

THE WESTERN SUN

VINCE VINES, NOVEMBER 2, 1822.

We have observed a great deal said in the papers of other states, upon the pretensions and qualifications of the different candidates for the next President—the papers of Indiana cannot, as yet, be said to have joined in the contest in any shape.—We had prepared an article upon the subject for this day's paper, but after reflection, have concluded to omit it for the present—however, as the subject is an important one, we may probably hereafter give our views upon it—in the mean time, in our next paper we shall commence the republication of an essay upon the subject from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, over the signature of Wayne.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

[FROM NILE'S WEEKLY REGISTER.]

London papers of September 9.

The congress. Several ministers from foreign courts are stated to have arrived at Paris, on their way to the congress. The following is given in the Paris papers of the 5th of August, as a summary of the propositions to be submitted to the congress of Verona:—

1. To declare firmly and openly against revolutions of every kind. 2. To entrust the guarantee of Italy and Germany to Austria. 3. To agree to a secret article relative to Spain. 4. To renew the guarantees given to the other states of Europe. 5. To declare a neutrality, at least ostensibly, with respect to the affairs of Turkey. 6. To invite the different powers to abstain from open war with Spain. 7. to agree to repressive and general measures with respect to the press.

A successor for lord Castlereagh was not yet determined on—but it seems to have been generally thought that Mr. Peel would be appointed. The duke of Wellington goes to the continental congress in the place of the late minister.

The mob in London are stated, in the *Sun* newspaper, to have expressed "a feeling of triumphant joy at the funeral of the marquis of Londonderry. At Hambleton, near Portsmouth, and Laxfield, in Suffolk, the church bells were rung, as an expression of exultation over the melancholy fate of that great statesman."

Some future good may be realized out of the present distress of the people of Ireland. As the best way of affording relief, it is said that about forty thousand persons are now employed in making roads, &c. in the counties of Mayo and Galway.

It is stated that there are fresh symptoms of an insurrectionary spirit in Ireland. "The hereditary bondsmen are determined to strike another blow this winter."

A Scotch paper says—The sword which was drawn by the renowned sir William Wallace, and now in the possession of the noble family of Loudon, who are lineal descendants of that illustrious hero, has been sent off from Loudon Castle, in Ayrshire, under an escort of a detachment of the London troop of Ayrshire yeomanry cavalry, for the inspection of the king.

Herschell, the astronomer, died on the 25th August, in the 86th year of his age. What a folly it was to have dubbed that man as "Sir William!"

The best wheat is selling in England for 5s. 6d. per bushel of 70 lbs. Other sorts of provisions are proportionally cheap, and an increased distress of the agricultural interest may be expected!

Spain. A Paris paper says—A letter from Madrid, of the 5th of August, states the order of the king of Spain for the levy of 85,000 provincial militia, which, added to those already organized, comprise a force of 115,000 men, destined (as the writer says), to suppress insurrection, to form a cordon on the French frontier; and, what is of more moment in the present state of the Spanish finances, to put in execution the maxim of Bonaparte, "that bayonets formed the best mint for the coining of silver."

The present ministry act with the greatest firmness—among other things they have demanded of the foreign ministers an unequivocal assurance of the friendly dispositions of their courts; stating that if they were not prepared for this, their passports would be immediately ready for them. They have banished the duke del Infantado and several other great titulaires, accused of advising the king to violate his oaths. The people have confidence in the exertions of the administration, and it is probable that tranquility may soon be restored to Spain.

The new ministry had called together the official persons, and declared that all who showed themselves luke-warm in defence of the existing government, should immediately be dismissed.

Accounts from Madrid, to the 16th of

August, are silent as to the alledged sickness of the queen. The king is said to have attempted a fruitless escape in the night, which was the cause of a guard being put on the palace to watch the motions of his majesty. Perfect tranquility reigned at Madrid, and all the accounts received from the interior justified the opinion that the malcontents would be speedily exterminated.

The following extraordinary statement is given in a Madrid paper of August 7. "It is said that col. St Michael, accompanied by two other reporters, in the cause of the officers of the guard, lately had a private audience of the king, and explained the difficult situation in which he found himself with respect to his majesty, and to the officers, against whom he was preparing to proceed, in consequence of their producing, in vindication of their conduct, autograph letters from his majesty. He added, that under such circumstances, he came to take the king's directions, and to endeavor to lighten the terrible charges laid against those unfortunate officers. His majesty answered in an ill humored tone, 'tis true; the letters are mine. Well! what does that mean? So much the worse for them, (the officers), they knew that my orders were null and void, unless countersigned by the ministers; why did they execute them?' 'But yet,' replied St. Michael, 'your majesty will not abandon those unfortunate men!' 'You are charged with the prosecution,' returned the king, 'carry it on with activity, for I will hear nothing more about it.'

Portugal. A considerable number of troops have embarked at Lisbon for Bahia, Brazil.

Prussia. Considerable alarm appears to exist on account of the establishment of many secret societies, having for their object a revolution in the government. Their motto is said to be "freedom, honor and equality."

Poland. Among the many conjectures to be found in the French papers, is a rumor that the three great powers, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, which made the division of Poland, had agreed to give up their respective portions, and to restore that kingdom, with a sovereign, who is a native of the country, and free from all foreign influence. The question as to settling the indemnities, it is thought, will prove a bar to this arrangement.

Mexico. Several persons, lately arrived at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, report that universal discontent prevailed at Mexico; that general Victoria and other chiefs had raised the standard of liberty; that great numbers of men had joined them, and that their force was daily increasing. "in a word, that the reign of Iturbide could not last long."

What grand recollections are united to a pronunciation of the word "Thermopylae!"—famous for events long past, glorious for things that lately happened! Another victory has been gained by the Greeks at this noted point, which, like the fight and devotion of Leonidas may lead to the extermination or expulsion of the barbarians!

It appears that Choursid Pacha, being joined by the forces of the pachas of Negropont, Larissa and Janina, in the whole about 70,000 men, engaged the Greeks near Thermopylae on the 7th of July. The latter were commanded by Ulysses, Ypsilanti, Norman and Bazeiris. On this day, the barbarians appeared to have the advantage; but on the next day, they were assailed as if by lions and entirely defeated—losing in killed, wounded and prisoners, about fifty thousand men, among the latter, three of the pachas—Choursid, (who escaped), being able to rally only 4000 men, with whom he fled and escaped. The number of the Greeks engaged is not mentioned, but is reported that they lost 18,000 men—self sacrificed on the alter of liberty, and to preserve there wives and children from bestial degradation and horrible suffering. Peace to their manes!—for they died on the field of honor, in defence of the most sacred rights granted by the Creator.

A great number of heads and many packages of ears, were sent by the Turks to Constantinople, on the evening of the first day's fight with the Greeks. This account is substantially confirmed in various ways, and there appears to be no doubt that a grand victory has been obtained by the Greeks. The great destruction of the Turks is said to be owing to their want of discipline and an ambuscade of their enemies—but we readily fall into the belief that it must be attributed to the desperation of the Greeks, every one of whom must have considered the contest as a personal concern. The gallant chief, Ulysses, is said to have been among the killed on the first day. Norman then appears to have taken the leading part—after the victory he was

saluted by the title of "heroic prince," and carried through the camp on the bucklers of the soldiers. A letter from Constantinople, dated July 26, says that the Greeks in that city were intoxicated with joy at the news of the victory.

There is a rumor that the Greeks had slaughtered 600 Turks—the remnant of the garrison of Athens, having received false intelligence that their brethren had been defeated and afterwards massacred at Thermopylae; but this rumor is not relied on.

The plague has appeared in various parts of the Turkish empire.

It is reported that the Greeks have obtained some further advantages at sea.

The later accounts do not contain any official statements relative to the great victory of the Greeks, as noticed above; but there are many rumors and reports that confirm the general fact. At Jassy, 20,000 houses were destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th of August, this desolation was the work of the Turks! Choursid pacha, in a late proclamation, said the "Porte had deigned to grant peace" to Russia, "since it has abandoned the cause of the Greek christians and recognized the pre-eminence of the crescent above the standard of the cross!" Some of the persons carried off from Scio have been restored, but all the young girls were still retained. A party of Turks formed the infernal project of getting possession of the French consul's house to murder the males and make slaves of the females, who had found an asylum therein—but the consul, M. Digeon, was apprized of the scheme and repelled the assassins—meeting them at the head of his household, sabre in hand.

NATCHEZ OCT 5.

The Steam boats Mandan and Volcano, still remain at quarantine—the captain and six of the crew of the former have died within the last week; several persons remain on board extremely ill, and their recovery despaired of. We have heard of only one death on board the Volcano.

We have been informed that the steam boat *Heela*, which passed this place on the 15th ult bound to St. Louis, now lies aground some miles above this city; the captain died previous to her passing this place—also a number of her crew. Several others are said to have died since; the remaining passengers and crew have abandoned her.—*Gazette*.

The steam boat Indiana passed here about ten or twelve days ago, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis—now lies some miles above this city in a most deplorable condition. The captain and most of the crew had died, and the remainder had abandoned her. We understand a guard has been appointed on shore to prevent all intercourse with her. *Mississippian*.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Reported battle in Mexico.—The master of a Spanish schooner, which arrived at Havana on the 3d ultimo, in 14 days from Vera Cruz and Tampico, reports that a severe action had taken place between the respective forces of gen. Victoria and the emperor Iturbide, in which the latter were completely defeated.

General Victoria, it is known, is at the head of the republican party; and although the foregoing does not reach us in a shape to entitle it to implicit confidence, yet the event it states, is by no means improbable.

London, Aug. 30.—The plague has appeared in various parts of the Turkish empire. Even the capital and its environs are not wholly free from it. The same is said to be the case at Salonichi, but it is stated to commit great ravages in Albania. Alexandria in Egypt, and Algiers, have also been visited by this scourge.

We have met with no statement which more fully evinces the excessiveness of the late drought than a fact related in a York paper, of the Big Conewago, a creek which is the conduit of the water on this side of the South mountain, and of a range of land of some twenty or twenty-five miles above the bridge across it, on the Carlisle road. Above this bridge the Conewago receives its principal tributary streams, Opossum, Bermudian, and other rivulets, and has hitherto, at low water, presented a volume of water filling a channel from 90 to 120 feet wide, in which there was not a drop to be seen on the 13th of September, 1822 Union.

GREENSBURGH (PA) SEPT. 20.
Engineers and Commissioners are now exploring the route of a Canal to connect the waters of the Potowmack and Youghagany Rivers. It is said the sources of those streams are found to approx-

imate within 83 perches of each other. The completion of this canal, however, is viewed as a remote object. A part of the plan, the connexion, by a canal, of the tide water, at Washington, with the National road at Cumberland, is looked upon as likely to be carried into effect at a period not far distant.

Lemon Juice is said to act as an antidote to laudanum, and will prevent its baneful effects if taken immediately after it.

Notice to Farmers.

THE subscriber will purchase for MERCHANTIZE at cash prices, 2000 bushels of CORN.

JOHN EWING.

November 1, 1822. 40-4f

Lost Certificate of Land purchased from the United States.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that, nine weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, for the renewal of a Certificate in my name, for the S. E. quarter of Section No. 27, in Township No. 8, N. of Range No. 10, W. in the District of Vincennes, the original having been lost by mail.—Given under my hand this 1st day of November, 1822.

40-4f—FREDERICK GIRAUD, Jr.

Ten Months Credit.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of James Hodgen, decd. I will offer for sale on Friday the 15th instant, all the personal property of the said deceased, to wit:

HORSES, COWS, SHEEP & HOGGS, WAGGON & GEERS, nearly new, HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN Furniture,

The sale to commence at ten o'clock A.M. where due attendance, and further terms of the sale will be made known.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified that they exhibit the same properly authenticated for settlement within twelve months from the date hereof—and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

SARAH HODGEN, *Adm's x.*

November 1, 1822. 40-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or trading for an article of agreement which Jonathan Chamberlin holds on me for the payment of certain monies and property, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JACOB WOLFE.

October 26, 1822. 40-3t

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Office of the Steam Mill, is kept at the house of Mr. John D. Hay.

WILSON LAGOW, *Atty.*
For C. Smith's V. S. M. C.
Vincennes, April 4, 1822. 10-4f

FERRY.

THE subscriber having again taken the *FERRY* of Chas Smith, decd. where he has a large new boat, with a porch and railing for the ease and safety of carriages and stock. He flatters himself by strict attention, to share a part of the public favor.

DAVID CHANDLER.

HORRID MURDER

\$50 REWARD.

THE Sheriff of Sullivan County will give the above reward, for the apprehension of JOHN HADDEN, who broke jail on the night of the 20th of June, 1822. He is about 35 years of age, five feet 10 inches in height, well set, light hair, blue eyes, down look, a wen on one of his wrists, believed to be on his left, slow in speech, and much of a sloven in his dress, fond of ardent spirits, and when intoxicated loses the use of his limbs, talks but little. When agitated or much pleased, shrugs his shoulders—his cloths not known, a great woodsman, and fond of a rifle. It is thought he is armed with knife, tomahawk, and rifle, and will make for Canada.—He stands indicted for the murder of his mother, Isabella Hadden, on the 11th of May last. All officers are requested to use diligence to apprehend him, and Editors of Newspapers throughout the United States who are well-wishers to the laws of Justice to insert the above.

GEORGE BOON, *Sheriff.*

Sullivan County, State of Indiana.

June 28th 1822. 23-4f

N. B. A reward will also be offered by the Governor of the state in a short time—it is expected.

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