

supplemental to the act regulating the firing of woods, prairies, and other lands, were indefinitely postponed.

Thursday, Jan. 22.

The bill for the election of county and township officers, was read the 3d time, and passed.

Mr. Clendenin, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill to prevent waste on lands reserved for the use of salt springs, and for other purposes, which was read and referred.

The bill from the senate, establishing a state road from the French Lick to Hindustan, was read the third time as amended, and passed.

The bill from the senate, to regulate proceedings in actions of slander, malicious prosecutions, and actions of trespass vi et armis, was indefinitely postponed.

Friday, Jan. 23.

The bill for assessing and collecting the revenue, was read the third time, and passed.

The bill incorporating congressional townships, & providing for public schools therein, was read the 3d time, and passed.

The bill for printing sundry private acts by their titles, and reprinting sundry statutes, and for other purposes, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Blake introduced a bill supplemental to the act authorizing the citizens of towns to vacate the same, or any part thereof, which was ordered to a third reading.

The bill giving further powers to the agent at Indianapolis, was read the third time, and passed.

The bill relative to county seminaries, was read the third time, and passed.

Saturday, Jan. 24.

The speaker laid before the house the report of the Auditor, in answer to the call of the house, made on the 19th inst. on the motion of Mr. Law.

[At some future day, the report shall be published.]

Mr. Pennington introduced a bill to suspend the operation of the act "to establish the permanent seat of government of the state of Indiana," until the year 1826 which was ordered to lie on the table until Tuesday next.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill authorizing the re-issue of a sufficient amount of treasury notes to pay the members of the general assembly, and to burn all the balance of the treasury notes, together with all the old warrants, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill providing for the incorporation of towns was read the third time, and passed.

The bill to prevent waste on lands reserved for the use of salt springs, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

IN every age, some individuals have appeared, on whose minds, nature seems to have delighted to shower all the gifts of the most extended genius. In every country, men occasionally appear, fitted by the universality of their talents, to lead in the deliberations of councils, "to mount the whirlwind, and to direct the storm of war," and to improve, benefit and bless their countrymen, and all mankind. But the number of persons thus pre-eminently gifted, can no more be compared to that of the individuals qualified to shine only in some peculiar profession, than the bright stars of the first magnitude, to the innumerable & almost invisible lights which twinkle in the milky way.

Minds of this extraordinary capacity, are only bestowed on mankind by nature, to meet extraordinary events—to contend with difficulties, and to surmount obstacles insuperable in the estimation of ordinary capacities—to direct the dreadful energy of civil war—to avert the termination of empires—to stay the downward course of nations, and to arrest as it were the destinies of man. At the council board, or on the tented field—in civil tumults, or amid the clash of arms. Where some new-born nation hails the glorious spirit of liberty—or when some aged empire, weakened by its extension, corrupted by its vices, and debilitated by its luxury, writhes with agony in the arms of despotism—such spirits, prepared for every emergency, preside, to save, and to preserve.

It is unnecessary to resort to the annals of times gone by—to the records of the ancient nations. We may even pass the bright scenes of Alfred's glory, and the more recent story of Peter's honor. In our own days, the revolutions of America have produced a Washington and a Bolivar—and the convulsions of Europe have brought forth a Buonaparte. The youngest, and now the last of the soldiers of our revolution, was destined by nature the master spirit of the war of 1812. The youth, who before the dawn of boyhood

had left his cheek, had assumed a place among the defenders of his country's liberty. The advocate, whose countrymen testified their reliance in his honor and independence—his judgment and intelligence—his professional skill and learning, by giving him a seat on the bench of their supreme court, and thereby intrusting with him, the safety of their characters, their persons, and their property. The statesman, deemed by the representatives of a free people—by the collected wisdom of his adopted state, deserving a place in the councils of the nation—worthy a seat among the senators of America. The patriot chief, who redeemed his country's honor at the hands of veteran legions, immortalized by their exertions in the carnage covered fields of Spain and Portugal—and elated by their victorious career at Waterloo. The citizen who in every station, civil or judicial, political or military, has proved the varied powers of his mind—his boundless genius, and his thorough knowledge of men and things—and in every situation has merited the highest confidence of his countrymen. The man, whose mildness, and amiableness of manner, attracts the devotion of every heart, and whose high intellectual powers, force the reverence of every mind, yet lives among us. But such characters are uncommon. In every profession—in all the walks of life—this country—every enlightened nation—has very many citizens, orators, soldiers, statesmen, & judges—each pre-eminent in his peculiar place. England can only boast one Alfred—Russia has only produced one Peter—Americans can point to Washington, to Bolivar, and to Jackson. We admire the metaphysical energy of Adams—we delight in the eloquence of Clay—we respect the extensive learning & sound reasoning of Crawford—and we reverence the moral courage, the steady republicanism, and the liberal views of Calhoun. Our hearts warm at the remembrance of the political virtues which made Jefferson the second father of his country. Our country is ennobled by the genius of Clinton—by the classic pen of Madison—and by the amiable politics of Monroe. The hearts of our countrymen—the spirit of patriotism, will entwine a wreath of perennial glory around the memory of the lamented Pike, and of the honor-idolizing Lawrence. In every profession, and in every pursuit of life, we can turn with pleasure & delight to men, whose minds have equalled, whose attainments have rivalled, & whose exertions have emulated those of the noblest sons of Athens, Rome, or Britain.

But we possess only one man equally fitted by nature to succeed in every pursuit. We possess only one citizen equally qualified to excel in war, and in peace. The superiority of that man's mind has been demonstrated by the uniform success which has attended him in every undertaking. His knowledge of men and things has been proved by the accuracy with which he has ever adapted his means to the ends in view. The sound judgment, and the correct discrimination of that man has been placed beyond doubt by the precision with which he has ever distinguished the possible from the impossible. His boldness in conception, and his prudence in execution, is demonstrated by the projection and achievement of undertakings improbable, and often impossible in the view of ordinary minds. The evidences of his patriotism are to be found in the uniform tenor of his life. His honor, unstained by any blot, proves his integrity. His energy, undeviating in its pursuit—swift in its exertion, and consequently most decided in its result, qualifies him for every emergency. The warm attachment of his connexions, his friends and his acquaintance, evinces his goodness as a man—his virtues as a citizen—and his devotion to the amiable feelings of domestic life. Most undoubtedly, this man is the most conspicuous ornament of our country. Such nature intended him to be—such the uniform tenor of his life, proves him to be—and such a whole people who have enshrined his name in their hearts, hold him to be.

But even at the character of this man, detractors have pointed its sting—jealousy cast its poison, and malignity hurled its slander. Yet, where Washington has been defamed—where Jefferson has been libeled—it was not astonishing that Jackson should be slandered. Ordinary intellects can so little understand the operations of nature's master spirits, that whenever the astonishment at the effect is allayed, their own weakness in the examination of the cause, attributes the results of profound genius to accident—the consequences of bold conception and rapid combination to timidity—and the effects of energy and ceaseless activity to passion. So long as the memory of man shall endure—so long as the records of time shall perpetuate the history of nations—Cæsar and Alexander, Gustavus, Alfred,

and Peter, Washington, Bolivar, Jackson, and Buonaparte, will afford bright examples of minds adapted to every situation, qualified to meet every emergency, fitted with such universality of genius, endowed with such intuitive skill, and strengthened by such clear discrimination as enables them to preside in the debates of senates and in the tumults of popular assemblies—as enables them to lead with success in the contests of hostile nations, and in the broils of divided states—and as points them out in the hour of danger, their country's dearest hope.

In former times of peril, Providence has provided for our country, heads and hands to conceive & to achieve her safety & preservation. The crisis is now rapidly approaching on which the safety and happiness—the liberty and independence of the world depends. The hour is now near when the dreadful contest between the despots of the earth, & freeborn man, must be decided. In this contest, so dreadful in its struggle, so momentous in its consequences, the freemen of America, stamped by Deity the best, the surest, the last bulwark of liberty on earth—must take an active, and a leading part. America must be prepared—some individual should be placed at the head of the nation, qualified for every event—prepared to meet every emergency—nerved to face every danger. Some individual should be elevated to the Presidency, whose mind marked by the vigour of its genius, and its indefatigable exertion—by its profound sagacity, deep invention, and hardy courage—and by its constant, rapid and decisive energy, proves him intended by nature to preside in the crash of nations, the shield of safety and anchor of hope to those committed to his care. That man, if there be such an one among us, is **ANDREW JACKSON**. The envious may murmur—the malignant may hurl their darts—the timid politician may deprecate "Guns and drums and all the pageantry of war."

The times require something more than even Ciceronian oratory—than mere metaphysical energy—than mere learning, and sound logic—than mere moral courage, steady politics, and enlarged views—a combination of all that is grand in intellect, with all that is great in action, is at this time required, to face the danger from despotism from abroad, and from corruption at home.

If such a combination can be found, the good sense of the people, alive to their own interest, and to the welfare and happiness of future generations, will—must, designate that man. And confident in the virtue and independence, the bravery and determination of *one hundred thousand uncorrupted freemen* with arms in their hands, will smile at the shadowy fears of "Guns and drums, and all the pageantry of war." **UNUS.**

Boot & Shoe Shop,

SHERILL & HUNTER.

Have taken the convenient stand lately occupied by Wm. Newport, (ON MARKET STREET VINCENNESIA,) where they will carry on their business in all its various branches—and all that call on them, may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and the latest fashion.

January 22, 1824

52-f

State of Indiana

KNOX CIRCUIT COURT.

June Term, 1823. (July 1, 1823.)
Samuel L. Scott, Complainant in v s Polly Small, Wm. Small, Thos. Small, & Joseph Brown & An. Defendants. *Chancery.* *Def's.* genuine Brown his wife.

AND now at this time came the complainant by John Law Esq. his solicitor, and upon reading and filing his bill of complaint—and it appeared to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are non residents of the state. On motion of the complainant, it is ordered, that notice of the pending of this suit be given by publication of the same, in the Western Sun, a paper printed in Vincennes, for four weeks successively, that said defendants appear here at the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed.

A Copy I est

R. BUNNIN, Clk. c c c c.
January 23, 1824.

52 4t

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Charles Norman decd. late of Turman's township Sullivan county and state of Indiana, are requested to come forward with their accounts properly authenticated within twelve months of this date, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE BOON, Adm.
January 10, 1824.

62-3t.

One Hundred Dolls. Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on Sunday evening, 3d inst. a negro man named

CHARLES

And a negro woman named **PATSEY,**

Charles is about twenty five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender made, yellow complexion, had on when he went away a brown or snuff coloured coat, linen pantaloons, fur hat considerably worn and rather small. He took with him several articles of clothing not known. Patsey is about 21 or 22 years of age, short, thick set, quite black, coarse features and bad countenances. She had on a white muslin dress and collarette trimmed with black ribbon. Took with her two plain domestic cotton dresses, one striped jaconett muslin dress and other articles of clothing not recollected.

The above reward will be given for their apprehension or fifty for either, with all reasonable charges, if delivered to us at Aetna Furnace, in Hart county, Ky or in any jail in this state so that we can get them again.

HOLDERMAN & WILKS.

Nov. 13, 1823. 44-3m.

The Western Sun, Vincennes, Censor Indianapolis and Enquirer Brookville, will please to insert the above every other week for 3 months, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

Post Office Notice.

AFTER the first day of January 1824, the Eastern Mail will arrive on Tuesdays at 10 and close at 12 o'clock. The Western Mail will arrive on Mondays at ten and close on Tuesdays at 12 o'clock.

The Northern Mail will arrive on Tuesdays at 9 and close at 11 o'clock.

The Southern Mail via Princeton, Harmony to Shawneetown, will arrive on Sundays at 11, and close on Tuesdays at half past 1 o'clock.

The Southern Mail via Carmi, Albion &c. will arrive on Tuesdays at half past 12 and close at half past 1 o'clock.

G. R. C. SULLIVAN, P. M.
Vincennes Dec. 31 1823. 49-3t



Taken up by Wm.

Allridge, living in Posey county, Black township, a black horse, five feet high, right hind foot white above the pastern joint, a small snip on his nose, some white hairs on his chin, and also on his withers, two white spots near his right shoulder, he is docked, supposed to be 11 years old, he appears to have a weakness in his right shoulder, shod all round, appraised to \$20 before me,

WM. MOFFATT, J. P. P. C.

January 17, 1824. 52-tpJYW

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni ex-ponas to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit court, I will expose to public sale on the 14th day of February next, in Merom, the following property, to wit: lots Nos. 3, 57, and 152 in Merom, taken as the property of John McClure, jun. at the suit of Robert Gill, Agent of Sullivan county.

GEORGE BOONE, Shff. s c.

January 27, 1824. 1-3t

BY virtue of a writ of execution to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Sullivan Circuit court, I will expose to public sale on the 14th day of February next, at the court house in Merom, the following property, to wit: lot No. 118, having on it a hewed log house and kitchen, taken as the property of William Lindsay, at the suit of Wilber Hoag.

GEORGE BOONE, Shff. s c.

January 27, 1824. 1-3t

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber having a large nursery of young **APPLE TREES**, situate in Walnut Prairie, Clark county, Illinois, three miles south of DARWIN, invites the citizens of the Wabash country adjacent, to give him a call—He will sell at six dollars per hundred, and take in payment Corn, Cattle, Cotton, Wheat, and almost any other good trade, but the above articles will be preferred, and allow a liberal trade price for the same. The purchaser shall have the right to choose the trees; none need be afraid of not being supplied, as there are at least 40,000 fit to set out.

W. B. ARCHER.

July 7, 1823 24-tf

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

BLANK NOTE BOOKS for sale at this office.