

THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES,

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1817.

ON Monday last came on the election in this county, for Justices of the Peace, which resulted as follows;

Decker Township, Isaac Miner, and James Purcell.

Harrison Township, William Gamble and Etheldred T. Bass.

Palmyra Township, John McDaniel. Washington Township, T. McClure. Widner Township, Saml. Chambers. Vincennes Township, Frederick Graeter, and E. Stout.

We have not heard from Busseron Township.

The Rev. Mr. King, will preach at the Court-House, on Sunday, at 11 o'clock. A. M.

For the Western Sun.

JUSTICE & TRUTH.—No. III.

Mr. Stout,

WITHOUT recurring again to the first sentence in Messrs. Noble and Hendricks letter, which merely asks the secretary of war to issue an order to the paymaster of the Indiana district for the prompt payment of militia claims, as noticed in our last, we would request our readers to bear in mind the absurdity manifested by asking such an order, without asking money to accompany it; and also to bear in mind a tacit acquiescence on the part of Hendricks & Noble to certain general orders published for the guidance of all paymasters, which their silence makes manifest.—In answer to the letter, these orders appears to be a reply—seeing this, and knowing the orders to be highly prejudicial to the people, inasmuch as oaths are substituted for certificates, (and such oaths too as many of the militia may not feel disposed to take) it certainly was a duty to endeavor to do them away.—This they did not attempt—and why? Probably because those same orders and oaths may have been thought necessary by the pay department at Washington, to guard against fraud, in conformity with a false representation made through Mr. Jennings, when he was our delegate there—an extract from which representation we now have a copy, and the solemn oath of some of the first merchants here, with the oath of some of his own admirers too, to stamp it with misrepresentation and falsehood. We well know this Mr. Hendricks & Noble, will remember that man while he continues governor, and therefore, however inconveniently or injuriously such orders and oaths may in many cases operate, they will on that account, make no endeavor to abolish their force.—The sole object is to make the people think they do not forget them while at Washington, and by the publication of this letter, and the injurious orders they procured in reply, it would appear they care not how.—Messrs. H & N. certainly did not think that the militia and rangers would examine, think, and duly appreciate, or their cunning, if not their fear, would have prevented them from thus acting.

The first sentence in the letter to which we have as yet confined our remarks will be seen in the sequel, to be of a piece with the rest of it—equally absurd, and equally incomplete.

The next succeeding one is in the words following, “in addition to the paymasters attending at the county seats in the state of Indiana, having, as contemplated, when in conversation with Mr. Noble and yourself to day, the paymaster by advertisement notifying the militia of the time and place to meet him; that the paymaster give the correct information in like manner to the persons concerned, in what manner to produce, procure and substantiate the pay rolls, vouchers and evidences.”—This is as the original letter—and for a senator and a representative of the people, how elegantly, correctly and precisely, do they express themselves!! There are not in our opinion, two men in the state of Indiana who can write, and express their thoughts in writing, who would not be ashamed of such confusion.—No wonder the secretary thought they wanted to express any thing or nothing; for really to us this passage is unintelligible—imcomprehensible.—The words separately we can understand and define, but connect

edly, they are sound without sense, or “that very common sense y'cleped *nonsense*,”—we all know that understanding, correctness and precision, generally accompany each other, and nothing can be more apparent than the want of all in the passage we are now remarking upon; nor can any truth be more clear or certain than that men who thus write, are incapable or unqualified to dictate beneficial orders, and make salutary arrangements for the performance of maj. Whitlock's duties—He has a clear understanding, a stern integrity—always correct and precise.—They take a latitude for some purpose or other, which renders them almost the reverse.—To establish and prove this, let us scrutinize the language of their letter.—In the passage before quoted, they require that “the paymaster be instructed to inform what manner to produce, procure, and establish the pay rolls, vouchers and evidences.”—A paymaster required to substantiate vouchers, and to procure evidence!—To substantiate, is to make, to exist—to procure, is to obtain, to persuade, to contrive—What? Is maj. Whitlock to be requested to do this? He would, disdain such employment—such cannot be forced upon him—he is appointed under the law, and with instructions to judge and decide on evidences and vouchers when presented to him. We are unwilling to believe that either Hendricks or Noble, were they situated as maj. Whitlock is, could even think without abhorrence on fraud or dishonesty—but we shall not suffer our belief to disturb their merit, nor our opinion to shadow the opinion of the public, when they will thus express themselves. Yet they should not thus dare to ask a district paymaster whose long and faithful services have irremovably established his integrity and worth to be placed in the situation of an attorney who had to find testimony, plead the cause, and at last, judge of its merits. By such requests and such language, they have abused and injured the militia and the rangers—they have indirectly made it appear that claims without vouchers or evidence, would be presented.

At the next election Mr. Hendricks will know if this be true, and we mistake if the people will not convince him they can judge of the evidence and vouchers he may have to support his claim to their confidence, better than he can do of the justice of their claim to pay as militia men—they will permit him to stay at home for both their and his own sake.—We confine lunatics, and keep razors from children, not because we fear their intentions, but because we justly apprehend their doing mischief—and shall we not keep such men from situations where the people have their rights to support, and their feelings to represent? We often know men to do mischief, when they mean to do good—and if it be so with Mr. Hendricks, it only shews his incapacity the more clear, and leaves his unfitness to represent the people without an apology.

The passage from the letter given in this paper we need say nothing more respecting—but the notice we have taken of Mr. Jennings's mis-representation shall be as Hendricks and Noble says, “substantiated” hereafter. In closing our observations on the letter so far as we have progressed, we must be permitted to say, that whether it was meant to instil jealousy and distrust, and to alienate the confidence of the people from the district paymasters, or whether it was intended to operate upon the feelings of the ignorant & raise themselves, 'tis a miserable performance. We know the district paymasters in this state and the adjoining territories to be amongst the most capable and faithful officers under the government—we know that the law and the instructions under which they are bound to act, has never been neglected or invaded by them—and we would enquire what the representatives and delegates who busy and injuriously interest themselves in the duties of those respectable and responsible officers can mean? The question deserves an answer, and we will in part, answer it by asking another—why do these representatives and delegates omit to state the real cause and object of their applications, and to distinguish the paymasters from the means within their controul, and the law and orders under which they are bound to act? These things are all important; and these men should know that though their passion roused by self interest, may create zeal, nothing can give durable uniformity nor stability to error.—Indeed we know that ignorance,

indolence and avarice, may for a time give some force to their manouvering, and prevent truth from penetrating—but when these causes cease to operate, nothing can maintain their supremacy—nothing can maintain them, but the means of seduction that first introduced, and a continuance of the fatal circumstances that first imposed them upon us.—Another passage of the letter in our next.

Indian Treaties.—The president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, has lately ratified and confirmed treaties with several nations and tribes of Indians, viz. a treaty signed at fort Harrison on the 4th day of June last, with the Weas & Kickapoos, by which the said tribes acknowledge themselves to be in peace and friendship with the U. States—acknowledge the validity of, and declare their intention to adhere to the treaty of Greenville—and all subsequent treaties which they have made—recognise and confirm the boundary line surveyed and marked by the U. States of the land on the Wabash & White rivers, ceded in the year 1809; and acknowledge they have ceded to the U. States, all that tract of country which lies between the aforesaid boundary line on the northwest of the Wabash, the Vermillion river, and a line to be drawn from the northwest corner of the said boundary line so as to strike the Vermillion river 21 miles in a direct line from its mouth according to the terms and conditions of the treaty made in 1809.

Also a treaty with the tribes of Ottawas, Chippewas and Putawatomies residing on the Illinois river, by which they relinquish to the U. States a body of land lying south of a west line from the southern extremity of lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, and also a body of land commencing on the Fox river of Illinois, & extending to lake Michigan; reserving to themselves the right to fish and hunt on the lands as long as it may continue the property of the U. States; also three leagues square at the mouth of the Ouisconsin river, with some other small tracts. The U. States agree to pay them annually for 12 years, goods to the amount of \$1000.

Also, a treaty with that part of the Winnebago tribe of Indians residing on the Ouisconsin river, in which it is stipulated that the friendly relations which existed between the parties before the late war shall be renewed. The Indians acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the U. States and of no other nation; and further promise to remain distinct and separate from the rest of their tribe or nation giving them no aid or assistance whatever, until they shall conclude peace. All prisoners that may be in possession of either party, are to be delivered up to the commanding officer at Prairie du Chien, to be by him restored to the respective parties.

Also, a treaty with the Sacks of Rock river, and the adjacent country, in which the said Indians agree to re-establish & confirm the treaty made by the united tribes of Sacks and Foxes made with the U. States in 1804, and are to be placed on the same footing upon which they stood before the war provided they shall on or before the 1st of July next, deliver up all the property they or any of their tribe have plundered or stolen from the citizens of the U. States, since they were notified of the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, and its provisions towards the hostile Indians. On failure to deliver up the property as aforesaid, they forfeit their portion of all annuities covenanted to be paid that tribe by the treaty of St. Louis.

From the Long Island Star.

Dollars afloat.—A gentleman from the east end of Long Island informs us that more than three thousand Spanish Dollars have been strewed along the beach near Southampton, supposed to come from the wreck of a Spanish vessel which came on shore some time since, with no person on board.

The Virginia Legislature has adopted a resolution for taking the sense of the people at the next election on the subject of a convention, directing them to put upon their tickets whether they are for or against a convention, for the purpose of amending the constitution, so as to equalize the right of suffrage, and to provide for such future alteration as experience shall suggest.

Spanish Fleet.
Capt. Porter arrived at Charleston 6th inst. from Kingston, states that on the

23d January, in the Gulph Stream, he saw a fleet of 8 or 9 sail, of men of war, standing towards Havana, two of which appeared to be line of battle ships or frigates the remainder brigs and schrs.—he took them to the Spaniards.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has recently opened an

assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

in Mr. J. Bond's new house on Market street, many of which are new

GOODS,

The whole consisting of
DRY-GOODS,
HARD,
QUEENS, } WARES ASSORT-
POTTERS, } ED.
& T N,
IRON & STEEL assorted.
Mens' SHOES & BOOTS
Ladies' SHOES & SLIPERS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell low for
Cash, or Furs, & such articles of country
produce as he can dispose of to the
benefit of himself and purchasers—His
friends and the public generally will
give him a call.

THOMAS A. KING.

Vincennes, March 1817. 15-1f

NOTICE

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees for the Borough of Vincennes will be held at the court-house on Monday the 17th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
C. H. TILLINGHAST, Ck.
March 12, 1817.

NOTICE

ALL those indebted to John Houston & Co. are requested to call and pay off their book accounts, against the first day of April next, as they are about going away.

JOHN HOUSTON, & Co.
March 14, 1817. 15-3t*

NOTICE

ALL those who stand indebted to me by note or book account, are requested to call and pay off the same on or before the 15th day of April next; I also wish those who have accounts to recollect that they are due agreeably to contract, and must be paid by the time above named, as I am determined to have them settled by suits, if not otherwise closed by that time—No excuse will be taken, so none need be offered, being fully satisfied no reasonable one can be given—The Militia and Rangers have been paid, your Wheat, Corn, Beef and Pork sold, and yet your old debts are suffered to stand unsettled—No excuse, unless accompanied with the cash, can now be received. Land speculators will not pay my debts, unless I am the speculator—I want land, and must have money to pay for it.

WILSON LAGOW.
March 5, 1817. 15-5t

I HAVE a quantity of the best quality
KENHAWA SALT
for sale, low for cash in hand. W. L.

NOTICE

THE sale of the lots in the town of MOUNT PLEASANT is postponed on account of the seat of Justice not being fixed by the commissioners appointed to fix the same.

WILSON LAGOW.
March 13, 1817. 15-1t

KENHAWA SALT
Of the first quality, for sale by

JOHN DULY

IN Busseron prairie, one mile from Carlisle, which will be sold low for Cash, Furs and skins, or for produce, such as Corn and Wheat.

8-tf January 23, 1817.

32

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.

33-tf July 16, 1816.

BLANK CHECKS,

For sale at the office of the Sun

—ALSO—

Executions & Subpoenas, &c.

For Sale at this office,