

lans, called on one of the Cincinnati Banks, to get some of their notes exchanged, which he had taken in the course of business on his way down the Ohio river. After repeatedly calling on the Cashier and being put off, for want of funds, from time to time, he became pressing for the redemption of their notes in some manner; when the Cashier took the stranger aside, and obligingly proposed to give him, in exchange for the notes, on condition he would pay the difference in good money, a pair of elegant *Stud Horses*, valued at six hundred dollars.

WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES FEBRUARY 12, 1820.

BOROUGH ELECTION.

For some time past the arts of certain men have been employed to effect a change in the conductors of public business in this vicinity—and in few instances has so much warmth of feeling been displayed as at the late Borough election. That a change in some respects may be necessary, we shall not deny—but let that change be for the *better*, if at all, and not a mere change of power from party to an aristocracy—let it be effected by honorable means and not by hurling the javelins of defamation at individuals, through the channels of venality.

We can but have a feeling of pity for some persons who were very boisterous on this occasion, if they made so much exertion for the mere purposes of gratifying individual feeling or destroying the influence of particular persons, so that a triumph in matters of greater importance might be certain—or that gentlemen might have opportunities of displaying such *éclat* and *unequalled management* as have lately been exhibited to the wondering citizens of this Borough. If all this has been done, merely for these purposes, we hope their desponding feelings may find no other solace than such as were produced by the termination of the late Borough election.

As respects the statements against the treasurer of the common, we will at this time, merely follow a precedent established by the *Main-spring* of the *Rag machines* of our state, by requesting "a suspension of public opinion" until "the whole affair" is "published to the world."—We do not, however, intend to follow his precedent so far as to keep the "public opinion" suspended so long as to have it fall and crush us, in consequence of our shrinking from a publication of the "whole affair."

Savannah, was half consumed by fire on the morning of the 11 inst. Four hundred houses were burned. It broke out in the thickest settled part of the city, destroyed all the printing offices, the office of the bank of the United States (papers and property preserved by the vault)—several auction stores, &c. &c. The heat was so intense that several large buildings considered as fire proof, went with the rest. Many of the houses were cleared of their contents, but these were generally burnt in the streets, from the impossibility of removing them out of the reach of the element! Several explosions of powder took place—not a barbers nor apothecaries shop, a hardware, dry goods, stationery, crockery or clothing store left. Many lost their all except what they had on their backs! How great must be their distress! The loss is estimated at from two to five millions of dollars. When a calm history of this terrible calamity is presented, we shall record it. For a time, many families were literally naked in the streets, except their night clothes!

A gale at New-York on Monday last, did great damage. The tide rose so high that boats passed through some of the streets.

Niles' Register.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid to the 5th of November, have been received. Another revolution in the ministry had taken place. The celebrated *Lozano Torres*, who has made a figure so distinguished for several years, has at length fallen from the high station of "minister of grace and justice."—The minister of the finances, *Imaz*, has been also removed, and this new turn of the wheel has brought *Antonio Gonzales Salmons* into the charge of the finances, this is the brother in law of *Don Onis*. No minister had left Madrid for America, nor was such a mission even expected to take place before August, 1820—if then. The disease had disappeared at Cadiz; but distress pervaded all Spain—commerce and agriculture all paralyzed.

Aurora.

We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter of the 22

inst. from a gentleman in New Orleans to his correspondents in this town from which we have made the following extracts:

"Within a week past upwards of 4000 barrels of flour have arrived here from the northern states and it is now dull at \$7 or 8 and if the river should rise it must fall still lower. From the present appearance of the prospects for this article, we should not think the shippers from your country safe in giving more than 40 cents for wheat. Whiskey there is none in market.—We should think the value of it in your country 25 to 30 cts, and pork 2 to 2 1-2 cts per lb."

"Our sugar crop is 30,000 Hds. the largest ever raised in this country and quality very fine.—Sugar 8 to 10 cts coffee 29 to 31 cts.—Bills on the eastern cities 2 to 3 of a discount.

—*Express.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Maine and Missouri.—The following were the Yeas and Nays, in the Senate of the U. States, on the motion of Mr. Roberts to *recommit* the report of a committee (by which Maine and Missouri are proposed to be united in the same bill,) with instructions to *separate them*, and report the bill for the admission of Maine, separately, in the shape in which it came from the other House:

YEAS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Horsey, Hunter, Lauman, Lowrie, Mellen, Merrill, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, VanDyke, and Willson—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Parbour, Brown, Eton, Edwards, Elliot, Gilliard, Johnson, of Ken. Johnson, of Leu King, Leake, Logan, Loyd, Macne, Palmer, Parrot, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Geo. Williams, of Miss. Williams, of Tenn.—25.

I. V. THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN 19.

The sitting to-day was almost wholly spent in the debate on the Missouri question.

At an early hour Mr. WALKER, of Georgia, took the floor against the right of imposing the proposed restriction on the state of Missouri.

Mr. MELLEN, of Mass advocated the restriction Mr. Edwards of Illinois, spoke against the restriction: and

Mr. Leake, of Mississippi, followed on the same side. When he had concluded,

The Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Roberts, who of course has the right to the floor to-morrow.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, December 11, 1819.

"I have only time to inform you that a vessel arrived yesterday from a royalist port on the Main, and brings the important intelligence of Bolivar being at the head of fifteen thousand men, well disciplined, and marching rapidly for Caraccas. Morillo has only about four thousand to oppose him. There can be little doubt but this campaign will put an end to the war in that quarter. In fact, we consider here that the independence of Venezuela is established. I have much more to say, but the vessels is under way."

VERY LATE from SOUTH AMERICA.

St. Thomas, Dec. 15, 1819.

"Bolivar left the Capital of St. Fe de Bogota, (as you will perceive by the aforesaid Documents) on the 20th of Sept. with 3000 Infantry, Gen. Soublette having previously marched from said Capital with the Vanguard, consisting of the same number, and after having completely defeated the Royalists at Cucuta on the 23d. of Oct. under the command of the Spanish General La Torre, marched to join Gen. Paez, in Chaguarama. Bolivar had arrived at Mantecal, where all the armies were to be united on the 6th inst. to take up their line of march upon the Coast, the only portion of Venezuela or New Grenada that is in possession of the Spaniards. Caracas de Leon will be occupied by the Patriots during the present month, (as it is not a military post) and the Head-Quarters of Morillo, now in Valencia, will be compelled to quit the same by the commencement of January, and become reduced to the Fortifications of Porta Cabello, which, with few vessels of war, will soon be obliged to surrender. The forces of the Independents that will open the last Campaign in Venezuela, for the liberty of its heroic inhabitants, will consist of at least 12500 men—viz: Bolivar brings with him in all from the Kingdom 6000 Infantry; the army of Paez consists of 2500 excellent cavalry, and the army of the Oriente under the command of Gen. Marino, 4000 strong. Grand total, 12500. There are at present in Margarita 1200 English troops, 200 of which only arrived a few days ago in a Transport Brig-

Gen. Bevereaux was hourly expected with 1500 more, and two armed Corvettes, one of 28 guns: for letters from that General state—he should shortly follow with the aforementioned reinforcements. The expedition will then instantly sail for the adjacent coast of that Island, and march to join the General Army whether in Caracas or elsewhere.

ARKANSAS.

St. Louis, (M. T.) Dec. 8.

From the U. States military post on the Arkansas, fort Smith, situate 120 miles above the settled parts of the country, we learn that Major William Bradford, of the rifle, commands at that post, and that by his decisive interposition, a war has been avoided between the Cherokees and Osages.

The public recollect that some Osage chiefs came to St. Louis this summer to complain of the infraction of the treaty made under the auspices of Gov. Clark, in October 1813. The complaint was that the Cherokees had not restored some prisoners, and had recently stolen forty horses, and the Osages came to appeal to the United States, as the guaranteee of the treaty.

As both parties hunted in the neighborhood of Major Bradford's post, he took cognizance of the affair, and appointed a day for the delivery of the prisoners at his post.

On the day appointed the Osages came to receive the prisoners; the Cherokees came also, but came without their charge. They made excuses, which had no effect upon the major. He gave them a peremptory order to bring on the prisoners in ten days.—On the eighth day they were all brought in but two, alledged to be sick. Sixteen horses were also restored.—Thus a war has been prevented between these tribes and the government has appeared under the honorable character of impartial arbiter of their differences.

Army of the U. States.—The return of the army gives, including engineer departments ordinance department, and excluding cadets, the following aggregates:—total commissioned officers 627—non-commissioned officers and privates 7,557—grand total 8,184. The strength of the Northern division is stated at 2,083; of the Southern at 3,936—by posts.

INDIAN JURISPRUDENCE.

The Cherokees, it is said, have established something like a judiciary system, and introduced into their society, many of the laws and usages of civilization. Some of their savage institutions are disappearing under the ameliorating influence of moral justice. As a specimen of the manner in which they dispense justice in case of trivial import, we relate the following anecdote, said to be authentic;

An Indian assaulted another, of which regular information was made. The judge ordered the sheriff to bring the parties before him the sheriff went in pursuit of them, but returned without them. "Where are your prisoners?" said the judge. "I caught them," replied the sheriff. "What did you do with them?" "I gave the defendant fifteen lashes." "What did you do with the plaintiff?" "Gave him fifteen too." "What with the informer, or witness?" "Why I gave him twenty five lashes: for had he held his tongue there would have been none of this fuss and trouble." It would be well if all the dispensations of justice could be so equally and promptly administered.—

[Savan. Museum.

SALES AT AUCTION. The belief seems to be pretty general, that by sales at auction, the business of regular traders and manufacturers is severely interfered with. Steadiness in any calling, is certainly the best guarantee of its success, and the sacrifices made by foreigners in our market, by sales at auction, seem to benefit only speculators and overgrown capitalists—though, by setting an apparent value on commodities in the market, they affect the whole stock of such articles on hand.

Niles.

NOTICE.

THE COTENERSHIP heretofore existing between SAM'L HILL & JOHN COLTER of Vincennes and JOHN FISHER of Baltimore, under the firm of

Samuel Hill & Co.

is from this date dissolved. All persons indebted to said concern, are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made to JOHN EWING Esq. who is duly authorized to receipt for the same—otherwise suits will be commenced indiscriminately.

SAMUEL HILL,

JOHN COLTER.

Vincennes, Feb. 1, 1820.

VINCENNES LIBRARY. A general settlement of the accounts of the institution being desirable, delinquent share-holders are requested to discharge such arrears as are due the Library, as further indulgence is inadmissible.

CHARLES SMITH, Librarian.

Vincennes, Feb. 7.

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR Taxes.

I will offer for sale at public auction on the first Monday in March next at the court house door in Princeton, Gibson county, and state of Indiana, the following tracts of land and town lots lying in the county and state aforesaid, or so much thereof as will bring the Tax due on the same for the year 1819, unless the same is previously paid.

James Ashby, 80 acres 2d rate being part of the n. e. qr. of sec. no. 4 town no. 1 s. r. no. 9 w.

George Bowman 145 acres, 2d rate, part of the n. w. qr. sec. no. 19 town no. 1 s. r. no. 9 w.

John Carns, 160 acres 2d rate n. w. qr. sec. no. 3, town no. 3 s. r. no. 12 w.

Lemuel Davis 143 acres 2d rate n. w. qr. sec. no. 19, town no. 2 s. r. no. 10 w.

William Daugherty 25 acres 2d rate, militia donation, south of white river.

John Emerson 160 acres 2d rate. James McGary 100 do do do.

William Kirkwood 125 acres, part of lots no. 101 and 102 militia donation, south of white river.

James Smith, 160 acres 2d rate n. e. qr. of sec. no. 34 town no. 2 s. r. no. 12 w.

Heirs of Henry Vanderburgh dec'd 400 acres 2d rate land, lots no. 1, 16, 30 and 35, militia donation south of white river.

Francis Wilson 200 acres 1st rate and 200 acres 2d rate.

Nathaniel Ewing 1050 acres 2d rate land.

George Codd 200 acres 1st rate lots no. 49 & 64 militia donation south of white river.

The following tracts of one hundred acres each in militia donation south of white river, the owners names not known—to wit: lots nos. 24, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 144, 63, 69, 71, 75, 78, 92, 94, & 98—and also the following parts of lots in the same survey—to wit: no. 9, 72 acres, no. 28, 50 do. no. 27, 60 do. no. 43, 94 do. no. 59, 55 do. no. 62, 55 do. no. 110 do. no. 111, 81 do. no. 115, 60 do. no. 124, 56 do. no. 123, 75 do. no. 114, 66 do. all 2d rate land.

And the following town lots in the town of Princeton, county and state aforesaid:—

John Ingle, east half of lot no. 2 Evans' enlargement.

Richard Iliff, lots no. 7 & 8.

William A. Tarlton, lot no. 52 for the taxes for the year 1817.

THOS. STONE, Sh'ff G. c.

Princeton Feb. 7, 1820. 7-3w

 TAKEN up by Aaron Decker, Madison township, Pike county state of Indiana, on the 1st day of January, a white MARE supposed to be 19 years old, 13 and a half hands high, branded on the near shoulder with a swivel stirrup iron, trots natural—appraised to ten dollars by Wm. Wright Jr. George Wright John Sullivan.

I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy from my estray book given under my hand and seal this 17th day of January 1820.

WM. WRIGHT, J. P.

NOTICE

I hereby give to all persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH BRUMBOUGH deceased, late of Vincennes, to make payment to John W. Osborn, on or before the 15th day of March next: and all those having claims against said estate will please present them to said Osborn (on or before the above mentioned period) who is duly authorized to attend to the same by

GROVE POMEROY,

Administrator.

Vincennes, Feb. 12, 1820. 7

ESTRAYS.

State of Indiana, Knox county, Harrison township, to wit:

TAKEN UP by Solomon Tevebaugh on his plantation, on the Waters of Wilson's creek, a mouse coloured MARE, 3 or 4 years old next spring—left hind foot white, fourteen hands high, switch tail, no brand perceptible. Appraised to \$25 before me, by John Knox & Jacob Thorne.

December 15, 1819.

I do certify that the above is a true copy from my estray book—Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of January 1820. WM. GAMBLE, J. P.

State of Indiana, Knox county, Johnston township, to wit:

TAKEN UP by Isaac Miner, on his plantation, a bay HORSE fourteen hands high—no brand perceptible—a bell on with a rope collar. Appraised to \$35 before me by Jesse Thomas & John Stork Juor. January 8th 1820.

Harrison township—I do certify that the above is a true copy from my estray book—Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of January, Knox county, WM. GAMBLE, J. P.