

THE WESTERN SUN,

VINCENNES,

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1817.

COMMUNICATION.

It will not require an elaborate treatise to prove the position taken in my last—namely, that every thing said in the Sun respecting the Centinel, was completely authorisable. As 'newspaper squibs,' appropriately so called, are generally unprofitable—even loathsome to the public eye—the shorter, and the sooner over them the better.

It was said, that a certain great personage is an intriguing, time-serving, & ambitious man—that he has heretofore manifested a disposition, and expressed an intention to have a press established at this place under his auspices, to subvert his views, and promote his aggrandisement.—Were these statements unauthorised?

It was said, that Mr. Dilworth came forward as an Editor amongst us with a letter of recommendation from governor Jennings, his talisman—his sole passport to public favor and encouragement; that he derived support from the active exertions of the governor's avowed adherents.—Were these facts or falsehoods?

As a comment on the above, the people were advised to beware of counterfeits—to be especially careful lest an enemy, under the specious garb of a friend, should creep in among them, win and impose on their confidence, and eventually mar their peace, distract their opinions, and pervert the honest endeavors of good principles in a good cause. Every candid mind is asked—Was this unjustifiable and unauthorised?

All these things were presented with temper and propriety—no inuendo, no scurrility or abuse was displayed—and it is defied to point out one expression of any publication in the Sun*, on the subject of the Centinel, savoring of malice or illiberal jealousy.

It is well known that such things as hiring presses do exist, and it is deplorably known that they can produce injurious effects.—Without accusing Mr. D. as the proprietor of such a one—may it not be asserted, that his Centinel is ushered in with circumstances, at least sufficiently suspicious, to authorise an Editor, having the interest and welfare of the people at heart, to advise caution.

PLAY FAIR.

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

To the Editor of the Western Sun, GREETING:

WHEREAS, complaint hath been made before us, the hired advocates and supporters of "exclusive privileges," acting under his most puissant and immaculate "excellency" for our own aggrandisement, that you have dared to publish for the information and benefit of the people, "good and lawful testimony" establishing "beyond the power of physic," the intent and object of a certain "Centinel;" And whereas it doth clearly appear from the said testimony, that a contemptible and "puny defence" has been heretofore made by the said Centinel, in order to counteract the truth and thereby secret their designs; Now know ye, That we the subscribers have, and by these presents do think it indispensable, in order to prevent any sinister motive operating on the aforesaid Centinel from being made public, and in order to preserve his most puissant and immaculate "excellency" together with the fraternity of all whose personal aggrandisement depend upon that injurious but to them necessary elevation, command and require you, the aforesaid Editor of the Sun, henceforth and forever, from affording "light" to the people, and from daring to "expose" "under pain of our severe displeasure," any of the nefarious plans or projects of the said "Centinel" or its abettors; and furthermore, that you never attempt to deal out the "cup of their deservings" to the powers that rule our state; but suffer like another Centinel, deception and fraud to reign triumphant, and the liberty, happiness, and prosperity of the people, to be sported with at pleasure, for the good of

PRIVILEGES EXCLUSIVE.

Latest from South America. Baltimore, March 26.

By an arrival from Margaretta which port was left on the 19,

of February last, we are politely furnished with the following very important intelligence:

On the 10th of February last, gen. Bolivar, with less than 1000 men, defeated the army of the royalists consisting of 3000, leaving on the field of battle 1000 men, who were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. & 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 of 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 Cumana. Gen. 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 gen. 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 3 o'clock the royalists entered Barcelona & began a dreadful massacre, supposing that gen. Bolivar had made good his retreat to the mouth of the river.

At 10 o'clock P. M. gen. Bolivar entered the city, about 1000 strong, secured the gates, & 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 put indiscriminately to the sword. The royalists were at last compelled to force the gates of the city and make their escape leaving 1000 men and officers killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Bolivar lost in this engagement, 3 colonels, 7 captains, and about 400 non-commissioned officers & privates killed & wounded.

Gen. 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 gen. Arismendi at the head of 1800 men 800 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 16th, gen. 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 an escape by water, and to stop all supplies from that quarter, while he himself in the rear deprived them of all supplies from the country. The royalists have at Cumana 1 sloop of war, 3 gun brigs and 1 schooner, not half manned.—The second division of the patriotic navy consists of the Indian Lebre, of 1412 pound carronades, and 1 long 12 pound travelling gun; the Decatur, mounting 2 long 18 pounders & four 12 pound carronades; the

Diana, mounting five 9 pounders 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.

A rumor was in circulation at St. Thomas, that the fleet had sailed from Lagaira to the relief of Cumana, or to blockade the port of Margaretta. This it is presumed will avail nothing, as it is confidently expected that before the Spanish fleet would work up to Cumana, it will be in the possession of the Patriots. By a blockade of Margaretta, the Spanish fleet will be compelled to divide their force into three squadrons, which would put the safety of the whole fleet into jeopardy. Gen. Bolivar in a letter to admiral Brian dated 13th assures him that he shall by the 20th be in possession of Cumana, he may then without difficulty march to Lagaira, which not being in a defensible state, it is thought will fall an easy prey, and thus the independence of Caracas be secured. We are further informed that on the 13th of February, Peter, who commanded a privateer out of the port of Margaretta was shot and beheaded for piracy. Admiral Brian is using every possible exertion to detect and bring to condign punishment the pirates who have committed so many depredations in the West Indies; he has now three in close confinement, awaiting their trial: one named Joseph a black man by the name of Peter, and John Panell formerly the commander of the Decatur. Admiral B. has taken all the privateers into requisition, and will now grant no commissions. We are further informed that on the 9th of Feb. the Decatur fell in with three Spanish brigs of war, and fought them upwards of one hour before she could effect her escape: his thought that if there had been but two vessels she could have brot' them into Margaretta.—The Decatur did not receive much damage; some men were wounded. The Spanish vessels were much cut to pieces, and one actually ceased firing, and hauled off.

Telegraph.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The system of privateering followed by the Spanish Americans, in concert with adventurers from the U. States, becomes every day more alarming for the commerce of Europe. Advices received yesterday enumerate a great number of depredations committed on British commerce. Nearly all the environs of London are under water, and the inundation has been so great in the environs of Windsor, that a great number of roads are impassable.

At Eton, the inhabitants fled, on account of the water, to retreat to their chambers, and were supplied by boats.

To the Editor of the Western Sun.

Claims for Property lost, &c. During the late War.

MILITARY AND GENERAL AGENCY, Washington City, 10th March, 1817. SIR—For the information of your readers, should you think proper to publish

it, I take the liberty to apprise you that the act passed on the 9th day of April, 1816, entitled 'an act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States and for other purposes,' has been amended by an act of the late Congress, so as that the

1st Section limits the provisions of the 9th section of the former act, to buildings occupied by order, as a place of deposit for military and naval stores, or as barracks for the military forces. Claims under this, and the 9th section aforesaid, to be investigated by the Commissioner and reported to congress.

2d Section provides for the appointment of special Commissioners as formerly, who are requested to take an oath of office. Commissioners authorised to appoint an agent in behalf of the United States, to join with the special Commissioners, when he may deem it expedient.

3d Sec. provides for payment of any horse, mule, ox, waggon, cart, sleigh or harness lost in service, except when the risk was to have been incurred by the owner.

4th Section extends the provisions of this and the former act, to cases of property lost, captured or destroyed in the wars with the Indian tribes subsequent to the 18th February, and prior to the first day of September, 1815—and the 5th and last section, provides, that all claims of 200 dollars or upwards, shall be reviewed by the secretary of War, and may be confirmed or rejected by him.

I am sir, most respectfully,

JOSEPH WATSON.

This agency will undertake to collect claims of the above description, and all others on government.

Messrs. James B. McCall and Julia his wife, formerly Julia Vanderburgh, George R. C. Sullivan, and Helen his wife, formerly Helen Vanderburgh, and James Vanderburgh, heirs and devisees of Henry Vanderburgh, decd.

Take Notice,

ON the third Monday in May next, I shall make application to the county court of Knox, to be holden by the Associate Judges at the court house in Vincennes; and on the Monday following, make application to the Gibson county court, to be holden by the Associate Judges at the court house in the town of Princeton, for the appointment of Commissioners to make partition of the real estate of Henry Vanderburgh, decd. lying in those counties.

J. CALL, Atty. for

Thomas Hempstead, one of the heirs in right of Cornelia, his wife, formerly Cornelia Vanderburgh, and Guardian for Elizabeth and William Henry Vanderburgh, infant heirs of Henry Vanderburgh, decd.

CASH! CASH! CASH!!!

THE highest prices in CASH, will be given for good fresh

BUTTER, EGGS and HONEY, by

ABJAH HULL.

Vincennes, Feb. 21 1817. 12-4f

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of our assortment of MERCHANDIZE in order to settle our business—we wish all those who are indebted to us, to come forward and make payment by the 15th of May next all those failing to comply with this request, may expect to find their notes & accounts in the hands of an officer as they must be collected.

J. & W. L. COLMAN.

Vincennes, April 11, 1817 13-5w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of A. Wm. W. Holmes, decd. are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 15th day of May next and all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement on or before that time also.

THOS. EMMISON

MATHIAS ROSE.

JAMES HODGEN. } Adm.

April 8, 1817 19-3t

KENHAWA SALT

Of the first quality, for sale by JOHN DULY

IN Busseron prairie, one mile from Carlisle, which will be sold low for Cash. Furs and skins, or for produce, such as Corn and Wheat.

8-4f January 23, 1817.