

COMMUNICATION.

MR. STOUT—I have waited some time to hear what Regulus might advance in reply to Sidney, on the subject of the executive appointment of a President for the first Judicial circuit—He says, "he is fully prepared to enter into the subject, and will respond to any charges and specifications that may be preferred against him."—Why has he omitted entirely to comply with his promise?—Has he, upon giving to the subject that consideration which it so justly merited, thought as I do, that it could not be justified?—I must believe the latter to be the fact.

INDIAN WAR.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) July 21.

Notwithstanding the brilliant success of Gen. Jackson, in the route of the Indians, and the occupancy of St. Marks & Pensacola, our opinion remains unchanged, that so long as the provinces of E. and W. Florida remain under the dominion of the Spaniards, our frontier will be exposed to Indian incursions. It appears by a letter from Maj. gen. Floyd to the executive of Georgia, under date the 24th June, that about four weeks ago a party of settlers on the Spanish side of the St. Mary's river, joined by a few of the renegades from Georgia, set out under the command of a man of the name of Van Zant, a Spanish subject for the purpose of plundering cattle. This party, consisting of about 20 persons, had succeeded in collecting about 150 head of cattle, & had driven them within two days march of St. Mary's river, when, at night, seated round their camp fire they were attacked by a number of Indians, who killed 8 of the whites, amongst the number Van Zant. Two or three of the party a little from the fire looking for their horses, escaped without joining in the action, and the stragglers came in separately a few days afterwards. This affair, thus perpetrated principally by Spanish subjects, will call down the vengeance of the Indians on our unprotected women and children, and our borders will again be infested by the savages. A large body of Indians since we understand, have waited on gov. Coppinger, and declared their intention to break up all the settlements north of St. John's. The governor, it seems understanding Gen. Jackson's way of doing business, has made some fine pacific speeches to the Indians and recommended them to refrain from hostilities against the Georgians—so say the governor's friends for him—and has refused all aid & all munitions of war to the Indians. Why truly gov. Coppinger and his friends must suppose the people of Georgia and the officers of the U. S. very credulous to place reliance upon these deceitful appearances; for, while gov. Coppinger is publicly refusing aid to the Indians, the people of St. Augustine are furnishing them with powder, blankets and lead! This we are assured off by a gentleman of respectability and truth—While gov. Coppinger, then, is thus pretending to strict neutrality, he is opening his gates to our enemy, and permitting them to receive clandestinely, what he openly refuses we understand the hostility of many of the people of St. Augustine to the Americans, is perfectly understood; yet they would do well to reflect, that they are charging the rifle and whetting the scalping knife, not against the people of the U. States—but, a few miserable and defenceless women and children on our frontier. Gov. Coppinger cannot impose upon us in this way—if he be in earnest, let him restrain the Spanish subjects at the head of St. Mary's or drive them from the province. Let him station a force there, or avow his inability to do so. If he is sincere, in desiring the Indians within his territory to keep peace with us, let the gates of St. Augustine be closed against them; and let not his townsmen, under his very nose, do what he pretends he will himself perform. In short, as Bonaparte used to say, his destinies must be fulfilled; and we trust that ere long he will experience the Jackson touch.

Since the above was in type we received the following letter from a gentleman of great respectability, to the editors of the Augusta Chronicle. It opens new vista to the character of Ferdinand and the Spanish cabinet; and as evidence, says the Chronicle, that the Spaniards would have taken possession of Florida, to indemnify themselves for the spoils committed on their commerce, and that while they were making the fairest promises to do us justice, they were so far from intending to comply with them, that they were actually laboring to prevent us from doing ourselves that justice, which they knew we were entitled to.

The two agents of the duke of Blenheim to whom all the unceded lands in East Florida were ceded, have arrived in St. Augustine and claimed the same—and I am informed his excellency gov. Coppinger has already placed them in possession of it! They have opened a land office and mean to sell to any purchasers offering! They have also the privilege of purchasing the Indian title to the celebrated Aachaway territory, and have already taken steps to effect the same."

RICHMOND, (Va.) Aug. 4.

It is said that the U States are about to redeem the one half of the Louisiana stock, amounting to about seven and a half millions of dollars—held, principally by the Messrs. Barings, of London.—For this purpose the treasury has called upon the United States bank—the bank upon its officers, for various proportions. The office in Richmond deems it expedient to call upon its debtors, and to curtail their paper, say near 25 per cent. in sixteen weeks. The bank of Virginia, in its turn, has determined to curtail its negotiable notes, of all descriptions, five per cent.

BONAPARTE & MARIA LOUISA.

By a French officer arrived last week from Genoa, per brig Joseph S. Lewis, captain Nesmos, we hear that colonel Pionthouski, the same who followed Bonaparte to St. Helena, and was compelled by the British to return to England, and from thence went to Italy, was arrested at the tower, where he was detained a prisoner for one month, from whence he was removed to the fortress of Alexandria, where he is treated with all the respect due to his rank.

The Genoa newspapers have announced that it was reported colonel P. had been arrested on account of despatches from Bonaparte to the ex-empress Maria Louisa having been found upon him.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

LOND. N. June 10.

The arrival of major Moodie, on Saturday, with despatches for Lord Bathurst, from Sir Hudson Lowe, at St. Helena, has excited some speculation in the city, coincident as it is with the account of the landing of a sailor at that island. The sailor had been one of the crew of Northumberland, a man of war, which carried Bonaparte from Europe to St. Helena, and in the situation had formed an acquaintance with Bonaparte's servants.—This sailor afterwards became one of the crew of East-Indiaman, which being at St. Helena, the sailor in the night, contrived to swim from the vessel, clamber up the rocks, visit and pass some hours gaily among Bonaparte's domestics.—This he did two several nights without being discovered or noticed; but in conversation on board of the ship, he boasted of his adroitness, and told confidently to his messmates what he had done.—Knowledge of the transaction transpired he was arrested and examined, and conducted home to England, in confinement; but it has not appeared that he had any sinister intention, or more in view than an innocent frolic. It is not believed Bonaparte knew of his being among his servants.—However the occurrence is supposed to have demonstrated the possibility of Bonaparte's escape on board of an English vessel, the captain of which might be inclined, for a bribe or otherwise to convey him to Europe or America. Indeed it is reported several such occurrences have taken place at St. Helena, as to induce Sir Hudson Lowe to declare to the government at home, that if vessels are allowed to come to that island as at present, he cannot answer for the security of his prisoner. It is reported in the city, that major Moodie is come home to make representations on the subject, and it is supposed that another place of refreshment will be assigned for our East-Indiaman. *Courier.*

THE POMP OF WAR.

The reader may form some idea of the 'Pomp of War' in India, and the amount of what are called the followers of the army by the following extract of a letter from a British officer, on the Juan, Oct 27 1817—*Col. Cent.*

"The whole of the army now on the field consists of 10 divisions each of about 10,000 men. We are advancing from the three Presidencies towards the same point, with the finest army ever perhaps heard of in India. The Governor General is with our division, which is about 13,000 strong, with 60 pieces of cannon. The camp followers of the division alone amount to 67,000. For the carriage of the baggage of our regiment, we have 40 elephants and 40 camels; every elephant has two keepers, and every two camels one. of us there are 37 officers present, among whom there are 810 servants; every horse in the re-

giment has two attendants, one as a groom the other to provide grass; these alone amount to 1400, besides 120 for the mess, and 900 for the bazar to supply the provisions; in all, for our regiment alone, about 3,500 followers, besides their wives, children, &c.

"The Marquis of Hastings travels in a most princely style; he has 150 elephants and 400 camels, besides state elephants splendidly accoutered, having superb solid silver howders or castles on their backs. There are actually *Rajahs* and Independent Chieftains of various ranks, on their way to pay their respects to the Marquis. Some of them indeed are already in camp. The Governor general, in fact, is now as great a man as ever the Great Mogul."

Last year and the year before, we were alarmed with the danger of total darkness and frost, from the number and increase of the spots on the Sun. This year, the danger seems to have passed over, and, instead of being frozen, we are in fear of being roasted to death. Many very wise and philosophic reasons were given for the phenomenon; but nothing satisfactory.

We understand that the Faculty of Williams College, Mass. who some time ago published an account of spots on the Sun, have lately discovered the power of that luminary to be produced by a great variety of Glasses; that the spots on his disk and the consequent cold was caused by the glasses being taken out to be cleaned; and that the recent excessively hot weather is occasioned by the improved power arising from having them in proper order.

[Village Record.]

For Dysentery.—The rind of the fruit called Pomegranate boiled in milk, taken inwardly, was some years ago discovered to be an efficacious remedy in the cure of the Dysentery. As at this season of the year this disease is prevalent, particularly among children, you would perhaps save the lives of some, and contribute to relieve the anxious feelings of fond parents, by making this known.

[Peterburgh Repub.]

Chili.—Authentic accounts have been received at Boston, from Talcahuano, Chili to the 7th May. They represent the victory of April 5 as most decisive in favor of the Patriots; the 2d in command (Ordenez) and one half the royal army made prisoners; only the general in chief, with a few officers and soldiers, escaped death or capture, and reached Talcahuano, which place Ordenez had before long defended. No new event had occurred.

The President frigate, being found 'rotten,' is breaking up at Portsmouth, England.—The Federal Republican says—"We would simply inquire of sage connoisseurs in 'defective timbers,' (to use a favorite expression of captain Dacres) if it required two 44s and a 38 gun ship to capture a so-called 'rotten' American frigate how many would it take to do the same thing with a sound one?"

VINCENNES HOTEL.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known ESTABLISHMENT in Vincennes, which he intends occupying as a

TAVERN,

And that he will spare no exertions to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.—He will keep a variety of LIQUORS—his TABLE shall be furnished with the choicest Viands the season will afford. Genteel parties will at all times be particularly attended to. His Stables shall be well furnished. He hopes by his undivided attention to the comfort and accommodation of customers, to merit & receive the patronage of a generous public.

JOHN MYERS.

Vincennes, Sept. 5, 1818—40—tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY 6000 SHINGLES, made of the HEART OF POPLAR,

18 inches long, 5-8ths thick and averaging 4 inches in width.—Apply to the Printer. August 29.—39—tf

BACON

THE subscriber has about 2000 weight of Bacon of the first quality for sale, persons wishing to purchase will do well to apply soon, as he is disposing of it daily.

DANIEL SMITH,

Living 5 miles east of Vincennes. Aug. 15th 1818. 71

LAST NOTICE

AS I am about setting out to Philadelphia I once more earnestly call on all those indebted to me by note or book account to come forward and make payment at my store to W. French, who is duly authorized to receive the same. Those who will comply with this request will in a particular manner, oblige themselves as farther indulgence cannot be given.

W. E. BREADING.

Vincennes, Aug. 10. 40—tf

NOTICE

ALL those indebted for LOTS in the town of MEROM are requested to make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given

ROBERT GILL, Agent

40—St Sullivan county.

Merom, August 29, 1818.

STATE OF INDIANA

Knox county, set.

In the Knox C. Court, July term, 1818.

Francis Lasselle, complainant,

vs

Mark I arnett & others, defendants.

IN CHANCERY:

THIS day came the said complainant by his counsel and on motion. It is ordered by the court, that unless Jane Dubois, executrix, and Toussaint Dubois, executor of Toussaint Dubois, deed defendants to the said complainant's bill of complaint, appear here on the first day of the next October term of the said court, and answer to the amended bill of the said complainant, that the same will be taken as confessed and judgment thereon decreed accordingly.

Attest,

40—St) R BUNTIN, c. c. c. c.

Thirty Dollars Reward

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 11th instant HENRY COLMAN, an apprentice to the copper and tin plate business between seventeen and eighteen years of age; has a large red mark over his left eye; becomes much confused when spoken to. Had on when he left this, a bottle green coat, cotton pantaloons, fur hat, half worn, with sundry other articles not recollected. The above will be given to any person who will secure him in any jail, so that he may be had, with all reasonable charges, if brought home.

WILLIAM KEEPER.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 14.—40—St.

JACOBS & LEROY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

JUST RECEIVED

340 Barrels Kenhawa

SALT.

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

ALSO.

A KEEL BOAT

OF ABOUT TWENTY TONS, with Poles, Oars, sail and rigging complete. July 11—32—tf

TAN YARD, FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Tan Yard lying West of Columbia, Gibson County, Indiana, containing twelve Vats, one pool and lime, all in good repair; the seat is well calculated for an extensive business, convenient to water and bark and in the heart of an extensive and rich settlement.—A great bargain may be had, by immediate application to

JOSEPH PERRY.

June 20, 1818. 29—tf.

SAW LOGS.

THE STEAM-MILL COMPANY

WILL continue to purchase

POPLAR & CHERRY

SAW-LOGS.

and will also purchase RAFTS composed of POPLAR, CHERRY & OAK, provided there be not more than one fourth Oak.—No other kinds will be purchased.

W. Fellerses.

July 20, 1818. 34—tf

JOHN LAW.

(Attorney and Councillor at Law)

HAS his office opposite Dr. Hale's on MARKET STREET, where he will attend punctually to the duties of his profession.

16—tf February 7.

NOTICE, the public are hereby informed that stock in the Jeffersonville Ohio Canal Company, may now be subscribed for at the Receiver's office in Vincennes where the books are opened for that purpose.

B. PARKE, Agent.

N. E. AINS, } Deputy

J. DO VY, } Agents.

Vincennes, June 26, 1818 30—tf