

Feb. 28, 1817

house, (Va.) on the charge of having committed a rape on his own daughter; and being guilty, was sentenced to one year's confinement in penitentiary of that state.

Concord, (N. H.) May 27.

Sunday last one of the prisoners at the state prison was missing—immediately

his cultivated fields.

"Without authority, I can claim nothing of you; but humane and philanthropic principles guiding me, I hope the same will influence you—and if such is really the case, and that the line marked out by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the Indian nations has been infringed by any of the citizens of the latter, that you will represent to them their improper conduct, & prevent its continuance.

"I have in my possession a letter received from the governor of New Providence, addressed to him by his Britannic Majesty's chief secretary of state, informing him of the orders given to the British ambassador at Washington, to watch over the interests of the Indian nations, and see that their rights are faithfully attended to, and protected agreeably to the treaty of peace made between the British and the Americans.

"I am in hopes that ere this there is arrived at New Providence a person from Great Britain, with authority to act as agent for the Indian nations; and if so, it will devolve upon him to see that the boundary lines, as marked out by the treaty are not infringed."

NASHVILLE JUNE 3.

General Jackson and suite left Nashville last week to attend a treaty to be held with the Cherokee Indians at Hiwassee on the 20th inst. The object is said to ascertain whether these Indians have any title to the district called "Double Head's Reserve," and if they have to procure a relinquishment of it; and also ascertain if they are willing to sell the land they claim north of the Tennessee river.

South American News.

New York.

Extract of a letter from the Island of Trinidad, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 14th of last month.

The affairs of Venezuela are every day assuming a better aspect. By the official communication of the patriotic general Peaz, who commands in Barimas, to Gen. Bolivar, dated the 28th of February, we have seen that on the 18th of the same month, the royal army, headed by Morillo, 1000 infantry and 800 cavalry strong, was attacked by the republican forces, commanded by Gen. Peaz, composed of 1200 cavalry. The cavalry of the royalists was completely routed, and the infantry obliged to form in solid column, in order to secure its retreat to the mountains of Apure; from thence they continued their retreat to the banks of the river San Fernando de Apure and Apuritto, without the fear of being pursued, as the patriotic force in that part was altogether cavalry. The royal army lost in this engagement 300 horses, 3 drums, a quantity of ammunition, many muskets and carbines, and an immense number of lances, many prisoners and some of the

baggage of the staff. The prisoners say that this was all the force Morillo took from Grenado. The particular situation of the patriot army, and the resources in its power, seems to promise complete success to the patriotic cause. By the accompanying bulletins you will see that our cause is progressing by strides in the east part of Venezuela, and that having once secured Guayana by our arms, the emancipation of the whole country will be the last result of this painful but glorious task.

Copies of several official reports of the Republican Generals.

From Gen. Piar commanding in the province of Guayana, to Gen. Bolivar, supreme chief of the Republic.

The inhabitants of the department of Caroni, who till now had taken no part in the war, have hastened to offer themselves from the moment they could escape the tyrant. The twenty nine towns of which it consists, are decidedly for the cause of liberty. This country presents the most alluring prospects, on account of its abundance, riches and innocence of the people. The towns are respectable and the fields well cultivated. Our arms have gained throughout, the most extraordinary renown, and have procured the utmost respect. I think to continue in this province till the whole of it be free. The enemy is reduced to the last extremity, circumscribed to the 2 Guyanas, deprived of every resource, & terrified. These are advantages which are not always to be met with, & which must not be slighted when once obtained.

Head quarters at Alta Gracia, Feb. 10, 1817. MANUEL PIAR.

From the same to the same.

We arrived yesterday, the 23d instant, at Pega, and we only met with an advanced post, consisting of six men, who were reconnoitering for the enemy. We took three of them, who acquainted me with condition and strength of Guayana, and that the commander, Toralba, was posted about a league from there; I thereupon determined to march to it with 400 men, and destroy the only enemy who could in any way molest us. I took the necessary measures to take them by surprise, which, altho' not entirely successful, owing to the roughness of the roads and two advanced posts of the enemy, yet he was, however, completely routed, and in such a manner, that only 7 men could return to the fortress of the town. We took 100 prisoners. Upwards 150 men threw themselves into a lake, & I doubt whether 50 of them have been saved: they had many killed and wounded, and the remainder so dispersed in the mountains, that I think it impossible for them to return to their respective regiments. We have taken from the enemy 600 horses, all their equipments and stand of arms, and the few cattle they had out of the fortress.

Head quarters, off Guayana, Feb. 24, 1817. M. PIAR. Report from Gen. Cedeno, acting under the orders of Gen.

Piar, on the south of the province of Guayana, to General Bolivar.

I have informed your excellency of the condition of the country in which I have made war, & of the resources it contains to prosecute it. My not receiving any communication from your excellency on this subject, and the wants which you are in of some of said resources, as evinced by your excellency's official letter of the 10th of January, which Col. Beler put into my hands, induces me to apprehend that the correspondence has miscarried; in consequence whereof, I am obliged to report, that in the province of Cayrara, there are at your excellency's disposal and for the service of the army, 2,000 tame horses, from 30 to 40,000 wild mares, upwards of 1000 mules, and many other valuables, which I have taken from the enemy, and which now belong to the republic; out of which your excellency may order to be sent to that quarter.

Head quarters at Alta Gracia, Feb. 10, 1817.

MANUEL CEDENO.

Wheat Wanted.

The subscriber will give one dollar per bushel for five thousand bushels of wheat of the present crop, delivered at the steam mill opposite this place, payable in goods.

JOHN PUGH.

Madison, June 19, 1817.—27f

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, and has opened his shop opposite the frame house lately occupied by Mr. John Reed, as a tavern: he returns his thanks to his former customers for their liberal support and hopes by his strict attention to business, and the fashions he is in possession of, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN HEATH, Tailor.

Madison, June 23, 1817. 27w3

To all whom it may concern.

I shall apply to the register of the land office, at Jeffersonville, for a certificate for the south east quarter of section 26, in the 9th range, of the 5th town, as I had obtained said certificate and have lost the same by fire.

DAVID BRUTON.

June 28, 1817. 27—13w

Indiana Territory Jefferson County.

This day personally appeared before James Stott, one of the justices assigned to keep the peace for the county aforesaid, David Bruton and made oath that he obtained a certificate from the register of the land office at Jeffersonville, for the south east quarter of section 26, in the ninth range of the 5th town, of the district of land offered for sale at Jeffersonville; which certificate was destroyed by fire in his house which was burnt. Given under my hand and seal this 12th Feb. 1817.

JAMES STOTT, J. P. (s. L.)

candidate to represent this county in the next assembly.

Candidates For Congress.

William Hendricks,
Ruben W. Nelson.

the Georgia Journal, May 13

Indian News.

Of the settled and inveterate hostility of the Florida Indians against the citizens of this state there is daily confirmation. In reply to a late communication on this subject from the executive of Georgia, general Gaines observes, "although the principle part of the force under his command has been particularly designated, for the present, to the section of country where he is (the eastern frontier of the Mississippi territory) he anticipates the early receipt of an order to check the depredations of the savages, and effectually subdue them. Should it be necessary to pursue them to their towns, a requisition will be made on this state for two battallions of infantry to co-operate with the regular troops. Accompanying the letter of general Gaines was one from the British agent, who, doubtless, possesses the talent if not the inclination to foment a spirit of discord among the Indians, that will tend to their destruction. The following is an extract—it will speak for itself.

Arbuthnot to the commanding officer at Fort Gaines.

"Okolokn River, March 3.

"The head chiefs request that you will enquire of you why American settlers are descending the Catahouchee, driving the poor Indian from his habitation, and taking possession of his home &