

TO THE PEOPLE.

What is the conduct of the advocates of Jonathan Jennings? Do they fairly set the charges and complaints alleged against him and try in any rational and satisfactory way to palliate and explain his improper conduct? As they neglect this course is it not apparent that nothing can be said in his defence of any avail?

What do his underlings attempt to substitute as a defence? Why the vilest scurrility against those whom they imagine know him, and are his opposers. Will this suit their purpose with an intelligent people? No, I am sure it cannot. A large portion of you fellow-citizens, remember gen. W H. Harrison; that even he may have been in some things fallible, I will not pretend to deny; but certainly the many benefits he secured, and the many important services he rendered Indiana, can never be obliterated. Now what think you of the baseness of those tools of Jonathan Jennings, who are engaged in vilifying him, and misrepresenting the motives of his actions at this distant day, when unfortunately, he is not amongst us—and this too, to shield their employer Jennings? Will you, or can you, credit these men, who in order to divert your attention from the criminality of this nominal governor of theirs, publish phillipics against those whose purity, talents and worth are compared with his, as a brilliant Sun to a straw-light? A large portion of you fellow-citizens, can yet call to mind the causes of dissention and dissatisfaction which existed when governor Harrison lived amongst us; and a number of you know the men who added fuel to the flame, and in fact by their own conduct produced some of the very causes of complaint, they were loudest in excusing against. Are those men worthy of your confidence now? Were there any thing of fact known here, until after the establishment of the Land Office, and the Receiver of public monies had become somewhat of an important character? All you who know, all who lived in the country at that time, can answer as well as I can.

Fellow-Citizens hear the voice of an old man. It is very easy to make professions—Jonathan Jennings and his friends for him, have been making professions, and abusing his opposers, ever since the people in the other end of the state were induced and imposed upon, by dispatches written in this town to elect him delegate—and what has this man fed upon your earnings ever since done to benefit you? Did he not belie the sentiments of the people when he slandered governor Harrison in congress? And what good come of this—Why governor Harrison is now caressed there as a statesman and a warrior, while this man is known and viewed as a drunken sot, and the utmost surprise expressed by some men high in the government, at his present unaccountable elevation—But I need not go back to his congressional history for “from him who could effect nothing, nothing should be expected.” Turn your eyes on him as a governor! I need not say his creatures here are well known and too well appreciated, and too few in number to have much of either personal or political influence—but notice their arts and their management. They bluster as though they were known as a contemptible faction who have disturbed the harmony of the place ever since they came to it—and they talk as though nine tenths of our citizens are a corrupt cabal—and why? Because they oppose Jonathan Jennings!!

Now what has been the conduct of this man as a governor? Is it not an insult to the feelings of every freeman, to have a press paid here by a man in his situation; a press that prints little else than vile and unfounded abuse of his opposers, and fulsome praise of himself? Is it not humiliating, and does not every man feel it as I do, that a governor should act thus? But when the same man is discovered to have set the constitution, the laws and his own oath of office aside, to make an appointment in the judiciary, and his apologists attempt to screen him by saying that the applicant was recommended, and that he could not know any legal objection, although a public confession of guilt had been made long before, is not indignation added to these feelings?

Fellow citizens, I am little in the habit of writing—I find I must close without saying half of what I had intended; but reflect on what I have said—reflect if we can pride ourselves upon our liberties, and annually rejoice on the 4th of July, for what our fathers and ourselves did in 1776, while we are ruled by a man who will dare to act as the present governor. We did complain of our territorial gov-

ernment; and at one time I was amongst the number of complainants—and the system justified our complaints; but how is it now? Are our constitution, our rights, our characters, and our liberties, to be wantonly made the sport of men in office; and they upheld to proscribe and abuse as disaffected to the government, every man who will not support them? No, I hope better things from you. But if I mistake—if you can be deceived into the measures and views of such men, why then let me be proscribed with the rest—For I never can uphold such men; and I never shall cease to complain of such infamous and disgraceful proceedings.

A FARMER.

LO D'ON, July 21.

The carriage of his royal highness the prince regent broke down in South Audley street, on his way to or from the marquis of Hertford's.—A mob instantly collected, as the carriage was known to be the prince's; the blinds were drawn up, and he was concealed from their view; but they vociferated in a most insolent manner for him to show himself. At length his royal highness quitted the carriage and made his way through a mews into Hereford street, and took shelter in gen. Chaddock's; to which place he was followed and grossly insulted by the populace.

Mrs. Cobbett and her two daughters, arrived on the 10th July, at Gravesend, from New York.

The following statement, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, of the means at present employed in the construction of the Great Canal, has been handed us from a highly respectable source for publication. Three thousand men now at work—500 span of horses—200 yoke of oxen.

NEW-YOR^{CK}, August 31.

A letter from Havannah of the 12th inst received in this city, says, “The arsenal containing the stores of the navy, was entirely consumed by fire on the morning of the 10th inst and property to a large amount destroyed.”

Died on the 31st of August, at his residence on Chestnut Ridge, Pennsylvania, General ARTHUR S^r. CLAIR, in the 84th year of his age.

CHARLES SOOT^R—It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of that distinguished man in the town of Lexington, in the College yard. It is intended to have his statue in marble on a lofty pedestal.—The best artist shall execute it, either in Italy or lately from it. Kentucky and the United States owe much to this man.—*Reporter.*

Important Discovery—David Meade Randolphy, has announced in the Richmond papers, the discovery of a cement, made from two certain fossil mineral or volcanic substances, which is found to be impervious to water and weather, and which grows harder by time. He applied the cement between two bricks on the 2d June, 1817, and after being in the water fourteen months, the whole mass appeared to be solid, the cement as hard as the brick. The same cement had been applied to the flat surface of brick work, exposed to the weather, and the result has been equally flattering. The discoverer concludes from the experiments he has made, that his cement is superior to the real Dutch terras since it will alike answer for works that are to be covered with water, and equally so for cisterns, flooring and terrace walks.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. BATTLE OF COGEDA.

We lately published a paragraph announcing that the patriot army of Venezuela had gained a distinguished victory over the royal army on the plains of Cogeda; and that Gen. Paez had killed the Spanish General La. Torre with his own hand. The following extract of an official bulletin, dated at Veneuela, the 5th of May, detailing the particulars of the action, will be read with interest. It appears that it was the Spanish Gen. Correa and not La. Torre, who was killed in the action. The latter however, received two severe wounds, and his recovery was considered doubtful:

The head-quarters were established at St. Jose de Tisnados, on the 13th of April, to await the concentration of all the corps of the army, who were at that time acting with success at St. Francisco de Tisnados, and Barbacoas, which the Spaniards had without effect attempted to put in insurrection against the independent army. On the 15th, Gen. Cedeno moved with his division by the route of Pao; and on the 7th a column of cavalry, under Gen. Sarazza, and 300 chasseurs, who encamped at rican de los Toros,

were surprised and dispersed by the Royalist commandant, Lopez, who fell in this affair, with a great part his troops. Gen. Cedeno, at the head of 1500 men, returned to Colabozo. The enemy, inflated by this momentary success, resolved to march in search of Gen. Paez, and for this purpose embodied the garrisons of the places, and the militia which had been marched from Caracas. All the forces under the command of the royal brigadier La. Torre appeared on the plain of Cogeda on the 22d of May, where our troops were waiting to receive them.

They soon came to a close and sanguinary conflict in which the Spaniards were soon taught fatal lesson by the superiority of our cavalry. The enemy's order of battle was in three columns, of which the centre was infantry and the wings cavalry. Our force was drawn up in two lines, our infantry in the centre under Gen. Angoategui; Lieut. Col. Mundoz had the command of the right wing, composed of cavalry; and Col. Iravat in that of the left, also composed of cavalry; the second line as a reserve, under Col. Rangel.

As soon as they had approached to such a distance as was adapted to our plan of action, our line received the order of charge simultaneously; and the effect was that the whole of the enemy's columns in action, and a considerable part of his infantry was cut to pieces. A body of cavalry of the enemy had remained in a wood and these owing to some want of information, were suffered by our reserve to escape. The field of battle was in a few moments covered with 100 dead, and a great quantity of arms and stores of every department of the military establishment, and a great number of prisoners, fell into our hands. Brigadier Correa, chief of the general staff; col. Gonzales Velia, commanding the regiment of Castile, with several other Spanish officers of rank, fell on the field of battle. The royal general and chief, La. Torre, received two wounds. All the chiefs of the dragoons of the Union, those of the Hussars, and the lancers of the King bit the dust.

Our loss though not very great, is severe, and to be regretted, inasmuch as we have been unable to follow up our victory by the occupation of Vencencia, which the broken down state of our horses from severe service would not admit us to undertake.

The division of gen. Cedeno kept in tranquility the plains of Calabozo.

The Spaniards, strong in infantry, cover the defiles of the mountains, while superiority in cavalry, commands all the plains and interior of Venezuela; they have lost their generals in chief and principal officers of rank; almost all the European troops, and about three thousand of the troops raised here, with all their magazines, provisions, and equipment for cavalry, have fallen into our hands.

On our side we have suffered heavy losses, less than 1000 infantry and 500 cavalry, a considerable quantity of our arms and ammunition destroyed and unserviceable; and many gallant officers.

FRANCISCO DE SANTANDER.
Second of the general staff.
Head-Quarters, St. Fernand.

NO^{TE}.

ON the 6th of November next, I shall offer for sale a number of LOTS, in a new town called

CLINTON.

Situate in Davis county Indiana; about 40 miles above the county seat (Washington); about 60 miles northeastwardly from Vincennes, between 40 and 50 east of Terre-Haute, and 20 miles west of Bloomington, on the east bank of the west fork of White River, 6 or 7 miles above the mouth of Eel. The ground is airy and fertile, the air salubrious, & the waters sweet and transparent; from the river the land ascends gently a considerable distance back, affording an eminence of about 55 feet above the high water mark, (in the bank) then after passing a few rods on a level the ground gradually descends to a small infallible stream of cool and wholesome water, which may be conveyed through all the lower parts of the town by pipe with a small expence. In the upper part of the two springs of delightful drinking water; and to all who shall reside in the western parts of the town, the aforesaid eminence will afford a fair view of one of the most handsome navigable streams that ornaments this state; from the eastern parts of this town after the view passes about a mile over a rich plain, it meets small and fertile hills, embellished with springs of excellent sweet water. Free and lime stone quarries, stone coal, and a variety of timber for building and for Cabinet work. Very convenient to town is an

excellent free stone quarry belonging to the subscriber, the use of which shall be free to any purchaser, for the improving of his or her lot or lots, for and during three years from and immediately after the date of the sales aforesaid.

The subscriber will require of the respective purchasers, one third of the price of each lot within three months after the day of sale, one other third part of the purchase money within fifteen months & the residue within 27 months. Bond and approved security will be required of each purchaser, for those payments and on the completion of any such payment, a good and sufficient title will be given to each such purchaser, for each lot so paid for.

JOHN L. BUSKIRK.

October 3, 1818.

44—5t

CURE OF CANCERS

In thirty days by applying a Medicinal Powder.

Doctor Dulany,

INFORMS the public that he cures the most obstinate Cancers, Wens, Tetter Worms, Scald head, Scurvy, King's-evil, White Swelling, Rheumatism, Fis, Female, and various other complaints, hitherto tho't incurable by the medical art.

TERMS—The doctor is willing to undertake some cases on the principles of no cure no pay—but to those acquainted with his practice, the necessary medicines and written prescriptions will be furnished for each case from 10 to 20 dollars, according to the magnitude of the disease.

Apply at Edwardsville, Illinois, within a small distance of the town, where the doctor keeps an hospital for the accommodation of those living at a distance.

Edwardsville Aug. 16—44—5t

TAKE UP by the subscriber, living at Fort Harrison, Ia. on the 26th Sept. 1818, a

NEGRO MAN

who calls himself Major—about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of dark complexion has a scar on his left breast and one on his right foot, has lost part of his left ear, apparently bitten off—says he belongs to Zachariah Shemmel, near Morganfield, Ky.—The owner is requested to come and take him away as soon as possible.

ROBERT STURGUS.

Fr. Harrison, Sept. 29, 1818.—44—5t

ENTERTAINMENT,

Francis Cunningham.

HAS opened a House of Entertainment, at the corner of MARKET & Fifth Streets, in the house lately occupied by Joshua Bond, where he hopes by attention to business, to receive a portion of public patronage—he assures them that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to merit it.

43—5t Vincennes, Sept. 26, 1817.

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. Gentle 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—5t

G. R. C. Sullivan & J. Call,

WILL hereafter practice law in conjunction, in the county of Knox, those who may wish to employ them may depend upon the attention and exertions of both. They have made arrangements so as one or the other will always be found at their office in Vincennes, nearly opposite the Post-Office.—COLLECTING BUSINESS will be particularly attended to in Knox county.—They will also attend to Conveyancing upon the shortest notice, and undertake agencies not incompatible with their profession. The postage of Letters addressed to them on business must be paid.

11—5t Vincennes, Feb. 12.

J. CALL.

Attorney at Law.

KEEP his OFFICE on Second St. opposite the POST-OFFICE.

Vincennes, Jan. 9th, 1818.—45—5t