

VINCENNES, SEPTEMBER 29, 1827.

Died, at Corydon, on the 6th inst. after an illness of thirty hours, **ARMSTRONG BRANDON**, Esq. Post-Master of that place, and formerly public Printer to the state of Indiana. Mr. Brandon removed to Corydon, previous to the adoption of our Constitution, where he edited a paper for several years. For honesty and correctness, in the various transactions of life, he had few equals; and has left many friends who know how to appreciate his virtues. An amiable wife and one daughter are left to lament his exit from time to eternity. To them, especially, his loss will be irreplaceable. Indianapolis Gaz.

FOR THE WESTERN SUN.

Mr. Stout—Agreeable to the law regulating insane persons, it becomes the duty of the Circuit court, in whose district such a person may reside, to summon a jury on their case, and if he or she on inspection and agreeable to testimony, be found to be insane, to appoint three suitable persons as guardians of their property and persons.

I will here endeavor to give such information to the citizens of Posey county as must warrant a belief in the insanity of Mr. Flinn, who is an inhabitant of that county, and who I am told, possesses property there. He made his appearance at one of the ferry houses on the Wabash, on horseback, and in full gallop, the ferry-men were on the point of pushing off, to cross, and *sans ceremony* he continued his gait down the bank, and into the boat—having crossed, he made a precipitate retreat up the bank and through Market street, forgetting, by the bye, to settle for his ferryage. Being unknown to the ferry-men, his conduct created suspicion that he was a fugitive from justice, and he was accordingly pursued. He stopped, however, at Mr. Johnson's tavern, at the end of the street, where being overtaken, his ferryage was demanded; he said he had not a cent, but pulled off his jacket, which was accepted as full pay. Mr. Gibson, the owner of the ferry, learning from some acquaintance of Mr. Flinn's that he was crazy, immediately returned him his jacket. After exhibiting for four or five days the various insignia of madness, such as bobbing his head against the street posts, laying in the river at night, singing & dancing for hours on the decks of the keel boats, making depredations on the apple & peach orchards in the neighborhood, walking with careless indifference into the houses, and snatching up what suited his appetite or fancy, and stopping indiscriminately after night, houses and dogs, he left the town, no one knew when, or how.

The first intimation had of him afterwards, was his committal from Daviess county, as a horse thief, to our county jail, where, being in the hands of neither a medical, nor a too indulgent jailer, he was severely whipped for making a noise. It appears after travelling on foot to Washington, he put up for the night at a tavern; next morning he walked into the back yard, and with the consideration of a good provider, picked up an axe, and killed a young calf—the landlady observed him, and being alarmed, asked him why he had done so? He said she was scarce of bacon, and he wanted some for breakfast. He then went to the stable, bridled a horse, and started in full gallop towards Vincennes; after riding about four miles, he stopped at a house, and demanded of the woman the loan of a saddle, she said her husband was not in, and that he being an entire stranger, she could not let him have it. After looking round the house he took down a rifle from its rack, stepped to the door, and deliberately shot down an old sow, and told the woman he would now serve her so unless she gave him the saddle. She being justly alarmed, picked up her child and ran into the cornfield, where she remained until some travellers appearing, she came out and asked their assistance; he was taken to Washington, tried before a magistrate, and sent here to jail, where he remained until the parties became acquainted with his situation, when they released him—he again disappeared for a few days, and has again returned on horse back.

The first horse he rode here was taken from him on the score of humanity, and as being the property of Mr. O'Brian, at the mouth of the Wabash, it is believed he galloped his horse all the distance.—The second one, agreeable to his own story, he has mired in a pond, and as he has not been seen since, the probability is, that it is a fact, and the horse ere this must have died; this horse likewise belonged to O'Brian, and to procure which he must have been at the mouth of the Wabash river, a distance from here of 90 miles. A few nights ago a chunk of

fire was taken from him in the streets, and from the facts now related, no person is secure from his resentment or whim.

The overseers of the poor should provide for him, and if he has property the county will be repaid; within the last year, one female, and two male lunatics, without any apparent means of subsistence, and nearly destitute of clothing, have been seen strolling through this place—humanity requires that we should have a Lunatic asylum in this state. H

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The Indians seem doomed to be the sport of all the unfeeling adventurers of the frontiers, and every species of aggravation is inflicted to compel them to make war upon their white neighbors, in the belief that it will sooner lead to their extermination. It is seldom we read of an Indian murder, or outrage committed upon the whites, that it may not be traced to some wanton provocation of the borderers, inflicted upon the Indians, in consequence of the opinion, too prevalent, that they are not worthy of the protection of the government, and have no rights which may not be invaded with impunity. Not content with driving them far to the setting of the sun, it appears they are to be hunted up, & ejected from the last green spot left to them by their first conquerors. The Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette, of the 31st July, says—

"The last mail from the south, we understand, brought a letter to gov. Izard, from major Cummins, commanding officer at fort Towson, enclosing a proclamation which has been recently promulgated by col. Robbins and Buckham, (the latter, also, a Mexican officer, and recently of Miller court,) intelling volunteers to join their standard, for the purpose of making war on, and plundering the Indians in the Mexican territories, who are hostile to that government. We have not seen the proclamation, but understand it offers to volunteers, in addition to the usual pay of troops of the line, the whole proceeds of all captures which they may make from the Indians. The volunteers are directed to meet at any point south of Red river, and west of the Spanish bluff; which, we understand, is some 20 or 30 miles east of Miller court house, and in a part of the country where the authorities of this territory continue to exercise civil jurisdiction.

"This proceeding, whether authorized or not by the Mexican authorities, calls loudly, in our opinion, for the interference of our government. Such predatory parties against the Indians are calculated to exasperate them against our citizens, however innocent they may be, and will unquestionably result in their attacking and making reprisals on all hunting parties whom they may fall in with, and on our frontier settlements, for all depredations which may be committed on them or their property by these Mexican volunteers."

The last mail brings the intelligence of Mr. SARGENT's return to the United States and of course the final abandonment of the Tacubaya mission. It is also known, that our affairs with Mexico are on the worst possible footing—no treaty yet signed with her, and our Minister openly reviled in the government newspapers. The British, on the contrary, are honored, and a public mourning is ordered for the Duke of York, while the deaths of our Ex Presidents have been unnoticed. The cause of this is all well known.—It is Mr. ADAMS' denunciation of the "bigotry and oppression" as he termed it of the Catholic religion, in his famous Panama Message, and his design, as therein declared, to effect an alteration, through our ministers, in their religious establishments. The fatal blunder of Mr. ADAMS has cost us the friendship of Mexico and the other new republics, and proves the danger of having a man without judgment at the head of the nation.—Not only the factious opposition in the senate, but every man of common sense and independence throughout the country, foretold this result. Every such man knew that we should become objects of jealousy, suspicion and odium, with the new republics on account of this attack of our President upon the Catholic religion. Deeply has our country suffered for his imprudence.—U. S. Telegraph.

The attention of all good citizens is earnestly invoked to the following list of exports from the United States to the British West India Islands, copied from the Richmond Enquirer. The list is made out for two different periods of time, 1820 and 1825, for the purpose of shewing, that this trade, so valuable of itself, was also a growing one, and had nearly doubled in the short space of five years. The specific items, and their respective value are also set forth, from which it will be seen that almost every article of this trade was the product of the western states, and

flowed by a natural channel down the Mississippi, and into the Gulf of Mexico where those islands are situated. All is now lost! The incapacity and negligence of the administration, and its total absorption in the degrading business of electioneering, has totally lost this trade to the western country, and to all the southern states. A part of it has been transferred from the Mississippi to the St. Lawrence, where it is shipped from British ports; but no part of it can be shipped from an American port; of course from New York to New Orleans this trade is interdicted to our citizens.—Ib.

Report of 1821—2. (Doc. 70.)
Value of Imports into the British W. I. & N. A. Colonies, in

	1825-6.	1820-1.
Fish	81,577	none
Oil, Spermaceti, and other fish	6,005	none
Spermaceti candles	17,055	none
Wood staves, shingles, plank lumber, &c.	697,056	420,000
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin and terp.	22,131	13,000
Ashes, pot and pearl	523,536	none
Skins and furs	12,523	none
Beef tallow, hides and horned cattle	151,938	none
Butter and cheese	70,062	none
Pork, bacon, lard & hogs	443,768	160,000
Sheep	16,206	none
Wheat	38,575	none
Flour, average in 1820-1	\$5 58 per barrel, (144,000 barrels, in 1820-1, 206,973, in 1825-5)	967,842 \$55,000
Indian corn	163,861	88,000
Indian meal	225,538	44,000
Rye meal	32,137	30,600
Rye, oats, small grain, pulse	20,857	10,000
Biscuit and ship bread	109,061	37,100
Potatoes	576	none
Apples	11,886	none
Rice	146,910	1,200
Tobacco	89,884	46,000
Hops	13,840	none
Household furniture	11,723	none
Carriages	5,673	none
Hats	2,949	none
Saddles	1,388	none
Beer, porter and spirits from grain	16,881	none
Leather, boots & shoes	129,029	none
Tallow, candles & soap	25,618	none
Snuff & manufactured tobacco	73,668	16,000
Linseed oil, and spirits turpentine	5,580	none
Iron, pig bar, nails, castings, and all manufactures of	19,000	none
Chocolate	1,549	none
Medical drugs	5,275	none
Manufactured	593,095	none
Raw produce	59,611	none
Other articles not noticed, which make the footing to be	\$4,678,470	2,906,226

Extract of a letter, dated Vera Cruz, July 27.—A few days since, com. Laborde arrived off this port with two large frigates and a brig, and strange to say, though five Mexican vessels came in that day, he did not molest any of them, and left two large Campeachy brigs quietly at anchor at Sacrificios. The brig of war was sent in here on the second day with a white flag at her foremast head; she came to anchor near the castle, where she remained at anchor 48 hours. Her ostensible object was to exchange 12 prisoners; for whom she received 51. An officer from her was twice on shore, and was the bearer of a packet from gen. Baragan, military commandant at Vera Cruz; but what the real object of her visit was, no one knows, except those in authority. As usual, a thousand conjectures are afloat."

Florida Sugar.—A gentleman recently from Florida, has left with us a sample of sugar made on the plantation of col. Henry Yonge, of Gadsden county, East Florida. That part of Florida, in which this sugar was made, was a wilderness when the territory passed from the Spanish, to the United States government; indeed, col. Yonge, who has only resided there three years, was among the first settlers. It is rapidly settling by intelligent and enterprising men, who are turning their attention to the cultivation of sugar, and a sample of the result of the first experiment is that now before us, which is a specimen of a crop of 30 barrels last year by col. Yonge. The sugar appears to us to be superior to that of Louisiana, in strength, though its colour is not so fine as the latter, owing to its having been packed up before the molasses was sufficiently drained off. Its flavour is peculiarly delicate, resembling that of candy; and, indeed, its granulation seems to have been more a process of crystallization than that of any sugar we have seen, the

particles being uncommonly large, transparent, and perfectly formed crystals. From the gentleman who favored us with the sample, we learn, that the experiment thus far demonstrated that an acre of land which would yield 20 bushels of corn, will turn out a hoghead, or 1000 pounds of sugar, the molasses paying the expense of cultivation, and the sugar being worth to the planter, upon an average, seven cents a pound. Balt. Pat.

Cherokee Constitution.—We have partially perused a manuscript copy of the constitution established for the government of the Cherokees, by the representatives of the people of that nation, at a convention held at New Echota, on the 26th of July last. The Cherokees have made rapid advances already towards civilization; and should this constitution be rigidly adhered to and supported by them, their condition will be still more improved, as they will be placed under a government which will protect them in the full enjoyment of civil liberty.

This constitution commences by designating the boundaries of the Cherokee nation, beginning on the north bank of the Tennessee river, at the upper part of the Chickasaw old fields, &c. The lands are to remain the common property of the nation, but the improvements made thereon, are the exclusive and indefeasible property of the citizens who made, or may be rightfully in possession of them. The power of the government is to be divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive, and the Judicial.—The Legislative power to be vested in two distinct branches, a Committee and a Council; and both to be styled, "The General Council of the Cherokee Nation." The nation is laid off into eight districts—the Committee to consist of two members from each, and to be chosen for two years; the first election to be held on the first Monday in August, 1828. The General Council to be held once a year, at New Echota. The Executive power of the nation to be vested in a Principal Chief, who shall be chosen by the General Council, and shall hold his office for four years. Three Councillors are to be annually appointed, to advise with the Principal Chief in the Executive part of the government, &c.

The Judicial powers to be vested in a Supreme court, and such Circuit and inferior courts as the General Council may, from time to time, order and establish.—The Supreme court to consist of three Judges. All the Judges are to be appointed for four years. No minister of the gospel eligible to the office of Principal Chief, or to a seat in the General Council. Religious freedom tolerated. Sheriffs elected in each district by the qualified voters, and to hold their office for two years. A marshal to be appointed by their General Council for four years; his jurisdiction to extend over the whole Cherokee nation. The right of trial by jury to remain inviolate, &c.

The mode of appointing the various other officers indispensable to a well regulated government, is laid down much in detail; and the document taken altogether, we think is well calculated to produce the most happy results. The success of the Cherokees will stimulate other nations to adopt a similar policy; and we may yet live to see one tribe after another, by dropping the tomhawk, & following the example set them, rise from savage barbarity to respectability in the civilized world. Huntsville Democrat.

A Saddle Lost.

ON Wednesday the 19th instant, my horse got loose at the Market house in Vincennes, and lost off of him a man's saddle; whoever may find the same will confer a favor by leaving it at the Western Sun, office, or giving information where it may be had, for which they will receive the thanks of,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Jr.

September 22, 1827.

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Public Notice

I hereby given, that administration upon the estate of James Junkin, (late of Knox county) deceased, has been granted in due form of law, to the undersigned, and that a sale of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

Waggon, Farming impliments Also—Household & Kitchen Furniture, will be sold at the late dwelling house of James Junkin's, deceased, in Harrison township, on

Friday, the 19th day of October next, commencing at ten o'clock, a.m.—terms of sale made known on the day

WILLIAM JUNKIN, Adm.

September 26, 1827.

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