



THE WESTERN SUN.

Vincennes....September 7, 1816.

Constitution of Indiana.

The CONSTITUTION of the State of INDIANA has just been published, and is for sale at this office—Price 25 cents.

It has not yet been in our power to obtain a complete return of the late general election in this state; but it appears from the returns which we have received that the following gentlemen are elected.

JONATHAN JENNINGS, with a handsome majority—Governor.

CHRISTOPHER HARRISON, with a very large majority—Lieutenant Governor, and

WILLIAM HENDRICKS, with a large majority—Member of the Congress of the United States.

The latest accounts from the Patriots in South America, under gen. Bolivar, and the Royalists under gen. Morillo, are so contradictory that we don't know who to believe. Both parties claim to be the victors, and we must wait for further accounts to give a correct statement of their affairs.

We have been enabled to procure authentic and accurate information in relation to the squadron which has lately appeared off the Belize. We can assure the public that it was only a part of the Carthaginian fleet from Aux Cayes, but that the whole of the force under com. Aury, has actually arrived at Matagorda, and that he has in the name and under the authority of the Mexican republic, taken possession of that port. The command of the expedition was assumed at Aux Cayes by com. Aury in consequence of instructions directly from the Mexican government, and it consisted, of 18 vessels, and upwards of 1000 men, well armed and equipped. Little doubt can be entertained that with such a naval co-operation, the whole coast will be in possession of the patriots before November next. So far from intending to resume the smuggling business, we are permitted to state, that any attempt to violate the revenue or any other laws of the U. States, is expressly prohibited by the commander of the expedition under pain of death. We are promised a copy of their proclamation & general orders as soon as they shall be received. Those documents and any others that may have a tendency to illustrate their views & promote their glorious cause, will be most cheerfully published in this paper.—Orleans Gazette, Aug. 5.

His Excellency Governor M'Minn together with Col. Williams, commissioners on the part of Tennessee, and Col. Meigs, commissioners on behalf of the U. States, opened a negotiation with the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation on the 20th ult. for the purchase of the Cherokee claim to all their lands on the north side of Tennessee river & west of a line from the eastern boundary of Madison county to the Ten Islands on Coosa river. For some time the negotiation promised a favorable result, but was suddenly broken off by the Cherokees on the 2d inst. We learn that the negotiation will be renewed next month at the Chickasaw Agency, where there is to be a grand convention of Chiefs from the four Southern Tribes of Indians.—Knox, (Ten.) Reg.

HUNTSVILLE, AUG. 12.

Highly Interesting.

We stop the press to lay before our readers an extract of a letter received by col. Winston, from capt. James Burleson—we regret that we have not an opportunity of giving it in detail. The substance however is, that he, Burleson, and others, who had settled near Melton's Bluff, on the south side of Tennessee river, to the number of 8 men, were attacked by a party of Cherokees, armed with guns and war clubs, the number not known, on the night of the 11th inst. Resistance was made, when sad

to relate, there were left 3 Indians dead on the ground, and a fourth, badly wounded. The letter describes the white inhabitants of that part to be in a deplorable situation from the menacing attitude of the Indians—all who have not the resolution of defence are moving away & leaving their promising crops, at this particular season, to be destroyed by the Cherokees. We are verbally informed that Burleson and a party of whites amounting to about 12 in number have this day started in pursuit of the Indians, in order to chastise them for their insolence.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 14.

The decision made by the Convention of deputies from the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, lately assembled in Philadelphia, that they would recommend to the Banks of their respective cities, to fix on the 1st Monday in July next, for the general and simultaneous resumption of specie payments, was communicated to the secretary of the treasury, by a committee who waited on him for that purpose. Although the day fixed is not so early as the secretary had contemplated, we have the satisfaction to learn, that he is disposed to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement, if adopted by all the banks, as we have no doubt it will be.—Fed. Gaz.

NEW YORK, AUG. 12.

We learn from Capt. Hale, from Malaga and Gibraltar, that the United States, line of battle ship Washington, Commodore Chauncey, arrived and anchored in Gibraltar bay on the 2d of July. On her arrival, she fired a salute, which was answered by the garrison. The Washington sailed from Annapolis on the 7th of June.

The census of the inhabitants of the city of New York, taken in April 1816, returns 44,424 white male inhabitants, 43,819 white females, 3891 male aliens, 3094 female aliens, 3198 colored males, 4576 colored females, 228 male slaves, 389 female slaves—making altogether a population of 103,619. The number of tenements are about 17,000. 952 packets, steam-boats, &c. ply between that city and ports on the north and east rivers, and eastern and southern ports.

The Governor of New Hampshire recommended to the legislature the reduction of his own and other public officers' salaries. Of course a request so reasonable and so patriotic could not be refused. His excellency was in the receipt of the enormous sum of 1000 dollars.—200 dollars have been taken off; the salary of the chief justice is reduced \$100; of the assistant justices of the supreme court 200 each; of the treasurer 200 and of the secretary of state 100 dollars.

Lord Exmouth seems only to have whetted the appetite of the Barbary powers for present and future depredation by paying them the price of the past. It is best perhaps that England is placed in a dilemma between wounded pride and wicked policy. She must chastise the Algerines, though she loves oppression.

England boasts of putting an end to the African slave trade; yet it is carried on with more cupidity than ever—50 slave vessels having cleared from Cuba in two months!!!—Columbian.

Summary of Foreign News.

Lord Wellington arrived in London July 1, which produced considerable sensation, it was supposed by some that this journey was on account of ill health, but as he travelled remarkably fast, it was generally believed his visit was political.

It is stated that Lord Exmouth is to proceed again immediately to the Mediterranean to chastise the Algerine and Tunisian pirates. He is to hoist his flag on board the Queen Charlotte. Lord Exmouth was in London.

An attempt was made at Paris, June 23, to blow up or set fire to the Hotel of the Duke of Wellington, during a fete given by him, at which the Bourbon Princes were present. A smoke was perceived issuing from the cellar, which was found to proceed from a lighted rag besmeared with gunpowder, near which were a number of ball cartridges, several pounds of gunpowder, and two barrels of oil. The fire was extinguished before it communicated to the train, and no alarm was given to the company.

The trials for treason continued in France; attempts at imposition by the prisoners were made, but without producing any other effect than a temporary suspension of their trials.

A London paper of the 5th July, says, "We are sorry to learn that the commercial difficulties of the country are not likely soon to be relieved from America, where trade is wholly at a stand. A letter from

New York states, that the country is nearly bankrupt, that the paper circulating medium has depreciated in some instances 25 per cent. below its nominal value."

On the 2d of July, Parliament was prorogued to Aug. 24. The Prince Regent in his speech from the throne on the occasion, thanks them for the interest they have taken in the marriage of his daughter, and the liberal provision they have made for her—announces that he has given the royal consent to the marriage of the Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester—and declares that there is a prospect of the continuance of the peace so essential in the interest of all nations.

On the 27th of May (ascension Day) an insurrection broke out at Bonne, in Africa. All the foreigners employed in the Coral Fishery, were massacred as they were coming from mass. The English Consul was assassinated—all the houses of the Franks were pillaged & destroyed, about 60 wounded persons were saved on board the vessels and have arrived at Cagliari. The number of killed is above 200. It is known that this insurrection is caused by the discontent occasioned by the treaties concluded between Lord Exmouth and Algiers.

Original Anecdote.

The following pleasant anecdote is given in Niles' Register, related to him by one of the gentlemen, who composed the company.

A distinguished French gentleman invited a number of Americans, then at Paris, to an entertainment, to which was attached a band of music. It was merely a social affair. A little while after the cloth was removed, the victory of the Constitution over the Guerriere was first known to those present; and the polite Frenchman, (but unheard by the guests) ordered the music to strike up Yankee Doodle. "When I came to my senses," said the narrator of the anecdote, "I found myself dancing on the table, and our kind host cracking his sides with laughter at the wreck of bottles and glasses, and the grotesque incidents our madness had caused! There is, perhaps, nothing better calculated to bring forth a national feeling than an incident like this.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a store in Mr. Truman Blackman's house immediately opposite Mr. Lasselle's tavern, where he offers for sale a pretty general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Castings, &c.

JOSEPH WARNER.

Vincennes, Sept. 5. 1816. 40-3t

The above goods will be sold low for cash or approved country produce. J. W.

TAXES.

I WOULD again inform the taxables of Knox county, that the duplicate has come to hand, and would earnestly solicit punctuality of all. Those, who are indebted to me by note or otherwise, will please to settle the same at the time they pay their taxes.

B. V. BECKES,

Sheriff of K. C.

September, 1816. 40-3t

NOTICE

I hereby give to all those who are indebted to my deceased husband Charles alias René Denau, as well as those to whose he owned, to apply without delay to Wm. Mc. Intosh, my agent at Vincennes, to settle their respective accounts; that I may be prepared to close my administration according to law.

CECILE DENAU, Wd. Adm'x.

September 7, 1816. 40-3t

Timely Warning to Debtors.

ALL those who are indebted to me by note or book account, will save cost and do well by calling and settling with me, and particularly those that have open accounts, on or before the 1st day of October next, those who fail complying with this notice, may expect to have cost to pay.

JAMES D. DUNKIN.

Buillon, August 4, 1816. 40-4t

BRIGADE ORDERS.

PURSUANT to a general order from the commander in chief of the Indiana Militia, numbering the Brigades and Regiments in the Indiana Militia, it is ordered, That the 1st regiment I. M. commanded by Col. Thomas Scott, be considered the 1st regiment in the 1st brigade Indiana Militia. The 4th regiment I. M. commanded by Major James Smith be considered the 2d regiment in the 1st brigade I. M. The 5th regiment I. M. commanded by Colonel John Tipton, be the 3d regiment in the 1st

brigade I. M. 10th regiment I. M. commanded by Colonel Thomas E. Castlebury, be the 4th regiment in the 1st brigade I. M. The 12th regiment I. M. commanded by Colonel — Conner, be the 5th regiment in the 1st brigade I. M.; and the 13th regiment I. M. commanded by Col. Jesse Roberts, be the 6th regiment in the 1st brigade Indiana Militia.

The Officers commanding regiments will hold their musters, agreeably to the order in which they stand numbered in the brigade.

By ORDER of the BRIGADIER GENERAL,
ROBERT M. EVANS,
Brigade Inspector.

September 7, 1816. 40-1t

A valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a valuable tract of land, containing 220 acres more or less, situated about 3 miles from Vincennes in the Donation, and one half mile from the state road leading to Louisville; about 80 or 90 acres are cleared, with a very good apple orchard and excellent springs on the same; likewise a first rate dwelling house and the necessary out-houses. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

MATHIAS ROSE.

September 7, 1816. 40-3t

Navy Department, August 1st.
ALL Officers holding Commissions or Warrants, or acting in any capacity under the orders or appointment of this Department, are requested to report forthwith by letter, the name of the State or Country in which they were respectively born.

N. B. As many Officers included in the above order are absent from the U. States, the relatives or friends of such are requested to communicate immediately to this Department, the information above required.

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

August 12, 1815. 40-3t

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The act of Congress of the 26th of April, 1816, having provided that where any Military Land Warrants shall be lost or destroyed, upon due proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, a Patent shall issue in the same manner as if the Warrant was produced; and when the same proof shall be produced, that any Soldier of the Regular Army has lost his Discharge and Certificate of faithful service, the Secretary of War shall cause papers to be furnished such Soldier as will entitle him to his Land Warrant and Patent. To enable all persons comprehended by the provisions of the said act to avail themselves of the relief intended to be granted, the Secretary for the Department of War has directed, that in case of Military Land Warrants, which have been lost or destroyed, the party shall, upon oath in writing, state the time, place and manner of such loss or destruction, the date and number of the Warrant, and the company and regiment to which the soldier belonged at the time of his discharge; and also the state, county and township in which he resides. The oath must be made before an officer duly qualified to administer it, & the official character and signature of such officer must be certified by the Clerk of the County, the Mayor of the City, or by such other officer as is required by the laws and usages of the state where it is made. Every application will be advertised one month in the papers of the state, where the applicant resides, before any decision will be made in the case by the Secretary of the Department. Evidence in corroboration of that of the party, will be required, where it is not satisfactorily shown to be out of his power to produce it.

In the case of lost Discharges, the deposition, in addition to the time, place & manner of the loss or destruction of the Discharge, must set forth the time and place of enlistment, the company and regiment to which the Soldier belonged at the time of his discharge—the date of the discharge, and rank and name of the officer who signed it: it must also state whether the discharge contained the certificate of faithful service, required by law, of the words "HONORABLY DISCHARGED," or words of that import. The deposition of a disinterested witness, as to the service & discharge of the applicant, is required in corroboration of his own testimony. Where this is not produced, the reason of its non production must be satisfactorily stated. The testimony must be authenticated in the manner prescribed in the case of lost Warrants. Where the precise dates or numbers cannot be stated, they may be stated to the best of the recollection of the witnesses, whose credibility the Magistrate, who takes the evidence, must certify in the usual form.

July 29th, 1816. 39-3t