

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Borough of Vincennes, on Friday the 11th inst. the following Resolution was adopted, to wit:

WHEREAS it is provided by the 2d section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to adjust the claims to lots in the town of Vincennes, and for the sale of the land appropriated as a common for the use of the inhabitants of said town," approved the 20th April, 1818, that the Trustees of the town of Vincennes shall have power, and they are therefore authorised to dispose of a tract of land consisting of about 5400 acres, which act of Congress entitled &c. was appropriated as a common to the use of the inhabitants of the said town, the said tract shall be divided into lots, as the trustees shall direct, of not more than fifty, nor less than the quantity of five acres, and shall be sold in the manner and on the terms which may be by them deemed most expedient and advantageous; and the proceeds of the lands so disposed of, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, shall be applied under the direction of the said trustees, to the draining of a Pond in the vicinity of the town; and the residue of the money arising from the said sales, if any there shall be, shall &c: *And whereas*, the said Board of trustees, by its ordinances, have adjudged that "wherever a power or authority is granted, all that is necessary to carry it into complete operation is also granted"—and that the passing of ordinances for the survey and sale, entering into contract for draining the Pond, receiving, receipting and paying out monies, making deeds, &c. must necessarily be attended with much trouble and expence, which is authorised by the aforesaid act of congress; but inasmuch as the ordinances aforesaid do not discriminate between the days on which the board will sit to transact the general business of the Borough and those for the separate and peculiar business of the Common:

It is therefore Resolved by the Board of trustees of the Borough of Vincennes in common council assembled, That one day in each week (so long as the business may require) that is to say Monday shall be and the same is hereby set apart for the peculiar and special purpose of transacting the business relative to the said common, if it should be necessary in the opinion of the board for the furtherance of said business to meet so often; and the Clerk of this board shall, and he is hereby authorised and directed to keep a separate and distinct account of said meetings, that the same may be ascertained, and the matters and things adjudged and ordained by the board, may be viewed unincumbered by any other business.

R. BUNTING, Chairman.

Test,
C. H. TILLINGHAST, Clk. B. T. B. V.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 6.

The reported cession of the Floridas to the United States is reiterated in the Charleston gazettes with increased confidence; and letters are published from Havanna, which assert it to be a fact, well ascertained there, and relied upon by the Spanish authorities. The rumor comes to us also by the way of N York, and apparent corroboration gains for it additional credit. There are few political events which would be more important or more agreeable to this country than the fair acquisition of the territory in question, and we acknowledge that it could not be acquired in any manner so acceptable to us as by purchase. Most willingly, therefore, would we give credence to intelligence so welcome, if it were not, in our opinion, contradicted by the condition of our relations with Spain, when last disclosed by the Executive, & by the probable state of subsequent negotiations. We do not doubt that the Floridas must, and will, at no distant period, become a part of our territory but obliged, as we are, to withhold our belief from this interesting and widely circulating report, we conceive it proper to express our conviction that it is entirely groundless. *[National Intelligencer.]*

It is hardly probable the Venetians, when they were informed that a passage had been discovered to the Indias round the Cape of Good Hope, believed that it would destroy their commercial advantages, that their city would lose the prerogative of supplying the rest of Europe with the commodities of the East. Nor do the inhabitants of the eastern part of this State believe, that a revolution in the course of trade to the western country will be effected by the Grand Canal; and yet 'tis certain.

But people are apt to believe in the immutability of things which they wish to continue, and which they have long

nations bias their judgments; and when to the disinterested it appears evident, as the sun at noon-day, that a change will take place, they persist in disbelieving it, as if by adhering to their opinions an alteration would be prevented. When the Canal is completed, western merchants can have their goods transported from New-York to Pittsburgh nearly as soon, and for less than 1-4th what it will cost to transport them from Philadelphia over the mountains to the same place.

As a native and a citizen of Pennsylvania, the editor feels anxious for its prosperity. But his regret for the loss it will sustain vanishes, when he contemplates the great benefit the Canal will be to the nation. Our territory is so widely extended, that different sections must have separate interests. The manners and habits of the people are different; and consequently dissensions are liable to take place, and a dissolution of the Union might be the consequence. But the canal will open an almost uninterrupted water-communication between one end of the country and the other, the intercourse between the inhabitants will be increased, their manners become assimilated, and their interests the same. It will, in fact, be the gordian knot that is to secure our confederacy, and which cannot be loosened even by the sword of Alexander. *[Genius of the Lakes.]*

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.
"Such honors Ilium to her hero paid,
"And peaceful slept the mighty Hector's shade."

The spirit of Montgomery was never captive—his body is no longer so. It has been restored to the bosom of that country for whose liberties he died—to whose affections his name is dear—in whose memory it will be immortal. He was the champion of our infancy:—*We are the rightful guardians of his grave.*

Let not his widow grieve, that she saw not his tomb until it was covered with laurels—and found there chivalry mourning the fallen warrior, and patriotism writing his epitaph in triumph and in tears.

The victorious generals of Rome were greeted on their return with orations and triumphs; compliments equivocal, if not insincere. First in the train of the conqueror, were his captives, who hated him, and the remainder were chiefly parasites, flatterers and sycophants, who regarded him with fear or with envy, and followed him through interest.

But in the tribute which is paid to the dead, there can enter no ignoble motive. They cannot excite fear—they cannot reward flattery—they cannot defend their country—No, they cannot protect themselves. The worms prey upon their body:—and when (as with the gallant and revered Putnam) these have achieved their dismal revels, and all in the grave is motionless as it is silent, then comes the moral hyæna to prey upon the reputation of the magnanimous dead. Take his mantle if thou wilt; wear as much of it as thou canst plunder—but it will prove to thee the poisoned shirt of Hercules—thy torment until death.

The noblest office of the living is to guard the dead. The fiercest conflict in the Iliad was for the corpse of Patroclus; and the most pathetic interview recorded by Homer, was that which occurred between Priam and Achilles, when the venerable monarch and affectionate parent threw himself with noble temerity into the camp of the enemy, and reclaimed the body of his son from hands reeking with his blood. The implacable Achilles melted into tears, and they wept together in heroic sympathy. Such is the tribute which Homer has paid to feelings which admit of no alloy, nor deceit, nor misconception. He knew that poetry is most beautiful, when it is true to nature.

It was a similar impulse that dictated the removal from Halifax to this country of the remains of the lamented LAWRENCE. It was a mournful consolation, due to his friends—to his relatives—to the nation. The sailor from the tomb of LAWRENCE, and the soldier from that of MONTGOMERY, may learn how glorious it is to suffer for our country.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

THE REMAINS OF

GEN MONTGOMERY

Were lately brought from Quebec, by virtue of a law of the legislature of N. York, and deposited beneath the monument erected to his memory in St. Paul's Church, in the city of New-York. The ceremony was attended with much pomp and solemnity, and awakened many interesting recollections and much public emotion.

This token of national gratitude (that rare *public virtue*) is laudable, and has, no doubt, a salutary effect upon the popular spirit. Gen. Montgomery died on the bed of honor; and the consecration to glory, of his ashes and his memory,

was all that the People could give, or he receive.

But there are cases in which the same spirit of gratitude ought to have been exhibited long since; the *living bones* of some of the surviving Heroes of the Revolution should have felt the benefit of national liberality. It is to be feared, however, that only the *Remains* of some of these will be the subjects of his justice.

We must confess that the 15th Congress would have stood higher in our opinion, if the bones of gen. Stark, the living & aged hero of Bennington, had been replenished with marrow by means of the public purse. But since, by a sort of pettifogging quibble, he has been consigned to another year's penury, we have little hope that any benefit of this kind can reach him in season. The last years of age are precious; and not one of them should have its comforts held back by a trifling point of legislative etiquette. Should he not live to taste the well deserved liberality (or rather justice) of the Nation, his *Remains* will, no doubt, be duly decorated with marble honors; and then we may apply to him the Epigram suggested by seeing a monument, in Westminster Abbey over the *Remains* of a distinguished person who had pined out a life of poverty and neglect:

"Twas Bread he required; but they

gave him—a Stone!"

BANK FAILURES, &c. !!

A respectable gentleman from Buffalo informs that a quarrel and confusion has taken place among the Directors of the Niagara Bank.—The President is turned out, and the *Bank is shut!*—LET THE PEOPLE BEWARE.

Death of Col. Daniel Boon.

As he lived, so he died, with his gun in his hand. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Boon's settlement on the Missouri, that early in last month Col. Boon rode to a deer lick, seated himself within a blind raised to conceal him from the game;—that while sitting thus concealed with his trusty rifle in his hand pointed towards the lick, the muzzle resting on a log, his face to the breech of his gun, his rifle cocked, his finger to the trigger, one eye shut, the other looking along the barrel thro' the sights—in this position without struggle or motion, and of course without pain, he breathed out his last so gently, that when he was found next day by his friends, although stiff and cold, he looked as if alive, with his gun in his hand, just in the act of firing. It is not altogether certain, if a buck had come into the range of his gun, which had been the death of thousands but it might have intuitively obeyed its old employer's mind and discharged itself. This hypothesis being novel, we leave the solution to the curious.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) Aug. 13.
THE STATE, vs. THE UTICA INSURANCE COMPANY

This important cause was decided in the Supreme Court of this state, now sitting in this city, on Tuesday last.—By this decision the said company are prohibited from carrying on banking operations of any kind, and their charter is declared to give them no other powers than those of insurance against loss "by fire or otherwise." *[Albany Gazette.]*

VINCENNES HOTEL.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known ESTABLISHMENT in Vincennes, which he intends occupying as a

TAVERN,

And that he will spare no exertions to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.—He will keep a variety of LIQUORS—His TABLE shall be furnished with the choicest viands the season will afford. Gentle parties will at all times be particularly attended to. His Stables shall be well furnished. He hopes by his undivided attention to the comfort and accommodation of customers, to merit & receive the patronage of a generous public.

JOHN MYERS.

Vincennes, Sept. 5, 1818.—40—tf

TAN YARD, FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Tan Yard, lying in West of Columbia, Gibson County, Indiana, containing twelve Vats, one pool and lime, all in good repair; the seat is well calculated for an extensive business, convenient to water and bark and in the heart of an extensive and rich settlement.—A great bargain may be had, by immediate application to

JOSEPH PERRY.

June 20, 1818. 29—tf.

REMOVAL.

N. SMITH, & Co.

AVE removed their Shop to the new house opposite H. Lasselle's Bell tavern, where they have on hand a large assortment of JAPANNED & PLAIN

TIN-WARE,

which will be disposed of at Wholesale or Retail, on liberal terms.—They continue to carry on in all its various branches, the

TIN and SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY.

and will be happy to execute all orders in their line.

They have on hand a large assortment of IVORY COMBS, VESTRINGS, WIRE-EYED BUTTONS, and a few set COUNTER WEIGHTS.

They have also a few BOOKS, English & French GRAMMAR, the IMMORTAL MENTOR, &c. &c.

Ginseng, Beeswax, Tallow, Furs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Honey, Old Pewter, Copper & Iron, taken in exchange for TIN-WARE.

Vincennes, August 22.—38—tf

STATE OF INDIANA

Knox county, set.

In the Knox C. Court. July term, 1818, Francis Lasselle, complainant,

vs

Mark Barnett & others, defendants.

IN CHANCERY:

THIS day came the said complainant by his counsel, and on motion, it is ordered by the court, that unless Jane Dubois, executrix, and Toussaint Dubois, executor of Toussaint Dubois, decd. defendants to the said complainant's bill of complaint, appear here on the first day of the next October term of the said court, and answer to the amended bill of the said complainant, that the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment thereon decreed accordingly.

Attest.

40-81) R. BUNTING, c. c. & c.

NOTICE

ON Monday the fifth day of October next will be let to the lowest bidder, in the Town of Palestine, Crawford County Illinois Territory, the building of a

COURT-HOUSE

for said county; the wall to be made of brick, 44 feet long, by 36 wide, three stories high. Bond and good security will be required of the undertaker—One third of the money to be paid on the 10th of September 1819 the balance on the 25th December 1819 at which time the building is to be finished.

A plan of said house with any other necessary information will be made known on the day by

EDWARD H. PIPER.

for the County.

Palestine August 7, 1818.—37—8w

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land laying in Busseron Prairie, containing 32 475 Acres, about eighteen miles above Vincennes, and 2 miles from Carlisle on the road leading from Louisville to Fort Harrison on which is an Apple orchard of 120 bearing trees, and 70 acres under cultivation and 4 good Sugar camps on the above tract.

ALSO—

A TRACT CONTAINING 300 ACRES, adjoining the above on which is a good house and out houses, 55 acres under cultivation all first rate land with Sugar Camps—those who may wish to purchase will apply to Wm. Douglass living at West Union, or otherwise Shaker-Town, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale.

BENJ. PRICE.

Wm. DOUGLAS.

February 13. 11—tf

BACON

The subscriber has about 2000 weight of Bacon of the first quality for sale, persons wishing to purchase will do well to apply soon, as he is disposing of it daily.

DANIEL SMITH,

Living 5 miles east of Vincennes. Aug. 13th 1818. 7t

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. DODD, Agent.

Vincennes, June 26, 1818. 30—tf