

BRIGADE-ORDER.

Ithaca, October 19th, 1819.

Those officers of the 50th Brigade of New-York Infantry, whose province it is to make returns of delinquents, are directed to make such returns without delay, to Maj. C. BINGHAM, President of the Court Martial, as the Court will shortly be convened.

By order of Brig. Gen. JOHN SMITH, E. MACK, Aide-de-Camp.

Millinery & Mantua-making.

MRS. AYERS

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has just received an additional supply of articles in her line, making a general assortment of

SILK, STRAW, & LEGHORN

BONNETS,

Of the newest Fashions—Also,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Beavers,

Which she offers for sale Cheap.

ALSO,

SILK AND STRAW

HATS,

MADE TO ANY PATTERN—AND LADIES'

Coats and Dresses

Cut and made in the NEWEST FASHIONS, and on reasonable Terms.

All kinds of produce will be received in payment.

Strayed Horse.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, on the second instant, in the town of Lansing, county of Tompkins, a stray Horse, chest black, a star in the forehead, a scar on the left hip, supposed to be about seven years old. Whoever has lost said horse, can have him by proving property, paying charges, and applying to

SAM'L SMITH, Lansing, Oct. 7, 1819. 114 3w*

Mill and Distillery,

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

SIMEON DEWITT offers for sale or to lease his Mill and Distillery, situated in the village of Ithaca. Possession to be given on the 20th of next January. Terms, &c. will be made known on application to the subscriber.

WM. LINN, Ithaca, June 19, 1819. 95

Valuable Farm,

FOR SALE,

CONTAINING 300 acres of land, part of lot No. 65, Ullyses. Said Farm is pleasantly situated, within two miles of the village of Ithaca, and is of excellent quality. It will be sold cheap, and on long credit. For terms, apply to the owner, Mr. George Leitch, at Auburn, or the subscriber, who is authorized to sell said farm. BEN JOHNSON, Ithaca, June 9, 1819. n95

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has removed his CABINET BUSINESS from Aurora street to Owego street, Opposite the Bank; where he offers a good assortment of

MAHOGANY & CHERRY

Furniture on reasonable terms, and will accommodate on short notice, those who may want articles in his line he may not have on hand. Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for furniture. He feels grateful to his customers, and solicits a continuance of their patronage. JOHN WHITON, Ithaca, October 12th, 1819. n113-3w

ALMANACS,

FOR

1820.

By the groce, dozen, or single,

For sale at the book-store of

MACK & SEARING.

DANDY BOOTS!

FOUND—a pair of Dandy Boots, 2 miles east of Ithaca. The owner may have them by proving property and paying charges, by applying at this office. October 19th, 1819.

LETTER FROM OROCOO,

Concluded.

Monday, 16th July.—Arrived at Angostura, after a tedious passage of 41 days up the river, owing to a strong current and head winds.—Next morning the Non-such fired a salute of 18 guns, to which the town returned 24. Immediately after Commodore Perry, accompanied by Capt. Claxton, Lieut. Temple, and myself, paid a visit to the Vice-President. He received us with great cordiality and politeness; in short, our reception was flattering as regarded both our national and individual feelings.—A long conversation relative to the revolution ensued, and respecting the relation of the two countries.—He speaks Spanish and French with fluency. The Commodore conversed with him through Mr. Forsyth, an American gentleman, residing here.—The Vice-President acknowledged the wretched and exhausted state of the country, which he observed, was like a flying camp, and apologized for not extending the hospitality of his table to us, on this account.

Francisco Antonio Zea is a man of middle size, stoops a little, and is apparently about sixty. He has a pleasing, animated countenance, and the finest eyes I have ever seen. His address is like that of a Frenchman; he seems much of an enthusiast, and I believe him to be an artless, good man. He is popular among the people, and dresses in plain black.—His Secretary, Mr. Sayre, is rather a stout man, of a stern countenance—is said to possess considerable abilities; but, like Sir John Falstaff, setting aside the attraction of his good parts, he has no other charms.—The room in which they gave us audience was a plain apartment in the Senate house, paved with brick.

Angostura, the present capital of Venezuela, lies on the left bank of the Oronoco, one hundred leagues from the mouth, in the province of Guyana. It shows to much advantage when approached by water, being situated on the side of a hill. The houses are of one story, built with brick, with tiled roofs, and have wooden gratings instead of windows. The streets are at right angles; the principal one runs parallel with the river. The population is about 12,000, principally Creoles, with a mixture of Spaniards and other Europeans. This place was ruined when it fell into the hands of the patriots; few families of fortune or respectability reside here now. It lies on a peninsula, about 200 yards wide at the narrowest part, and is capable of being strongly defended. A ruinous wall extends across now flanked by a ditch. Angostura was once a town of great commerce and riches, but there has been a great falling off since it changed masters. The grand object of this government is the capture of Cayenne; the capital will be removed there in that event. The weakness of this government will be easily conceived when it is known that the people pay no taxes, owing to their poverty. The republic is deeply indebted to the merchants; and the duties on goods imported are not paid in cash, but passed to its credit in account.—Great jealousy exists between the Spaniards and English, which is kept alive by continual recrimination. We found the Europeans who had entered the service, universally disgusted with it; the officers had only received \$10 for a year's services. Their ration consists of poor fresh beef, without salt, and a couple of biscuits. Exposed in a sickly climate, without medicine or surgeons, many of these poor fellows go to an untimely grave. Few have money to procure the comforts of a sick bed, and many die literally of famine. We were acquainted with several Englishmen of the service, gentlemen, and men of education; they had been up the river with Bolivar, but, in consequence of hard treatment, were obliged to come off without leave. Society in this country is in a most degraded state; they have no schools or public institutions, and the children are brought up in complete ignorance. There appears to be no distinctions of rank; a general is often seen gambling at the same table with one of his common soldiers, on terms of perfect equality. Many negroes hold commissions in the army. The governor is extremely sanguinary, and often puts men to death without a trial, civil or military. Indeed, I question whether a law exists, except the will of Bolivar, who is absolute dictator.

Congress has been some months in session deliberating on a constitution, for which they have taken ours as a model. The nominal pay of a member is \$2 a day, and a ration of beef and bread. They receive nothing however, but the latter. We paid a visit to Gen. Marino, the second in command, who lives opposite Angostura, he looks like an European, and has a fine commanding countenance. He is a native of Carraccas, was once a man of large fortune, but has dissipated it in gaming. He has good natural abilities, with only a military education. We found him prejudicial against our country for not assisting South America in her struggle for independence. But we managed to convince him of the policy of the United

States in remaining neutral. He gave a ball in the evening; the Spaniards danced nothing but waltzes; the ladies acquit themselves with much grace. Few of them are handsome; but they have the finest eyes and teeth I have ever seen. In their manners they are not very refined, and make nothing of spitting on the floor, and smoking segars before gentlemen.

Saturday, 14th August.—Com. Perry, with all the officers of the schooner, received an invitation to dine with the vice-president. We assembled about 6 at the house of D. Roscio, the secretary of state, and found a large company, composed of the principal persons of the country.—The entertainment was plentiful, and had it been properly dressed, would have been elegant. Garlic was such a component part of all the dishes, that I could scarcely sit at table.—The wine was pretty good, and the evening passed in harmony and good humor. Many toasts relating to the two countries, were drunk with applause. The vice-president treated us with marked attention, and drank with us all individually.

The horses of this country are generally of a cream color, averaging 14 hands, have excellent wind and speed, are tough, and capable of bearing great hardship. Their common gait is a fast stumbling walk; some are fine rackers. Mules are more generally used for the saddle, being preferable for hilly countries. They are beautiful animals, perfectly well broke to the saddle, and go very pleasantly under it.—The cattle are large, but, notwithstanding their fine appearance, make the most wretched beef you can imagine; such as no one in the United States would pretend to eat.—Whether this is owing to the climate, or weakness of the grass, I cannot determine. The men that make a trade of catching wild mules and cattle, are very expert horsemen. I saw one of these fellows exhibiting his accomplishments. He was equipt with a lassan, a long-knife, and sword; mounted on a high pummeled saddle, heavy stirrups, rank curb bit, and no martingale. He rode on one leg, carrying the other straight out, to avoid the bull in cases of an attack. He put his nag at full speed, took him up in an instant, wheeled round, dropped his sword, and picked it up without dismounting. All this was done in a moment, and with the greatest apparent ease.

The commerce of this place is carried on chiefly with the West Indies, by regular traders. They bring dry goods and groceries of every description, and take in return, mules, cattle, hides, tallow, jerked beef, &c.; to the advantage of each party. Vessels are always sure of a freight: carrying mules is very profitable; a vessel of 100 tons will make a freight of \$2,000 to the West Indies, and accomplish the voyage in a few days. Were there merchants of capital here, some handsome voyages might be made from the United States; but no contract can be safely made with them: it would require too long to retail a cargo. Every kind of goods is extremely dear. Flour will command \$20 per barrel.

I am satisfied I could make a fortune on the banks of the Oronoco in a few years, small as my means are. Land that will produce sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco and corn, almost without cultivation, can be bought of government for a trifle. The climate is so mild, that the expense of feeding and clothing negroes is small; and the profits of such an estate immense. I would not live here, however, for several reasons. Government is too weak to protect its citizens; and so long as this is the case, property will be insecure. The manners, customs, and religion of the people, are too widely different from ours.

There is no late news from the army. Bolivar is at present in Santa Fe.—The last accounts from him represent his affairs in a prosperous state. His cause is gaining ground rapidly among the people.—Morillo is cramped for money, clothing, and all kinds of military stores. The patriots, however, acknowledge that they have no general who can compare with him in point of talents; and say it is astonishing how he has sustained the war so long without supplies from his government. The brig Hussar, from London, arrived here a few days ago with 20 officers and 100 men for the Patriot army.—They were immediately embarked with about 100 more, from Margaritta, in the brig Bolivar.

Sunday, 15th August.—This day at 2 o'clock, the constitution of the country was adopted and signed, amid the discharge of cannon. I have not learnt what the articles of it are, but presume they are much like those of the United States. The naval force of the country is about 30 vessels—composed of brigs, schooners and gun-boats.

On Monday, the 6th of Sept. a deputation from the livery (i. e. freemen) of London, waited on the Lord Mayor of London with a requisition for a common hall in relation to the late proceedings at Manchester. His lordship replied that he had already summoned a court of common council on the same business, and declined calling a common hall. They then threatened a meeting should be held without his lordship, and after using other offensive language retired.

From the Boston Patriot of Oct. 16, LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner Cherub, Athearn, in 5 days from Halifax, Mr. Popliff has received Halifax papers to the 9th instant, containing London dates to the 11th September, received there by the Fox Packet, in 25 days from Falmouth. Extracts follow.

London, Sept. 9.

Policies were on Tuesday opened on the Royal Exchange, to receive 100l. on paying 20l. if war is declared between Spain and the United States within two months.

Sept. 10.—Yesterday a Court of Common Council assembled at Guildhall, to take into consideration the transactions at Manchester on the 16th ult, pursuant to the Lord Mayor's summons, issued upon a requisition signed by 24 members of the Court. Seven resolutions condemning the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester, were carried by a majority of 74 to 45.

The Grand Jury of the county of Lancaster, have rejected all the bills of indictment offered to them by Mr. Hunt and his colleagues, charging the Magistrates and Volunteers of Manchester, with murder and the capital offence of cutting and stabbing, in the unfortunate affair of the 16th ult.

A report of the death of the Emperor Alexander is proved to be wholly unfounded.—The death of the Russian Minister of the Interior, which lately occurred, probably gave rise to the rumor.

The sailing of the Cadiz expedition is definitively fixed for the 15th inst.

The Reformers in London, have resolved to give Mr. Hunt a triumphal entry into that city and a public dinner. The great room of the Crown and Anchor Inn had been engaged for the dinner, and the toasts had been arranged. It is said that Lord Cathcart is busily employed in negotiating a treaty with the Emperor of Russia, for the mutual admission of produce and goods into the two countries, and hopes are entertained that the desirable end will be accomplished.

"Negotiations," says one of the letters received in the city, "are still carried on between the British Government and that of Spain, for the supply of a quantity of specie, probably in contemplation of the expiration of the Act restricting the Bank of England from cash payments.—The proposal was in the first instance, that nine, and subsequently ten millions should be conveyed from Havana, or Vera Cruz, in British ships of war. Hitherto nothing has been definitely determined; but it seems, from the progress which has been made in the negotiation, that Spain is herself, at the present moment, too much in want of gold and silver, that none can be spared by her for the use of this country, until next year, at the earliest."

Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Nova-Scotia, is to succeed the late Duke of Richmond in the command of the Canadas.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Sept. 9.

We are glad to see that subscriptions for the sufferers at Manchester have been opened at that place, at Liverpool, Newport, and Bury St. Edmund's as well as in the Metropolis.—The Common Council of the City of London, the second deliberative assembly of the empire, will this day take this subject into their consideration; and the result will, no doubt, prove in the most satisfactory manner, how universally the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester are viewed with abhorrence in this metropolis.—The Court of Common Council is annually elected by the householders of the city of London, and may therefore be considered as representing pretty exactly the sentiments of the City. We shall in this manner be enabled to see what proportion the number of those who think with the Lord Mayor of London and the Manchester Magistrates, bears to that of those who disapprove of the conduct of both.

It is gratifying to perceive that our countrymen abroad take so distinguished a part on this occasion. Sir Robert Wilson's letter from Paris to the Electors of Southwark, has been followed by a letter from Lord Reneliffé, at present in the same place, to the Electors of Nottingham, in which he also states his readiness to return among them, to support any measure which may be deemed necessary for the constitutional expression of their sentiments. When the proper opportunity occurs, at the various meetings which will take place through the greatest part of the country, the language of our respectable countrymen at home will, as has hitherto been the case, keep pace with that of those abroad.

We are ashamed to think that our country should have been disgraced by proceedings in several respects distinguished for a cold blooded and disgusting cruelty, of which we really do not recollect any former example.

A mother with her infant child at her breast, first struck to the ground, and only saved from destruction by the sabre getting entangled in her clothes, when a second cut was made at her, lying prostrate on the ground; a poor old woman, upwards of 60, sabred by the man she had known