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BY ELIHU STOUT.]

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From the United States Telegraph.

The President's Billiard Table.

DEFENDED BY PRECEDENTS.

"Like father like son"—Shakespeare.

On the 4th of March, 1789, General Washington entered upon the discharge of the duties of the President of the United States. Congress appropriated 14,000 dollars to purchase furniture for the President's house. No Billiard table or Chessmen were purchased, for his use, out of this fund. It was all accounted for. It lasted him the eight years he served as President.

In March, 1797, John Adams succeeded him; and all the furniture then on hand was transferred to his use; and the sum of 14,000 dollars was appropriated by Congress to furnish the President's house. When the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to the City of Washington, in 1799, the further sum of \$ 5,000 was appropriated to purchase more furniture for the President's house: for the whole of which sums he has never rendered any account, further than to state that it "had been expended."

It is true, that when he left the capital of the nation on the night of the 3d March 1801, he left in the house furniture consisting principally of the furniture which had been purchased by Congress for Gen Washington; and he now stands upon the books of the Treasury, and is reported to Congress every year, as a defaulter for the amount of 12,000 dollars, on account of his furniture appropriations.

I find, by reference to a report made to Congress by a committee, of which Wilson C. Nicholas was chairman, dated the 27th day of February, 1801, a list of the furniture then in the President's house; to which is appended, under this head, and returned by Mr. Adams as public property, purchased out of the money appropriated to buy furniture, the following items:

Seven well looking horses, chiefly advanced in years.

One set elegant plated harness, for 4 horses, in good order.

One set brass do for four horses.

One elegant chariot.

One good coach.

One saddle and holsters.

One market wagon.

I write from the documents and report before me, and which may be seen by application to the office where they are kept.

Now, if in the Federal administration of John I. horses, couches, chariots and sledges, and market wagons, were considered household furniture, bought under that head, and paid for out of the public money, surely in the Federal administration of John II. a Billiard table might be smuggled in under the same head. And as the game of chess is rather too slow for some of his cabinet, why not purchase a few packs of cards? If the sun already appropriated to furnish this royal palace is not sufficient, it is only necessary to ask of Congress a few more thousands. Congress elected Mr. Adams, and Congress must support him in all his measures. Congress has already given him 30,000 dollars to buy furniture for his house for the first two years of his reign. And if he shall be again elected, which God, in his mercies, forbid, what amounts he will require in the last four years, no one can guess. If, however, the people shall terminate his career, as they did that of his father, we may expect, as we had thus, a splendid auction of "horses chiefly advanced in

years, billiard tables, &c." Still they will make a good bargain to get rid of him and his whole establishment, billiard tables and cabinets, by the loss of the 139,000 dollars which he will have cost the nation, in salary and household furniture, and billiard tables. COD FISH.

From the *Hartford Times*, of Jan. 8.

Victory at New-Orleans.—This day is the anniversary of the celebrated victory, obtained by the militia of the west, over the invincibles of Europe. History records no battle which was attended with such unparalleled success on one side, and such a complete overthrow on the other, as that which our western brethren achieved over the disciplined soldiers, who had been trained to the calling under extraordinary masters.

The circumstances attending that memorable engagement, are fresh in the mind; and there are those, who would do justice to the men that hazarded their lives in defending their country from the polluted footsteps of a foreign foe. There are those too, who would strip the dear earned laurels from the brow of the soldier, and, if possible, consign to infamy and shame the man who commanded the volunteers of the west, on that occasion, and who, in every vicissitude of his life, has showed that his mind is endowed with every ennobling principle.

In reverting to that period, when a proud and insulting foe was pressing to obtain New-Orleans, the key of the western world, when discord, in another section of the Union had reared her crest, to palsy and enfeeble her country's strength—we remember the gladness that was diffused at the intelligence of that victory, and the honors that were justly rendered to Jackson's name. But, what has been the reward that he has since received from his countrymen? That very victory, which shines brightest in his country's annals, have been brought up as a theme of reproach; and another, envions of his hard earned fame, has endeavored to render him odious in the eyes of his countrymen, by applying the epithet of an "Adventurer," a "Military Chieftain."

To raise a word in his behalf—to vindicate him from the blackest suspisions that envy has cast on his name, is to extirpate the bitter passions of a "low minded Jew," and to stand forth at any time in his defense, to render a just tribute to his merits, is to be denounced by "little souls" that are incapable of appreciating exalted greatness. When, however, those men who would crush and trample on his name, and the heartless individuals who can pride in a person, are forgotten, Andrew Jackson will live in the hearts and affections of his countrymen; his name will stand in the fairest page of her history, by the side of Washington's, and others, his brave companions of the Revolution. As a warrior, as a statesman, or, as a private citizen, by those to whom he is known, General Jackson is beloved and respected.

In various parts of the country, we observe that his fellow citizens, have made preparations to celebrate this day: and well may they observe it, for it terminated the second war of our Independence—The freemen of Connecticut manifested their gratitude to this excellent man by their votes at the late election, and showed that next to the New England favorite, they preferred him as Chief Magistrate of the Union.

Affairs of the Peninsula.—The speech of Mr. Canning, after having passed under the censure of M. Chateaubriand in France, has met the same rough usage at the hands of the Archbishop of Toledo, the leader of the like party in Spain—The National Gazette contains the "Private Exposition" presented by that Prelate to Ferdinand—a document interesting and curious, as developing the sentiments and views entertained by the Spanish ultra party. Taken in connexion with the speech of Chateaubriand, it may indicate to what quarter the mysterious threats were directed, and explain the doubts which, notwithstanding the pacific language of the French Cabinet, and the official disclaimers of Ferdinand, the British prints have expressed of the future repose of Europe.

This exposition imputes to England a systematic hostility to the Catholic faith, and the design to attack it under the mask of political institutions in countries hitherto pre-eminently Catholic, and regarded as the bulwark of the faith. "That same England," says the Prelate, "which has so often and so deceitfully spread mourning over our country, now stands

ready to aid a deadly blow at us, by directing her might and power against the only remaining prop of our strength and hopes—our holy religion. Its rulers have always sacrificed good faith to riches, and fearing to lose the long line of ports where they have trafficked with the sweat of the brow of the Peninsula people, where they find shelter for their domineering fleets, and whence they might at their pleasure make an irruption into the Continent, of which Spain would be the first victim—they determined to rouse every thing into confusion, in order to maintain their ascendancy. In this emergency it becomes Spain, whose honour and security are involved, who has a just cause, and available resources, "to show that she is still strong, and that she is sensible of it."

The cause which the British Cabinet has proposed to sustain, is in itself so repugnant and destitute of common sense, that in vain has he who engendered and encouraged it, sought publicly to defend it in a speech in which bravadoes and sophisms supply the place of reason. Hence have we seen Canning, the Coryphaeus of English Radicalism, and the model of British eloquence, risk the fame which, we are told, he had acquired in twenty or thirty years of speaking. In a single speech, filled with inconsistencies, contradictions, emptiness, and ridiculous arrogance; we have beheld him entangle himself in his own false reasonings, and unable to extricate himself in any other way than by indistinctly casting insults on supposed friends and enemies, sometimes recurring to flattery and making appeals to national pride, in order to extort from time to time, from his auditors, applause bearing the semblance of approbation."

No one, continues the document, dreads war more than the British minister himself, as endangering the stability of his post; and his deceit is badly concealed by his arrogant and bullying phrases.

The revolutionary spirit he confides in is an uncertain resource, and Spain, which has already beaten down one colossus, may cast down this giant also, who thus bears his enormous strength. The bad faith of the cabinet of St. James, the inopportune pride of its agents, the tyranny of its influence wherever it has a footing, its religious intolerance at home, give to it as little allure in the prospect of war as to others who would gladly seize this opportunity to humble its haughtiness and arrogance. Though the continental cabinets, from temporary policy, may tolerate the conduct of England, they would never make common cause with her. The British minister makes a boast of his good understanding with France; but had he not distrusted, in fact, this vaunted union, he would hardly have insulted France in the same breath, or boasted his policy in permitting her to oppress herself by the support of the army which she had sent into Spain.

France, in fact, says the Archbishop, can never be so absurd as to league herself against her natural ally, or see without alarm a British ascendancy in the Peninsula. It is her interest that Spain should be independent of foreign influence; that no innovations should be introduced in that quarter, which, sooner or later, may endanger the French throne itself; and above all, that her rivals may not be allowed such an opportunity of aggrandizing themselves.

England relies little on the aid, and is herself the object of odium of the Liberals, or her Minister would not have spoken of them with the disdain he manifests for them, even while he boasts of their aid, and called them "the discontented and the disaffected." "If she approaches our shores," concludes the Exposition, "let her find the four Spanish legions; there let all Christians commence their new crusade."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, March 5.—Yesterday the ship Orozimbo, Captain Mayell, arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing a Liverpool paper of the 18th, and a London paper of the evening of the 15th January, one day later from each place than we had before received.

London, Jan. 16.—We have received Bombay papers to the 5th of August inclusive. They say that the Pacha of Egypt, according to the intelligence from that country, was likely to throw obstacles in the way of the steam navigation communication with England by way of the Red Sea. The editor of the Bombay Courier, however, thinks that the establishment of steam vessels between Bombay and Copier, would answer the purpose of communication, as the journey

from the latter place to Europe would always be easy.

Sir H. Lowe has arrived at Bombay.

The intelligence in the Lisbon papers throws some additional light on the Portuguese rebels, and the measures taken to resist them.

It appears that after the fruitless attempts on the bridge of Amarante, and the crossing of the Douro by the main body of the rebels, near Lamego, the Marquis of Cheves advanced to Vizeu, and placed himself in communication with another corps which had previously occupied Guarda. Almeida had some time previously to the 25th, fallen into their hands, in consequence of the treachery of the garrison. About the time that the English troops landed in Portugal, the affairs of the rebels seem to have begun to decline. On the 23d of December, they seem to have been not only in undisturbed possession of Traz os Montes, but of a great part of the adjoining province of Beira. A line drawn from Chaves, on the northern frontier, to Vizeu and thence to the Spanish frontier, the limits of the rebels' power, which extended nearly over a fifth part of the surface of Portugal. But about this time the troops of General Chaudiro advanced towards Vizeu, to join the Constitutional forces under Azoredo; and on the 24th, the Count Villa Flor, who had cleared the frontier south of the Estrela of the struggling parties which had entered from Spain, marched upon Guarda, out of which he drove the rebels. On the next day he marched forward also in the direction of Vizeu, by Colorico, so that the rebels in Vizeu are threatened by three corps. According to the last intelligence, they had left that town, fearing to be attacked, and had commenced their retreat.

It is satisfactory that affairs had taken this turn before the arrival of the British troops, as it shews that the disaffection to the Constitution is far from being general. Though there had been much treachery and desertion among the army, the Constitutionalists have not wanted faithful troops and active leaders. From the notices which reach us, the conduct of the Count de Villa Flor (we believe a young officer) appears to have been marked with great energy and judgment.

After having thrown back the rebels who attacked Villa Vieosa and Estremos, in Spain, and completely secured the country south of the Tagus, he crossed that river, advanced rapidly along that frontier to the north, passed the chain of the Estrela, which had also cleared some parties, drove the rebels out of Guarda, and immediately moving on Colorico, threatened the rear of the Marquis of Chaves, and probably determined his retreat. Under the circumstances of the season, the nature of the country, and the warfare with which he had to contend, the movement seems to have been made with as much rapidity as success.

The province of Misebo has continued secure—few trifling attacks made on the north part of the line of the Tamega having been repulsed with loss.

At a late hour last evening was received Lisbon papers to the 2d inst. The intelligence by this conveyance is interesting, though not of decisive importance.

There is official intelligence of several actions having been fought between the Constitutional and Rebel forces; all of which were stated to have terminated in favor of the former. The rebel chief de Chaves appears to have been at Vizeu on the 25th ult. But subsequently accounts of the 27th inform us that he was forced to retire from thence: his vanguard having previously plundered the town of Fondella. We regret, however, to find in these official advices a confirmation of the accounts in the last French papers, of Almeida having fallen into the hands of the rebels. This unfortunate event is stated to have been owing partly to the illness of General Iago, but principally to the disloyal conduct of the 10th regiment of cavalry; and we greatly fear, from the general complexion of intelligence, that a spirit of disaffection pervades many of the corps. It is acknowledged that some of the rebel bodies are well appointed, provided with Spanish arms, and commanded by veteran officers.

It is even to be feared that the rebels, if they do not experience actual co-operation, receive at least direct countenances from the Spanish forces on the frontiers. The following passage from the last despatch of the Marquis de Angoja, is far from presenting a favorable aspect of affairs in that direction:—"The regiments of the province of Tras os Montes having repassed the Deuro, and the guerillas being almost as numerous as the popula-