

time which elapsed from their being suspended from, to the time when they were again ordered into the public service.—In consequence of the obedience of those men, to the countermanding order, which recalled them into the public service, many were prevented measurably or entirely from making their spring crops, upon which, generally they depended for support for themselves and families.—I must therefore urge that these men may obtain that redress to which they are so justly entitled so soon as may be &c.

I am, sir, with very great respect

Yours obtly.

JONATHAN JENNINGS.

The Honble.

James Monroe

Secretary of War.

ARMY PAY OFFICE
City of Washington.

29th December, 1814.

I herewith inclose to you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jenning's, delegate in Congress, from the Indiana Territory, to the secretary of war, under date of October 11, 1814, with the original answer of the secretary of war, dated November 10 1814; you will please to have the necessary steps taken to compensate these companies as soon as you may be in funds according to the decision made by the secretary of war; a days journey, or forty miles, may be considered as being remote from home under the second paragraph of the secretary's letter of the 10th November aforesaid, and the payments must as usual, be founded on proper muster rolls, or a competent substitute therefor.

I am respectfully sir, your most obt.

ROBT. BRENT.

P. M. U. S. Army.

Ambrose Whitlock, Esq.

D. P. M. Vincennes.

Indiana Ty.

Pay Master General's Office,
City of Washington,

Feb. 28, 1817.

The rangers to whom these papers have reference, are to be paid as mounted rangers for the whole time, any temporary period for which they might have been dismounted to the contrary notwithstanding: It is presumed that Mr. Whitlock, the District pay master, can form an additional pay roll for this payment from the documents already in his possession, & pay the same to the claimants or their attorney.

ROBT. BRENT,
P. M. Genl

House of Representatives

25th Feb. 1817.

We enclose you a case which has been before you for adjudication, and in which we consider the district pay master has refused to execute your decision in favor of faithful men. It is a subject of great interest to them, and our object is to call your attention to the subject the first leisure moment, and give such final orders as will put this matter to rest.—

With sentiments of great respect,
your obt. servt

Signed R. M. JOHNSON,
WM. HENDRICKS.

N. B.—The papers are inclosed, we will call on Wednesday.

Signed R. M. J.
Honble

Robt. Brent, P. M. G.

Washington, 25th Feb. 1817.

Sir,
You have been written to by Col. Johnson and Mr. Hendricks on the subject of a company of rangers who have not as yet received their pay from information agreeably to the true intent and meaning of your orders to the district pay master as we conceive or understood them. It is very desirable to us, as well as important to them, that those men be paid as mounted men from the time of their being dismounted to the time of their discharge—an express order to this effect is the wish and object of these communications.

Yours, sir, very respectfully

(Signed) JAMES NOBLE
WALLER TAYLOR.

The Honble.

Robt. Brent, Pay master General.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

10th Nov. 1814.

Sir,
I have had the honor to receive your

letter of the 11th October last, relative to the claims of 4 companies of rangers raised under an act of congress entitled "An act to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontiers and of the U. States" approved 2d January 1812.

After our attentive consideration of this act of congress, I am of opinion, that the rangers who were brought into service as mounted men, and were actually marched on any expedition remote from their homes, and then dismounted, are entitled to the full compensation of \$1 per day, allowed by the provisions of the acts to mounted men.

I am also of opinion, that those companies of rangers who were suspended by order of Genl. Harrison, are entitled to an allowance for 20 miles per day from the place of their suspension to their homes, authorized by the above act of congress in case of their discharge.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Honble.

Jonathan Jennings, &c. &c.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. STOUT,

I think it my duty to point out for insertion in your paper, the inclosed paragraphs from the St. Louis "Emigrant" and "Missouri Gazette"—your publishing them here may be of some service, though in my opinion it was needless for men residing at St. Louis, to have noticed the matter in any way—Mr. Charless, the editor of the Gazette, has certainly made a gentlemanly recantation—a self-condemning immolation of other men's slander at the alter of truth and justice.—We have unfortunately amongst us, men of another sort—we have a set of prescribing, denunciating, assuming individuals, who rather resemble the inquisitors of Spain than free and independent citizens of the United States—They, like infernal inquisitors, do their utmost to brand every independent citizen as a heretic, if he but oppose such of their injurious sinister schemes, and weathercock political opinions, as his judgment honestly condemns.—

It is shrewdly suspected, that the man who signed himself in the Gazette a "citizen of Indiana," is one of that fraternity, and resides near to this place.—If so he will now see himself as he is—he will see the detestation and contempt which his sycophantic falsehoods have merited; and as he is suspected to be one who has alternately, damned or praised every opinion and every sect, and almost every individual who does not become intimate with, or in some way serviceable to him, he can adopt whatever course so unprincipled a man may approve, to make the rotten sound, and the sound rotten."

In the mean time, as the poisonous insinuations of this unworthy citizen of Indiana are fully counteracted and corrected by the Editorial remarks of the experienced Editor of the Gazette, into which it appears the communication had been heedlessly admitted—I shall take no additional notice of the matter—I will only advise that disgraceful "Citizen of Indiana," when he next feels a disposition to twist facts and injure to go to some place where J. E. may be entirely unknown else the attempt, (as in the present instance) can only expose his own iniquity.

Another Citizen of Indiana.

From the Emigrant of the 14th June, 1817.

LAW NO 1. E.—The long deferred case of John Ewing vs Nathaniel Ewing, Receiver of the Public Money, Vincennes was lately decided on favour of J. Ewing, plaintiff—damages \$ 300 with costs of suit, which were very considerable.—This was an action for Defamation, and it is to be regretted that the damages were not trebled. The defendant is wealthy and like most men who have become suddenly so, haughty and overbearing.

From the Missouri Gazette of the 21st June, 1817.

LAW NOTICE.—The long deferred case of John Ewing vs Nathaniel Ewing, receiver of the public monies in Vincennes was lately decided in favor of J. Ewing, plaintiff—damages \$ 300 with costs of suit, which were very considerable.—This was an action for defamation, & it is to be regretted, that the costs &c. were not fixed on the plaintiff. Mr. J. Ewing is a *federalist* of the first order, and aspires to a seat in the Indiana legislature. Mr. Nathaniel Ewing, is a democratic republican, opposed to Hartford

convention federalists, and in the heat of electioneering turmoil, called Mr. J. Ewing a British tory, &c. for which he brought his suit and obtained the amount of damages mentioned in the last "Emigrant."

A Citizen of Indiana.

Editorial remarks from the Missouri Gazette of the 5th July 1817

In our paper of June 21st, we inserted a 'Law Notice,' relating to a certain suit determined at Vincennes, Ind. in which John Ewing was plaintiff, and Nat Ewing, receiver of public monies deft. The notice was handed to us for publication, by an individual whose name we had precipitately promised not to give up; and when called upon by Mr. J. Ewing for the author, we felt the obligation at variance with the general principle upon which this paper is conducted; namely to hold every writer responsible to the man whose just reputation he may wilfully attempt to asperse. Knowing Mr. J. Ewing, as we do and not disposed on any occasion to assume responsibility for insinuations and charges that we believe injurious and unfounded, we conceive it our duty to state, that the notice was inserted without consideration; that the insinuation of 'Hartford convention federalism' and "British tory" was defaming the political principles of J. Ewing, who although a federalist is we believe a republican, and a warm friend to his country.

The unsullied reputation of Jno Ewing should not, nor in truth cannot in the mind of those who know him, be in the least affected, by the insinuations contained in the 'law notice' signed a. Citizen of Indiana.'

From the Salem Register of Saturday.

Interesting News from Oronoke.

By the brig *Augusta Lee*, which arrived yesterday from Augustura, which she left on the 20th May, we have the following interesting intelligence:—

That on the 10th of March, the royalists about 2000 strong, under Morales, who had proceeded from Augustura, to attack the patriots at a place called the Missions, 100 miles below Augustura were totally defeated and cut to pieces, only 6 men escaped, including Morales and two other officers.—All who were not killed on the field of battle were afterwards shot, and among them, Sherut, formerly Governor of Augustura.

After the battle, the Patriots, under Gen. Pial, approached Augustura, where they threw up a breast work upon which the guns of the fort could not be brought to bear, and immediately commenced firing upon the town within half musket shot, and the firing had been continued day & night. They had made several attacks upon the place, but without great loss on either side. One of the officers had gone for cannon, more effectually to attack the works.

The Patriots had completely surrounded the place and the inhabitants and garrison were reduced to the most wretched and pitiable condition for want of provisions. Great numbers had actually died of starvation. Horses mules, jackasses, dogs, &c. had been consumed, and the governor himself had actually given three dollars for a Cat.

A great number of the inhabitants had left Augustura, and 1500 principally women and children in the most deplorable condition, sailed the same day the *Augusta* left, in Spanish vessels. The men were not allowed to depart.—Our informant thinks it impossible that the place could have held out more than 2 or 3 days after

he left, unless relieved in some unexpected manner.

Guayana was still in possession of the royalists, it was strongly fortified and no probability of its being taken except by starvation

Fitzgerald, the governor of Augustura, who had been arrested & sent to Carracas, on suspicion of treachery, had been ordered back and was still in command of the place. The most sanguinary measures were adopted at Augustura in regard to suspected persons. Eight men were shot at one time about the 1st of May, on suspicion of being friendly to the revolutionary cause.

The forces of the patriots were estimated at from 4 to 6,000 men all mounted, and they had complete possession of the surrounding country.

The *Tiger* of this port, was the only American vessel at Augustura; she carried out a small quantity of provisions, which were immediately taken possession of by the Government.

Philadelphia, June 26.

New Wheat was sold at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 18th inst. for Two Dollars per bushel.

A Swiss paper contradicts the statement that the emigrants setting off for America and Russia, all belong to the most indigent class; and asserts that many of them were in easy circumstances had sold their lands and effects—and would carry much money with them. They are chiefly farmers and dairy keepers. The last letters from Holland report, that vessels were taken up there to bring 5000 of these emigrants to America.

Philadelphia, June 21.

Orders have been received from the Navy Department, to fit out the *Franklin* 74, to sail direct from this port for the Mediterranean.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

The Brazilian minister, Antonio Gonsalvo de Cruz, will leave Baltimore this afternoon, in the steam boat, for Philadelphia.

On his visit to the seat of government, we understand that this gentleman was received by the heads of departments in a manner grateful to his feelings, and becoming the citizens of a republic which his compatriots appear determined to follow as their model in the establishment of their liberties and the organization of their government. We are informed that Mr. de Cruz does not expect to be recognised as Minister under the existing circumstances of his country.

By information received from several gentlemen recently from Kingston, U. C. we learn, that the military and naval force, with the exception of one company and a few marines, have orders to repair to Montreal, where, it is believed, they are to receive orders to embark for Europe. Opinions are various respecting the object of this movement. It is understood however, to be the opinion of some well informed men in Kingston, that the Canadas are to be exchanged for some French possessions in the Mediterranean.

Sackettsharbor Gazette.

Blank Note Books.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS,