

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1.

After the close of our paper of yesterday, we received a letter from our correspondent at Curacao, dated "23 May, 1821," being *four days later* than the intelligence contained in the Curacao Courant. It appears that up to that date, Puerto Cabello held out, though its fall was soon expected. Certain accounts had been received from the Spanish Main, that Morales, the Spanish general, had fallen back upon Valencia, with the view of covering his retreat to Puerto Cabello, where, even the royalists themselves believe he will not be able to resist the powerful force of the patriots. With the fall of this, observes our correspondent, the whole province will, for the *first time* during the war, be under the entire control of the patriots, and little must their skill and their policy avail, if they do not retain it for ever.

Nat. Adv.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.

One of the passengers (late from Mexico) arrived yesterday in the packet, from Havana, reports that a battle was fought near Puebla, between the Royal troops, under the command of Colonel Ebia, and the Insurgents under the command of Colonels Herrera and Bravo, the former with 1200 men and the latter with nearly 4000. The battle lasted three days, and the Insurgents were totally defeated, with the loss of 200 men killed and 400 wounded. The loss of the Royalists was comparatively trifling, and they were still in pursuit of the fugitives. Gen. Burdette, the chief of the Insurgents, was blockaded in the Sierra Barrabas, near Acapulco. It was fully expected in Vera Cruz and Mexico, that the insurrection would be immediately suppressed.

Gaz.

We regret to state, that the Hornet was still detained at Havanna, in consequence of the indisposition of Captain Reid. It was, however, expected that she would sail in a few days for Pensacola.

The U. S. schooner Nonsuch arrived at Havanna a few days before the packet sailed.

NEW YORK JUNE 9.

The Laura Ann, 46 days from Buenos Ayres, brings the following intelligence:—At the time of her sailing, the city and country were in a state of great commotion. A civil war prevailed between several of the provinces, and the chiefs of the different factions were struggling for the ascendancy. Artigas had fallen, and his successors, Ramirez, was collecting a force to attack Buenos Ayres. Carrera, with a small force in the interior, had been successful against his opponents, and cut off the communication with Chili. It was supposed that he would co-operate with Ramirez. Pueyredon, the former Director, has returned Montevideo, after a banishment of twelve months; and Rodriguez had by proclamation declared himself Governor of Buenos Ayres for three years. San Martin had not succeeded against Lima, but, it was supposed, would ultimately prevail. Impressions of American and foreign seamen occurred daily, against which our consul, Mr. Forbes had remonstrated; and at the departure of

the Laura Ann it was supposed that a satisfactory arrangement would be effected. The Junta had declared that every foreigner who had resided two years in the country should be enrolled and bear arms in its defence. The British merchants had met, and addressed a firm remonstrance against this measure, which was communicated through Captain O'Brien, the British naval commander, with a note, which had given great offence.—The merchants were threatening, and some preparing, to leave the place. The produce of the country was scarce, and at high prices; the river crowded with shipping unable to procure cargoes. No money nor any security for persons or property—[American].

ARKANSAS.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

We have ever entertained the opinion, that, although the Choctaw treaty has been ratified by the president and senate, it would not be carried into effect to the extent contemplated by its odious provisions. In confirmation of that opinion, we have the pleasure to state, for the satisfaction of those of our much injured citizens whose improvements and possessions fall within the cession, that we have received information, from a source to be relied on, which will, we think, quiet their fears on the score of being dispossessed of their property. We understand, that previous to the adjournment of congress, a remonstrance against carrying that treaty into effect was presented to the president of the United States by the western delegation. In accordance with the wish expressed in that remonstrance, we understand the president gave his assurance that another treaty should be made with the Choctaws as soon as possible, to rectify the errors which were committed in the treaty of October last. In the mean time, if any of the Indians should remove to the ceded country, they are to be sent so far west as not to interfere with the white settlements.

If another treaty is made with the Choctaws, we hope they will not be permitted to retain any part of the country east of a line from the mouth of Kiamiche, on Red River, to the mouth of the Canadian, on the Arkansas. At present we believe the white settlements on the south side of the Arkansas do not extend beyond the mouth of the Poto—the secretary of the war department having a few years ago, instructed the commandant at Fort Smith to permit them to proceed thus far, and no farther.

Another Indian Murder.—We learn by a letter received in this place from the neighbourhood of Fort Clark that Dr. MADISON, of the U. S. Army, while on his way from Green Bay to Fort Dearborn, was shot by a Chippeway Indian, with whom he fell in company on his route. The appearance of the Indian seems to have excited suspicion in the minds of the doctor's men, (three soldiers) who cautioned him to be on his guard—but Madison sought, by conciliatory means, to win the affection of the savage and freely offered him a share of his provisions. After pursuing their course they arrived at a large swamp, over which they had to pass—the doctor here stopped, and gave the Indian his saddle bags to carry, they then entered the swamp, though some distance in the rear of the soldiers; they had not gone far before those in front were suddenly

startled by the discharge of a rifle, and hastening back, they found the unfortunate Madison apparently in the last agonies of death, and the Indian missing.—Pursuit was immediately made, and the murderer was soon after apprehended by his own tribe, and conveyed to Fort Dearborn, at which place, a subsequent account says Dr. Madison expired. The cause of the hostility of this Indian is not explained, and all are at a loss to imagine what pretext he could have for committing the atrocious act, unless his own confession, when delivered up at the fort, be taken for the fact: In answer to some enquiries he replied, that the Doctor (who was a few paces in front of him) presented such a fair mark of his rifle, that he felt a strange propensity to level his piece, and having taken aim, he was irresistably tempted to pull the trigger, and accordingly shot his victim in the back! Such is the duplicity of a savage!—If we are not mistaken, the deceased was from the county of Fayette, or Woodford, in Kentucky, and was the son of the late John Madison, former auditor of the Treasury of that state.

The State, vs Lorenzo Dow.

Yesterday the defendant came into court, to receive the sentence of the law; in the case of a libel (of which he has been convicted this term) against the late Rev Mr. HAMMET. Previous to the charge, or sentence of the judge Mr. Dow read, (by permission of the court, a very interesting document, explanatory of his motives and justificatory of the objects he had in view, in the publication of the book, from which the libellous matter was extracted. His honor judge JOHNSON, then gave one of the most eloquent, and appropriate charges, we have ever heard pronounced in a court of justice. In fact, we think it has seldom been equalled in this state, except perhaps, in the case of the State vs. Slater, pronounced some years ago, by the great and much lamented judge (Wilds.) since deceased. The sentence of Mr. Dow was very mild, being only an imprisonment of 24 hours, and a fine of one dollar with the costs. We would with great pleasure, publish the able charge of the judge, but we forbear to do so at this time, in consequence of having understood, that the trial will be shortly issued in a pamphlet from, when the whole case will be fully stated as it took place at court.

We are informed that the officers of the court have given up the costs which they were entitled to receive from Mr. Dow in the case.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have been informed, that his excellency the governor, has remitted the imprisonment of Mr. Dow.—*Charleston City Gaz.*

3 Pocket Book Lost.

3 On Sunday the 17th inst a Red Morocco Pocket Book, tied up in a shawl, containing one ten dollar note on the Branch Bank at Vevay, also a note of hand for one hundred dollars in specie, payable ninety days after date, and dated 30 March, 1821, by S. Tomlinson and H. Johnson.—Persons are hereby cautioned against keeping for said note, as I have warned said Tomlinson & Johnson, not to pay the same to any person but myself—any person finding said Pocket Book will please leave it either at the Post office Peoria, or with the Editor of the Western Sun, Vincennes.

JOHN ABEL.

June 21, 1821.

21—31

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit court, I will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 11th day of July next, at the court house in Vincennes, two hundred and twenty acres of land, lying, situate and being in the old donation, known by the No. 129, taken as the property of Jonathan Hornback, to satisfy John Tompson.

JOHN DECKER, Shff. R. C. June 30, 1821. 22—21

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Vincennes Library are requested to meet at Library Room, on Saturday the 7th day of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. upon business of importance to the members of the Company—a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

By order of the Directors,
B. PARKE, Presdt.

June 28, 1821.

Land Office Vincennes
June 16, 1821.

Isaac Hubbell having filed in this office an affidavit of the loss of Certificate No 1911 dated October 24th 1816, for the N. E. qr. of Sec. No. 22, T. 7, N. R. 5 W.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in three months from this date I shall issue to the said Hubbell a duplicate Certificate for the aforesaid tract, unless previous to that time, some legal objections are made thereto.

JOHN BADOLLET R. L. O. June 20, 1821. 21—31

State of Indiana, Vigo County Set. Circuit Court, April Term, 1821.

Pierre Laplante, complt.
vs.
Cuthbert Bullitt, Thomas Bullitt, Jonathan Lindley, Abraham Markle, Hyacinth Lasseille, James Cunningham, John Story Reason Baldwin, Lucius H. Scott, and Andrew Brooks, defts.

3

HIS day came the complainant by Chas Dewy, his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Cuthbert Bullitt, Thomas Bullitt, John Story and Reason Baldwin, are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered that unless the said defendants shall appear hereby themselves or attorneys at or before the next term of this court to answer the complainants bill the same will be taken as confessed, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted four weeks successively in the Western Sun printed at Vincennes, and that this cause be continued to the next term of this court.

A Copy.—Attest

CURRIS GILBERT Clerk
May 30th 1821. 21—41

Land Office Vincennes

July 5th, 1821.

John Hamilton having filed in this Office an affidavit of the loss of certificate No 5250 dated April 24th 1818, for the S. E. qr. Sec. 19, T. 6 N R 7. W—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in three months from this date I shall issue to the said John Hamilton a duplicate certificate for the aforesaid tract, unless previous to that time, some legal objections are made thereto.

JOHN BADOLLET, R. L. O. 23—31