

ate from the South Seas.

Captain Fanning, of the ship *Yankee*, who arrived at this port yesterday, informs, that on his voyage in the Pacific Ocean, having her crew much affected with the scurvy, was ordered to put into the port of Combo for refreshments. On Captain Fanning landing, he and his boat's crew were made prisoners.

Captain F. was immediately marched to prison, and confined in a place 10 by 5 1-2 feet square, with a hole 8 by 10 inches, called a window, to admit the air, and this nearly choked up with massy bars of iron, infested with three kinds of most obnoxious vermin. The ship was taken possession of by armed force, his sails, powder, arms taken on shore, and after a month's detention, during which time the crew were robbed of their wearing apparel, and treated in the most unfeeling and cruel manner, the ship was ordered by an order from the governor of Chili to the governor of Coquimbo, and directed to put to sea, and forbidden to approach again within ten miles of the coast.

On regaining his liberty, Captain Fanning entered into a correspondence with the governor, remonstrating, in a spirited manner, against the treatment he had received, and demanded to know the cause why a citizen of the United States, who had put into his port for succor, should have been thus treated.

The governor finally invited him to a conference, and apologized for his acts by saying that he had strong suspicions that the Americans were disposed to attack the present opposers of the present government of Chili. (and the other false subtleties) the governor stated, obliging him to treat us in this manner.

Capt. F. saw at Conquimbo the boats, and dry works, which he was informed by one of the guard belonged to an American whaling vessel which had been condemned there.

Mr. Havel the consul general of the United States at St. Jago, de Capito, was arrested by the governor of Chili, and sent as a prisoner to the island of Juan Fernandez. Capt. F. afterwards saw and conversed with Capt. Smith, of the *Albatross*, & Guvler, of the schooner *Luz*, both of whom had been made prisoners on the coast of Mexico, and the latter after three months detention, being robbed of his provisions, was ordered to put to sea. Captain Smith left his ship lying off and at the mouth of the harbor, and entered it with his boat, but, with his boat's crew was immediately made prisoners, and directed to write to the officer on board the ship to bring her in. Captain S. suspecting there was no one present who could read English, wrote the note in which he informed the mate of his situation, directed him to send a shift of clothes in a small trunk, and put to sea and remain with the ship at a certain island. The

mate acted accordingly. Capt. Smith remained a prisoner several weeks, and was on his way to join his ship when Captain F. saw him.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

From Havana.—A gentleman passenger in the *Braganza*, 10 days from Havana, informs us that a few days before he sailed the crew of a dutch ship arrived there in an open boat, who stated they had been captured off the Moro, by a carthaginian privateer, plundered of about 10,000 dollars in specie and 60,000 dollars worth of dry goods. The crew were then set adrift in the long boat, and the ship set on fire. The Dutch captain was robbed of his wearing apparel, and otherwise treated with great cruelty. The privateer afterwards shaped her course for the Isle of Pines. Our informant adds that the waters in the vicinity of Havana swarm with picaroons, composed of motley crews of all nations, professing and calling themselves Spanish Patriots.

The privateer brig, commanded by capt. Jewett, (formerly the *True Blooded Yankee*) had recently been off Havana, and it was understood had proceeded on a cruise off Cadiz. Early in March the squadron under com. Taylor captured, off Havana, 3 Spanish Guineamen, one of which had on board a large quantity of gold dust.

Kingston (Jam.) March 17.

Recent advices from Cumana state, that gen. Marino, with an independent force, had taken that town on the sixth ult. after a loss of between four and five hundred men. Before the attack, Marino sent in a flag of truce to the royal garrison, stating that if they would surrender, they should be treated as prisoners of war, and allowed four hours for an answer. Gen. Prado said the answer did not require four minutes consideration, and that they would not surrender. The attack upon receiving this reply, immediately commenced: when, after a severe contest, the independents became victorious, and gained possession of the town. From 700 to 1000 European troops then retired into the fort, which was assaulted, and the whole of them were put to the sword! The royal force, in shipping, consisting of nine brigs and schooners, had put into Laguira.

The brig *Correo*, from St. Jago de Cuba to Laguira, was still detained by the royalists, and refused to be given up to the Brazen sloop of war, capt. Sterling, which had been at Laguira from Barbadoes.

[Courant.

New York, April 5.—By the arrival yesterday morning of the ship *Sachem*, in 11 days from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the privateer *Cicero*, Ford, formerly the *Ant*, of Baltimore, had been seized together with her three prizes, by Petion, and it is expected they would all be condemned. A large amount of specie was found on board the privateer,

and taken possession by the government.

The Privateer *True Blooded Yankee*, Jewett, had sent into Port-au-Prince the schooner *Mary* of New York, owned by a Mr. Strong, on board. Captain Jewett had relinquished his claim to the *Mary*, but the government had seized and taken possession of her.

A large privateer schooner commanded by Champlin, had touched at Port-au-Prince for supplies where she remained four days. The government were about to seize the schooner, when capt. Champlin ordered his men to quarters, and threatened to sink the first vessel, great or small, that attempted to come along side with an officer from the government.



MADISON,

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1817.

We are happy to learn from a source, that may be relied on, that the Hon. William Hendricks is a candidate to represent this state in the congress of the United States, at the ensuing election. From a multitude of correspondents in the different counties, we have no doubt of his being elected, should he have an opponent; but we have not, as yet, heard of any.

Indiana Gazette.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

From the returns that are published from 97 towns, Mr. Wolcott has 12,180 votes and Mr. Smith 11,248: majority for Wolcott 882, who will probably be elected. There are only 25 towns to be heard from. Mr. Wolcott is one of those politicians, who were dissatisfied with the violence of the opposition during the war. He, at that time left the ranks of the Federal party; or, it may perhaps with more propriety be said, he was driven from them by the rancorous abuse of some of the leading federal prints. To this circumstance may be attributed the present revolution in the politics of the land of steady habits.

[Cin. Gaz.

We learn from Pittsburgh that the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Transporting Company is formed. It is expected the passage of goods from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh will not, after the company is completely formed and organized require more than seven days and that the price of carriage will be much reduced. We perceive from the papers, that Baltimore has also taken the subject into consideration, it is probable that a similar company will be formed at that place to expedite the transportation of goods to the westward. Competition is the very life of business; we may now expect greater attention and more exertions at N. Orleans in

the shipments and transportation of merchandize up the river. The exertions now making at Philadelphia and Baltimore to facilitate the transportation of goods, and to lessen the expense, arise from the idea of New Orleans becoming the successful rival of those places in the benefits of the trade of the western country, and we may reasonably expect that New Orleans will not be disposed to yield the palm for want of corresponding exertions.

W. Spy.

A NEW TERRITORY.

By an act of congress passed March 3d, the residue of the Mississippi territory (now a state has been cut off) is established as a territorial government, by the name of *Alabama*, and the town of St. Stephens declared the metropolis, until altered by the territorial legislature.—The bounds of the new territory are as follows viz: Beginning at a point where the line of the 31st degree of north latitude intersects the Perdido river; thence east to the western boundary line of the state of Georgia; thence along said line to the southern boundary line of the state of Tennessee; thence west along said boundary line to the Tennessee river; thence up the same to the mouth of Bear creek; thence by a direct line to the N. W. corner of Washington county; thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico; thence eastwardly, including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river, and thence up the same to the beginning.

ib.

COMMUNICATED. HYMENEAL.

"Oh happy state when souls each other draw,
"When love is liberty, and nature law."

MARRIED—On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Woodfield, Mr. William Minton, of this town, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Mary O'Loughly, of Madison township.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, due on the first of May, will do well to avail themselves of this notice.

THOS. BOICOURT.

May 7, 1817.

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JOSEPH WILSON, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Madison, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Lawrence Toole, nearly opposite Wm. Robinson's Carding Machine; where he hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to; his work shall be done in the neatest and most permanent manner.

May, 5th, 1817.

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