

for a general remission of penalties involuntarily incurred.

The real of the disavowed minister having been following by the appointment of a successor, hopes were indulged that the new mission would contribute to alleviate the disappointment which had been produced, and to remove the causes which had so long embarrassed the good understanding of the two nations. It could not be doubted, that it would at least be charged with conciliatory explanations of the step which had been taken, and with proposals to be substituted for the rejected arrangement. Reasonable and universal as this expectation was, it also has not been fulfilled. From the first official disclosure of the new minister, it was found that he had received no authority to enter into explanations relative to either branch of the arrangement disavowed; nor any authority to substitute proposals, as to that branch which concerned the British orders in council; and finally, that his proposals with respect to the other branch, the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, were founded on a presumption repeatedly declared to be inadmissible by the United States, that the first step towards adjustment was due from them; the proposals at the same time, omitting even a reference to the officer answerable for the murderous aggression and asserting a claim not less contrary to the British laws, and British practice, than to the principles and obligations of the United States.

The correspondence between the department of state and this minister, will show how uneventfully the features presented in its commencement have been varied in its progress. It will show also, that forgetting the respect due to all governments, he did not refrain from imputations on this, which required that no further communications should be received from him. The necessity of this step will be made known to his Britannic majesty through the minister plenipotentiary of the United States in London. And it would indicate a want of confidence due to a government which so well understands and expects what becomes foreign ministers near it, not to infer that the misconduct of its own representative will be viewed in the same light, in which it has been regarded here. The British government will learn at the same time, that a ready attention will be given to communications thro' any channel which may be substituted. It will be happy, if the change in this respect should be accompanied by a favorable revision of the unfriendly policy, which has so long been pursued towards the United States.

With France, the other belligerent, whose trespasses on our commercial rights have long been the subject of our just remonstrances, the posture of our relations does not correspond with the measures taken on the part of the United States, to effect a favorable change. The result of the several communications made to her government, in pursuance of the authorities vested by congress in the executive, is contained in the correspondence of our minister at Paris, now laid before you.

By some of the other belligerents, although professing just and amicable dispositions, injuries materially affecting our commerce have not been duly controlled or repressed. In these cases, the interpositions deemed proper on our part have not been omitted. But it will deserve the consideration of the Legislature, how far both the safety and the honor of the American flag may be consulted, by adequate provisions against that collusive prostitution of it, by individuals, unworthy of the American name, which has so much favored the real or pretended suspicions under which the honest commerce of their fellow citizens has suffered.

In relation to the powers on the coast of Barbary, nothing has occurred which is not of a nature rather to inspire confidence than distrust, as to the continuance of the existing anarchy. With our Indian neighbours, the just and benevolent system, continued towards them, has also preserved peace, and is more and more advancing habits favorable to their civilization and happiness.

From a statement which will be made by the secretary of war, it will be seen that the fortifications on our maritime frontier, are in many of the ports completed; affording the defense which was contemplated; and that a further time will be required to render complete the works in the harbor of New York, and in some other places. By the enlargement of the works, and the employment of a greater number of hands at

the public armories, the supply of small arms of an improving quality, appears to be annually increasing, at a rate, that with those made on private contract, may be expected to go far towards providing for the public exigency.

The act of Congress providing for the equipment of our vessels of war, having been fully carried into execution, I refer to the statement of the secretary of the navy for the information which may be proper on that subject. To that statement is added a view of the transfers of appropriations, authorized by the act of the session preceding the last, and of the grounds on which the transfers were made.

Whatever may be the course of your deliberations on the subject of our military establishments, I should fail in my duty in not recommending to your serious attention, the importance of giving to our militia, the great bulwark of our security, and resource of our powers, an organization the best adapted to eventual situations for which the United States ought to be prepared.

The sums which had been previously accumulated in the treasury, together with the receipts during the year ending on the 30th of September last (and amounting to more than nine millions of dollars) have enabled us to fulfil all our engagements, and to defray the current expences of government, without recurring to any loan. But the insecurity of our commerce, and the consequent diminution of the public revenue, will probably produce a deficiency in the receipts of the ensuing year, for which, and for other details, I refer to the statements which will be transmitted from the treasury.

In the state which has been presented, of our affairs with the great parties to a disastrous and protracted war, carried on in a mode equally injurious and unjust to the United States, as a neutral nation, the wisdom of the national legislature will be again summoned to the important decision of the alternatives before them. That these will be met in a spirit, worthy the councils of a nation, conscious both of its rectitude and of its rights, and careful as well of its honor, as of its peace, I have entire confidence. And that the result will be obtained by an unanimity becoming the occasion, and be supported by every portion of our citizens with a patriotism enlightened and invigorated by experience, ought as little to be doubted.

In the midst of the wrongs and vexations experienced from external causes, there is much room for congratulation on the prosperity and happiness flowing from our situation at home. The blessing of health has never been more universal. The fruits of the seasons, though in particular articles and districts short of their usual redundancy, are more than sufficient for our wants and our comforts. The face of our country every where presents the evidence of laudable enterprise, of extensive capital, and of durable improvement. In a cultivation of the materials, and the extension of useful manufactures, more especially, in the general application to household fabrics, we behold a rapid diminution of our dependence on foreign supplies. Nor is it unworthy of reflection, that this revolution in our pursuits and habits, is, in no slight degree a consequence of those impolitic and arbitrary edicts by which the contending nations, in endeavoring each of them to obstruct our trade with the other, have so far abridged our means of procuring the productions and manufactures of which our own are now taking the place.

Recollecting always, that for every advantage which may contribute to distinguish our lot, from that to which others are doomed by the unhappy spirit of the times, we are indebted to that Divine Providence whose goodness has been so remarkably ex-

tended to this rising nation, it becomes us to cherish a devout gratitude, and to implore from the same omnipotent source a blessing on the consultations and measures about to be undertaken for the welfare of our beloved country.

JAMES MADISON.

Yesterday arrived, sloop Phebe, captain Turley, 37 days from Cartagena, who informs that markets were dull, and that they were overstocked with English manufactures. That the port of Cartagena was opened for nine months for neutrals, with the prohibition of dry goods and spirituous liquors.

The Spaniards throughout South America, it was said was ripe for a revolution.

They say they will not submit to any other crowned head, than Ferdinand the 7th, him they appear willing should be their prince, should he once more regain the Spanish throne, but should he fail, then, they are clear for setting up a republican form of government, independent of any European Junto or other power.

The province of Quito, it was said had already set up an independent government, and thrown off all obedience to the Spanish government. To quell the spirit of insurrection, so called, troops were marching from the other Spanish provinces against the inhabitants of Quito, who had already chosen their junta and declared themselves a free and independent people.

True Amer.

A very interesting article has lately appeared in New York. It is a list of the turnpike roads and bridges in the state with the amount of the several stocks, &c. It appears—

The turnpike roads extend three thousand and seventy one miles in length—

There are 76 turnpike companies, the capital of which amounts to five millions one hundred and forty one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The bridge companies are 21—and their capital four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Total—eighty eight companies—value of stock five millions five hundred and fifty six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

I SHALL apply to the court of Common Pleas of this county (Knox) at their term in March next, to appoint commissioners to divide the real estate of William Morrison, deceased, agreeably to the act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, amongst his several heirs and representatives, whereof, in right of my wife, I am one.

Robert Kendall.

December 11th, 1809.

#### LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account, are informed that unless they discharge their respective balances by the first of January next, suits will be commenced without discrimination—those who have any claims upon me are requested to call for payment by that time, as I am about closing my business.

Thomas Jones.

December 8th, 1809.

INDIANA TERRITORY,  
Clark county, set.

Moses McCann, plaintiff,

vs.

Abraham Romine, defendant.

#### On Foreign Attachment.

WHEREAS a writ of foreign attachment hath issued out of the court of Common Pleas of said county against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of Abraham Romine, at the suit of Moses McCann in an action of trespass on the case, which attachment the sheriff of said county hath returned executed on a lease for 70 acres of ground—Notice is hereby given, that unless the said defendant, shall, by himself or attorney, appear and give special bail to answer said suit, judgment will be entered against him by default, and the property so attached disposed of for the benefit of all creditors who shall appear to be entitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose.

Saml. Gwathmey, C. C. P.  
GABRIEL L. JOHNSTON, Attorney for plaintiff.  
Jeffersonville, Sept. 20th, 1809.

#### Five Dollars Reward.

A SORREL mare, four or five years old, with a switch tail, (the property of James Biggs, esq.) broke out of my pasture during the late session of the Legislature, and I have not since been able to recover her—the above reward will be given upon her delivery to

William H. Harrison.  
Vincennes, 23d Nov. 1809.

For sale at the Office of the Western Sun.  
THE PERPETUAL ALMANAC,  
Price 12 1-2 Cents.

#### MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

To the Citizens of the United States,  
WHEN your beloved WASHINGTON, died! You saw with increased visibility, the universe in tears! AMERICANS! How did your bosoms dilate and glow, when, at the first meeting of your political Fathers, following the melancholy event, you saw the call for a MONUMENT worthy of the sublime virtues you hoped to perpetuate, universally applauded.

How then, Fellow Countrymen, have ye permitted two whole years to pass since the noble and natural resolution was everywhere, individually formed; and the traveller still to ask in vain,—Where is the National Monument, sacred to public and private virtue; to the manes of the illustrious WASHINGTON?

COLUMBIANS! you owe to the world, as well as to yourselves, an apology, or an explanation, for the mysterious delay of your acknowledged duty; since nothing can be more true, than that a mere difference of opinion, respecting the form of the Monument, or the mode of its elevation, is the sole cause. To prove this, let us agree at once to obviate all difficulty, by uniting in a simple plan to accord with the annexed, now in operation:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,  
To a Monument sacred to Public and Private Virtue, dedicated to GEORGE WASHINGTON, to be erected in the City bearing his name, by the voluntary contribution of Citizens of the United States only.—The form, and inscriptions, to be under the entire direction of three Trustees.

1. These articles of subscription for a Monument to WASHINGTON, may be opened in any district or part of the United States, provided that none but citizens be allowed to subscribe, and that no individual be allowed to contribute in his own name more than ONE DOLLAR, to this subscription fund.\*

2. The name of each subscriber shall be written in a book, and transmitted with the subscription monies, to either branch of the Bank of the United States.

3. To render the whole design as simple as may be, three truly and well beloved friends, namely, Bushrod Washington, and John Marshall, Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States, & Benjamin Stoddart, late Secretary of the Navy of the U. States, or any two of them, are hereby empowered and requested to carry the whole design into effect, in such manner as in their wisdom may be deemed most honorable to the memory of WASHINGTON.

4. Should the sum hereby collected be more than sufficient for a Monument, or Mausoleum, (whatever the object of our respect may be called) the Trustees are hereby requested to appropriate the surplus, to increase the fund which WASHINGTON began when in his last will and testament he virtually laid the corner stone of a National University.

5. The Trustees are hereby empowered and requested to draw the subscription monies from the Bank in which they are deposited at discretion, and also to deposit the original subscription book, either with the remains of WASHINGTON, or in the Library of the National University, founded by WASHINGTON. They are also requested to publish whenever they may think fit, statements of their progress in the important work, hereby consigned to their care.

\*This is the price of one stone of the kind to be used.

A Book is opened at the house of Geo. Wallace, Esq. where all who feel a veneration for the IMMORTAL HERO, will voluntarily repair, and add one stone to the pile.

Five Dollars Reward.

R ANAWAY from a Delaware Indian on the Tuesday the 31st day of October last, at col. John Small's a Sorrel Horse, about five years old, about fourteen hands high, his main cut short, and his tail trimmed very close, he has a black streak all along his back, he is a strong well made horse—any person taking up said horse and delivering him to me in Vincennes shall receive the above reward.

Joseph Barron.  
Interpreter.