint, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, to the government of the Territory.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the President of this meeting, and countersigned by the Secretary, and transmitted to the President of the U. States.

VIGO,
Colonel Knox county Militia.
DAVID ROBB, Captain,
Secretary to the Board.

From the mail of last evening, we conclude the following as certain:

That peace has been concluded between France and Austria, and that Bonaparte was on his return to Paris.—Wellington, and Cuesta, had been beaten in Spain, and their armies nearly annihilated—that the British had been compelled to abandon their object in Holland, and return home; and the story of Armstrong's being on his way to America, after having failed in his negotiation with France is very doubtful.

From which we are led to believe that England will be less arrogant, after having suffered defeat, disgrace, and expended much money to no purpose in her demands on America. In fine, hopes may be entertained of an advantageous treaty between her and America.

The most interesting articles we received by last night's mail, are as follows:

Argus W. America.

New-York, October 11.

The fine fast sailing ship Pacific, captain Stanton, arrived at this port last evening in 37 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 3d of September. Captain S. has obligingly furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of the London Statesman (an anti-ministerial paper) to the 31st of August, and Liverpool papers to the 2d September, a week later than hitherto received) from which we have hastily made the following extracts.

We learn verbally, that general Armstrong, was in

Amsterdam; and it was reported in London, he would return home in September.

Once for all, these stories about general Armstrong are totally destitute of foundation: the Wasp sloop of war, may be expected about the 20th November with the result of Armstrong's negotiation, which are expected to be a modification of the decrees of France in favour of neutral commerce—Aurora.

The grand British expedition to Holland, was about to return to England, as they could not accomplish the object of the expedition.

FROM SPAIN.

From the Salem Gazette of Friday

After we had got our paper to the press last evening, we received the following account from Capt. Leech, of the brig Harriot from Cadiz.

He informs us that on the 14th of August, two days previous to his sailing, accounts were received of another battle being fought between the combined armies and the French, in which the British army, under Sir Arthur Wellington, was totally defeated, and the Spanish army under general Cuesta, completely annihilated; and that the remnant of the British, together with a small body of troops connected with them, were on the retreat into Portugal. The action took place between Seville, and Madrid, about the 10th of August. The combined armies were proceeding toward Madrid, with good prospects of success, when they were encountered by the French, who had received great reinforcements, and were thus enabled to overpower them.

The supreme junta were said to be without apprehension of danger, notwithstanding this reverse; and the news was as much as possible suppressed in Cadiz.

London. August 31.

We have at length arrived precisely at that point of failure and disaster, which has long been foreseen by such as chose to exercise their understandings. Our expedition to the Scheldt returns to England—unsuccessful. Our gallant army in the peninsula ingloriously retires before superior numbers; and Sicily & Piedmont, in the bay of Naples are evacuated by Sir John Stuart.

Thus has failed all our expeditions; & the efforts (we blush to use the term) of E. have had no more influence on

the continent of Germany, than the protest and excommunication of the *ci-devant* pope, now reduced to his pastoral and pristine simplicity of character, a mere bishop.

It is at length discovered that the expedition was undertaken on erroneous information, so far from the Dutch receiving us with open arms, as the city negotiant, who furnishes ministers with that futile intelligence, led them to believe, the Dutch hate us with the spirit of an envious rival; our commerce has risen on the ruins of that of Holland, once preeminent. We have destroyed their navy, captured their colonies, ruined their trade—and expect to be received with open arms!

The German papers contain no positive information of peace, but that event is put beyond all doubt. The French troops inundate, and will now ultimately subjugate Spain.—Turkey is doomed to fall, & a conjoint effort of F. and R. is certainly meditating against India. That the destruction of our monopoly in Asia is the interest of all Europe, we think no one will be found sufficiently hardy to deny.

To the lists of European monarchs is to be added A. Alexander Berthier, who from prince of Neufchâtel, it appears, is destined by Napoleon to reign over the countrymen of W. Tell! & the once free republicans of Holland and Switzerland, may now resign liberty.

It was reported in the city yesterday, that government had acceded in a proposition from F. and Austria, to send an ambassador to a congress, to be held for the purpose of negotiating a general peace. Lord St. Helen was said to be actually nominated for this purpose. The report excited a considerable sensation in the city, & perhaps had its origin in some stockjobbing speculation.

Banks of the Elbe. Aug. 18.

We have no news from Austria that gives any certainty of war or peace, and the general opinion is, that the affairs of Turkey will also be decided in the Austrian congress of peace, if it should really take place.

General Bellegarde has taken the command of the voltinians; general Hiller, & other generals will act under him. The archduke Ferdinand, is arrived in Bohemia, with his corps,