

act to meet, on the 2d Saturday in May next, at the place where the election for field officers shall have been held in each regiment, for the purpose of electing one brigadier general and one major general, to command their respective brigades and divisions; which election shall be held and conducted in the manner directed in the act to which this is an amendment, for the holding and conducting elections for field officers. And after the votes shall have been received & counted, the officer highest in rank present shall make out in presence of the judges and clerk of said election, two separate lists of the votes given for brigadier general, and two separate lists of the votes given for major general, and shall transmit one of each list to the adjutant general's office, and the other shall be preserved for the inspection of those concerned in cases of contested elections; and when the adjutant general shall have received the returns from the regiments in the different brigades and divisions, he shall make out a statement of the votes given for the several candidates, in the different brigades and divisions, and lay the same before the governor, who shall commission those who have the highest number of votes accordingly.

Sec. 5. All contested elections shall be determined, and all vacancies occasioned by resignations or otherwise shall be filled in the manner directed in the act to which this is an amendment; *Provided however*, That it shall be the duty of the governor to order elections to fill vacancies in the office of brigadier or major general, and if the election of any brigadier or major general be contested, the governor shall direct 5 field officers to assemble as a court of enquiry to try such contest and their decision shall be final.

Sec. 6. If the officer of any brigade established by this act, or a majority of them shall not meet at the time and place specified in this act for laying off company, battalions, and regimental districts, then and in that case the districts now established in such brigade shall be and the same is hereby established until altered according to law.

Sec. 7. All persons who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, who are subject to do militia duty, are, and they are hereby exempted from mustering either in companies, battalions or regiments: *Provided however*, That the captains or commandants of each militia company in this state shall make out a list of all such persons in their respective companies and deliver the same to the commandant of the regiment on or before the first day of June annually, who shall make or cause to be made out under his inspection, two entire lists of all such persons so returned in the regiment under his command, & deliver one to the sheriff of the county in which they respectively reside, on or before the 10th day of June annually, and the other he shall transmit to the auditor of public accounts, who shall preserve the same.—And the Sheriff after he shall have given such security as the commandant may deem sufficient for the faithful performance of the duty as herein required shall proceed to collect the sum of \$5 from each and every person on the list so delivered to him.—In the collection of which he shall proceed in the same manner and be governed by the same regulations that is provided for collecting taxes in other cases and he shall pay the money so arising into the state Treasury at the same time the state taxes are directed to be paid and for failure thereof shall be subject to like penalties, and forfeitures, that he is for failing to collect or pay over the state taxes.

Sec. 8. Any person thinking himself aggrieved in any case arising under the foregoing section of this act, either by the commandant of a company, or the collector: may appeal to the regimental court of enquiry, which court shall hear and determine the case, and order right and justice to be done to those who may be injured or aggrieved.

Sec. 9. Nothing contained in this act shall be so construed, as to exempt persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms from being subject to pay the like fines and penalties for the nonperformance of tours of duty when called on as other militia men and who refuse or neglect to perform tours when legally called into the service of the U. States or of this State.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the Adjutant General, to keep his office at the seat of government, and if any person appointed Adjutant General shall refuse or neglect to keep his office at the

seat of government as herein directed such refusal or neglect shall be deemed equivalent to a resignation of his office and the vacancy shall be filled accordingly.

The Adjutant General shall be allowed the sum of \$50 annually to be paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. So much of the act to which this is an amendment, as requires company and battalion courts of enquiry be and the same is hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of commandants of companies and battalions to make their returns of delinquents to the regimental courts of enquiry which court is hereby directed and empowered, to hear and determine such cases according to law.

Sec. 12. So much of the act to which this is an amendment, as comes within the purview of this act, be and is hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 3, 1817.

For the Western Sun.

REFLECTOR.—No. II.

SINCE writing the first number of the Reflector, facts have come to the writer's knowledge, almost resolving suspicion into a certainty. These facts which ought to be represented to the public, shall close his observations for the present respecting the news-paper which is about to make its grand entre in this place.

It is a fact that some months ago, a proposition was made to the editor of the Western Sun, by a warm friend of Mr. Jennings, a citizen of this place, offering to purchase the whole, or the half of his establishment; this friend, at the same time intimating he was instructed by Mr. Jennings to make the proposition—and upon being asked what person would become joint editor and proprietor with Mr. Stout, should he agree to accept a partner, answered, that it was a relative of Jonathan Jennings—Mr. S. of course declined the offer.

It is stated as a fact on good authority, (which authority can and shall be brought forward should it be required for the satisfaction of the community) that during the sitting of the Legislature Mr. J. informed a member of that body, (in confidence forsooth!) that he was about establishing a news-paper at Vincennes, and that editor, press, and all, would be ready to go into operation in a short time.

It is a fact that Mr. Jennings was aware of Mr. Dilworth's approach to the country—that several days previous to Mr. D's arrival at —, Mr. J. was there, and remained until Mr. D. did arrive—that he evinced to Mr. D. a friendly and paternal care—advised and induced him to change his lodgings, and lastly, as once before observed, presented him with a letter of recommendation to his redoubted worthy friends of this Borough.

The comments upon the above are to be made by the people. They will enquire, why Mr. Jennings was so anxious to procure for any relation a situation so little worth as to pecuniary emolument, as a partner in a country news-paper, where the subscription is short of five hundred? Why, upon a failure of that, he should exult in the anticipation of having shortly a press fixed here, under his guidance? And what views the governor of a state can have in the establishment of a news-paper, over which his authoritative influence shall be exerted? And whether the most natural inference is, or is not, that a governor's object in such a case is to lead & blindly lead the people into his views, and for his aggrandisement?

They will next naturally enquire, why Mr. Dilworth received such strange gubernatorial attention? Whether it is a thing to be expected that a governor should abandon his home, hasten to meet any strange printer coming into the country, greet him with loving kindness, heap favor on favor, and usher him into notice, with every advantage which the authority of his redoubted name could afford him and do all these from disinterested motives?

They will reflect and decide whether the Centinel will be the guardian of freedom, truth, and justice, or whether they are to suspect it placed as a watch, lest they discover the intrigues of faction, and the cunning management of persons now in place, who wish to remain there, to give the alarm when the people evince signs of a disposition to enquire into truth, and to be the organ through

which the deceitful and false cry of "ALL'S WELL" will be uttered, and thus to lull them into destructive security?

Reflector now takes leave of Mr. Jennings and Mr. Dilworth, until the Centinel shall make its appearance. He still conceives all remarks upon this subject to have been premature, but as it was brought on the tapis by the editor of the Sun, the whole he thought might as well be promulgated. It would have been better to have permitted the plot to have gone further, to have left the parties hugging themselves in approbation of their cunning deceit, and when at the pinnacle of ideal success and security, hurled them with doubly destructive effect into appropriate and comfortable insignificance.

For the Western Sun.

JUSTICE & TRUTH.—No. II.

IT has generally happened, Mr. Stout, that men who have imposed on their fellow citizens by cunning, or undue influence, and whom experience could not unmask for a time, are unmasked at length; and the honest and the correct, who are often defamed, stand justified and esteemed. Or if this does not happen, if imposters and calumniators descend with their mask on, in the midst of wealth and applause, and the honest and correct descend under a load of calumny and disgrace, yet time will cause justice to be executed; it will always in a few revolving years shew the names of the first branded with infamy, when that of the last will be remembered with penecyric and honor.

I remember once to have read of a tribunal that was erected I think by the Egyptians, where all men were tried, and condemned or acquitted, after their retirement from active employment—and such as had not been punished for their crimes, or esteemed for their virtues, received a just retribution. In many cases sentence may have been pronounced too late to correct, or recompence, but it always afforded examples of general instruction. It appears very clear to me that such a tribunal or establishment, might be serviceable to Indiana; for although the present generation were born too late to see the beginning, and may die too soon to see the end of many things—yet the policy of the day would be corrected, and our successors taught what description of men are most worthy of their confidence, best qualified to represent them, and least likely to be altogether led and affected by either avarice, or self-interest. Possessed of that knowledge, public happiness might be ensured, and a selection of public servants would be made very different indeed from Jonathan Jennings, Mr. Noble, or Hendricks. But these considerations can be applied more effectually hereafter; We shall now proceed to notice the correspondence mentioned in the extract from the Herald, published in our first communication.

We promised to bring to light some facts, explain the whole, and enquire into the motives that could operate on the usual cunning of Hendricks and Noble, to commence it, together with the causes that alone influenced its publication. Now we shall set out straight forward, with this remark, "good alone is good; without a name, villainess is so." Before we proceed, however, we must notice a circumstance that was understood but indistinctly, when in our last apparent want of concert in the departments at Washington was noticed. The circumstances as related, so far as regard maj. Douglass, the district paymaster of Missouri, are correct; but if what we have since learnt be true, and there is authority that satisfies us, the militia & rangers of maj. Douglass's district, may justly charge Nathaniel Ewing, receiver of public monies here, with partial or unfair treatment. His refusal to cash the drafts offered by maj. Douglass was somewhat surprising, and we are told that since that refusal, he has, under circumstances as regards himself, not in the least dissimilar, negotiated a draft for maj. Whitlock. If this be so, we must we are bound to attribute his refusal of maj. Douglass to partial or unfair conduct in his office. He pays out money without any authority that the paymaster is aware of to one—perhaps because a part of it may return into his own store for goods or debts—and he refuses it to another whom the government authorises to call on him. Without authority, a receiver of public monies accommodates one paymaster and refuses another—no doubt as Trim said, on

his own responsibility forsooth!—This is a fair subject for the people to consider, and the government to act upon. But here and at this moment, we should not have meddled with the transaction, had it not been noticed by us before—and every thing we notice, 'tis our intention to do justice to. This transaction shall have it hereafter—the letter now claims it.

This letter, dated December 20, signed by Noble and Hendricks, and addressed to the acting secretary of war, begins with a request that an "order" be issued to the paymaster of the Indiana district for the more prompt pay of the Indiana militia. An order for prompt payment on an officer who can hold no funds in his possession—one who does and must distribute, as they are placed in his hands. 'Tis effecting much indeed, to get such an order, and if the honorable secretary of war could order and pay it would effect still more—but 'tis only effecting a clear knowledge of their own ignorance. The government of the U. States have a paymaster general, through whom the district paymasters receive their funds, and their instructions, and if that request had been made to him it might at least seem Noble & Hendricks really intended to do something—not being addressed to him from whom or through whom information and instructions might be procured it demonstrates that to deceive the people was a primary object. But this is not all—Noble and Hendricks receive orders and instructions long since published, as a request. These orders and instructions were framed after services were rendered by a large proportion of the militia and rangers, and they require oaths and forms that would not have been necessary had the government made punctual payments. They may prevent the payment of many claims, and 'tis a clear principle that all military services should be paid according to the laws and regulations existing at the time the service was rendered. Do we find them protesting against, and endeavoring to do away such oaths and forms? Do we not know that the paymaster of the Indiana district has always performed his duty promptly? Did they not know that it was an order for money they should have applied for? If they did not know these things, yet needlessly and officiously intermeddled, I would pity their ignorance, and pardon, if the militia and rangers can, the motives that could alone cause them thus to display it. But Mr. Jennings had often requested orders to be issued for the same purpose, and although he never got a payment effected sooner, or in any other way than it would have been without his interference, but on the contrary created some needless trouble that produced delay—yet he made such things suit his own views. He would occasionally take credit for such applications—yes, and sometimes receive it too, from the deluded people, when he really merited just the reverse. Messrs. Noble and Hendricks knew that to answer the same purposes it would be necessary to follow in the same way. They want the people to believe they can do something, and they attempt that respecting which most of the people can least judge—They want to write letters, and they think with Mr. Jennings, that the subject matter that operates powerfully on their own minds, is a happy occasion to avail of to influence the minds of their constituents. Another paragraph shall be taken up in our next, the facts it may call for to demonstrate the ignorance & sinister design by which they were prompted to write or publish such a letter will exhibit & prove maj. Whitlock's faithful and prompt attention to the discharge of his duties.—

BANK OF VINCENNES.

20th FEBRUARY, 1817.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby informed that the annual election for Directors on the first Monday of March next, will be held at the house of Peter Jones, in Vincennes, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC BLACKFORD, Cashr.

NEW GOODS.

BRADLEY & BADOLLET, HAVE just opened in the house recently occupied by N. Breeding & Co. a small assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present season, which they will sell low for Cash.

2-11 Vincennes, Dec. 10, 1816.