

# WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BY ELIHU STOUT.]

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## THE WESTERN SUN,

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## FROM THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

*From Mexico & Colombia.*—We received various files of papers from S. America—those from Bogota are to the 14th of July, and our Carthage Gazette came down to the 28th of July. The brig Lady Monroe, at this port, yesterday, from Vera Cruz, brought us regular files of Mexican papers to the 12th August, inclusive. The Editor of the Star mentions the arrival of Commodore Porter at Vera Cruz, to take command of the Mexican navy; and says he hopes that the neglect and apathy which have been hitherto conspicuous in this branch of the service will now cease.

A proposition appears in the Mexican papers, by F. de Paulo Tamariz, to establish a commercial company, to trade to Asia and the Pacific, under the name of the "Asiatic Mexican Company," and Monterey, the capital of upper California, is mentioned as the best situation for the promotion of the objects of the company.

*Revolt of Gen. Paez.*—We suspect that the information given to our Correspondent in Laguayra, as published in our paper of Saturday, stating that the people of Maracaibo and Carthage had openly declared in favor of the Federative system, is not correct. Our information received this day, direct from those places, states that every thing there remained perfectly tranquil, and that the military and civil authorities had renewed their oaths of allegiance to the present government, and of attachment to the constitution.

In speaking of the revolt of Gen. Paez, and the Manifesto of Gen. Bermudez, as published in this Gazette some time since, the Editor of the Bogota Constitutional, in his paper of the 13th of July, holds this appropriate and energetic language:

"The manifesto of Gen. Bermudez will be read with pleasure by every one capable of appreciating the services which at this moment he has in his power to render to his country, and the cause of civil liberty throughout the world. Every line betrays an intimate knowledge of the principles of government, and could the voice of reason have made itself heard amidst the clamors of ambition, it might have opened the eyes of Gen. Paez to the abyss into which he was madly plunging himself, and dispelled the cloud of error which his unprincipled advisers had artfully thrown around him. What a pleasing contrast does the conduct of these two men present!

"The stain thrown on the annals of our struggle for independence and freedom, from the trammels of despotism by the proceedings of the one, is gloriously erased by the exemplary behaviour of the other. The enemies of our republican institutions hailed the news of the defections of the former with delight; they proclaimed the impossibility of their duration in a country where Spanish education, Spanish prejudices, Spanish military sway, had prevailed: their rejoicings have now been stifled; their forebodings have now been falsified. Sixteen years had demonstrated to us the incompatibility of any thing Spanish with the prosperity of a country, and has proved to conviction of the 'non-responsibility of persons in official situations is the bulwark of tyranny and the grave of freedom.'

"In fact, the project of Paez has completely failed; not one of the commissioners despatched by him to different authorities in Venezuela, has, we have heard, been received favorably; on the contrary, many of them have proceeded

with a commission from the parties to whom they were sent, either to the government here, or to Peru. The most favorable intelligence has been received from Maracaibo, Margaritta, Guayana, Barcelona, and Cumana. The country faction, on the other hand, studiously dissemble their views; to one party they preach federalism, to the other they give hope of a monarchy. Ignorant themselves of the object of their wishes, ashamed, or perhaps unable to retrace their steps, have seized hold of the absence of the Liberator, as a pretext to gain time; and afraid, or disagreeing among themselves, as to their future designs, they have professed their determination to await his coming, and abide by what he may resolve.

Whether it be decorous for the government to delay taking any steps to put down the sedition until that moment arrives, is another question, and one which to us admits but of the answer. Either we have the moral and physical force to compel obedience to the resolutions of our administration, or we have not. If the former, they have been violated, and it should be exerted to enforce them; or if, unfortunately, the latter has been the case, we have been living for the last few years the mercy of any turbulent character who might choose to start forward and involve us in all the horrors of civil commotion, we for one, should not be sorry to see such a state of society cease, and something more stable, more capable of resisting every slight attempt at innovation by an armed force, substituted in its stead. This last, however, we apprehend, far from being our situation, and the documents we have before alluded to, incontestably prove that the friends of government are neither few in number, nor defective in resources and inclination to support it. Let them be called on to exert them in favor of the constitution they have sworn to maintain; let the leaders of the insurrection of Valencia be directed to lay down their arms, under a promise that their grievances, if any are complained of, shall be attended to by the authorities, who alone by the laws have the power to give them redress; let every thing be yielded to them compatible with the interests and honor of the Republic, and the inviolability of our existing institutions; but let nothing be extorted by violence, let no concession be obtained by force; and let unconditional submission to what may be awarded by such as may be appointed to inquire into the causes of this revolt, be the price at which oblivion for past offences be obtained."

*Inte from Europe.*—The Boston papers announce the arrival of the ship Mercury, from London, with advices from that place to the 30th of July.

The John Bull news paper states, the prospects in Great Britain are brightening. The stories of political meetings in the manufacturing districts are said to be founded on incorrect information. The Colonial Market had improved in demand, if not in price, and the establishment of Branch Banks had given satisfaction and furnished means of relief to the merchants and manufacturers in the distressed districts.

An article dated Manchester, July 26th, says that advices have been received of the return of three cargoes of manufactured goods from America; the intelligence has added to the general distress. Of their late employers, the poor working people speak in the brightest & most feeling terms. The large and most affluent manufacturers are working at a loss on an average from 50 to 70% per week. The soldiery are kept in a state of constant preparation and watchfulness. A troop of horse is continually standing saddled, with the riders equally prepared.

The King and Queen of Spain have been caught in a sort of trap on the road to Sacedon, where a jettty made to support the highway tumbled in altogether—20 persons of the suite were injured and several of the mules were killed.

Fifty-one young Frenchmen recently embarked at Marseilles to join the Greeks.

The Greeks appear not to respond. The most recent intelligence from Napoli states that numerous articles of equipment have arrived for the squadron of Lord Cochrane, who was expected immediately in the Archipelago.

*More Foreign Intelligence.*—The old packet ship Pacific, Capt. R. R. Crocker, has arrived at N. York, from Liverpool having sailed on the 2d of August. By this arrival European papers, embracing London to the evening of July 31st, inclu-

sive, have been received.

The packet ships Florida and Leeds, from this port, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st of July. The former carried out Mr. GALLATIN, our newly appointed Minister to London; and the latter conveyed the intelligence of the death of ADAMS and JEFFERSON. The fact is noticed in the Liverpool Courier of August 2, without comment.

The weather in England had been very favorable for the gathering of the harvest, in which great progress had been made.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, August 2.—"There was moderate steady business doing here yesterday, and 1500 bags of Cotton have been sold—500 of them Egyptian at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . We have not got our Manchester letters this morning, but a gentleman from thence informed me there was a greater disposition to purchase goods and yarns at old prices, but the holders were not so anxious to sell, & consequently the business done was not extensive."

We are happy to be able to state, that things are beginning to assume a more favorable aspect. In Manchester, Nottingham, Leeds, and Preston, trade had materially revived, and many of the manufacturers were again called into employment.

Up to the present time, the subscriptions received by the London Committee amount to about 126,000 $\frac{1}{2}$  nearly the whole of which has been expended.

Mr. Huskisson, at a public dinner, said he felt confident that commerce would soon again flourish.

Scotland and Ireland participate in the general distress. Several heavy failures have taken place in Dublin. In France, and on the Continent generally, trade and manufacturers are also in a state of depression.—*Cont. Adv.*

*New-York, Sept. 7.*—The Augsburg Gazette contains intelligence from Constantinople of the 27th July, which, in its details, differs but little from that already known. The following passage, however, is worthy of observation:—"We are assured that 15,000 Janissaries perished, including 4000 who were burned in their barracks at Almedin. The Sultan has declared, in full Divan, his fixed resolution of changing every thing in the Empire, the civil as well as the military organization, and concluded his speech by these memorable words, which certainly none of his predecessors would have dared to pronounce:—'I will bear no more of the ancient order of things, such as it was.—Every thing must be established upon a new footing.' The capital is tranquil, and a new era has commenced for the Ottoman Empire. The people were gained by a reduction in the price of provisions."

*Distress in Barbary.*—In April last the British authorities at Gibraltar sent a medical officer to examine and report the nature of the disease raging at that time in Morocco. He was absent on his duty nearly a month. On his return to Gibraltar, he wrote as follows to his friends in England:—

"To give you some idea of the calamities under which they are now suffering, it will be enough to tell you that within the last 5 months there have died, in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, no less than two hundred souls, from famine and disease. In Fez alone, there have been thirty-eight thousand deaths. Their crops have failed for the last 3 years, from drought, all the rivers and springs have dried up, cattle died of course from want of herbage, & the miserable Arabs flocked down in thousands to the ports on the Barbary coast, in hopes of obtaining sustenance, bringing with them disease and starvation. It has been my lot to see almost every horrible sight in nature, but all that I have seen put together is nothing to what I have witnessed within this last month. Famine is of all other calamities that can afflict a people, the most deplorable and shocking. The Anatomie Vivante would be amongst these unfortunate wretches passed by as no curiosity, for I saw thousands every day. Such is their extreme misery that I constantly witnessed men, women and children, dying in the streets, and in the open fields the skeletons of men are to be seen. You see persons emaciated, tottering and worn out, at length lying down and expiring.—They are seen devouring dead animals, as horses, dogs, cats, &c. and even to pick up corn from the excrement of animals. Children are seen in the stooping position gathering up single grains of corn; others turning over a dung hill in search of the stocks of vegetables and bones, which as they break between two stones, for the sake of the marrow contained therein.—

Added to this, the towns on the coasts are affected with dangerous fevers!

*Treaty with Mexico.*—The N. York Times says—"a friend has obligingly handed us an extract of a letter dated Mexico, 11th of July, from the Minister, Mr. Poinsett, in which he states that he 'had just concluded and signed a treaty of amity and commerce with that country, and that he did not apprehend any difficulty in the Congress there, although the treaty must be approved by both houses.'"

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to his friend in this place, from which we are permitted to extract the following interesting particulars relative to the closing scene of the life of the late Governor SHELBY.—*Nat. Banner.*

"On the 18th of July, Col. SHELBY breathed his last, whilst sitting in his chair, without pain, and without any complaint of previous indisposition. On the morning before his death, he rode over to his son Isaac's, and returned before dinner; he ate his dinner with as good an appetite as usual, and walked up to the gate in front of his house, returned and took his seat with Mrs. Shelby, and commenced conversation cheerfully with her; the conversation closed for a moment, and she heard him draw a long breath; when she went up to his chair, she found his head leaning back, & the breath entirely gone; not a muscle of his face appeared to be changed or the least distorted. The old man had frequently expressed a wish that when he died no person should be present but his wife—in this singular wish he was gratified—no person was present but her, and she sustained herself in the trying moment with becoming fortitude. His remains were interred on the spot where he pitched his first tent on the farm where he resided, about fifty years ago, and for fear his sons would not know where to find the exact spot, he had, before his death, marked it out himself."

*Indian Murder.*—We have lately conversed with a gentleman from the River Brasos, Texas, who states, that Captain Clark and family consisting of his sister with two children, his nephew, a Spanish boy, and three friendly Indians, who were encamped three leagues this side of the Brasos, on their return to Toyean. Ayish Bayou District, Texas, were attacked by a party of Wayco and Tawanka Indians and murdered. Judge Tate, who was in company with them made his escape after receiving four or five wounds.

*Natchitoches Courier.*

*Gold.*—The North Carolina Journal announces the discovery of another Gold Mine, within half a mile of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.—It promises to be more valuable than any which has yet been worked in that country. In 2 days & a half last week, 136 pennyweights were obtained by 2 washers; but their sole business were to wash, others being employed to dig the earth from the mine and convey it to them. The gold lies in a vein of yellowish earth, and has a slight inclination; its length and depth has not been ascertained. Its situation is much the most favorable for working of any that has been discovered.—The gold obtained during the time above mentioned, was about fourteen pennyweights a day to each man employed in washing and digging. The gold found in North Carolina is worth about 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pennyweight.

The American Congress of Deputies, which lately met at Panama, has adjourned its sessions to a more healthful position, in the Territory and near the city of Mexico.

GEN. BOLIVAR's presence in the disaffected quarter of Colombia, where he was recently expected, will probably, ere this, have restored tranquility there, and a due submission to the Constitution and laws of the State.—*Nat. Jour.*

BROOKVILLE, SEPT. 12, 1826.

*Engineers.*—We are highly gratified, and so will be the public generally, that (as we anticipated) ASA MOORE Esqr. is appointed to succeed JAMES SHRIVER deceased, as Chief of the Brigade of U. S. civil Engineers now in this State. We understand that the Brigade will leave this place (where it has been encamped for a short time past) early next week, to re-commence operations, and will (we suppose) shortly decide the fate of the White Water Country, so far as respects the practicability of our contemplated Canal.