

THE WESTERN SUN

EACH CENTURY HAS ITS PECULIAR MODE OF DOING BUSINESS, AND MEN GUIDED MORE BY CUSTOM THAN BY REASON, FOLLOW WITHOUT ENQUIRY, THE MANNERS WHICH ARE PREVALENT IN THEIR OWN TIME.—HUME.

VOL. III.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1810.

NO. 14.

THE WESTERN SUN,
IS printed weekly at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance or an attested NOTE, payable at the end of the year for TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS. No Subscription will be received for a less term than one year—and will not be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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A BOY between 14 & 16 years of age as an apprentice to the printing business at this office.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.
Session 1809 & 1810.

AN ACT

Authorising the discharge of William Hawkins from his imprisonment.

B E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the marshal for the district of maine and he is hereby authorised and directed to discharge William Hawkins from his imprisonment upon an execution issued against him in behalf of the U. States: Provided, That the said William Hawkins shall pay and satisfy all the costs that have arisen on the part of the United States in the said prosecution, and shall assign and convey all the estate real and personal, which he may own or be entitled to, to some person for the use and benefit of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and provided also, That any estate real or personal, which the said William Hawkins may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken and sold, in the same manner as if he had never been imprisoned and discharged, as aforesaid.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

February 20, 1810.

APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

To THOMAS RANDOLPH.

SIR,
THE Editor informed me that you were the author of the piece over the signature of Alpheus.—Had I, sir, heretofore treated you in any other way than as a gentleman, I should have made some allowance for the low, but violent invective of your piece. You, sir, have stepped forward clothed with all the mysterious trappings of the office of Attorney General, as the unprovoked scribbling Quixote of the day, and no doubt your lunarian production will have its merited weight, and you receive the shining merits of its author—sir, when the Attorney General (who by virtue of his office is an organ of the government) descends from the dignity of his office, and becomes an unprovoked scribbling in the newspapers against private character; it is an evidence that there is something wrong in the government. I, sir, in my answer to Phorion, acted in self defence; that piece is before the public, and they will judge of its merits—if my defence against the dangerous attack of Phorion, contains a libel upon your right worthy friend Newton E. Westfall, whose cause you have espoused, or the government, of which you have proclaimed yourself the turnip, it is your duty as Attorney General to prosecute me, and not to slip down from the dignity of your office, to dislodge the columns of a newspaper under a fictitious name, to sapitible infamy struck upon me. Your piece contains no specific charge, nor is there any logic, lodged in any sentence thereof; it resembles the illustrated freaks of an angry old woman, and I suppose, you sir, by virtue of your office, and under a

factitious name, claim the privilege of an old termagant, of saying what you please. When you have read this far, you will, I suppose, exclaim, that I have made use of nothing but illnatured declamation—I am sorry it resembles your own production so much— you, sir, say you will make some allowance for my “mortified pride and disappointed ambition”—I suppose you judge of my feelings by your own, for you run the heats twice last spring to be elected, and you shot outside of the polls both times—now, sir, I suppose you think we ought to jog on in the same track of disappointed ambition together.—When I sat down to answer your piece I intended to have made a serious reply to the charges contained in it, but when I came to examine your production, I found it resembled Thos. Pain's description of the ancient claim of Virginia, that it contained Point no Point. As you say “the subject is too hateful to dwell on,” I shall leave your production to creep off into the tomb of unprovoked and illiberal abuse.

I am, sir, not
Your humble servt.
JOHN JOHNSON.

N. B. I would thank you to inform your worthy friend, Newton E. Westfall, whose cause you have volunteered in, to refer to the petitions relative to governor Harrison's re-appointment, which are filed in the clerk's office of the house of representatives, and there you and him may both see that the statement I made relative to the number and quality of the petitioners, and the nature of the petitions to be correct—you may likewise inform him, that no body believes his sycophantic certificate, certifying that he is the sole author of his effay of lies against me, for when a man is judge in his own cause, and give judgment in his own favor, there is strong evidence of corruption, and in order to clear governor Harrison in my mind of being privy to the writing of the piece, it must be established by some respectable person, not such as either Westfall or McDonald, I shall sir, make my infinuations good agreeable to your request, but not through the columns of a newspaper, for that method of attack, until facts are established, I equally despise & abhor, it resembles too much the covert conduct of an assassin.

J. JOHNSON.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

To GEORGE LEECH Esq.

I am one of those who vote from principle and not party motives, and I had before concluded to vote for you at the ensuing election, but a report now in circulation, and which I am informed proceeded from William M'Intosh “that you had pledged yourself to him to oppose any and all the measures of the Executive of the Territory be them good or bad, right, or wrong” has caused me to pause and consider for altho' much I may esteem your private character yet when offering as a legislator, you in my opinion should not tie yourself down to a blind perfuit of an opposition to Executive measures in the lump, thereby including those which might be unadvisable as those essentilly necessary to the welfare of our country—you therefore ought not to think me unfriendly or unkind if at our election on Monday next I should withhold from you my vote.

You may probably say I have been un-

charitable in thus calling upon you for a refutation of the report at this late period in as much as an opportunity is not afforded you of a public denial—But when you reflect that the report has been in circulation since the 18th inst. and that it came to your knowledge a sufficient time for you to have refuted it by a yea or a nay, in the last Western Sun, which I anxiously looked for, and wished, but was disappointed, you ought not to grumble and say, that men do not vote from principle when you learn from the polls, that by this you lost the suffrage of

A VOTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WESTERN SUN.

SIR.

I HAVE been informed that there is a piece lodged in your office to be published, exhibiting charges against me as a candidate at the ensuing election, I have been likewise informed that one of the charges is, that I had pledged myself to William M'Intosh to oppose the Governor and all his measures if elected. Sir this report is absolutely false. This report sir is started in my opinion by some, malicious person to injure my election. I consider it in the light of a low and dirty electioneering trick. I am likewise informed that the author of the piece through delicacy kept back the piece in hopes that I would contradict the report in the news paper, but rest assured sir, that I never thought of a thing of that kind and that I believe it was engendered in the mind of the author and he has given it currency as a base electioneering trick.

GEORGE LEECH.

HAMBURG, December 5.

We have not received positive information concerning the future organization of the Hanse towns. The following are the particulars deserving the most credit: The Hanse towns will be called the United and Free imperial Cities—they will be under the protection of the emperor of France, will furnish a quota to the confederation of the Rhine. (1800 infantry, besides cavalry, and 200 artillery.) Their deputies will assemble at certain times for the purpose of consulting about their interests. These cities can only have an ambassador at the emperor's court. The other persons can only have a consul (at the imperial Hanse towns.)

PARIS, December 8.

On the 10th inst. the troops which are stationed near Paris which formed the principle part of the corps commanded by the duke of Abrantes (Junot) will begin to march for Spain. They expect at Nancy the division of general Lopange and Beaufort, which are to pass through that city on their way to Paris, where they will learn their further destination—Spain no doubt.

PARIS, December 13.

UNITED STATES.

Extract from the summary of M. Fontaines' speech to the legislative body (of which he is president) Dec. 12.

In speaking of Spain and Portugal, the president mentioned an idea of great importance—if these two states do not know how to preserve their possessions beyond the sea, the independence of the American colonies present itself as a natural and desirable result. Thus, England is