

shall be entitled to, and receive from each claimant, the sum of two dollars for such patent so delivered.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 18, 1814.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

A RESOLUTION of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, laying off said territory into Districts for the election of its Members for the Legislative Council.

WHEREAS by an act of congress, approved on the 4th day of March, 1814, the house of representatives of the Indiana territory, are empowered from time to time to lay off the said territory into five Districts for the election of the members of the legislative council of the territory aforesaid, therefore

BE it resolved by the members of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory aforesaid, Convened in the town of Corydon, at the seat of government for said territory, on the first day of June, 1814, by virtue of the above recited act of congress of the U. States, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage hereof, that the following shall be the Districts for the election of the members of the legislative council for the territory aforesaid, to wit: the counties of Washington and Knox shall form one district and elect one councillor—the counties of Gibson and Warrick shall form one district, and elect one councillor—the counties of Harrison and Clark shall form one district, and elect one councillor—the counties of Jefferson and Dearborn shall form one district, and elect one councillor—the counties of Franklin & Wayne shall form one district, and elect one councillor. And each of the councillors thus to be elected in each district aforesaid, to serve as members of the legislative council for said territory, during the time fixed by law.

JAMES NOBLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
June 18, 1814.

I CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true copy of the original resolution deposited in my office.

JN: GIBSON.
Jeffersonville, June 4th, 1814.

For the Western Sun.

The Editor of the Western Sun will be pleased to insert the following certificates for the information of those who served in the companies of captains Hartgrove and Peyton as mounted rangers, as a report has prevailed, particularly in Gibson county, that I was opposed to their interest in the last session of the Indiana legislature.

Isaac Montgomery.

LAURENCEBUGH, May 19.

Dear Sir,

As it respects your conduct, towards the companies of captains Hartgrove and Peyton, while acting in the capacity of a legislator, I can with safety certify, or testify, that I never saw any thing in your deportment, inimical to their interest, but, to the contrary, you were equally solicitous with every other member, to have their grievances redressed—any other statement than this, must be groundless.

Isaac Dunn.

I do hereby certify to the best of my recollection and belief, that in the last session of the territorial legislature, Isaac Montgomery, esq., was a warm friend and advocate of the claims of capt. Hartgrove and Peyton and their companies, that he seconded their interests on all occasions, in every measure which he thought calculated to minister to their relief, both with his vote and influence; and on the resolution purporting to send forward to congress, together with the memorial of the legislature, all the papers and documents on file relative to their situations, I have no hesitation in believing for myself, that Mr. Montgomery voted in the affirmative, tho' that vote does not appear on the journals—the yeas and nays not being inserted.

Wm Hendricks, M. H. R.
April 18, 1814.

CORYDON, June 18, 1814.

We the undersigned, being members of the house of representatives of the Indiana

territory, at the session of the legislature last winter, held at the above place, do certify, that Isaac Montgomery, esq., a member of the said house of representatives from Gibson county, I. T. made use of every exertion in his power to forward a true statement of the facts concerning the companies of rangers commanded by capt. Hartgrove and Peyton, to congress in order to obtain pay for said companies, and at all times when the subject was before the house of representatives, the said Isaac Montgomery, esq., contended, that the companies aforesaid were oppressed, and injustice had been practised upon them.

James Noble,
John Doubitt,
James Brown,

FOREIGN NEWS.

Office of the National Intelligencer, June 1st. 7 o'clock, A. M.
GREAT NEWS!!!

The editors of the National Intelligencer vouch for the genuineness of the Extra from which the following is copied, for a copy of which they are indebted to the politeness T. W. Bacot, esq. postmaster of Charleston.

Charleston Gazette Office,
May 26, 1814, 11 o'clock, A. M.
The Tables Turned.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 8, 1814.

"As a vessel is on the point of departing from Bordeaux to the U. States of America, I hasten to inform of the late great and splendid victory which his majesty the emperor has gained. We have beheld enter our capital, the emperors of Germany and Russia, and the king of Prussia—as prisoners of war—together with all their suite, composed of 20,000 men, among whom are a great many officers of distinction. Since the 14th of February last to the present day the emperor has been heaping laurels on his head. Of all the barbarous enemies that have entered France, I trust that not one may return to tell of their defeat or of our victory. Our young men of the military schools can hardly be restrained from going out to meet their foes. If you were to see them, you would imagine they were veterans.

The 13 strong places which the enemy have left in their rear, have been double garrisoned, and an army of 64,000 men will cut off their retreat. The army of the brave Angereau who is near Lyons, is marching rapidly towards them. They will soon find themselves surrounded by 160,000 men—all that France possesses in choice troops. The Hotel des Invalids has been adorned with above 100 standards of our enemies since the commencement of this terrible campaign.

The above extract is given exactly as we found it, to the impartial public. The contents of the letter from which it is drawn are of so important a nature, that the strongest proofs of its authenticity can alone warrant our belief. The James Monroe, arrived at Savannah, must have sailed from France on the 11th or 12th of April, to coincide with the date of the 8th of April, Paris, which the letter bears. This is congruous enough—but whether there should not have been other sources, of similar intelligence, to people in America by the same arrival, is another question. We offer it without comment.

We stop the press to announce the arrival at Savannah of the Spencer, and by an intelligent passenger with whom we have conversed, we learn the following particulars. That the Spencer sailed five days after the James Monroe, and brings news of the most decisive character in favor of Bonaparte, and in substance states facts fully corroborative of the above letter. The mail was detained two hours in order to learn the news by the Spencer, which was in Five Fathom Hole.—A gentleman who went down to her returned and bro't the highly gratifying intelligence that Bonaparte was every where successful. The emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and 25,000 men prisoners,

French Bulletins.

Every reader doubtless recollects the F. bulletin we copied from the Boston federal prints announcing the occupation of Paris by the allies. We tho't at the time it concluded very abruptly. We have been fav-

ored with a French copy of a bulletin, printed at Nantz; and to our surprise we find that the Boston papers mutilated the document by omitting the two last paragraphs; which as they are important to a correct view of the whole, we have translated below, leaving our readers to make their own comments on this wilful mutilation of foreign news.

Nat. Int.

(The omitted paragraphs.)

"The occupation of the capital by the enemy is a misfortune which deeply afflicts the heart of her majesty. But the presence of the emperor, with his army at the gates of Paris, will hinder the enemy from indulging in his accustomed excesses in a city so populous, that he cannot guard it without rendering his position very dangerous. It will prevent him too from detaching any thing but light troops to disturb the neighboring departments.

"Her majesty the empress, the great dignitaries, the president, the officers and the members of the senate; the counselors of state, &c. &c. are removed to the Loire, where the centre of the government is established."

Since our last, we have received advices from France, by the brig Regent which has arrived at N. York in 39 days from Nantz, situated on the river Loire, and brings news down to the 9th of April. In the main, the Regent confirms the information by the Ida and Fair American; but there is one or two circumstances mentioned more favorable to Napoleon. It now appears that the senate, and all the members of the government left Paris with the empress. The empress and court had gone no further than Orleans, in the department of the Loire, about 60 miles from Paris. We here take occasion to correct an error that occurred in a former paper, relative to the distance of Tours from Paris; instead of 100 leagues, or 300 miles, Tours is not more than 127 miles from the French capital; & it seems the imperial regency had not fled even that far. The Boston federal prints suppressed part of a French bulletin received by the Ida from Rochelle, which has been received & published entire from Nantz; according to this bulletin, Napoleon was at the gates of Paris with his army, and the allies were thereby placed in a very perilous situation. Indeed, by a letter dated April 10, at Paimbeuf, a small town about 20 miles west of Nantz, and on the same river, which was put on board the Regent as she passed it, it is announced as the rumor of the day, that Bonaparte had recaptured Paris with 200,000 men. The rumor, however, is not much credited, altho' it is by no means improbable. Strong opinions prevailed that Austria had seceded from the coalition; and it is said that Bernadotte, tho' opposed to Napoleon, is also opposed to the restoration of the Bourbons. The Bourbon royalists at Bordeaux, have split and separated; one party wanting the restoration of all the ancient abuses, the other party desiring to conciliate a majority of Bonaparte's adherents, by continuing them in office. This news is confirmed.—Lynch, the mayor of Bordeaux, is of the moderate party. Soul continues to harass Wellington; and the latter has been compelled to withdraw the greater part of his troops from the city to meet the active & intrepid duke of Dalmezia. There has been no movement at Nantz in favor of the Bourbons as reported; and it does not appear that the influence of these pretenders extends beyond the lines of the British army. In an attack on Bergen op Zoom, the British gen. Graham had his forces to the number of 4000 men, either killed or taken prisoners by the French garrison. The English succeeded in getting into the place, but the French shut the gates on them, and literally mowed them down with grape and musketry. A new constitution was to be proclaimed for Holland in March, and M. Changuion, appointed minister to the U. S. was to set off for this country in April. Notwithstanding the great success of the allies on the continent, stock in England had fallen in price, which is considered a little remarkable. Stock in the American loans sold in London at par. Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, it was supposed would go to Gottenburg by way of an English port—it is believed they travelled over land from St. Petersburg to Amsterdam a distance of upwards of 1000 miles, according to an irregular route.—Reporter.

Alarm at Portsmouth.

We learn that capt. Hull has received

information, in which he places perfect confidence, that a powerful armament has been fitted out at Bermuda, designed to make an attack upon the 74 building at Portsmouth N. H. The armament is to be furnished with a great number of Congreve rockets. To further the design an embargo has been laid at Bermuda. It is supposed that the armament is already on our coast, & that it will discover itself very soon after the present storm is over. Active preparations are making at Portsmouth to resist the expected attack. The principal part of the regular troops who were stationed at the fort there, have lately received orders to march to the frontiers. But about an equal detachment of 12 months' men was yesterday ordered thither from this town, & they are now on their march. The neighbouring militia of N. H. & a regt. at Newbury, in this state, are ordered to be in readiness for immediate service.

Bos. D. Adv.

The British again at Oswego.

ERIC, May 26.

"We have a report here, which we are of opinion is correct, that the British had made a second attempt upon Oswego, with a view of carrying off the cannon and rigging designed for the fleet at Sackett's Harbor. One thousand of the British landed and proceeded on towards the falls of Oswego, where the American troops attacked them, and killed 100 and made 900 prisoners. Not one of the enemy escaped—we have taken all their boats. This news is generally believed to be correct."

[We fear the pleasing intelligence communicated in the above letter will not turn out to be correct.]

Mercury.

"A vessel has been sent over to Long Point since the expedition. We learn that the British and Indians are numerous about Long Point; and that they had set fire to all the houses that were left standing in the neighborhood, where our troops went, as it appears the houses left standing belonged to persons friendly to the United States.—If that be the case, I feel not so much mortified at the conduct of our troops, when the enemy themselves destroy the property of their own subjects! From subsequent information, our troops destroyed considerable private property, but not to the extent first stated. The inhabitants were well treated. Most of their furniture was taken out, and a guard put over it, to prevent the plundering of the men, while the houses were set on fire." Ibid.

From Lake Ontario.

Extract of a letter from com. Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, dated United Ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor, May 12, 1814.

I have not heard of Oswego since I last wrote. The enemy's fleet left Kingston again yesterday. The Lady of the Lake dogged them until evening and was several times chased by one of their brigs. The enemy had with him a number of small vessels and gun boats, and at sun down were standing about S. W. evidently bound again to Oswego or Genesee river, on some marauding expedition.

Reported Victory.

From the Albany Gazette, May 16.

An express, we understand is just arrived from Burlington with an account of com. McDonough having captured 1 of the enemy's vessels, and 5 row galleys.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, Vt. to a gentleman in Boston dated May 12.

"I have only time to say that here is nothing but alarm and confusion—the British fleet are in this bay, (12 sail, one brig four sloops and 7 galleys) we are expecting warm work before morning. Your friend col. H—, and I believe every family on the lake shore, are moving their furniture, goods &c. I have my teams and boxes ready to pack your goods, and move every thing at a moments' warning, should it be necessary. Every attention shall be paid to your property."

Boston Palladium.

On the first inst. a merchant ship of 650 tons, was launched at Montreal; the largest ever built there.

Alarm at the mouth of Genessee.

On the 12th inst. the enemy's fleet, consisting of four ships, two brigs, and five gun boats, appeared off the mouth of Genesee river. Captain Stone, with about 160 volunteers, and one piece of artillery,