

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

From the Virginia Islands Courier, received at the office of the Freeman's Journal. TORTOLA, MAY 27.

First Bulletin of the emancipating army of Venezuela.

The expedition from Aux Cayes, planned by the Captain General Bolivar, and under the command of Admiral Louis Brion, sailed on the 31st March from that port.

After a very favorable voyage they made the Islands Tertigus on the 1st May, and the heights of Margarita the day after, when a topsail schr. and a brig were descried, whereupon the admiral ordered the squadron, for the purpose of detaching those vessels from the shore, and to ascertain from whence they sailed, to pursue them; this being effected, the line of battle was formed and the national flag nailed to the mainmast. The commandant followed the brig and schooner, the latter being a better sailor hauled her wind, when the schooners General Marino, Jupiter and Conejo chased her, the other vessels following the admiral in chase of the brig. At 11 the schr. Constitution attacked the brig on the larboard side, and the commandant co-operated on the starboard, the brig making a vigorous defence with great guns and musketry; in a very short time the enemy was dismantled, but continued to resist with great tenaciousness. At this moment, the admiral being wounded, the captain Renato Beluch took the command of the squadron. That vessel thereupon, under a dreadful fire, boarded the enemy, who unavailingly endeavored to repulse us, but our valiant sailors having taken possession of the quarter deck, obliged the enemy to retire to the hold, and struck the Spanish flag. The captain was found dead in the cabin, having received a shot through the head, as were also the lieutenant and surgeon; on the decks and in the hold there were 42 killed and 31 wounded, besides a number who jumped overboard and were drowned. The brig is a man of war, called the Intrepido of fourteen, 8 pounders, among which were six brass culverins, and she had on board 140 men, her commander was lieutenant of the Iglesia frigate.

At 5 P. M. after exchanging a few broadsides, the schooner struck her colors to the General Marino just as the latter was in the act of boarding her; the captain was badly wounded, & we found 16 of the men killed and wounded. She is a king's schooner called the Rita, mounting one long 18 on a swivel, two 24 pound carronades, and two double fortified 18 pounders, with a crew of 90 men, her commander was second lieutenant of the frigate Mateo Campo.

On our side there were only on board the Comandant 7 killed and 8 wounded, among the former was that brave officer Barthelemi. The General Marino had two men slightly wounded.

The admiral, and captain Beluch conducted themselves in this day's battle with all that bravery and ability which were justly to be expected from their judgment and valor, and the captain general, highly satisfied therewith, has raised the former to the rank of admiral, and the latter to that of captain. The officers and the crews engaged in the actions, acquitted themselves in a most satisfactory manner, and the remainder regretted their not having met with any enemy to combat with.

The events of this day have terminated the blockade of the north side of this island, the only forces which supported it having fallen into our hands, which would have been the case with as many as might have attempted to oppose us.

Head-Quarters, North City of Margarita, 3d May, 1816.

SANTIAGO MARINO, Major General.

The second Bulletin of the Emancipating army of Venezuela.

Gives an account of the flattering reception the squadron met with at the North City, and of the visit paid them by Gen. Arismendi. It also states that the royalists evacuated the place, on the 2d inst. with such precipitancy, that they left their arms & provisions, and our warriors occupied all their posts on the 3d, without firing a musket. The city of Assumption presents a melancholy spectacle, of desolation; royalists have not left one stone above another; every building has been consumed by fire.

On the 6th, the independent squadron commenced the blockade of Pampar. The enemy were fortifying themselves, but would soon have to choose the alternative of submitting or perishing.

H. Q. North City of Margarita, 8th May, 1816.

SANTIAGO MARINO, Major General.

A letter from St. Helena, says, Bonaparte discovered very little emotion when informed of the deaths of Murat and Ney.

Gen. Drouet, who, in his youth, had a desire for the service of the Church, has resolved to devote the remainder of his days to the altar.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, July 3.

The ship Margaret, McLellan, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 25th May.

The Markets for cotton, ashes, &c. had improved a little; but owing to several arrivals, they were getting flat again.

The ship Minerva, Sketchley, has arrived at Liverpool in about 20 days from New-York.

The following articles are copied from the Boston Evening Gazette:

For the London papers to the 16th May, we are indebted to a mercantile friend. On perusing them we find they afford.

1. The Russian New Tariff; for which we have not now room.

2. Paris newspapers and letter accounts of the insurrection at Grenoble, and plots at Paris—the same accounts as given in our last.

3. The General Orders issued by order of the Prince Regent, containing a decided expression of his R. H.'s most severe reprehension of Maj. Gen. Sir G. Wilson's and Capt. Hutchinson's conduct for having engaged in a measure; [Lavalette's escape,] the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of France. It is a moderate reproof—and they are let off without the loss of their commissions.

4. The congratulatory addresses of the House of Lords and Commons and the city of London, to the Royal family on the marriage of the Heiress to the throne, and the answers of the Prince and Princess of Cobourg, Her Majesty, &c.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 25.

Trade to France.—On the 2d and 3d May last, there arrived at Havre from the United States, from 10 to 15 vessels, loaded with cotton, rice and tobacco. At Bordeaux, during the same period, 12 ships with smaller cargoes.

Paris letters are to the 18th of May. Twenty-one individuals had been seized at Paris recently, and delivered over to be tried for conspiracy. M. Berrier jr. stands accused of having professed dangerous doctrines in the defence of general Cambonne; doctrines which directly attack the rights of legitimacy. There is a report that the monarchs of Austria, Russia and Prussia are to have an interview during the summer at Toplitz. The duke of Wellington is employed in taking precautions in consequence of the disturbed state of France. The people of Paris are as eager for news from the departments, as they were, for bulletins from the army. The greatest inquietude prevails in the ministerial departments. Much is expected from the national guard, but in every legion only particular citizens, who it is believed, may be depended on, are entrusted with ammunition. At Vincennes, during the night, libels against government are slipped under the house doors.

From Paris, May 18.—"The intelligent part of the community is dissatisfied with the coloring the ministers are laboring to give to the conspiracy. They do not believe it is the ebullition of a few obscure individuals—but the result of a deep laid plan whose ramifications are immense, and whose secret instigators are to be sought after in the accredited agents of government, nay in the centre of the palace itself—it is the natural offspring of that mistaken policy, which endeavors to conciliate the heterogeneous elements of the revolution, with the pure friends of royalty. I will not conceal from you, that the voyage of Eugene Beauharnois to Constance, has been viewed with just suspicion—that Marshal M'Donald does not disguise various causes of personal dissatisfaction, especially as the officers who aided him in dissolution of the army of the Loire, are not employed, although he promised them preferment under sanction of the government, and I believe the war department, which was certainly held forth as an inducement for his exertions on that perilous occasion, though now perhaps beyond his hopes, is not effaced from his memory. The ultra royalists publicly proclaim that they, who have directed to a view hostile to the establishment of the Bourbons, the passions of all parties, by flattering each with the notion, that the object of the present movement is in favor of his peculiar views, by promising to the Orleanists, the Duc d'Orleans, to the republicans, a republic, to others the regime of Maria Louisa and the young Napoleon: they, I say, who have planned all this, are Talleyrands of the day, many employed near the person of the king, holding high & confidential offices, against whom material proof would be difficult to be found, but also are already judged by men skillful in political speculations."

The princess of Wales, has purchased a beautiful villa at Como, Italy, where she intends to reside, as soon as it is fitted to her taste. In April 500 men were employed on the palace and gardens, but these 500 could be hired for what 100 would charge in England. The most celebrated painters were employed.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Extract of a letter, dated

PARIS, May 15.

"We are entirely left to conjecture as to the occurrences taking place at Grenoble. The only tidings we might expect would be from persons arriving from that quarter, and that means of communication is not guarded against with less vigilance than the former.—The inferences to be drawn from the statements in the public prints, in which all are exercising their ingenuity, you can draw for yourselves. Reports of more or less doubtful authority on this point I will abstain from giving you. All papers coming from the departments are now submitted to the inspection of the police before the delivery. This regulation formerly applied only to foreign journals.

"The spirit manifested in Dauphiny appears to have diffused itself throughout the east of France, and even in other quarters. At Besancon, the state prisoners, who are incalculably numerous, rose lately and broke loose from their confinement; several of them were, however, retaken, the rest secreting themselves in the houses of the inhabitants, or taking refuge in the neighboring mountains. A considerable display of military force, which happened to be stationed there, alone prevented this rising from becoming general. The disturbance, such as it was, was with great difficulty quelled.

"Throughout Burgundy and Bourbonnais, symptoms of commotion have appeared. At Nismes, the religious and political parties have revived, and the two parties are in arms against each other. Even the loyalty of Marseilles is found to be shaken; from good private authority. I learn that the duc d'Havre, who arrived there with a body of the royal guard, to receive the Sicilian princess at her landing, met with a most indifferent reception. The fact is, the commercial prospects of that city have been blighted, and that they whom these prospects had estranged from the common interests of their country, now participate in the general feeling. From Rennes, government are understood to have received intelligence of an alarming nature, which they carefully withhold from the public. Private accounts describe Ardenes likewise, Mezieres in particular, in a state of insurrection.

"Of Paris we can speak more precisely. The uneasiness of the court is indescribable. The palace at night may be said to exhibit the aspect of a camp or of a besieged place. A double line of guards surrounded it on all sides. Patrols of gendarmerie and national guards are met reconnoitering in every street. The coffee houses are cleared of their company at eleven o'clock by these inspecting patrols, and persons found out much after that hour are taken into custody. The grand prevost, the marquis de Messey visits the coffee houses and places of public resort himself, wrapped up in a gret coat, which, after listening to the conversation of parties, he suddenly throws upon, displaying his insignia of office, and then delivers up to his agents, always at hand, those whose language he deems seditious. He a few days since stopped three gentlemen on the Boulevard in the open day, enquired their names, their pursuits, and the motives of connexion between them, and upon obtaining satisfactory answers, suffered them to continue their walk. Three persons cannot be seen warmly engaged in conversation without weakening the the attention of the police.

"What heightens the perplexity of the court, is, that they distrust all around them. M. de Cazes, who was so violently and frequently assailed in the house of deputies, is still undermined by the Angouleme party. In a fit of disgust, he a few days since offered his resignation, which the king declined, recommending him however, a less linient system for the future.—"Since a reign of clemency," said his "majesty, cannot touch the hearts of subjects, I will arm myself with inflexible severity."

"A scene of bloodshed, indeed, may be expected, should things take a favorable turn for the royal cause. The people continue famished for news.—The literary cabinets are constantly filled. The English papers are sought for and read with eagerness, and the issue of our debates in parliament are looked for with anxious solicitude.

"Were you here at the period which preceded the memorable 20th of March, 1815? If you were, you can form an exact idea of the state of the public mind at this moment."

[Remarks of the London Star.—Although we sometimes lay before our readers private letters from Paris, we are far from believing them entitled to full confidence—and for the plainest reason, the public funds still maintaining their price—and to us it appears impossible that public credit could be maintained were the public peace or internal tranquillity in eminent danger. The gossip of private letters serves, however, to exhibit a picture of public manners, and not unfrequently to direct attention to objects which, in the present state of the French press, we must otherwise remain in perfect ignorance of.]

Several regiments of British troops

which had been ordered home from France, have received counter-orders, and several corps had been put in motion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, to a mercantile house in New-York, dated

"BORDEAUX, MAY 14.

"Cottens, which have been gradually advancing in this market, ever since the establishment of the new tariff was considered inevitable, are selling at handsome prices, and the demand continues brisk, with some prospect of a further improvement.

"Uplands are worth at present from 210 a 230 fr.; Louisiana, 215 a 240; and sea islands, from 340 a 386, duty paid.

"On account of the existing demand from Switzerland, it may be expected that better prices in proportion to the above quotations, which include the duty, will be obtained for cotton in entrepot.

"Tobacco continues scarce as before—superior Richmond would command 140 a 160 fr.; Kentucky and Carolina, 115 a 130.

"Rice remains rather dull at from 22 a 27 francs; but the accounts from the interior indicate an approaching demand for that grain. I hope our prices will be sensibly ameliorated.

"Pot-ashes are in request at 70 a 75 francs, and none in market.

"Havana sugars, in entrepot, rule from 80 a 105 francs for white, and 60 a 85 for brown.

"Coffee, 80 a 90.

STATE OF INDIANA.

We are indebted for the following bird's eye view of the constitution of the state of Indiana, to the attention of a very highly esteemed friend, who is now on a tour through that country. It is worthy the attention of every American reader.

Corydon, Harrison county, June 29. "I have this moment returned from witnessing the last reading and signing of the constitution of the State of Indiana. The following are its most prominent features:—"

Executive and Legislative—Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be elected for three years; but not eligible for more than three terms in succession. Lieutenant Governor to be President of the Senate.

Senators are eligible at 26, and Representatives at 21 years of age. They must be citizens of the U. S. First election to take place on the first Monday in August; and first session to commence on the first Monday in November. Senators to serve for three years.

No person holding an office under the Government of the U. S. or under the territorial government, can be elected to any office under the authority of the state, without first resigning the office of which he may be incumbent.—(A hint for us!)

No person having been a collector, who is delinquent in public dues, shall hold a seat in Legislature. (Another.)

Judiciary—A Supreme Court to consist of three Judges, to be stationary at the seat of government with appellate jurisdiction only, except in cases where the Circuit Court is interested or concerned. (So far before us!) Circuit Courts to consist of a President and two associates. Presidents to be appointed by the Legislature; and associates and justices of the peace to be elected by the people. Supreme Judges appointed by Governor and Senate. Elections to be by ballot until 1821, then to be established by the Legislature, and unalterably fixed either viva voce or by ballot.

Militia—Persons scrupulous of bearing arms, not compelled to do duty, and subject only to a fine to be collected by a civil officer, and the fine to be proportioned on the lowest scale of fines of the same order. (So far have our bungling Militia laws opened the eyes of the people in this quarter!) Captains to be elected by their company; Majors by the qualified voters of their battalion; and Colonels by those of their regiment. Above a Colonel by the officers composing brigades and divisions.

Slavery prohibited, and the constitution never to be amended so as to admit of it. (Some slave holders disappointed!!!)

Education abundantly provided for. Ten per cent on the sale of lots in every county seat hereafter established, to be appropriated to the use of schools.

A State Bank to be established, with a branch on an average for every three counties. The two Banks, one of which is at Vincennes, and the other at Madison, may become State or Branch Banks.

Oaths to be administered agreeably to the conscientious tenets of dependent.

Corydon established as the seat of government until 1825, and afterwards until removed by law.

The officers' salaries are low, but may be regulated after 1819.

In other respects the constitution very nearly resembles that of Ohio.

The members appeared to be men of reflection and candour. I arrived too late to hear the debates; but I have been here part of two days, and in a crowd both day and night, and have not heard an oath or a profane expression!!!

The Kentucky Advertiser.

WINCHESTER: SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1816.

This number completes the second volume of THE KENTUCKY ADVERTISER. The Editors, in reviewing their past labors, have the pleasing reflection that no exertions have been spared on their part to render their paper a valuable and correct repository of political and literary information. Whether they have succeeded will be best evinced by the support hereafter received. Independent in its course, it has been swayed by no man or set of men; its columns have ever been open for the investigation of public men and public measures, and of the political and moral character of candidates for the public favor; but an examination into the characters of private individuals has ever been carefully avoided. Being Republicans in principle and practice, the editors have ever used their humble efforts for the advancement of the honor, the glory, and the prosperity of their country.

On these principles has the Kentucky Advertiser been conducted, and on these principles will it continue to be, while it remains in the hands of the present editors.

The terms of this paper will in future be as follows:—Two dollars, if paid in advance; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six months, or three dollars at the end of the year. Those subscribers whose papers are sent at our expense will be charged 25 cents per annum in addition.

Col. THO. FLETCHER having called upon the Editors for the Author of the publication in their last, signed "No Lawyer nor Pretender," they inform him that they were particularly requested not to make known the author's name, therefore they cannot comply with his request.

COMMUNICATION.

Great talk about the election.—Dont know who to vote for this year. Captain Cunningham charged with being a federalist. Dont know whether he is or not. I've read his answer to some questions too. He says he's federalist, but he says he'll oppose every body that is not a republican. Hard case to understand this. Reckon he must be both, or else opposed to both. Can't tell which.—Reckon the printers know. Wonder why they dont write about other candidates. Reckon they an't federalists, or dont know much, else the printers would write about 'em. Cunningham must be the greatest man amongst 'em; they write about him so much. Want to get acquainted with these printers. Most afraid of 'em too; they know so much. Great scholars I reckon. Dont know whether I can ride there and back in one day; live so far off. Afraid they wont print this piece. Turn'd off some pieces I see already. Afraid they wont print mine. Wont tell any body I've writ it. IF I tell folks of it, and the printers happen not to print it, then it must hurt one's feelings considerably; specially if they make out like a body dont know much.—Best way not to tell folks, till after its printed at any rate. Reckon they jump'd at the chance of printing Cunningham's; so well written. Cunningham must be a man of great information. Think too I've been told he's a farmer. I'm not right sure tho'. Writes mighty well. Must be a lawyer I think. Writes mighty like a lawyer. Very good language.—Equal to any state's attorney. Great mind to vote for him. Would if I thought he wasn't a federalist. Very sorry he's charg'd with that. Mighty clever man I'm told. But I can't vote for him if he's federalist. Red River Man.

[The following communication was handed to us for insertion in our last, but owing to some errors, &c. which it contained was not then published, since which it has been revised and corrected by the author.]

FOR THE KENTUCKY ADVERTISER.

To the Republican Voters of Clarke County.

HAVING seen the Answer of Captain ISAAC CUNNINGHAM to certain queries addressed to him by A Voter in a late number of "The Kentucky Advertiser," on the subject of his politics, I beg leave to make some remarks which have occurred from an attentive perusal of it.

I will premise that the whole tenor of his answer, is calculated to increase, and indeed confirm me in the opinion which I had before entertained; that his political opinions savor too much of federalism.

From all the information I have been able to collect, every man of doubtless politics who has heretofore been a