

already received through the medium of the English prints. The notices, official and unofficial, of transactions in the government of the Low Countries, shew it to be in a state of great tranquility and apparent stability. The King appears anxious to do every thing to contribute to its prosperity, and he, as well as his family shew themselves much to the People, not in the Capital only, but in different parts of the country.

We have said, the papers contain no news. Strictly speaking, they do not afford any. The following speculations, however, are interesting to us Americans, as shewing that the movements of our Mediterranean squadron have no little consequence attributed to them, in the continental journals. The reader will of course put a just value upon the rumors and conjectures embodied in these paragraphs.

"The ultimate destination of the United States' frigate Brandywine is said to be Constantinople. The Government of the United States has been much displeased by the refusal of the Porte to receive a diplomatic agent, resident in the capital of Turkey. It is said, that a demand is about to be made for the reception of an Envoy from the U. States, and that this demand will be supported by the presence of an American squadron in the Mediterranean, which is to be strengthened by the North Carolina ship of the line. It is also added that, in case of this demand being refused, the determination of the U. States to assist the Greeks in establishing their independence, will be declared. It is rumored, that the opposition of the Porte to the wishes of the Government of the United States is founded on a secret treaty, in which it has pledged itself to the British Government not to receive American official agents."

*Nat. Int.*

"The point which the United States have selected for the formation of an establishment in the Mediterranean is, it is said, the Isle of Milo, situated about sixty miles north of Candia. The port is one of the most beautiful and capacious in the Mediterranean. The entrance is narrow, but then it presents a vast bay, of sufficient extent to contain the whole of the British navy."—*Ib.*

#### *Amendment of the Constitution.*

Extract to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated, Washington, Jan. 9.

The committee of the Senate have this day concurred in a report to be made on the amendment of the Constitution, relative to the election of President and vice-President of the United States.

Each state is to be divided into Electoral Districts. The people to vote directly for President and Vice-President.

Each district to count as one vote, the same as if it had been the vote of an elector.

The elections to be held on the—day August.

Congress to meet on the first Monday of October of every fourth year.

On counting the votes, if no one shall have a majority of the whole number, then

The two highest on the list shall be sent back to the people, from which two the people are to elect the President or the Vice-President, as the case may be.

*Arkansas*—*Mr. Moore, McDonald, and Magness*, the Commissioners appointed to survey and mark out the route for a road, in Arkansas Territory, from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, completed their labors early last month. The length of the road between the two extreme points, is about two hundred and eight miles.

*Mr. James S. Conway*, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, has completed the running and marking the line forming the eastern boundary of the land ceded to the Choctaw Indians in Arkansas Territory. It is stated by the Commissioner, that in Crawford county, on the river Poteau, sixty or eighty families, and the greatest part of the inhabitants of Miller county, are left on the west side of the line.

On the 105th mile, the Choctaw line crosses a line of the public surveys, 14 chains west of the corner of sections 35 & 36, of township 10 south, in range 33 west of the 5th principal meridian; which is 44 miles east of the western boundary of the Territory, agreeable to the connection made of that line with the public surveys, by Messrs Brown and Sullivan.

The whole length of the line, from the Arkansas to Red river, is 119 miles; the length of that part of the line forming the western boundary of the Territory south of the Arkansas river, as given by Messrs Brown and Sullivan, is 128 miles. Having the length of these two parallel lines, and the distance they are apart, we are enabled to calculate very nearly the quantity of land now owned by the Choctaw nation of Indians; within the limits of our Territory, which, by calculation, does not exceed 3,484,800 acres.—*Nat. Jour.*

*Tennessee*.—At the late session of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, an act was passed, for allowing any person to enter any vacant and unappropriated land, lying East of the Congressional Reservation Line, and north of Tennessee river, by paying one cent per acre for every acre: Provided, that no person shall enter more than six hundred acres, nor less than twenty-five. There is in that part of the state a great quantity of vacant land, some of it adapted to cultivation, and the timber of other portions of it being valuable. This presents a fine opening for emigrants, who are not afraid of hard work and spare living for a time.

The noted *William Cobett* takes the liberty at all times, to eulogize or to flout the American character, as best answers his purpose. Whenever the eye courses down the page of this writer, and America becomes the object of his remarks, we know not whether we are to meet with a compliment or a sarcasm. In the present quotation, the former happens to be the case. He is now combatting the assertion, made somewhere, that the American character is distinguished for its rudeness.—*Balt. Amer.*

"Where are we to look for those marks of comparative rudeness? Not in the speeches made in Congress, nor in the notes and other papers of their diplomatic ministers; for, as to these latter, it makes one blush for one's country to view their vast superiority. Is it their friendly and dignified deportment towards foreign nations; in the wisdom and gentleness of their Government and laws; in the peaceful behaviour of their citizens; in the absence of crimes, and in the want of rotten boroughs and a "new drop;" is it in any, or in all of these, that we are to look for the proofs of this alleged rudeness?

So far, sir, is it, from being true, that the Americans are, in a mass, compared to us, in a *rudé* state, the *very contrary* is the truth. In America there are none of the brogues or dialects which distinguish Scotch, and English, and Irish, and Yorkshires, and Wiltshires, and Cockneys from each other. These cease with the emigrant, whose children speak good and correct English. In America, reading and writing, and something beyond merely these, are universal. The American farmer has other chores under his roof, besides those stitching his hospitality. He can converse with you upon almost any subject. The bible alone does not form his library. He comes in from the heat of the sun, stripped to his shirt, and takes down a volume of the Encyclopedia, or some book of science, travels, history, law, politics, or poetry. When he has rested himself he returns to his field or his yard. There is no law of his country, no regulations which he does not understand; no right that he possesses, that he does not know how to go to work to defend; no public question in which he does not feel a lively interest, and as to which he is not liable to express his opinion."

Captain Langdon, arrived at N. York, from Laguna, informs that the five Pirates had been taken in Palsoda river, by an expedition of 60 soldiers, fitted out at Campeachy, and Laguna. The pirate canoe was commanded by Joseph Perez, a native of Cadiz, lately from Havana and an old offender. The pirates were condemned to be shot. Another canoe manned by pirates was on the coast.—*Balt. Gaz.*

*Discovery*.—The Fayetteville Sentinel says: "We have been informed that Loadstone, possessing all the magnetic qualities, is found in great abundance in Rockingham county, in North Carolina. The manner in which the discovery was first made known, is rather novel, and smacks a little of *Sinbadism*. A person ploughing in a field, had the share of his plough suddenly disengaged from its place, and upon examining the cause, found, to his great astonishment, that the Loadstone had taken possession of it, and embraced it so strongly as to require considerable exertion to extricate it."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Trinidad, to his friend in New Haven, (Cont.)*

"In my last I mentioned my surprise at my country's allowing the remains of the "Hero of Erie" to lie so long in a foreign land. Since that, I have often heard it spoken of by the inhabitants of the Island, but not without reproaching myself for not having said more to you on the subject. They are interred in an obscure part of the yard, and oftener pointed out to strangers by "that large tree," than by the homely stone, on which is inscribed Com. OLIVER H. PERRY, born August, 1785, died August, 1820." He was by "strangers honored and by strangers mourned,"—yet it is hard for me to argue against the old saying, that "Republies are ungrateful," until the ashes of him who said "We have met the enemy and they are ours," rests in the bosom of that land which he so nobly defended."

*Lord Mortimer*.—A genteel vagabond who flourished a few years ago in some of our cities as Lord Mortimer, having lately been liberated from New York state prison, endeavored to "gull the flats" by passing himself as a son of the Duke of Montague. While he was receiving great attention from the fashionables of Albany, in consequence of his being a *lord*, he borrowed a coat of a bar keeper, which was much too short, and attended a party in it: the dandies mistook it for the real "Corinthian finish;" and bob-tailed coats were all the rage, until the bar-keeper let the cat out of the bag

*Land for Sale.*  
THE subscriber will sell on the most reasonable terms, the old

*Westfall Farm, Lot No. 48*, in the Donation, containing 400 acres, 75 of which are under fence, good orchard, brick dwelling house, &c. &c.—This is considered one of the most valuable farms in Knox county, & is only 4½ miles from Vincennes. The terms of sale will be cash, or credit, or good merchantable produce delivered in Vincennes at the price given by the merchants—the title is in dispute.

SAMUEL JUDAH.  
January 17, 1826. 49-3m

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *White & Hubbs*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons indebted to the said concern, are notified that payment is to be made to *John White*, the party authorized to receive all debts due them, as well as pay all demands against them, at Merton, Ia. January 27, 1826.

JOHN WHITE.  
JOHN E. HUBBS.

The business as usual, will be continued by *John White*. 51-3m—J. W.

#### No. I. FOR JANUARY.]

#### MUSEUM

or

#### Foreign Literature & Science.

IS JUST PUBLISHED BY

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The subscription is \$6 a year, payable in advance. It will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, upon a payment of \$5, on account, being received by the publisher.

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Miscellaneous selections,  
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List of New British publications.

January, 1826.

29 Doctor—J. D. Woolverton,

RESIDES in the house lately occupied by E. M'Namee, and will devote his whole attention to the business of his profession.—He is fully authorized to settle the accounts of Doctor M'Namee, and will receive in payment, viz:—corn, fork, tow and flax linen, ginseng, beeswax or lumber, if delivered in Vincennes, by the first of December next, after which all unsettled accounts, will be lodged with an officer for collection.—He will also receive any of the above articles of produce, on account of his own practice, if delivered in their proper seasons, and within six months after the services are rendered.

Vincennes, July 13, 1825. 22-1f

35 R. DANIEL.

(ATTORNEY AT LAW.)

HAS removed from Princeton to Vincennes Ia. and will practice law in the first & fourth judicial circuits.—He keeps his office on water street, where he may at all times be found.

April 24, 1824. 11-1f

NOTICE is hereby given, that, where as my wife Milley, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore forewarn all persons from harboring my said wife, Milley, and from extending credit to her, on my account, being determined from this date, to pay no debt contracted by her.

JOSEPH HUFFMAN.  
January 30, 1826. 51-3m

#### E. LITTELL.

No. 88, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.) Has in press, an introduction to the critical study and knowledge of the

Holy Scriptures.

BY THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, A.M.

It will be printed from the London edition of 1823, in four large Octavo volumes; it will contain numerous maps and fac similes of Biblical manuscripts, and in short, every thing that is contained in that edition, and will be very neatly printed on good paper.

The first London edition of this work was published in 1818—the second in '21—the third in '22—the fourth in '23. So great a sale of so large a work on such a subject, is the best evidence that can be offered of its value—there has yet been no American edition.

Vol. I. contains critical inquiry into the genuineness, authenticity, uncorrupted preservation, and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

Vol. II. In two parts, treats first on sacred criticism; including an historical and critical account of the original languages of scripture, and of the cognate or kindred dialects; an account (with numerous fac similes) of the principal manuscripts of the Old & New Testaments, &c. &c. &c. In this part of the work, the history of the authorized English version of the Bible is particularly considered. The various readings, the quotations from the Old Testaments in the New, the poetry of the Hebrews and harmonies of the Scriptures, form a portion of this part.

Second part—Of the interpretation of the Scriptures subsidiary means for ascertaining the sense of Scripture, viz—analogy of languages; analogy of Scriptures; scholia and glossaries; subject matter, context, scope, historical circumstances & christian writers.

These discussions are followed by the application of the preceding principles—to the historical interpretation of the sacred writings; the interpretation of the figurative language of Scriptures; the spiritual interpretation of prophecy, of types, of the doctrinal and moral parts of Scripture; of the promises and threatenings therein contained; and the inferential and practical reading of the sacred writings.

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Vol. IV. Is appropriated to the analysis on Scripture.

TERMS.—Price, \$12—after publication the price will be \$16.

Subscriptions will be received at the Western Sun, office, for the above work.

#### Information to Pensioners.

STATE OF INDIANA } ss.  
COUNTY OF }

October 12, 1825.

Conformably to the regulations of the war department, of the 19th of June, 1824, I, *AB*, a magistrate in the county above named, do hereby certify, that I have the most satisfactory evidence is whether personal knowledge or the affidavits of respectable persons, giving their names that *CD*, who has this day appeared before me, to take the oath of identity, is the identical person in the pension Certificate which he has exhibited before me, numbered—, and bearing date at the war office, the— day of— 18—, that the said certificate was originally issued for him; that he now holds the same in his possession, and claims all the benefits arising therefrom—Given under my hand at—, on the day and year above written.

A. B. I., I, *EF* clerk of the court of— county, certify that *AB*, is a magistrate, as above, and that the foregoing signature, purporting to be his, is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my seal of office, and subscribed my name, this— day of—in the year—.

E. F. Clerk of the court of— county.

The above affidavit is required in all cases where the Pensioner has not received his stipend for one year; pensioners applying without procuring the above certificate will fail in getting the pension money due.—The foregoing form must be pursued literally.

TAKEN up by James Mc. Arthur, living in Widner township, in Knox county, Ia. one bay horse, star in his forehead, snip on his nose, both hind feet white, some saddle spots, white hairs on both sides of his neck, rubbed with the collar, the near eye out, appraised to \$10 before me,

JOSEPH CHAMBERS, J.P.  
January 7, 1826. 51-31\*

TWO CENTS per pound, will be given for any quantity of clean Linnen or Cotton RAGS at the WESTERN SUN office, in cash receipts, against good accounts.