

the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry and forage for one horse.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the district and assistant district paymasters shall severally give bonds with good and sufficient security to the U. States, for the faithful performance of their duties in such sums as shall be required by the paymaster of the army, under the direction of the war department; and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the U. States are now engaged with the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and for one year thereafter and no longer.

LANGDON CHEVES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

April 18, 1814.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

For the Western Sun.

Fellow Citizens of Knox,

THE time is fast approaching when you will have to make choice of a Councilor and a Representative. Not being interested to a greater degree than any one of you, no further than the general impulse of public good which should pervade throughout—because I declare to you I am not one of the candidates, nor a hireling writer—I feel a freedom of conscious rectitude in giving you my opinion upon the duty of a good representative, and who, in my estimation, of the candidates I have heard of, are best qualified.

A good representative should not only possess integrity but knowledge. The interpretation of the first, is generally understood—but that of the second term of the qualification, is not so much so; I'll therefore give an explanation:—A good representative should be unto the Constitution & Laws as a good physician to the health of body and mind—he should know the existing laws and their defects, and the proper remedy to be applied, with its manner of application. For it serveth us nothing to light a candle and set it under a half bushel. It is a fault not to be acquainted with the constitution particularly, and the laws of our country generally, in any one; but criminally and unpardonably so in a representative. And in legislation, if from our ignorance, we place our dependence and faith upon the knowledge and conduct of our fellow representative, the community becomes placed in a deplorable situation.

From what little information I possess of the character and knowledge of John Johnson and George R. C. Sullivan, I would recommend to my fellow citizens of Knox, the support of the first as Councilor, and the second as representative.

A VOTER.

On Saturday the 23 day of July, 1814, a deputation of gentlemen from the boundaries of different militia companies in the county of Gibson, met at the house of Jeff. Emmerston esq. agreeably to a previous appointment, for the purpose of recommending proper persons for the ensuing legislature.—Whereupon David Robb was recommended for the Council, and James Smith, for the House of Representatives.—In consequence of which, the voters of Gibson are notified that the above gentlemen will serve if elected, and will be supported at the ensuing election.

ANTHONY GRIFFIN, Presdt.

FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, June 21.

By the arrival at this port of the British cartel schr. Thistle, in 7 days from Halifax we have been furnished with another mass of European intelligence. Messrs. Newton and Parkman, who left Falmouth May 18, have politely furnished us with London papers to the 14th, from which we extract the following.

April 25, a general convention between the allied powers was signed at Paris, settling some of the basis of the intended pacification. We will give this document at length in our next.

On the 1st of March a treaty of alliance between each of the four principal allied powers, viz: England, Austria, Russia &

Prussia, was signed at Chaumont. It is to remain in force 20 years. Each party engages to keep in the field 150,000 men until the object of the war is effected, and in case either shall be invaded by France, they all engage to contribute their aid to expel the invader.

Lord Wm. Bentick, with a British and Italian force attacked Genoa, April 17, and it capitulated the next day.

The time of convening the senate and legislative body of France has been altered from June 10, to May 31.

A London paragraph states that 12,000 Spanish troops were about to embark at Cadiz for Louisiana.

Louis 18th left London April 23, embarked at Dover next day, and arrived at Paris May 3, accompanied by the dutehess of Angoulême, and many other members of the royal family. He was received there and at every other place which he passed, with demonstrations of joy.

The white flag has been hoisted at Hamburg, and Devoust has agreed to surrender to the general of the allies.

Louis the 18th has refused to acknowledge the constitution proposed by the F. senate, and has published the basis of such an one as he will sanction.

It appears that two parties have already arisen in France. One party is in favor of the new constitution, another wishes for the restoration of feudalism, priest craft, inquisition, basile—in short, the whole ancient system of despotism and slavery.

COMMISSIONERS.

A letter from a very respectable gentleman in London, of May 14, states, that it is generally believed that, though not officially stated, that admiral Gambier, Dr. Adam and Mr. Hamilton, are appointed to meet our commissioners at Gottenburg, and that messrs. Bayard and Gallatin were about to proceed on their mission.

June 22.—We have seen a letter from Gottenburg of April 23, stating that messrs. Clay & Russell were there, and that messrs. Bayard and Gallatin were every moment expected. As late as May 14 they were in London, preparing however to depart.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

Passengers in the Boston stage, arrived last night, inform, that the cartel schr. arrived there on Monday from Halifax, brought dispatches for government & a few passengers; that commissioners had been appointed to meet ours at Gottenburg; and, that 15,000 troops, a part of lord Wellington's army had embarked for New Orleans.

It is reported at Boston, but not generally believed, that the cartel had brought information that the blockade of the American ports was raised.

LONDON, May 4.

It is now said that the powers of the plenipotentiaries from the U. States are sufficiently extensive to justify them in the removal of the seat of negotiation at Gottenburg to the Hague or to London, and that messrs. Bayard and Gallatin have been urgent with our ministers, but we believe fruitlessly to allow such removal.

May 7.—An expedition is intended to be embarked from Cadiz for the Mississippi, to consist of 12,000 Spanish troops, for the purpose of being employed in the recovery of Louisiana, &c.

The 97th (or Queen's German regt.) is ordered from Kinsale to embark for North America.

The 33d and 54th regts. will be made 1000 strong each, and sent to America.—They will sail finally from Cork.

The Liberator of Spain and Portugal is appointed ambassador from England to the king of France.

Italy.—The people of Italy have desired to be constituted an independent monarchy, and to have a king given to them. They put to death Bonaparte's minister of finance M. de Prina.

May 12.—Messrs. Hughes and Millington are arrived at Harwich, from Gottenburg, with dispatches from messrs. Clay & Russell, to messrs. Gallatin and Bayard.—They were detained at Harwich for want of passports.

Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin certainly leave this country next week, to proceed on their mission to Gottenburg.

It is said to be determined that the conference for the negotiation of a general peace shall be held in London, and the treaty to be entitled the treaty of London, in confirmation of the part which G. Britain has

acted, and the success as well as example, she has given to all the belligerent allies.

May 13.—Christopher Hughes, esq. secretary of the American legation at Gottenburg, arrived in town yesterday. It is supposed that the negotiations for peace will commence shortly, but rumor suggests the probability of a change in the place—perhaps from Gottenburg to the Hague.

An Austrian general has taken possession of the kingdom of Italy in the name of the allied powers. The Austrians and British have entered Venice.

May 14.—Dispatches were on Sunday received by government, announcing the arrival of Bonaparte at the island of Elba.—He embarked on board the Undaunted frigate to be conveyed to that place.

The princess Borghese, who had an interview with her brother Napoleon had refused to accompany him, has been forced to quit Nice. It is supposed she will retire to Rome. Joseph, Louis and Jerome Bonaparte are all in Switzerland.

The mother of Bonaparte is to reside at Rome, on a pension of 20,000 pounds a year, Joseph, Louis and Jerome have each the same sum. Bonaparte himself about 80,000 pounds a year.

The allied sovereigns were to leave Paris on the 13th inst.

We lament to find by the accounts we receive from Paris, that two parties have arisen, each of which endeavors, by all public means, to stimulate the public mind against the other. One is for the senate the other against it—the former for a constitution founded on the basis laid down by the senate, the latter for leaving the king as absolute as he was before the revolution.

PORTSMOUTH, May 7.

Com. Goddington is expected to hoist his broad pendant on Tuesday next in the New castle, 60, lord George Stuart, and to sail immediately afterwards for the American station, taking with him all the ships that are ready for sea at this port, excepting such as have been appointed for the protection of convoys, they have been preparatively directed to put themselves under his orders. And yesterday that fine and well appointed regt. the 1st of Royal Scots, 1000 strong, embarked on board the Leopard, captain Croten, and Diomedé, capt. Fabian, for N. A.—The Dictator, Diadem, Thames & Weser, armed en suite, with 10 sail of large transports, have sailed this week for Bordeaux, to take a part of lord Wellington's army to the American shores. These overpowering reinforcements to the army already in Canada, will soon efface the subjugation of Mr. Madison's wild theoretic notions of legislation.

The Vengeur, 74, has taken out her lower deck guns, for the purpose of taking prisoners to Bordeaux, & it is supposed, troops from thence to America.

Lord Wellington proceeds as soon as affairs permit to Madrid. Part of his army is already under orders for America.

LEYDEN, May 7.

According to advices from Vienna, England was about to conclude a secret convention with the allies, by which they are engaged not to intermeddle, after the pacification of the continent, with the affairs of North America, and to stipulate by the peace, that France also should not take any part.

HARWICH, May 10.

Arrived this morning the earl of Leicester Packet, capt. Hammond, from Gottenburg, with the mail and two American gentlemen charged with dispatches for messrs. Gallatin and Bayard.

PLATTSBURGH, June 17.

From correct information we are warranted in saying, that the enemy are transporting ree galleys across land from Chamble to St. Johns, for the use of this lake. Fifteen or twenty, it is said, are already across.

LONDON, April 20.

A number of the largest class of transports are fitting out with all possible speed at Portsmouth, as well as all the troop ships at that port, for the purpose, it is supposed, of going to Bordeaux to take the most effective regts. in lord Wellington's army to America.

In the Gazette de France, we read the following curious and important paragraph.

—“The delightful name of peace is heard on all sides—Europe is awakened to the enjoyment of its benefit. Negotiations have also been opened to bring about the re-establishment of a good understanding between England and the U. States, which has only been disturbed by the effect of the disordered system adopted by Napoleon. It is known that the plenipotentiaries of the two powers are to meet at Gottenburg perhaps even they may negotiate in London. We have learnt with pleasure, that the chief of one of the first tribunals in France, invited to his house lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Crawford, the minister of the U. States, several persons of consideration both French and English were present. It was remarked, that the two ministers on seeing each other for the first time, did not behave with any diffidence of manner. The toast of Universal Peace was proposed to them, and they accordingly replied to it.”

EVANSVILLE.

THE sale of lots in the town of Evansville, the seat of justice for Warrick county, Indiana territory, will commence on Thursday the 21st of July, 1814.

This place has been selected by commissioners, appointed by special act of the legislature for the permanent seat of justice for Warrick county—it stands on the bank of the Ohio river, just above the mouth of Big Pigeon creek, an excellent harbor for boats, and as to situation, it is perhaps surpassed by none in the western country.

Evansville is in the midst of a flourishing settlement, and surrounded by much habitable land, which, together with the advantage of the Ohio river, will rival any town in the territory. It is situate fifty miles from Shawneetown, and seven from Red Banks, fifty two from Vincennes, and twenty five from Princeton, the seat of justice for Gibson county, and directly on a line with the three latter places. An excellent road may be had from Evansville to Vincennes, and the period is not distant when merchants and traders will from economy, transport their goods across from Evansville to Princeton and Vincennes, in preference to the circuitous route of the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, and indeed in some seasons of the year it is impossible to navigate the Wabash for weeks, and I could say months, in the fall low waters obstruct its navigation—in the winter ice.—In fact the advantages which this place enjoys are so many and so obvious, it is vanity to attempt to describe them—indeed an attempt would be presumptuous.—Merchants and mechanics will find great advantages from settling at this place, the latter are particularly invited, and great encouragements will be held out to them.

Purchasers will have a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months from the day of sale for the balance, by giving bond with approved security for the payments as they become due.—Purchasers of lots will receive conveyances by paying the expenses of those conveyances, and giving bond as aforesaid.

Proposals will be received from persons wishing to contract for the erection of the public buildings in the said town on the 23d July.

N. CLAYPOOLE,

Agent for Warrick county.

June 27, 1814.

REMOVAL.

OWEN REILLY

HAS removed his STORE to Mr. G. Wallace's old stand, and lately occupied by J. B. McCall & Co. as a store where he will sell his present stock of

GOODS

unusually low for Cash.

Vincennes, 14th March, 1814.

I have just received a fresh supply of COFFEE, which I will sell by the quantity low for cash.

O. R.

STRAYED from the subscriber a bright sorrel mare, about 14½ hands high, a star in her forehead and sup on her nose, I believe the left hind foot white to the pastern joint, branded S on the right shoulder or hip, 4 years old this spring—a reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver said mare to me in Vincennes.

Henry Dubois.

June 29, 1814.