

WESTERN SUN.

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[No. 39.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of an official communication of his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, declaring that the British orders in council, of January & November, 1857, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given in such event by the 11th section of the act of congress, entitled 'An act to interdict all commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France, and their dependencies,' I, JAMES MADISON, president of the U. States, did issue my proclamation bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the orders in council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade so suspended by certain acts of congress might be renewed: And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said orders in council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and date aforesaid I do hereby proclaim the same and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

Given under my hand and the seal of the U. States at the city of Washington, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the Independence of the U. States the thirty fourth.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

By the president,

R. SMITH,
Secretary of State.

We are informed that a passenger of respectability in the Mentor, says, that the day previous to his sailing from France, accounts were received there from England, to the 30th of June, which stated that the government of Great Britain had issued a proclamation, ratifying in its fullest extent the agreement entered into by Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith.

Poulson.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated,
PARIS, 4th July, 1869.

"The messenger is just leaving Paris for L'Orient, in order to embark in the Mentor, for the United States. I have the particular satisfaction to acquaint you, that I have just had an interview with our minister by whom I am authorized to say, that a courier has just arrived from the emperor, ordering the change des affairs of Champagne (this must mean the gentleman who takes charge of the club bureau in Champagne's absence to treat on American affairs; that the dispatches by the Mentor, were favourably received by his majesty; that negotiations are now open, that the

government evinces an evident disposition not only to re-establish our commercial relations on a good, but much more advantageous footing than heretofore been: and that to judge from present appearances, all existing differences will be very soon amicably be adjusted.

"When the negotiation is terminated, it is to be submitted to the emperor for his approbation, after which the result will be made known.

The hon. John Q. Adams, his lady, and suit, embarked on Saturday, at Boston, in the ship Horace, for St. Petersburg.

Phil. Gaz.

We learn (says the last Norfolk Herald) that the U. S. frigate Essex, capt. Smith, has received sailing orders, and is to proceed immediately for Boston, where she is to receive her dispatches. Rumour has it also that she is destined for England for the purpose of bringing home Mr. Pinkney.

The British have taken the island of Heligoland, & have exercised the right which conquest has given to engross the trade of that place to themselves.

The Russians have acknowledged Mr. Short as ambassador from the United States and appointed a minister plenipotentiary in return. The person who has arrived is only a confidential general.

The following curious article is copied from the London Morning Chronicle, of June 19.

On Sunday a report prevailed in the city on the authority of a Dutch captain arrived at Harwich, that the queen of Holland had eloped from her husband, and gone to Germany to her brother-in-law, and father-in-law, Napoleon, by whom, it is added, she is pregnant.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Schill has published an excellent proclamation to the Germans and we have been told the following letters have passed between him and Bonaparte.

The Emperor Napoleon to Schill.

Rascal,

"If you and your banditti do not immediately lay down your arms, no hopes of mercy remain for you; and my irresistible arm shall crush you to the dust.

"BONAPARTE."

Schill the Colonel, to Bonaparte.

Brother,

"When you shall have restored the territories and treasure of which you have robbed the king my master, then will I lay down my arms, and not before.

"Yours by Brother,

"SCHILL."

An arrival at Portsmouth says "the British brig of war, *Sally*, captured and sent

to Jamaica, in fifteen days, forty sail of Americans. The commander declared he would send in every American vessel he fell in with."

We have received, by the recent arrival from France, some files of French papers, and some original bulletins, which we find have been grossly mutilated in the English prints. The action of the 21st and 22d May, near Elbling, on the Danube, bears a very different aspect in the bulletins, from what that, and other events bear in the translations. It appears that the French actually kept the field of battle and the 22d at night; that the Austrians had retired to the lines which they occupied on the 20th; and that, on the morning of the 23d, the French chief, with his suite, rode over the field of battle.

The account given of the topographical position of Vienna, and the scene of the action, which affords in the original a correct idea of the daring boldness of the enterprise of 60,000 men crossing a rapid river on pontoons, in the face of an army of 150,000; this is omitted in the translations, as are several other documents which illustrate the progress of the war.

General Oudinot, so frequently distinguished, it appears by the bulletins, was promoted to the command of the second corps of the Grand army. Several additional corps d'armee had been formed, particularly along the line from the frontier of Tyrol, to the Lake of Constance.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

To a Friend to Truth,

I have hitherto remained a silent, tho' not disinterested spectator, of your feeble and ineffectual efforts to fully the fair fame of governor Harrison, and Thos. Randolph, Esq. two as respectable citizens as Indiana ever has, or probably ever will possess—it is not my design to write a panegyric on the virtues of those gentlemen, their characters need not such a prop; they are founded upon the broad basis of moral and political rectitude, and will be held in veneration by the friends of Independence, when Scotch Tories, and apostate republicans are buried in oblivion, or remembered only with merited execration.

The toasts drank on July last at the celebration of American Independence, near the Borough of Vincennes, and which it seems have so eminently incurred your indignation, so far from being exceptionable, are an additional proof of the patriotism and talents of their author. The following volunteer 'Jonathan Jennings—the semblance of a delegate—his want of abilities, the only safety of the people,' was not dictated as you erroneously insinuate by gov. Harrison, or Mr. Randolph, but was given by a private citizen, as I believe under a firm persuasion that Jennings was the humble tool of a base and designing faction, whose political views and turbulent conduct then was, and still is, repugnant to, and subversive of the prosperity and happiness of Indiana.

The sophistical manner in which you have noticed a militia law presented by the governor to the territorial legislature during the session of 1868, merits, and shall meet with attention. The fact is, that governor Harrison was applied to by two members, viz. Genl. W. Johnston & Shadrach Bond, Esqs. to draft an amendatory law to the