

Hendricks, James Noble, John Douthitt, and James Brown, members of the house of representatives from the eastern part of the territory, certifying that Isaac Montgomery, a member of the same, from the western part of the territory did at the last session of the legislature, when acting in a legislative capacity, at all times, and on all occasions, warmly befriend and advocate the claims of captains Peyton & Hargrove, and their companies of rangers—that he seconded their interest on all occasions, in every measure which he thought calculated to minister to their relief, both with his vote and influence—that he was equally solicitous with every other member to have their grievances redressed—that he made use of every exertion in his power to forward a true statement of the facts concerning those companies to congress in order to obtain pay for said companies, &c.

But, fellow citizens, my knowledge of those circumstances irresistibly compel me to entertain an opinion somewhat different from that which is certified by those honorable gentlemen—and if their certificates are correct, I presume that some traces of that solicitude, of that friendship, of that warmth with which Mr. Montgomery advocated their claims, and of those exertions which he made in support of their interest, must appear upon the journals of that house of which he was a member, and as the journals were transferred and forwarded to the editor of the Western Eagle at the expense of the territory, and inserted in that paper for the information of the citizens of the territory, to enable them to judge of the qualifications and integrity of their representatives, I conceive those gentlemen would have acted more prudently and less partial, had they remained silent on this occasion, and suffered the citizens of the western part of the territory to examine for themselves, and form their own opinions of the conduct, abilities and integrity of their representatives, and that they have been unpardonably presumptuous in endeavoring to impose on you their certificates and opinions of the qualifications and integrity of any western member—particularly, as the journals furnish you with so many instances in which their opinions have been (at the expense and in the face of justice) better calculated to promote their own interest than yours—and I trust, that however contemptible an opinion those gentlemen may entertain of your capacity, yet you are neither so destitute of a knowledge of legislative proceedings, so illiterate or so ignorant, but you can, by examining the journals, & the information of your own representatives readily discover who has, and who has not exerted themselves to promote the interest of those two companies of rangers—who sat silent spectators whilst their best interests were under discussion, voted on the occasion when they conceived it convenient, and executed themselves from voting on the subject for the most trivial reasons—and in fine, fellow citizens, I presume that you are neither so illiterate or so ignorant, but by examining the journals you will be able to discover which of your representatives voted with those honorable gentlemen in support of their favorite schemes—such as reducing the tax on negroes, town lots and merchandise—and any measure which might then or hereafter have a tendency to facilitate the removal of the seat of government farther to the eastward.

And if the yeas and nays are not inserted on the journals sufficiently to explain how Mr. Montgomery voted on the question for transmitting to congress (with the memorial of the legislature) all the information relative to those two companies of rangers, he may thank himself and his eastern friends for it, for the fact is, the yeas and nays was in the first instance by me demanded, and by the clerk properly inserted on this question; and if those same certifying gentlemen & Mr. Montgomery, had not on this, and frequently on other occasions, caused them (in defiance of every thing I could say against those measures) to be erased, and the journals to be defaced, altered & changed, that they in many instances by no means convey to the public a correct statement of the transactions of the house, the journals would have certified for themselves, & have certified too, that those same certifying gentlemen all voted against transmitting to congress all the papers relative to those two companies of rangers.

And whether the method of striking out the yeas and nays on some questions, and refusing to let them be entered on others,

and of effacing, altering and changing the journals, which was frequently practiced by those gentlemen, was adopted with a view of conveying to the public a correct knowledge of the transactions of the house, or of creating an apparent necessity for, and giving place to eastern certificates, is for those gentlemen who supported those measures, and not for me who opposed them, to explain, and for the public to determine.

The circumstance of all those certificates being procured from the eastern, and none from the western members (in my estimation) at once begets suspicion, and circumstantially proves, that more, or something else is designed than merely to convey to the public a true representation of facts—and if you carefully examine the journals, and take into view the approaching election, you will, without any difficulty, be able to discover what that design is, for I presume that if all those facts certified actually existed, there would be no need of eastern certificates to prove their existence, as they would appear sufficiently plain on the journals, and if not, the certificates of the western members (if they could be obtained) would be more satisfactory, as their veracity, credibility and standing is at least equal to, and much better known in this part of the territory than that of the eastern members, and I presume, if other designs had no influence, certificates would be obtained with much more difficulty from the eastern than from the western members, seeing they live at a much greater distance.

Mr. Dunn in his certificate also states, that any other opinion than that certified by him, must be groundless—however, I have here ventured to hazard an opinion somewhat different from that which is certified by him and those other eastern gentlemen who have thus sent their electioneering certificates a circuit riding through this part of the territory, to gain profelytes in support of eastern interest—and I hope it is for you (and not for them or me) to determine which is the most correct—and for such information as will enable you correctly to decide, I must refer you to such of your representatives as are not interested in your decision, and to the journals.

DAVID ROBB.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

A letter from an American gentleman in London, dated April 13, says—"This immense city has been illuminated for three successive nights, in consequence of the astonishing events which have taken place in France. The emperor Alexander is about to visit England, and to come over in the same royal yacht which conveys Louis the 18th to France. A strong family connection between the imperial & royal families of Russia and England is on the tapis.

LONDON, April 5.

It is reported that transports have been ordered to Bordeaux to carry 25,000 of Lord Wellington's army to America.

It is said government contemplate offering to the Spaniards from 20 to 25,000 troops to recover Louisiana. Letters from thence say the inhabitants are discontented.

Thirty thousand stand of arms, we understand are ordered to be sent to America.

Extract of a letter from com. Barney to the secretary of the navy.

St. Leonards creek, June 11.

"SIR—My last was on the 9th inst. on the evening of the 9th the enemy moved up with 20 barges, having received more force from the 74, at the mouth of the Patuxent. I met them, and after a short action drove them until dark, & returned to my anchorage. Yesterday they made a bold attempt; about 2 p. m. they moved up with 21 barges, one rocket barge & two scows in tow. On making their appearance we went down on them—they kept up a smart fire for some time & seemed determined for something decisive. But they soon gave way & retreated—we pursued them down the creek—at the mouth lay the 18 gun scow. She attempted to beat out, but our fire was so severe she ran ashore at the entrance and was abandoned—we still pursued until the Raze and brig opened upon us a brisk fire, which completely covered the scow and the flying barges, &c. We must have done them considerable damage."

Extract of a letter from com. Barney to the secretary of the navy, dated St. Leonards creek, June 13.

"I had the honor of addressing you on the

11th inst. giving a short detail of our action with the enemy on the 10th. By information, they suffered much. The large scow was nearly destroyed, having several shot thro' her at water's edge, her deck torn up, gun dismounted, and main mast nearly cut off about half way up, and rendered unserviceable. She was otherwise much cut; they ran her ashore to prevent her sinking. The commodore's boat was cut in two; a shot went thro' the rocket boat, one of the small scows, carrying two 32 pounders had a shot which raked her from aft forward;—the boats generally suffered, but I have not ascertained what loss they sustained in men.

Yesterday a gentleman of this county by the name of Parrow, who lives at the mouth of the creek came up, and said that himself and brother had been taken and carried on board. That he had been landed from the commodore, to inform the inhabitants that if they remained at home quietly, they should not be molested, but if on landing he found their houses deserted, he would burn them all, as he had done the house of Mr. Patterson, and the barn of Mr. Skinner (our purser.) Saturday and yesterday the enemy were employed on the Patuxent river, in landing on the banks to plunder stock, &c. it was on Saturday evening they burnt the property of Mr. Patterson and Skinner. Mr. Parrow informs me that com. Barrie of the Dragon always commanded, and is much disappointed at his defeat, for that he had wrote to admiral Cockburn, that if the admiral would send him a frigate and brig he would most assuredly destroy the flotilla. The frigate is the Acasta, the brig the Jaseur. They left only 200 men, & one small boat on board the Dragon, at the mouth of the Patuxent, so that there must have been in the affair on Friday upwards of 800 men! they came with a band of music playing.

A LIST of letters remaining in the post office, Vincennes, the quarter ending the last day of June, which if not taken out within 3 months, will be forwarded to the General Post office as dead letters, viz.

Thomas Aikman,	Andrew Armstrong
William Agnew,	James Adams,
Robert Anderson,	James Anderson,
John Aydelott,	
Edmund Bradford,	Andrew Burnside,
Hez. & T. Batch,	James Bennet,
Henry Brinton,	Taylor Berry,
Henry Barnhart,	David Bigger,
John Bruner,	James Bais, 2
Saml. Brimberry,	John Boyd,
John Burris,	William Barker,
Margaret Carrico,	Wm. Campbell,
Robert Caldwell,	Amos Cummins,
Elijah Chapman,	Jerusha Chadsey,
Surinda Chadsey,	Samuel Currey,
Jesse Chin,	Margaret Crelop,
N. Claypoole,	Wm. Christ.
James Dixon,	Aaron Decker,
Williamson Dunn,	James Duncan,
Abraham Decker,	Green Deprieft,
Theresa W. Dapron,	
Robert M. Evans,	James Edenkins,
William Flowers,	Peter Fait.
John Gambell, 2	Jonathan Graham,
Stephen Handy,	Wm. Hargrove,
Arthur Harbison,	Moses Harrell,
Polly Holms,	Edmond Holleman,
Jesse Hollowell,	James Horrell,
Wilson Holleman,	David Hadrick,
George Hedeback,	Edmund Hogan,
Saml. Hornback,	William Howard,
John Harbin,	
Thomas Jones,	Ezekial Jones,
Ebenezer Jones,	James Junkin,
Ephraim Jordan,	James Hiff,
William Jones,	
David Kinman,	
A. Little, 2	Jacob Lemon,
George Leech, 2	Nimrod Lindley, 2
Daniel Lane, 2	Wm. Lionley,
James Liker,	Jacob Long,
Henry L. Miner,	John M. Junkin,
Arcable M. Clure,	Wm. M. Donald, 2
Augustus M. Henry,	Rev. Mr. Merrick,
John Marshall,	John Maxwell,
Wm. M. Cormick,	John M. Carter,

Thomas Martin, Louis M. Cary,
Canelius Merry, Moses Madden,
Joseph Mitchel, Thomas Moore,
Richard Maxwell, John Murphy,
Archabald Meacham.

N & O

Thomas Neele, Monsieur Olivia,
James Porter, 2 Thos. K. Plummer,
John Page, Thomas Plummer,
Abraham Rhodarmal, John Robertson,
James Sprowl, James Shaw,
Joseph Stoker, Abraham Searman,
Charles Sinks, W. R. Stringfield, 2
James Smith, Samuel Shaw,
Joseph Shaw, Trice Stafford,
John Smith, John Stone,
Samuel Sparks or James Lemon.

Hugh Turner, Eliza Trader, 3
J. F. Thompson, John Thompson.

Isaac Voorhees.

W

Cornelius Westfall, Edward Wilfon,
John Weaver, 2 Thos. N. White,
David Wilfon, Danl. or J. Wright,
Mary Wilfon, Catharine White,
John Webb, W. B. Williams,
Rebecca Wilkins, James Westfall,
N. E. Westfall, Leonard White,
Brice W. Witcher, Benjamin Yaunt,
J. D. HAY, P. M.

July 1st, 1814. 152

EVANSVILLE.

THE sale of lots in the town of Evansville, the seat of justice for Warrick county, Indiana territory, will commence on Thursday the 21st of July, 1814.

This place has been selected by commissioners, appointed by special act of the legislature for the permanent seat of justice for Warrick county—it stands on the bank of the Ohio river, just above the mouth of Big Pigeon creek, an excellent harbor for boats, and as to situation, it is perhaps surpassed by none in the western country.

Evansville is in the midst of a flourishing settlement, and surrounded by much habitable land, which, together with the advantage of the Ohio river, will rival any town in the territory. It is situate fifty miles from Shawneetown, and seven from Red Banks, fifty two from Vincennes, and twenty five from Princeton, the seat of justice for Gibson county, and directly on a line with the three latter places. An excellent road may be had from Evansville to Vincennes, and the period is not distant when merchants and traders will from economy, transport their goods across from Evansville to Princeton and Vincennes, in preference to the circuitous rout of the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, and indeed in some seasons of the year it is impossible to navigate the Wabash for weeks, and I could say months, in the fall low waters obstruct its navigation—in the winter ice.—In fact the advantages which this place enjoys are so many and so obvious, it is vanity to attempt to describe them—indeed an attempt would be presumptuous.—Merchants and mechanics will find great advantages from settling at this place, the latter are particularly invited, and great encouragements will be held out to them.

Purchasers will have a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months from the day of sale for the balance, by giving bond with approved security for the payments as they become due.—Purchasers of lots will receive conveyances by paying the expenses of those conveyances, and giving bond as aforesaid.

Proposals will be received from persons wishing to contract for the erection of the public buildings in the said town on the 23d July.

N. CLAYPOOLE,

Agent for Warrick county.

June 27, 1814.

Ten Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a bound girl, named Katy Barges, between 17 and 18 years of age, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring her, as they may rest assured they will be dealt with to the utmost rigor of the law—the above reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me, but no thanks for their trouble nor expenses paid.

Daniel Dolohan.

June 30, 1814.