

States, eight hundred and sixty nine thousand, nine hundred and sixty eight dollars.

For forage, sixty four thousand six hundred and twenty four dollars.

For subsistence, six hundred and eighty five thousand, five hundred and thirty two dollars and five cents.

For cloathing, two hundred and ninety three thousand eight hundred and four dollars.

For bounties and premiums, thirty thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, fifty thousand dollars.

For camp equipage, fuel, tools and transportation, two hundred & seventy thousand dollars.

For ordnance, two hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, including two thousand dollars for such a number of additional military store keepers as may be required, two hundred and eighty three thousand five hundred and seventy four dollars and seventy five cents.

For purchasing maps, plans, books and instruments, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingencies, fifty thousand dollars.

For the salary of clerks employed in the military agents' office, and in the office of inspector of the army, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Indian department, one hundred and forty six thousand six hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums specifically appropriated by this act, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 2, 1810.

APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

It is with very sincere satisfaction that we have to announce, that there are still some hopes of conciliation with America. It may be recollected from the language of the ministerial papers, that government is about to send a negotiator in the place of Mr. Jackson. Every one must approve of this determination. The dignity of the country is not compromised by consulting its interest in preference to the petulance of its agents. Every account seems to agree, that the conduct, and still more the tone, of Mr. Jackson, has been unnecessarily offensive. If such be the real state of the case, no one can surely contend that the ministry at home ought not to have more prudent consideration for the interest of the country than for the negotiator.

That all the advantages of a commercial intercourse with America, are now to be sacrificed, because certain persons in this kingdom still remember the old quarrel, and avenge themselves of their disappointment by direct insults on the independence of America. We are sorry to have to say, that according to all credible reports, such a party still exists in our court, and that lords Liverpool and Mulgrave are not considered as friendly to America.

As to the truth of what Mr. Jackson alleged, this is no sufficient excuse for the abrupt and offensive obtrusion of matters which have been previously disposed of. It appears to us moreover, that the manner of Mr. Jackson has given more offense than any thing in his discussion. The American minister, upon the suggestion of a certain subject, seems to have denied that the American government had any knowledge of it, and even to have alleged the authority of the president in this denial—Mr. Jackson appears, in an avowed disregard and disbelief of this denial, to have insisted on his charge, and, contrary to the established decorum of diplomatic intercourse, to have directed an accusation immediately against the American government—such we say seems to be the state of things upon the comparison of the accounts at present before us.—The American accounts speak plainly, and Mr. Jackson, if his letter to the consul be given correctly, appears to have a very insufficient excuse. Immediately upon the meeting of parliament, the correspondence will doubtless be laid before the house. But the ministers seem already to have expressed their opinion.

If Mr. Jackson be recalled, the Americans will probably be satisfied, and matters may be arranged before they can enter into debate—parliament will have so much to do

that neither party has much reason to wish for any addition to their business. The ministers will do well if they confine their defence to their own immediate acts. We hope never to see the house again occupied with American business, the debates necessarily beget ill blood on the other side of the water; and our sincere opinion is, that America is the last and best refuge for English commerce—that it is a market annually increasing, & which can never be filled beyond its demand. England and America seem as if made for each other, the one to assist the other in its progress to perfect civilization.

Bell's W. Messenger.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

TO THE CITIZENS OF INDIANA.

After an absence of several weeks, I have again returned to this, my adopted country, and find from the various publications in the Western Sun, that during my absence the pitiful slanderer, John Johnson, an ex-member of the territorial legislature, and, would-be-delegate to congress, has resorted to the basest falsehoods, and the grossest perversion of facts, in order to ruin my reputation, and put down an opponent who has long held him in the utmost contempt.—To respond to the maniac ravings of a frantick fool, is disagreeable in the extreme, and nothing but imperious necessity could induce me to notice an essay that would disgrace the pen of the most infamous blackguard. Had John Johnson, instead of trotting through the county with his budget of slander on his back, acted a little more like an honest man, and publicly asserted what he declared in private, (to wit,) that "he was informed that governor Harrison was the author of Phocion," either him or his informant would have been proven a liar, by a better character than himself. But fair and candid dealings are not to be expected from such men as J. Johnson, nor is it believed that he ever received the information alluded to. He complains much of Phocion's slanderous attack on his character—but where the slander is contained can only be discovered by such pumpkin-headed politicians as himself. Three charges out of the four exhibited against him, remains unexplained—and how far he has succeeded in refuting the fourth, will appear from the subjoined affidavits.

Although Mr. Ewing goes so far as to certify that he neither knew me, nor gave me any such information, which I impute to the folly of his ambition, and shall say no more on that subject, but leave you to judge of the case from corroborating circumstances,* for I would not presume that Mr. Ewing would make such assertions without some grounds of assurance—unless indeed he is such a man as the father of John Johnson has represented him and his party, to one of our Supreme Judges.—People are not to be hectored out of their reason with the cry of slander and scoundrel, nor is the appearance of a huge uncouth animal (that might be taken for the Ourangoutang) swaggering through the streets with his Herculean club, calculated to illuminate the understanding, and dissipate the clouds of error and prejudice that too often obscure the mind and intercept the light of truth and reason from our view. John Johnson says "there is something in political lying that stirs up the heart to the highest pitch of human hatred." True, and while such sentiments were in his mind he should have carefully avoided publishing what he falsely charges Mr. Wellfall and myself with, for he basely insinuates that governor Harrison would confer offices on those who are in the habit of traducing the characters of his opponents (or bad men.) But I would stop the wretch, and ask a few questions,—why the governor did not give him the appointment of attorney general instead of Mr. Randolph? Was it because he is a man possessed of stricter honor and veracity than his successful rival? I trow not. He should shudder at the very allusion, and never again shew his face in a mock defence of truth, wrapped up in an infamous falsehood.—But a drowning man will catch at straws. If Johnson had said that "there is not in the English language a sufficiency of words to express my hatred and malice against those who detect my political infamy," I suppose he

*It is not in my power to prove the conversation that took place in Mr. Baddolet's office.

would have spoke the truth, for it appears that he must have been in the lower regions of ambition when he was scrawling the piece I am now answering. And had he, instead of being the Knight of the Wind-Mill, published his principles fairly, when called on by the "Citizen of Vincennes" we then should have known the course he designed pursuing, but he chose to conceal them in the bottom of his serpentine heart, and whisper them out occasionally.

If there is any part of J. Johnson's literary production that excels in baseness and turpitude, it is his illiberal and diabolical attempt to tarnish the fair fame of governor Harrison, his efforts however, are as futile as they are wicked, and only expose the malignity of his heart, while they excite the merited derision of the judicious part of the community.

JOHN M'DONALD.

P. S. Was I disposed to criticise on the beauty and energy of the diction of John Johnson's composition, I should say, that if he has not refined upon fibbing, he certainly has upon the English language, for never before did I know it was necessary to say two, when speaking of "twin kittens" nor can I so well discover the application of the following simile "every body who has conversed with you (N. E. Wellfall) know that the style of your conversation is as different from the style of your composition, as the north is from the south pole." I would advise Mr. Johnson to spend a few months tuition in an English school before he again commences author, for he surely is at present illy calculated to acquire literary fame.

J. M'D.

KNOX COUNTY, sct.

Before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came Genl. W. Johnston, who being first duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth and saith,—That a few days previous to the election in April, eighteen hundred and nine, he went to Mr. John Caldwell's, in Vincennes, upon some business, where he found said Caldwell, Nathaniel Ewing and John M'Donald—and after having finished his business with Mr. Caldwell, he sat down by the hearth, and joined in conversation with Ewing and M'Donald, which related generally to the then approaching election, during this conversation, (which was chiefly carried on by Ewing and M'Donald,) M'Donald asked Ewing how he could think of supporting John Johnson as a representative of this county if he (Ewing) acted from principle, he being opposed to, and John Johnson in favor of the introduction of slavery; to which Ewing replied that he (M'Donald) might make himself perfectly easy upon that point, for that John Johnson would either remain neutral on the subject, when it came before the legislature, or if he took any part, it would be to oppose the introduction; M'Donald observed, that he did not know this, Ewing replied that he did; other conversation might, and probably did take place between them, which from the length of time, has slipped his recollection, but he's well assured if there was, it all tended to the same point, as the election was the base of their conversation. The above observation of Ewing upon that subject he has repeated in substance, to a number of persons in the county since his (Ewing's) denial of M'Donald's certificate; and which he is ready to, and will depose in a court of justice, whenever called upon either by Ewing or M'Donald.

Taken and sworn to before me, in Vincennes, the 17th April, 1810.

E. STOUT, J. P. K. C.

KNOX COUNTY, sct.

Personally came before me, the subscriber a justice of the peace for said county, Samuel Caruthers, and after being duly sworn, deposeth and saith,—That sometime after the election in April, 1809, he had a conversation with Mr. Albert Baddolet, son of John Baddolet, relative to his fathers voting for John Johnson, who was so warm an advocate for slavery—the express words of Mr. Albert Baddolet from the length of time he cannot recollect, but he is certain they all tended to, and did impress him with the idea that John Johnson was under promise to Ewing and his party to oppose slavery.

Taken and sworn before me, this 25th day of April, 1810.

E. STOUT, J. P. K. C.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Mother Bull Whipping her Child.

We read, in the Centinel, that "America is the spoiled child of Great Britain.—Give a child what it cries for, and the next moment it will cry for something else. Give it a sound whipping and it will be quiet."

It is very true *Mother Bull* whipped some of us out of Boston. She whipped us out of Canada. She whipped us at Long Island and New York and Brandywine. Nay she whipped thousands of our poor fellows to death on board the prison ships and men of war; but it is remarkable she never yet whipped us till we were quiet: for we whipped too, as you shall hear.

We whipped *Mother Bull* eight years upon a stretch. We whipped her soundly at Bunkers-Hill, in Boston harbor and at Sullivan's island. We whipped her in the Jersey's, and at Bennington. The whipping we gave her at Saratoga, she never can forget: nor ever will forgive. We whipped her through most of the Southern states—and then we whipped her out of Yorktown; and finally we whipped her out of the country. We not only whipped the old woman eight long years; but we whipped her upper servant *George* so severely, that we absolutely whipped him out of his senses, and then old doctor *Willis* took the rods out of our hands and whipped him into his senses again.

It is remarkable, while *Mother Bull* was whipping her child, the sturdy boy never uttered a sigh or a groan: whereas, during the last year of our whipping the *old lady*, she filled all England with her cries. Her tears and woful lamentations occasioned us to hold our hand, and give over the chastisement.

Since then, Bonaparte has whipped her out of the continent of Europe, and this too, so severely, that she can hardly stand, lie or go.

She sent one of her forward little boys, named *Franky Jemmy Jackson*, over here on an errand to Mr. Madison, who behaved saucy several times; and at length so impudently that Mr. Smith down with him, and whipped him until he was QUIET.—He, before, roared and snivelled again in the kitchen, before the servants; for which Mr. Giles whipped him, till he dared not even fetch a sob.

Some think that the old lady will resent this correction of her saucy errand-boy; while others suppose that she will send for him home, and whip him herself, and send out another, with more sense, and more manners. My opinion is that Mrs. Bull is inwardly vexed and deucedly mortified that Smith should whip her little *Franky*; but, she durst not shew it; because, with her old age, and infirmities, and lameness, from the long and unmerciful whip or the little Corsican, she is little able to treat us as she did forty years ago. She remembers the whipping we gave her, and dreads the repetition of it.

JONATHAN BIRCHROD.

The frigate President, capt. Bainbridge, while running at the rate of eight knots an hour, with a pilot on board, struck on a shoal in Hampton roads. On hearing her signals of distress several vessels came along and lightened her by taking a number of her guns and starting the water casks, by which means she was got off the next morning. It is supposed she is greatly injured, for even after she was off the shoal she continued to fire signals of distress.

F. Journal.

A Merino Ram, brought from Cadiz by capt. Barum, in the ship Atlantic, was lately sold at New-York for one thousand dollars; and two Ewes and two Rams, were sold in Philadelphia by col. Humphreys for six thousand dollars.

There is a time for all things.

AND why have ye not made hay whilst the Sun shone? those who are indebted to us have been publicly requested to come and pay what they owe, but they have failed to profit by our friendly admonition—the day of grace is past, and our books &c. are now in the hands of Genl. W. Johnston, for collection.

Peter Jones, & Co.

April 9th, 1810.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office,