

been infested with a parcel of silly demagogues, who, in order to raise themselves unjustly, in the opinion of the people, would make periodical complaints, and enquiries in behalf, as they would say, of the men—which did in more than one instance to our certain knowledge, cause the government to make a needless display of funds—followed occasionally, by some futile or needless arrangement.

These complaints and enquiries made by delegates some of whom understood not what they were enquiring after, and had only in view their own aggrandisement, have been in part, the cause of the very delay complained respecting—for aught we know, may have caused all the delay that was unnecessary. Mr. Jennings knows this if we be not much mistaken—and Mr. Stephenson and governor Edwards of the adjoining territory, know it also. All the delay we can complain of, was in our opinion, produced by their meddling ignorance.

Knowing maj. Whitlock as we do, both as an officer and a man—not less distinguished for uniform correctness, patriotic firmness and eminent services, than he is for unblemished purity of private character, we must believe, and do assert, that the men before mentioned injured their constituents by interfering with his duties. Govr. Edwards & Mr. Stephenson had two motives—one personal displeasure—another, private interest. Personal displeasure was caused by the sagacity of maj. Whitlock in detecting their intended fraud upon the government—their private interest their enticing a paymaster who might not see so well or know so much. This Mr. Stephenson after mustering his own servant, and getting pay for him as a private, demanded additional pay for him as his servant!—This gov. Edwards who signed rolls for different companies in service at the same period, with the same men mustered on each! Oh, they are a hopeful pair, and should certainly have been made paymasters themselves in order to pass such accounts. Indeed I once heard they either applied for the appointment, or offered their services—and no doubt it was from the purest motives possible!—A faithful, upright and correct agent of the government may not have been suitable to their purposes.

But we should like to know how they would act without funds—and it certainly could not be long until they become so, for they would pay *quick enough* no doubt—Yes, they could pay all, but—themselves. To show our readers one of the many disappointments to which the paymaster here is subject, we will, before the curtain drops on this subject, notice a seeming want of concert in the departments at Washington, and not the first that has appeared to us. Major Douglass, the district paymaster for the Missouri territory, came to this place last week as instructed by the paymaster general to negotiate drafts—the amount of which no doubt he stands charged with—but behold!—the receiver of public monies here, with whom alone he was authorised to negotiate, would not take his drafts, although there is probably twice their amount of public money now laying useless in his possession—because the treasury forsooth, had not instructed him on the matter. Thus the militia of that territory are kept without their pay, and who is to blame? The paymaster general will say he sent a certain amount in drafts—the paymaster can truly say he done his duty, but the drafts would not command money as instructed—and we have no doubt the receiver will say he acted under instructions. Thus it goes—and if such men as Jennings, Noble, Hendricks, Edwards or Stephenson, had the management of such matters, I question if it would not go even worse. They might pay only on election days, and enquire of the applicant whether the man who procured him his pay did not merit his vote?—This word, *vote*—brings us again to the starting ground—Noble and Hendricks, and their correspondence, stand clear in our minds eye.

Maj. Whitlock, whose integrity leaves nothing ambiguous to the most zealous scrutiny—whose feelings and conduct always correspond with his duty, must be sensible that whatever the conduct of men who to answer certain purposes are willing to do any thing, still he must be appreciated by those who know him—These men have an account to answer—he stands erect and clear, and we do hope, neither he, the government, nor the people can be made either instruments or victims by such impostures.—The respectable Editors of the Herald, in the notice we republish, have certain-

ly forgot in one respect—they admit an intention on the part of Noble and Hendricks, which we do not believe actuated them—the real intent of the letter written by them is clearly marked on the face of it—to impose on the government and to impose upon the people.—They impose upon the one, in order that they may have an opportunity to impose upon the other. Their letter they knew to be unnecessary at the time it was written, if they knew any thing respecting the matter.—The answer sent to the application appears to embrace nothing but instructions published twelve months ago—before they were either known to government or the people. Yet these same instructions they now transmit to have published with their letter that the forgetful, or those who never saw the orders before, might think they were produced by their interference. Such men it appears to us will stop at nothing to ingratiate themselves—and in this course they have a worthy example set by Mr. Jennings, who was there before them. The honorable Waller Taylor, our other senator, would disdain a resort to such imposition for any purpose—and therefore his name does not appear to the letter.—Those things shall be discussed hereafter, we hope with some effect—we will not promise an analysis of all the facts and conduct which we have alluded to, as it would demand a research which, though aware of its importance, we are not equally convinced of our ability to prosecute in a satisfactory manner to the people—but with some force we shall bring to light facts now unthought of. These will tend to prove the justice of our call upon the people before the next general election for representative to congress and governor of the state. We will call upon them as they are honorable, as they are just, as they value their liberties and their interest—and as they prize the constitution which guarantees these, to say, and to say it promptly, that all such men as Jennings, Noble and Hendricks, who take dastardly means to ingratiate themselves into your confidence, without either public or individual merit, shall be discarded as unworthy servants.

Improved Steam Engines.

An ingenious young gentleman of this city, has favored us with the following note of his improvement:

"I have succeeded in decomposing steam, by a process which renders it as economical in its application to a steam engine, as in a much greater degree than steam applied to an engine of the most approved construction, there is a great saving of fuel: the engine will take less room than a steam engine now occupies, and the cost is considerably less. By this process a perfect and instantaneous vacuum is obtained, and the engine will have a complete rotatory motion without a fly wheel. The patent right of this process is secured in England and in this country."—*N. Y. Columbian.*

The Eastern mail had not arrived until at a late hour last night. The preceding mail however put us in possession of late dates from Washington and Philadelphia.

Despatches were received on the 7th inst. from our Minister in Spain.

Treaties concluded during the last year, with the Weas & Kickapoos, Chippewas and Pottawatamies, Winnebagoes, Sacks of Rock River, Sioux of the Leaf, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Choctaws have been ratified by the President and Senate.

The foreign papers speak of a failure of the harvest in Holland as well as in France and Great Britain:—the distress existing is very great. On this subject, the good king of France in his speech to the Chambers says, "The intemperance of the seasons has delayed the harvest: my people

suffer, and I suffer more than they do; but I have the consolation to inform you that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for the consumption.

Reporter.

The banks in savanna, (Geo.) are paying specie for their notes of one dollar and less.

The governor of N. Carolina, under the authority of the state, has contracted with Signior Canova, of Rome, for a statue of Washington, to cost ten thousand dollars.

The U- States' bank has commenced issuing notes. They are elegant specimens of engraving. The quality of the paper is of a very superior kind, and will defy the united efforts of counterfeiters, to imitate.

Berkes Journal.

HISTORICAL EXTRACT.

"From the year 1528 to 1533, perpetual summer prevailed in France; during 4 years not two days frost were experienced. Nature exhausted, by a continual heat, incessantly produced blossoms, but had no strength to bring the fruit, to maturity: a scarcity of provisions was the consequence of this phenomenon the harvest was scarcely sufficient to supply seed for the following year. Worms and insects of every kind, multiplied ad infinitum, and destroyed the little fruit which the earth yielded. A most dreadful famine prevailed, and the consumption of unwholesome food gave rise to a disorder which carried off one fourth of the inhabitants of France."

WONDERFUL.

I TAKE the liberty to inform the public, that I have made a complete discovery of the PERPETUAL MOTION.

Which machine is calculated to do the noblest kind of business to wit: the said machine will by itself continue in operation, and keep in operation 2 saw mills which mills will saw out their lines, and when sawed out will stop themselves, and the tender can put the same in operation again, with the same ease as water mills are, and will saw in good timber, with good attendance, from two to three thousand feet per day. And the same machine will at the same time produce power sufficient to put in operation 6 grist mills, and the stones of said mills in each mill will take from 80 to 90 revolutions in a minute, and a boy of 15 years old can put the whole in operation at pleasure.

JAMES KIRKPATRICK.
Harrodsburg, Ky. Jan. 6.

WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is happy to inform the Inhabitants of Knox County and its vicinity, that his Distillery is now in complete operation.—Orders for Whiskey, Gin, &c. will be punctually attended to—he will sell Corn Whiskey at 75 Cents per gallon, Rye Whiskey at one Dollar per gallon until a change of market.

MORGAN EATON.
Dusseron, December 1816. 4-tf

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the Borough of Vincennes.

WHEREAS an election was held on the 3d inst. for nine trustees to act as a corporate body—and whereas, the said election was not conducted conformable to the act of incorporation, as the judges appointed to superintend the same, omitted an essential requisite to legalize their proceedings:—And whereas, we are of opinion that the charter should not lay dormant, but that public guardians should be elected conformably thereto—We the subscribers, acting under the said charter, as authorized thereby, do hereby notify and proclaim, that a poll will be opened at the court-house within said Borough, on Friday the 21st inst. for the election of Trustees, three from each ward.

E. McNAMEE,
J. EWING,
F. GRATER.

Vincennes, Feb. 7, 1817

Notice is hereby Given.

REMEMBER, the subscriber is determined to have all his business closed up to the first day of January. He has indulged, until indulgence appears folly, and now that he is in want of money, he calls upon those who contracted debts and promised payment during the last year. His patience will endure for the present month, and no longer.

JOHN EWING.

February 7, 1817. 10-3t

FOR SALE, A KEEL BOAT

OF ten or twelve tons burthen—she is almost new, substantially built, and will be sold reasonable—apply to

JOHN EWING.

February 7, 1817. 10-tf

G. R. C. SULLIVAN, & JAMES B. McCALL, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Vanderburgh, decd. with the Will Annexed.

WILL on Friday the 28th of Feb. 1817. At the door of Peter Jones in Vincennes, sell to the highest and best bidder, a

Negro Woman and Child, belonging to the said estate.—She was brought into the Territory of Indiana, & registered in the clerks office of Knox county under the act of the Territorial Legislature, entitled, "An act concerning the introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes into this Territory."—For the health and qualities of the Woman, enquire of the Adms. The terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

The Adms. will sell a few Tracts of good

FARMING LAND,

either in the county of Knox, or Gibson. Vincennes, Feb. 7, 1817, 10-3t

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend at this place on the 14th and 15th inst. for the purpose of paying Captains Lasselles and Andres Companies of Mounted Volunteer Militia, for services rendered in the year 1815—and on the 17th and 18th inst. for the purpose of paying Captains Johnston's, Comer's, and Petterson's, Companies of Militia, for services rendered in the year of 1815—and on the 20th inst. at Princeton, in the county of Gibson, for the purpose of paying Captain Milbourn's Company.

The claimants of the above mentioned companies are requested to be prompt in their attendance—those who do not attend, and calculate on drawing their pay by power of attorney, must be careful to have their powers properly drawn and well authenticated.—The claims of deceased persons will be paid to their legal representatives, on Letters of Administration or Probate of Wills.

Col. Robert M. Evans is requested to attend the payment of those companies that were under his command.

A. WHITLOCK,
District Paymaster.

Vincennes, Feb. 4, 1817. 10-2t

NOTICE.

I WISH all persons having demands against me to present them for settlement—and all indebted to me to call previous to the first of March next and settle up their respective balances, either by payment or note.—All my accounts unsettled at that time will be lodged in the hands of an attorney for collection.

ABIJAH HULL.

February 5, 1817. 10-3w