

mates of Asia. These various productions of various countries—each country desiring what is the make and growth of another, and no one being able to excel, or even equal, what is the peculiar staple of other nations—all these render a commercial intercourse between the people of the most distant parts of the world necessary, and make each interested in the welfare and prosperity of the other. Hence, we say, we rejoice at the measures of internal improvement recommended by the American president.

There has been some difference occasioned by our navigation laws. We have equalized, by the treaty of peace, the navigation laws of the two countries in the intercourse between the American ports and the British ports in Europe; but we left the intercourse between the American ports and the ports of the British colonies subject to the respective regulations of the parties. By these we prohibit a trade between our colonies and the United States in American vessels, but permit it in British—and the wisdom and justice of this are sufficiently apparent. We decline, therefore, any negotiation on the subject, but leave it to the United States to make such countervailing regulations as they may think fit.

Of the foreign relations of the United States, the speech speaks briefly, but not unsatisfactorily. The difference with Russia is known to be adjusted, that with France cannot lead to any thing serious, and, with respect to Spain, it is evident that the president does not think the affair of the Firebrand likely to lead to any unpleasant consequences.

We know not that the speech calls for any further observations, except upon that part which relates to the Slave Trade. Upon that subject the president enters into a just reproof of unworthy Americans who have engaged in that detestable outrage under foreign flags. In this expression of his sentiments we gladly see a security against all chances of dispute from the captures, which humane and gallant British officers are almost daily making of slave ships manned by those Americans.

N. Y. Mar. 31.

A passenger in the brig Hippomenes, which arrived at this port yesterday, in 13 days from Curacao, states, that letters had been received there from St. Barts, which mentioned that the Barbadoes packet had touched at the latter place in 26 days from England, and brought an account that a new revolution had broken out in France; and that a British fleet, which included 21 sail of the line, was preparing for an expedition from England.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Louisiana, dated,

"Natchitoches, Feb. 10, 1817.

"The Chief of the Caddo tribe has recently returned from a visit to St. Antonio. The apparent object of his visit was mercantile, having been employed to cover,

under the immunities granted to Indians, the merchandize of the less favored sons of civilization. But it is well ascertained that his mission involves a POLITICAL intrigue of considerable moment. He has returned clothed with the authority of the *ador'd Ferdinand*, with the commission of *Generalissimo* of all the Indian tribes resident beyond the celebrated Arayo Honde, a small bayo between this and the Sabine, and about six miles from the limits of our town. This mighty chief of an 120 warriors is furnished, in pursuance of his commission, with instructions to arrest and detain all travellers or other suspicious persons, whom he may find within the limits of his command.

"It is not ascertained that he has yet done any act of violence by virtue of these impertinent orders; neither is it presumable he will have the temerity to do any this side the Sabine; but much difficulty is expected to result to such American adventurers as are unfortunate enough to fall into his hands beyond the acknowledged limits of Louisiana. Little is to be apprehended from the physical force of this redoubtable champion, but many evil consequences may result from his influence with the adjacent tribes, who are said to regard him with much veneration.

"How far this affair may require the interposition of government, government will best determine; but be assured WE consider it a matter of considerable importance."

To the Commissioners Jefferson County:

GENTLEMEN,

As it is an acknowledged right which the citizens have, to inspect the conduct of their public officers, I presume you will not be offended if I request of you a short explanation. I have been informed that at one of your late sessions, in making a settlement with G. B. Field (who was Treasurer to the road commissioners) you allowed him ENORMOUS fees—that when he came forward for settlement, he acknowledged that he, as treasurer, had received of the supervisors the sum of 31, 87 1-2 cents, and that he supposed he was entitled to that amount for his services. To this proposition of Mr. Field, I am told you agreed, and allowed him the whole amount he had received, and released him and his security!! On inquiry I find he was employed with the commissioners about 4 days, for which the law allowed him 75 cents per day which would make 3 dollars; you were authorized to allow him the amount you supposed reasonable for his extra services; this would not have been more than two days—1,50 cents per day would certainly have been reasonable wages, this would have made 3 dollars more, making his fees 6 dollars: take this amount from 31, 87 1-2 cents and it leaves 25, 87 1-2: From this calculation it appears that you made a present to G. B. Field of 25, 87 1-2 cents of the public money.

If this be TRUE I cannot again support you, or either of you for any office whatever: but if it be not true, I hope you will have the goodness to shew to the good citizens of this county, that it is incorrect; that you have not wasted the public money, and that they did not support unworthy men when they gave you their suffrage.

Your friend,

INQUIRER.

Jefferson county, Apl. 22.

ACROSTIC.

How can the man pretend excuse;
Or feel content for such abuse?
Rough words he strangely warps
together,

All light as air: light as a feather.
Tir'd I am to hear him prate,
I'll let him run his racy gait:
O! shameless man his ways I
hate!

Mr. Printer,

Please to insert the above in your paper, which is intended as my last, unless men write in another manner. It was from conscientious principles I at first entered the circle of debate: it is now for the same I decline the contest. When men substitute words for wisdom, and abuse for argument, I chuse not to answer the fool according to his folly, lest I should be a fool like him.

B. WHITSON.



MADISON,

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1817.

Barge Defiance, passed here yesterday with a cargo from Orleans—bound for Cincinnati.

IMPORTANT!

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
Baltimore, March 26.

By an arrival from Margareta, which port was left on the 19th of February last, we are politely furnished with the following very important intelligence.

On the 10th of February last, general Bolivar, with less than 1000 men, defeated the army of the royalists consisting of three thousand, leaving on the field of battle 1000 men, who were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, and one general officer slain. The particulars of this action are as follows: General Bolivar made an attack on some of the outposts in the vicinity of Cumana on the 4th Feb. and was defeated. He retreated towards Barcelona, with a force amounting to 1900 men; the remainder were with general Arismendi, one or two hundred miles in the interior, and incapable of forming a junction at Cu-

mana. General Bolivar dispatched an express to Arismendi, with directions to join him at Barcelona, where he intended to risk an action with the royalists. In the mean time the fleet commanded by admiral Brian lay off the mouth of the harbor, ready for the reception of general Bolivar and his army, if the result of the anticipated action should prove unfavorable. On the 10th general Bolivar gained the convent about two miles from Barcelona, where he lay concealed with his forces. About three o'clock the royalists entered Barcelona, and began a dreadful massacre, supposing that general Bolivar had made good his retreat to the mouth of the river. At 10 o'clock, P. M. general Bolivar entered the city, about 1000 strong, secured the gate, and came upon the royal party at an unsuspected moment. They were then committing the most shocking barbarities; the young and old, men and children, and even women in a state of pregnancy, were all indiscriminately to the sword. The royalists were at last compelled to force the gates of city, and make their escape leaving 1000 men and officers killed wounded and prisoners. Bolivar lost in this engagement, 3 colonels, 1 captains, and about 400 noncommissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

General Bolivar with his remaining force followed the flying enemy. At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, the royal army was again attacked by general Arismendi at the head of 1800 of whom were cavalry, by whom the royalists were literally cut to pieces. They fled towards Cumana, with the whole patriotic force in full pursuit, and it is supposed that very few will reach that city in safety. On the 12th general Bolivar by an express, ordered admiral Brian to be in readiness with the second division of his fleet, to intercept any of his enemies if they should attempt escape by water, and to stop supplies from that quarter, while he himself in the rear deplored them of all supplies from the country. The royalists have a Cumana 1 sloop of war, 3 gun brigs and 1 schooner, not manned—The second division of the patriotic navy consists of the Indian Lebre, of 14 12 pound carronades, and 1 long 12 pound travelling gun; the Decatur mounting 2 long 18 pound carronades; the Diana, mounting five 9 pound long guns; a prize brig called the Republic carrying 12 carronades of 12 pounds; the schr. Mary Ann, of 4 guns, with all the privateers under the flag of Venezuela, all well manned, and principally by Americans and French. The commanders were all Americans or Frenchmen.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk to a gentleman in this city, dated the 21st instant.

"Two privateers, under the Buenos Ayres flag, have arrived at this port; one is a brig, called the independence of the South, and other a schooner called the