

LATEST FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

New York, January 15.—By the arrival of the brig Alexander, Captain Sumner, we learn that Commodore Chauncey, in the Washington, 74, capt. Creighton, together with the United States, capt. Shaw, and the Peacock sloop of war, capt. Rodgers, were only waiting at Gibraltar for a wind to proceed up the Mediterranean, to join the remainder of the squadron, which were to rendezvous at Port Mahon, consisting of the frigate Java, capt. Perry, and Constellation, capt. Crane, sloops Erie, capt. Gamble, and Ontario, captain Downes; brig Spark, capt. Nicholas, and schooner Hornet, lieut. Claxton. Mr. Shaler, our consul general for the Barbary States, was on board the Washington.

It was the commodore's intention to proceed to Algiers, to insist upon the ratification of the treaty with the Dey, and to blockade his ports in case of his adhering to his determination of not ratifying it, without the brig of war he demanded was given to him. It was the general opinion that the Dey would persist in his demand, which would render a reinforcement of our squadron absolutely necessary, to carry the blockade rigidly into execution. From the moment Lord Exmouth's squadron left Algiers the Algerines commenced repairing their fortifications under the direction of able foreign engineers, which are nearly completed, and the defects which lord Exmouth's attack pointed out are perfectly remedied. They have also erected furnaces to heat shot, so that the place may be considered very strong; in fact the Algerines already say, "let lord Exmouth come again if he dare."

The Dey has purchased several vessels of war and is actively employed in re-establishing his navy.

We also learn that the Spanish government were making great exertions to retrieve their affairs in South America, and that gen. O'Donnell had arrived at Port St. Mary's with a portion of the troops (about 2500 men) destined to compose a strong expedition to Buenos Ayres, from which the most flattering results to the royal cause are expected.

From the impoverished state of the Treasury, and the deficiency of military supplies, some months must probably elapse before this expedition can be fitted out.

Spanish America.

Extract of a letter from gen. Bolivar to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated,

Port-au-Prince, Nov. 11.—Sir, I suppose you have heard through foreign newspapers, the result of my last expedition to Venezuela; but probably have not been able to form a precise judgment from the want of knowledge of the necessary details. The documents which I have the pleasure to send you will supply the deficiency. I can assure you that they are writ-

ten impartially and as the facts occurred.

I have at length organised a new expedition, and with the same objects in view. This expedition is undoubtedly much superior to the former; a greater number of vessels, a greater quantity of military stores, and more men accompanying me to my country, which calls me once more. I go back again within six days, to give to my fellow citizens new testimonials of my devotion to their welfare.

The mercantile relations between Venezuela and the United States of America, must be henceforth very advantageous to both quarters. Good arms, ammunition, clothing, and vessels of war, are articles which must find a ready and lucrative sale for those who undertake business of this kind. The ports of Margarita, Cumana, and Barcelona, are open, being already occupied by our troops, and offer to American merchants rare points to transact those affairs, and contribute thus most nobly to promote the liberty of the country of Caracas. The frequent intercourse between that country and North America, & the protection which government is ready to afford to honest and industrious foreigners who may choose to settle among us, cannot but retrieve very soon the losses we have suffered, and will, we trust, give us virtuous citizens. Please to disseminate these ideas among foreigners of poverty who may not yet have made a settlement, representing to them the advantages of our country and fine climate.

As I was writing this an American vessel just arrived from St. Thomas, gives us the pleasant news that La Guyra and Caracas have been evacuated by the Spaniards; and that many of our enemies have been captured by the arrived sloops of Margarita, at the time of leaving Pampater. This news seems to be very agreeable, taking into consideration the defeat of Morales at Tunca, and that the royalists are not strong enough to oppose generals McGregor and Piar's march to the capital. The operations of Tunca are very glorious to our arms. Service, the chief of the army of New-Grenada, who has taken possession of San Carlos, has passed to attack San Fernando de Apura, and is in communication with our head quarters.

I am your affectionate countryman and friend,

BOLIVAR.

KASKASKIA, Jan. 8.

Extract of a letter from John W. Johnson Esq. United States Indian Factor, to governor Edwards, dated,

Prairie du Chien Dec. 8, 1816.

SIR—A Sioux chief (French Crow) of the Yanton tribe, with fifty of his band, was here on the 5th inst. The chief informed me confidentially that two Indians had lately arrived from Mackinack and informed him that the British had engaged 800 Chippewa Indians who were to cross from Lake Superior to the head waters of the Mississippi, with

their canoes during the winter to join other Indians unfriendly to the Americans, and strike on this place early next spring.—Since hearing the above relation, capt. Duffy has received a letter from captain Martin at Rock river (Mississippi) informing him that the Indians there, presented a hostile front. This Sioux chief further stated that he had promised to give you and gov. Clark any information he thought to be important, and said he regretted very much to learn that so many of the troops had left here, before the disposition of the red skin people were known, and recommended a reinforcement to be sent before the ice broke. Thus sir, you have the Indian story, whether our concerns with the British at this time justifies such measures I cannot say. You who received the newspapers regularly can judge with more correctness. Very few Indians have resided here during the winter; the few that came showed a friendly disposition.

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



MADISON,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1817.

We informed that Gen. McFarland's election is contested, & that he has been notified thereof by a gentleman of this place, who also furnished him with a copy of the grounds on which the contest rests; and that the contestants will commence on 17th of March and continue one month in taking depositions, to prove the eleven charges specified; one of which is, that he having been concerned in the Indiana Manufacturing Co. is not eligible to the important trust. It is said the contest will be tried by the legislature of the state at their session in Dec. next. We give the above as a report that is entitled to some credit.

We are authorised to state that John Meek is a candidate for justice of the peace for this town, & that James Allison is a candidate for justice of the peace for this township.

Compensation Law.—This law so universally condemned, was passed with little or no trouble, but when its repeal was called for by the sovereign people, from East to West and from Maine to Georgia, we find Congress acting in a very tardy manner, determining to have 1500 dollars—They have at last repealed it, which repeal takes effect at the end of the present session, and the next Congress is left to fix its own wages!

Winter.

We were favored with moderate weather during the present winter, until about the 17th ult. the cold was then so intense, that the great river Ohio was bridged with ice in 24 hours! which natural bridge still continues, a time longer than has ever been known to the first settlers in this place. There has at one time been driven across on the ice, a drove of hogs of between 75 and 100 head. We are informed that waggon pass and repass on this great bridge! The ice it is said exceeds twelve inches in thickness!

COMMUNICATION.

To the Voters of Jefferson County.

CONGENIAL SOULS,

The result of the late election in this county has encouraged me to come forward at this early period as a candidate, for a seat in the next general assembly of this state. In order that you may judge correctly of my qualifications as a man, and my sentiments as a moralist, and politician, I shall briefly enumerate, some of the most prominent parts of my creed, and I hold myself bound to prove to you if required, that my actions have been always duly regulated, by my opinions, upon such subjects as I shall mention. In the first place I have ever been of opinion, that all that can be said by our bigoted, self-styled, moralists, in favor of justice, honesty, probity, and moral rectitude, is a mere FARCE; and I am astonished at those foolish, and stiff-necked candidates, who were so completely vanquished in the late glorious contest, to think, that they could recommend themselves to your notice, or obtain your friendship, by holding forth to the world a good moral character. I am aware that my foes will attempt to injure my good standing with the citizens of this county, by insinuating that I have endeavored to bear the character of an honest man; but I can assure you my worthy fellow citizens, that I have never practised any thing like honesty, or morality, (if I must use such a useless word) for many years past; but on the contrary, have followed those GENTLEMANLY practices of lying, swearing, cheating, swindling, &c. &c. which I am happy to see is applauded by the deserving, and respectable citizens of this county, and for which I have been most inhumanly persecuted, until I came amongst you. As to my political opinions a word or two will suffice. I think with the worthy citizens of this county, that the man who is the best qualified to entrap, and cheat his neighbor, or his government, by any artifice whatever; and who then by lying himself, or procuring others to do it for him so as to evade justice, should certainly be placed in the highest offices of honor or trust; and I would now hint these advantages to you fellow c-