

for defraying the expences of the navy for the year 1816, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, 1,142,015 dollars.

For provisions, 355,870 dollars.

For medicine, hospital stores, and all other expences on account of the sick, including those of the marine corps, 25,000 dollars.

For repairs of vessels, 300,000 dollars.

For ordnance, ammunition and military stores, 210,000 dollars.

For navy yards, docks and wharves, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expences, including freight, transportation and recruiting expences, 300,000 dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, 141,172 dollars.

For clothing for the same, 34,166 dollars.

For military stores for the same, 1,188 dollars.

For contingent expences for the same, 14,500 dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 24, 1816—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

### To the Citizens of Indiana.

IN consequence of the change that has taken place in the territorial government, to that of a state, I have been induced to offer my services as a candidate to represent the citizens of the said state, in the congress of the United States; should my fellow citizens think proper to intrust with me so important a charge, I pledge myself to make use of the best exertions my capacity and qualifications will admit of, to promote the interest and prosperity of the country.

Permit me here to remark, that in April, 1813, I became a citizen of the Indiana territory, and in December of the same year, I received the appointment of collector of the revenue for the same; since which time I have transacted business, more or less, in my official capacity, in every section of the territory, & I will venture to say that no pains on my part has been spared to render the collection as little burthensome as possible. It may be said by some, that a more general acquaintance is necessary; but taking into view the immense population that has come amongst us within the last three years, a single blush will shew that it is morally impossible for any one person to be generally acquainted, unless by character.

Perhaps it will be well here to remark, that if I am elected, I will support the present administration; my political sentiments being in unison with theirs. In making this general remark, it will I presume be sufficient, without entering into details of the principles of the two great political parties now in the United States.

The government of the United States appears to be administered in a manner to promote the happiness and welfare of the people and as long as the men in power pursue the same measures I will yield them my support, whatever my situation, whether a representative, or a private individual. I will not be considered to bind myself to adopt every measure which may be recommended by the government, because mere measures of expen-

dency, which does not involve principle, will not effect a general system; but all questions relating to the principles which have hitherto governed the administration, would meet my support. Republican governments depend wholly on the confidence of the people, and their principles are easily, and ought to be generally understood; public measures should also be simple, easy to comprehend, and carefully adapted to the exigencies of the government.

I am very respectfully,  
A. D. THOM.

Jeffersonville, July 20, 1816.

### For the Western Sun.

Mr. Stout,

I promised you should again hear from me, this promise I now realise. I have in your last paper noticed the *anti-republican caucus*, or fraud, to foist Mr. Thom, or a certain *well known* Mr. Hendricks upon the people, for their representative in congress.—I refrained from any particular notice of this *Hendricks*, for I then, and yet do, conscientiously believe him to be totally undeserving of any. I know him to be sycophantic and ungrateful, and this in all reason, is enough—the man however, who first brot' him to the territory, and aided him in rising, can, I am creditably informed, shew him to be even worse; but enough, a large proportion of the good people of the territory know him, & his claim to their attention will be deservedly disregarded. Thom's claim is more plausible, but as I endeavored to shew in your last, equally inadmissible—compared with *George R. C. Sullivan* neither of them are entitled to a single vote.—It here becomes me to declare, that in coming forward to advocate Mr. Sullivan's election, I would not at the present time be alone induced by considerations of private friendship, or mere admiration of the virtues that adorn his private life; but these, blended with a conviction of the ability and zeal with which he will advocate the best interest of our new state, would serve as an excuse for more than I shall now add in his behalf.

A Voter.

### To the Citizens of Indiana.

WE are about to assume an entire new character, and I really fear we will resemble a puny child, taken from nurse too soon—but experience will alone enable us to judge. For my own part, in estimating the benefits to be derived from any great political change, I always think it necessary to take into view the various combining parts which go to make up the whole—when I set about valuing to their utmost the contemplated benefits that may result from our state constitution (*admitting that even chance has given us a good one*) I will take into account also, all the injuries, expences and sacrifices, that will inevitably follow its establishment at the present time—and I will select men to direct its influence, and manage its affairs, who are *disposed & able* to render these as little felt as possible. In making such selection, like a good republican, I will be no blind follower of *names* or *in-*

*dividuals*, but shall uphold such as can faithfully do their duty, even in the midst of ceaseless clamor and malignant denunciation—such as can be “unmoved, unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,” and decidedly uniform in their attachment to the *principles* of our government, and the wise & patriotic measures founded thereon. I will never choose the political insects of an hour, that overlook *principles*, and look only to *names*; but I will choose the firm and undeviating supporter of the stable fixtures of rational freedom—the man who will be true to his country & to himself.

Names little understood, and but lately introduced, are now in vogue here. What is there in a name?—Virtue & vice, honesty and dishonesty, sincerity and hypocrisy, may, with marble affrontry, be confounded and changed in their aspect by it; but *principles* are not to be changed with *policy*—that which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet. But these names that I allude to, are frequently abused, and frequently mistated, for electioneering purposes, and the people should be aware of such arts. It is in times like these that the public voice is viciated, & employed too frequently, by unfounded statements, to gratify spleen, envy or jealousy—and it is in times like these, that the public should be guarded against such imposition: for their motives are concealed, & others pretended of a public nature, thro' the influence of *names*. This is done, because the bare suspicion of any *private interest* or passion in the public voice, is sufficient, and most justly so, to create invincible prejudices against it.—Thus an individual may be put down for the satisfaction, advantage and safety of the sinister and the interested, by the mere influence of *names*, and to the injury of the country, the people, and the peoples rights. Names shall never influence me—I shall look to the principles that were established by the declaration of independence, and the constitution of the U. States—these, not a blind admiration of men, shall guide my selection.

I will now advise my fellow citizens to prefer men who will represent the peoples, not their own individual interest—men who have capacity and acquirements to justify the choice, and all may yet go well. Let us not have to say of this state constitution as the dying man who ordered for his tombstone the following inscription—“I was well, I would be better, I changed my diet, and here I am.”—Let us not permit political quackery to try experiments with impunity—but let us elect men who can guard against any innovation upon established *principles*, that have been found since the independence of the U. States, so eminently beneficial in other states. This is enough; and however strong my disapprobation of any political measure, my heart is an utter stranger to any political resentment. I never have, and I trust I never shall, (where *principles* are not concerned)—if an opponent be impelled by a conviction of the propriety of his own views, bear any feelings of political hostility;

but like a genuine, not a musroon republican, my understanding must be convinced, when my opinion be changed.

A Federal Republican.

## NEW GOODS

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, a supply of

### NEW GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles  
Domestic cottons as: Imperial Tea,  
sorted, Young Hyson Tea,  
Domestic shirtings, Port Wine,  
Domestic checks, Cherry bounce,  
Course muslins, Ginger,  
Silks for dresses and Best Indigo,  
bonnets, Cinnamon,  
Black silk handker. Rappee snuff,  
chiefs, Ivory combs, and  
Bandanoe, ditto Tin Ware, assorted.  
Cambric thread.

All which he will sell very low for cash.  
J. D. HAY,  
Vincennes, July 26, 1816.

Pay Master General's Office,  
Washington City, June 25, 1816.

INFORMATION is hereby given to claimants for five years half pay in addition to the notice issued from this office, dated the 9th of May, 1816—

That by the 1st section of the law there referred to the widows of commissioned and non commissioned officers musicians & privates of the regular army, rangers, fencibles, volunteers and militia excepting those of the regular army who enlisted to serve for the periods of “five years” and “during the war,” are in their own right, as widows entitled to five years half pay; provided the husband “died while in the service of the U. States during the late war or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service or who shall have died at any time thereafter in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service.” Where there is no widow or where the intermarries the child or children under 16 years of age, are entitled to the said half pay pension.

That by the 2d section of the law of the 16th of April, 1816, where all the children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who enlisted for five years or during the war and who were “killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease while in the service of the U. States, during the late war,” are under the age of 16, they are entitled to five years half pay, to commence on the 17th day of February 1815: Provided all claim, right, title and interest in and to the land or land warrant, be within one year from the 16th of April, 1816, relinquished, surrendered, and given up by their guardians. Evidence of guardianship from under seal of the proper authority must be produced and the guardian at the time of receiving each payment must shew that the child or children he living.

ROBERT BRENT.  
Pay Master General.

July 2—3w.

Office of Claims for property lost captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24<sup>th</sup>, 1816.  
Explanatory supplemental rule.  
In all the cases comprised in the notice from this office of the 3d instant the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence on oath of any officer of the late army of the U. States shall be taken or the certificate of any officer in the service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained such evidence or such certificate or other voucher in relation to the claim in question, has been given in knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or if received must state the cause of its non-production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher together with its date as near as can be ascertained will also be required.

RICH'RD BLAND LEE,  
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

THOMAS H. BLAKE

Attorney at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public, those who may wish to consult or employ him, will please apply at the Vincennes Hotel.

July 16, 1816.