

I might hereafter have to correct your statements, I hope it will refresh your memory, improve your mind, and convince the public whether you are *accused* to complaints or not—Here it is.

KASKASKIA, AUG. 8, 1816.

DEAR SIR.

While at Washington city, I communicated from time to time to my constituents the information I received from Mr. Brent paymaster General, respecting the pay to the rangers and militia of Illinois, he told me that early in the winter he had sent on draft, for a part, and on the 30th of April he communicated to me from a letter he had received from you, that you had then drafts sufficient to pay of all the troops of every description except about \$8000 on my return I found great dissatisfaction from some parts of the Territory against me for not getting them their money. I am extremely anxious to now how the business is, as some clames me and some clames you I presume that you have not been able to change the drafts, or otherwise Mr. Brent have made some mistake, as I have been told that you have not yet got the money—please write me,

Yours Respectfully,

B. STEPHENSON.

N. B. Capt. Bottinghouse's company's muster roll was sent to me amounting to upwards of \$8000 which sum I rec'd. of Mr. Brent and have paid to the men since my return.

Yrs. &c.

B. STEPHENSON.

I should be glad to hear from you, which would enable me to satisfy the men of the will be satisfied.

The flat and curious manner in which it appears you wrote epistolary letters would cause no man to believe that you wrote the 1st and 2d numbers before mentioned. This circumstance may be some apology for your inconsistency and self condemnation—but when I revert to the excuse for your signing false muster rolls, it will be of no avail either to you, or to the writer. Your reasoning (if I may be excused for so calling it) betrays a total ignorance, or a total want of sincerity, upon both the false musters, and your own responsibility—it betrays sheer ignorance if you believe what you say—Sheer hypocrisy, if you do not, what duties did the Government commission & Pay you as Inspector to see performed? were you to receive pay and hold rank to inspect forms or substance? Forms of which the Government furnished models to satisfy and please themselves, or substance of which they know nothing, until they be presented. 'Twas to examine and inspect the substance sir, not to look at the size of the paper, or the number of strait lines on it.—You really think you were only responsible for form no you do not.—you or your writer must I should think know better. By saying so however, you endeavour to throw the whole weight of the substantial matter of the Rolls upon your subordinate officers—strange indeed? What sir, do you believe those officers must think of you? when they discover a pretence to praise them in one sentence, and in the next an endeavour to brand them with false musters in order to acquit yourself? You tell me to read your circulars, I have seen enough of them to suspect, when you were electioneering you promised to use your best exertions to gratify the wishes of those men, you gained their suffrages, and as your present situation proves, used them with your best exertions no doubt, for your own advantage. If your writer had not motives and feelings of his own, he would not make you appear as he has—would it not have been more creditable—yes honorable under present circumstances, for a man to have even sunk under the calamities of his friends, than to have plunged himself into ruin, under the false & pretended hope of dragging his adversary after him, unhappy man, dependent upon one who will lead you into the thorny path of error and inconsistency—one who rather resembles a volunteer than a soldier regularly enlisted one who says what he chooses—one who will deem it prudent to desert you, when his own safety requires it—and one too, who will if I mistake not, show you in the end, that it is only for that he now cares. Unhappy man, your writer makes you seek protection and safety in even slandering the dead. Col Whiteside is now in his grave else I should appeal to him for a contradiction of your tale respecting the servant.—He was a man and would not swerve from what he believed

to be right. I had proceeded so far in reply to your two first numbers when your third came to hand, a few hours since. It appears to be composed of the very same materials as the preceding, & my observations on them will without change or alteration, apply to it without any regard to your own character your accomplished writer makes you aim altogether at conjuring up something to criminate me—all this were it even so, will not shield either of you. But sir you well know 'tis not so, and when the whole matter be sifted, whether you know it or not, the false rolls will be far to establish its total incorrectness. As you really appear to be much at a loss for some plausible expedients that may for a moment be perverted to suit your honest purpose, and as you have again brought forward the unfounded charge of a transfer of duties, &c. &c. I will without hesitation, furnish you with my own certificate of the facts—read it sir, and make it appear any thing that can cover your shame or your guilt.

I, Ambrose Whitlock, Dis. paymaster do hereby certify that I did permit Benjamin Stephenson—then called Major Benjamin Stephenson, since the Honble. Benjamin Stephenson delegate in congress, now Benjamin Stephenson Esq. Rec'r. of public monies, district of Edwardsville, (I am thus particular least the public mistake the man) to become personally accountable and responsible for requiring of his own voluntary free will, the names of sundry individual claimants for pay, on account of services rendered in the years 1812 & 1813 and that I paid to the said Benjamin the amount due said absent claimants which he promised faithfully to deliver to them and each of them.

A. WHITLOCK.

Now sir, if you can find any other man under similar circumstances, who arranged matters as you did, and at this time entertains the same compunctions of honesty that appears in you, with regard to delivering the money to its lawful owners, I will if he appears as you have, give him also a certificate of the fact.—You say I have trusted to some who are unworthy, omitting your own name, I defy you to point out another, however if there be any, give the name, and it will afford me pleasure to mark it with yours.

What must your friends think of you when they read these letters, and revert to the manner & circumstance in which you must have made them believe you got hold of their money? Did you not tell them sir that it was for their accommodation and convenience you had taken it upon yourself to sign their names and what is it natural to suppose they should think of you now, when they see your pitiful attempts to brand me (four years afterwards,) with a crime for suffering you to convey this money to them? Can you believe those men or the public will ever view a man worthy of their confidence in any respect, who permits himself to be made guilty of such inconsistent & disgraceful conduct by his own writer too, who to serve himself may say any thing—and all shall be of no avail. Truly sir, this writer of yours has made you stand before the public in a singular situation. Magnanimity would have acknowledged error when proven to be so—while futile attempts to cover it can only add to the original guilt. Your dastardly notice of my remarks upon the barefaced attempt to displace me at a moment when if you had succeeded, it must have delayed the payment of the militia and rangers probably 12 months longer, it is unworthy of any notice from me.—To shew the people however one of your contemptible perversions of obvious facts, I will refer them to my former letter where "your conduct, situation and circumstances," are alluded to—the remark can only be applied to your conduct as a public officer, and your situation as a merchant.—With regard to my own pecuniary matters I said nothing—nor could I with you, bear any comparison, for quite unlike you, I have served without profit I have sowed without reaping. After abusing me in the most unjustifiable manner you tell me near the close of the 3rd number, not to abuse you—quite superfluous. You first insidiously attempted to destroy my reputation—I openly charge you with the fact and reply with calmness and moderation—You then attempt throughout 3 long epistles, to mistake facts, falsely criminate me & cloak your own infamy—& modestly close the whole by telling me not to abuse you!—I cannot abuse you sir, your writer has degraded you, and situated as he leaves

you, it would require a disposition that I do not possess, to abuse. The man who betrays his own trust & confidence and who employs a writer whom he serves and who resembles him, to stick up his feigned character and conduct to the world, tinsel over with the most unjust and unmanly abuse of a man who has now become grey in the service of his country, shall never be abused by me in return—No I will merely show him as he is, & thus palsy the disgraceful undermining machinations of himself and the great men who now compose his host of counsellors—They only require to be properly known, and I ask nothing more for myself.

Weak and silly mortal, your writer would make you pass me on the nation for that which I am well known not to be, in order that himself and you may appear different from that which you are—'tis a base and a fruitless task. Whatever opinion, or clamor, you may be able to produce around you, the voice of truth cannot be effectually drowned—all your endeavours to injure me, or show yourself different from what you are, must therefore prove unavailing. I have been attacked one way or another by every reptile of corruption within my district. They have all assailed me from the crawling worm of infamy, up to the poisonous adder that has wriggled into loathsome elevation. To this I have sometimes become almost reconciled—They have thought it necessary for their salvation and I have individually experienced but little harm or inconvenience from all such endeavours—but labouring in the service of my country, I have unfortunately felt its effects. With none but you have I ever contended, because none but yourself I as dared publicly to assail me. Whether you and your friends have now any just cause to rejoice at, or real cause to regret, the unprincipled attempt, the public are left to judge. It only remains for me to declare, that until I can avail of your testimony under oath, with those who are knowing to some facts present to hear what you may say, nothing that hereafter comes from you can merit or receive any public notice from me.

A. WHITLOCK.

N. B. The editor of the "Missouri Gazette" will please insert the above in his paper.

#### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 31st August last a negro man named

SAM CARR,

6 feet high, weight 200 & upwards when in health, left leg smaller than the other from a white swelling, which occasions him to limp smartly—hands & feet large—broad flat nose, very black he is one of the greatest hypocrites and liars perhaps in the world. Of his color very smart shrewd cunning fellow—professes to be a methodist, prays regularly night and morning in his family. I purchased him out of Jail, at \$560 at this place, of Elisha Green, of Tennessee, from whom he runaway. He has with him a Rifle gun, brass mounted, Tomahawk and Butcher knife—wearing apparel of all kinds, bed clothing to a considerable amount. ALSO.

ALICE, the wife of SAM, very black, small woman large mouth & eyes, handsomely shaped small hollow feet—small toes short, she has considerable clothing also. I wish them to be well searched when taken, as I believe they have upwards of \$200 with them, as I have lost money lately out of my desk—they have with them a yellow girl 12 or 13 years old, the daughter of Alice a servant to John Harbin—I will give the above reward for Sam & Alice, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable expenses if secured in any jail so that I get them or delivered to me in Vincennes.

Vincennes, Sept. 3d. 1817—40-tf

#### WANTED,

A PERSON who can come well recommended as a

Brewer and Distiller,

or who understands the Brewing only will find employment and liberal wages by applying to the undersigned,

J. & W. L. COLMAN.

A GOOD

COOPER,

will also be found in steady employment

J. & W. L. C.  
Vincennes, August 27, 1817—39-tf

#### KENHAWA SALT

Of the first quality, for sale by  
JOHN DULY

IN Busseron prairie, one mile from Carlisle, which will be sold low for Cash, Furs and skins, or for produce, such as Corn and Wheat.  
8-tf January 23 1817,

#### NOTICE,

LOOK THIS WAY,

And Pay your Debts.

THE subscriber wishing to set out for PHILADELPHIA about the first day of October next, wishes all those who are indebted to him, by note or book account, to call and pay the same on or before the above time—he also wishes to inform his friends and customers in general that he has on hand a quantity of the

BEST QUALITY

KENHAWA SALT.

which he will sell low for cash—ALSO a quantity of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he is determined to sell as low for cash in hand as ever was sold in the place EITHER BY WHOLESALE or RETAIL—Your compliance with the above will confer a singular favor on your humble ser'vt.

WILSON LAGOW.

Vincennes Aug. 27; 1817—39-tf

#### LAW NOTICE.

J. DOTY, will practice Law in the first circuit, he resides at the Vincennes Hotel, where he may generally be found ready to attend to the business of his profession.  
July 3.

#### WANTED,

Two Good Bricklayers,

TO WHOM \$2 PER DAY WILL BE GIVEN, and Boarding found. Enquire of the Printer.

40—tf Vincennes, Sept. 4, 1817.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WHITE, HARRIET G. WHITE & JULIET G. WHITE heirs of ISAAC WHITE deceased.

Take Notice.

ON the first Saturday in October next I shall, make application to the circuit court of Knox county at the Court house in Vincennes, for the appointment of Commissioners to make an equal division of Lot No. 1, in the 3rd donation, or by the whole No. 201, containing 400 Acres.—One half of said lot is owned by the said heirs of Isaac White deceased, and the other half owned by me,

G. R. C. SULLIVAN.

Vincennes 2d Sept. 1817—40-4

Jean Baptiste Duchane, jr. & Alexis Duchane heirs of Jean Baptiste Duchane, decd. or those who may have purchased of the said Jean Baptiste, jr. & Alexis Duchane.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 1st Saturday in October next I shall make application to the circuit court of Knox county at the court house in Vincennes, for the appointment of Commissioners to make partition of the Real estate of Jean Baptiste Duchane decd. lying in Knox county.

G. R. C. SULLIVAN, Atty for Alexis Duchane, Guardian for Tous-saint Duchane, an infant heir of J. Baptiste Duchane, decd.

Vincennes, 2d Sept. 1817—40-4t—

#### STATE OF INDIANA.

KNOX COUNTY, SCT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons having settlements to make of Intestate Estates in the county aforesaid, that they have their accounts properly arranged—and present the same to the Associate Judges of the Circuit court in and for said county—sitting as a court of Probate, on the 4th Monday of September Inst. or file the same in the Clerks office previous thereto, that they may be inspected and settled according to Law.

By Order—

R. BUNTIN, Clk.

Sept. 5, 1817 40—4t

Neatly executed at this office

For ale at the Office of the  
WESTERN SUN.