

Fort Harrison, July 20th. 1818.
MR. STOUT,

IT has happened with me as with a great many of my countrymen, not satisfied to remain in the state in which I was raised, but to turn my attention to this western country; the extent and fertility of which holds out allurements too tempting to be resisted by many like me, who have their fortunes to make by industry and enterprise—Having heard much said about the new state of Indiana, I determined to visit it, and accordingly arrived here last spring, since which time I have pretty generally explored it. I find, Mr. Stout, that report has not overrated the soil & climate of this state, the one being fertile, and the other salubrious, and it must inevitably happen that these united advantages, will in a short time produce, what is so desirable in all countries, wealth and population. After satisfying myself on these points, and they are highly important to one who wishes to pitch his tent in a new place, I began to make some enquiries about the constitution and laws of the state, and also about the prominent characters, who stood highest in the estimation of the people. The constitution was put into my hands by a friend who happened to have a copy, and I was desirous to read and judge for myself.

After perusing it attentively, some of its provisions appeared to me to be rather of a novel cast; but suppose they were intended as an improvement on the constitutions of the different states, as well as of the United States because the framers had all these before them to model one by, and no doubt but they conceived what they did, to be preferable to any thing which had been done before. I could not, however, help being struck with some legislative provisions, which appeared to me to be unusual in constitutions; such as fixing the seat of government for a term of years at Corydon, limiting the salaries of officers, and declaring that a convention should not be called to revise or alter the constitution for 10 or 12 years. Professing to understand but little about subjects of this character, all this may be very right for aught I know; but I could not help thinking that the convention had trenchanted upon the sovereign power the people, in restricting them from calling another convention when they pleased, and also upon the legislature, in fixing salaries, and a seat of government, which would seem to be their province. And this to me was the more unaccountable, when the same men had in the constitution virtually retroceded to the people most of the powers which had been delegated to them, by making all the ministerial officers elective; a retrocession, which I am told the people did not wish, from the reluctance which they manifest in attending elections, to vote for these officers.

In fixing the judiciary, the great palladium of the people's rights, it seems to me that a great error was committed in limiting the term for which the judges are to serve, instead of permitting them to hold their offices by the tenure of good behaviour. It is the nature of man, Mr. Stout, to yield something of his independence to promote his interest, and insure his wishes; and it must follow that judges, whose offices will expire at certain periods, if they wish a re-election, will endeavor to please by giving opinions which are most popular, though possibly at the expense of sound legal principles, which being founded on wisdom, and tested by experience, should be most rigidly and tenaciously adhered to. I was the more forcibly impressed with this defect in the constitution, by recurring to the history of some of the sister states, as well as the constitution of the United States. In these, the Judiciary being considered the guardians of the life, liberty and property of the citizen, to trammel it by restrictions which tend to destroy its independence and purity, would at once jeopardize the best rights of the community. It is always dangerous to innovate upon long established principles, and whenever it is done, all the bearings and ramifications of the new ones should be well considered before they be adopted. This, the framers of the constitution may have done, but if the experiment they are making does answer their expectations, it will destroy a theory which has been established by the wisest heads that have thought, and written upon the subject for the two last centuries. But lest I should incur the imputation of presumption, as a stranger, in commenting upon your constitution, I will forbear making further remarks.

I will say nothing of our laws, a revision of which was put into my hands by my obliging friend Experience, which best test their utility, and should they not bear this ordeal, they can be repealed, altered or modified in such a manner by future legislatures, as to answer the purposes for which they were designed.

If you will permit me, perhaps, in a future number I may say something about the local politics of the state. As I have been here too short a time to become a partizan my intention is merely to give a general result of the information I have received from various persons in the state, and which may not be entirely uninteresting to detail. As for positive opinions of men and measures, I shall give none; but perhaps I may occasionally hazard a remark on particular subjects, which will be more with a view of obtaining further information, than to pretend to be correct as to facts. Should you wish it, you may again hear from
A NEW-COMER.

AN ORDINANCE to compel and to compel the attendance of members of this board.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the trustees of the Borough of Vincennes in common council assembled, and it is hereby Ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after this ordinance be legally promulgated and until the objects of the law passed by congress at their last session be fully and completely accomplished, each and every member of this board of trustees, shall be entitled to an allowance of two dollars for every meeting or adjourned meeting, as compensation for his services.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That if any member of this board shall neglect to appear within half an hour after the appointed time of meeting of which he shall be notified, such member or members shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding FOUR DOLLARS—provided he cannot assign a good and sufficient cause for such neglect and absence.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained,* that the forfeitures and fines incurred by this ordinance shall be deducted out of an allowance due to the member or members incurring the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid,* that if any member shall not attend three meetings in succession, or cease to attend during the session of this board, he shall transmit to the chairman a satisfactory excuse in writing during said session or he shall be fined after the third absence as aforesaid EIGHT DOLLARS for each time he shall so absent himself.

Sec. 5. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That the expenses incurred by this ordinance shall be viewed as attendant on the law of Congress aforesaid, and shall be liquidated and paid out of the money that will arise from the sale of the Commons.

JACOB KUYKENDALL, chm. pro tem.
GEN'L W. JOHNSTON sec'y. pro tem.

A REQUEST.

THE subscriber is now arranging his business to be enabled to proceed to Philadelphia for Goods, so soon as possible, and he earnestly requests of all persons indebted to him by note or book account, to make payment before the 15th of August.—There are a number of accounts remaining unsettled on his books for a longer period of time than correct business will justify; all such not paid at the time specified above, shall then be placed in the proper officers hands—he anxiously hopes, however, that this notice and request will supercede the necessity of doing so in any case.

JOHN EWING.

July 18.—32—

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EIGHT or TEN apprentices to the COFFEE BUSINESS, on advantageous terms, by applying speedily at the STEAM-MILL. At which place THREE or FOUR Journeymen Coopers will find constant employment.

Richard Montgomery.

July 18, 1818.—32—St*

SAW LOGS.

THE STEAM-MILL COMPANY WILL continue to purchase POPLAR & CHERRY SAW-LOGS,

and will also purchase RAFTS composed of POPLAR, CHERRY & OAK, provided there be not more than one fourth Oak.—No other kinds will be purchased.

W. Fellows.

July 20, 1818.

POTTERY.

THE subscribers have erected a POTTERY, at the corner of Church & Fourth streets, and will have a

Kiln of Ware,

ready for sale, on Monday the 27th inst.
ROBINSON & MORFORD.
July 16, 1811. 32—tf

By the President of the U. States,

WHEREAS, by an act of congress, passed on the 12th December, 1811, entitled "An act extending the time for opening the several Land Offices established in the territory of Orleans," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the land offices in the said territory (now state of Louisiana) to be opened, and the land offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana, for the disposal of the following lands, agreeably to law, in the western land district of Louisiana, viz.

On the first Monday in December next for the sale of Townships No.

1 and 2 South } Of the base { 1 2 3 4 5 6
1 and 2 North } line in Ran- { 1 2 3 4 5 6
3 North } ges. { 3 4 5
West of the principal meridian.

On the first Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships

2 } 3 South { 2 3 4 5
4 South } 8
5 South } Of the base { 3 4 5 6
6 7 8 9 10 South } line in Ran- { 4 5 6
11 South } ges. { 4
12 South } 3
West of the principal meridian

Excepting the land reserved by law for the support of schools, and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for three weeks and no longer, and the sales shall be in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 20th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen,

JAMES MONROE.

By the President

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Comm'r. of the General Land Office.

The printers of newspapers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, (in the states south and west of Pennsylvania) will insert the above once a week till the first Monday in December next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

A Map of the above Land District is preparing, and will be for sale at Opelousas, and at the General Land Office by JOHN GARDINER, Ch. Clk.

Printers who publish this notice with the proclamation, will be furnished with a map. July 25—tDec.

By the President of the U States,

WHEREAS, by the several acts of Congress; the President of the United States is authorised to cause to be offered for sale the public lands in the Illinois territory, and whereas certain tracts have hitherto not been offered for sale—

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that there will be offered at public sale, at shawneetown, in the Illinois territory, on the first Monday and Tuesday in October next, the following tracts of land which have not heretofore been offered for sale, viz:

17 sections in township 14 s range 1 e
8 11 s 1 e
9 12 s 1 e
5 11 s 2 e
6 12 s 2 e
13 13 s 5 e
8 14 s 5 e
8 13 s 6 e
4 14 s 6 e
11 7 s 7 e
4 7 s 8 e
12 8 s 8 e
5 12 s 8 e
8 3 s 9 e
10 4 s 9 e

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Comm'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri will publish the above once a week till the 1st of October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

FOR SALE

ONE QUARTER SECTION OF LAND,

In township No. 8 North of Range No 10 West with 6 acres cleared and under fence—a comfortable Double Cabin, & never failing spring—within 3 and a half miles of ME ROM.—For terms apply to the subscriber living on the Land.

GEO. KIRBY,

January 98, 1818—tf

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri," the President of the U. States is authorised to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz: At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice for Howard County, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Comm'r of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the U. States will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder on the first day of the next circuit court in Gibson County, at the Court House door in Princeton,

400 ACRES OF LAND,

laying on Patoka, joining Severns's, land and including the bridge about to be erected near Severns—terms will be, one third in negotiable paper on the Vincennes Bank, payable in ninety days, the balance in nine & twelve months, with bond and approved security—I will divide the tract to suit private purchasers, if any should apply previous to the day of sale, giving the same credits and terms as above—one hundred acres of this land is yet unsurveyed, say 50 acres to include the Buck Eye spring, and 50 acres to include a Coal Bank on Pond creek, which surveys the purchasers will have the right to direct and shape to suit their wish (not contrary to the rules of surveying.) It is deemed useless to say any thing in favor of, or about the land, as it is presumed no man will buy without seeing the land—a complete and good title will be made to the purchaser on the day of sale—due attendance by the subscriber, or an authorized agent, may be depended on.

D. SULLIVAN.

May 11, 1818.

24—tf

NOTICE the public are hereby informed that stock in the Jeffersonville Ohio Canal Company, may now be subscribed for at the Receiver's office in Vincennes where the books are opened for that purpose.

B. PARKE, Agent.

N. EWING, } Deputy

J. DOVY, } Agents.

Vincennes, June 26, 1818

30—tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me either by note or book account, will do well to call and arrange with me by the 20th of next August, as I am determined to bring suits against all those that fail to do so, which would be far from my wishes, but necessity compels me to do so.

MARK BARNETT.

Vincennes, July 21, 1818—34—4w

SURVEYORS

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber until the 12th day of August next, for surveying the Borough of Vincennes, agreeably to an ordinance entitled "An ordinance directing a general and minute survey of the town of Vincennes."

ROBT. BUNTIN, Chmn.

July 22, 1818.

34—2t