

ing article, dated Corfu, Nov. 26th. "The pirates of Carabusa having captured two vessels sent off by American Philhellenists, for Napoli di Romania, an American frigate stationed in the Archipelago, proceeded to Carabusa, where it burnt seven piratical vessels, and hung a crew consisting of 15 men. At Navarino, Coron, and Modon, Franks and Greeks live in complete safety. Three Turks who had killed a Greek, were put to death by order of Ibrahim Pacha."

We learn from Naples, that the excavations at Herculaneum, which had been suspended for some time, are about to be resumed with increased activity. The works are to be begun on a side of the engulfed city which presents fewest difficulties, and are expected to afford results more prompt and interesting. The excavations making in the isle of Capri, on the site of one of the villas of Tiberius, are also to be carried to a greater extent than heretofore.

STATE OF SPAIN.—The following letter upon the state of Spain, from a person long resident in that country, will be found to possess considerable interest:—

"The organization of Spain does not advance in any respect. The government is without money; the officers on indefinite *conge*, those who belonged to the constitutional army, and those who come from America, are dying of want. The clerks in the treasury are not ashamed of offering them a few sous, on condition of their sacrificing 50 per cent. upon their slender half pay. The active land and sea forces are hardly better paid than the officers on indefinite *conge*.—Persons exercising civil functions are no better off, except such as are in the finance department, who find means of appropriating to themselves a great part of the revenue of the state. Every thing in this country requires to be regenerate. Administration is in a state of infancy, and corrupt. Justice is venal, like all the branches of the governments, & arbitrary. The king can arrest the execution of all judgment, even in civil affairs. The army is yet to be organized, and even the clergy, for they are divided like the rest of the nation. The rectors are opposed to the monks. Thieves are numerous, and it must be so, for those robbers who have money to give to judicial personages being sure to be discharged from prison without trial; the persons robbed take care not to denounce them for fear of being afterwards assassinated. Permanent military commissions were abolished in 1825.

The seventy executions ordained by that of Madrid, for political offences, have changed the opinion of no one, and have not diminished the number of malcontents. One might have expected by this time a more moderate system; but whilst there are no institutions that compel the Spanish government to pursue any single course two days together, one cannot hope to see tranquility restored to this country. The duties being very heavy, and the revenue officers very ill paid, smuggling is carried on to an enormous extent. The tax on salt not bringing in any thing, each household is forced to buy of the state the quantity of salt it is reckoned to consume. In Andalusia, 55 reals are paid for what the smugglers give for six.

"The Spaniard is dull and patient, but if a remedy is not applied to the actual state of things, a revolution is inevitable; it may be retarded or accelerated by circumstances, but it will be terrible. The events at Catalonia have proved to those who were willing to rely upon 50,000 royalist volunteers for the salvation of the monarchy, that was a bad resource, since they nearly all went over to the insurgents. That institution, on the contrary, is calculated to subvert it more quickly. Most of them are men without calling, who, having nothing to lose, are ready to commit every kind of excess. Those who were national militiamen made themselves volunteers. They are the poor armed against the rich, whom the latter regard with great apprehension. Local taxes were imposed to clothe these volunteers with elegance. They cost very dear, and the money would have been better employed in having a good army of the line. The king of Spain with his absolute power, is assuredly the least powerful sovereign in the world, for he is not obeyed far beyond the walls of Madrid. The captains-general, a species of pachas, are hardly obeyed out of their residence; but each place lives under the despotism of the local magistrate taken from the ruling party of the day, who unfortunately puts passions in the place of reason, and who commonly considers his post as a farm, which perhaps he will not have to morrow, and from which he must derive, no matter how, the most money possible. The merchants dare not engage in any speculation, being persuaded, that if they should succeed in any enterprise, when it shall be known that they have money, some ill fate will await them. They will be happy, if, in sacrificing their property, they escape the galleys. The Spanish navy is in such a wretched state, that the officers are apprehensive of compromising the honor of their flag in facing the independents, who want for nothing. There are officers who have six years pay due; and such as receive two or three months pay in the year consider themselves fortunate. An almoner of a ship of the line showed me his account made up. He has been constantly on board ship and there is due to him a sum equal to 17,500 fr.—of this he will never get a sous. The land forces are not paid with greater exactness, and they are badly clothed; coats, however, have been

sent to nearly all the regiments. A private who gets a coat is fortunate, but he remains without pantaloons; and *vice versa*. The officers on indefinite *conge* get a month's pay from time to time, but the intervals are so long, that several of them have literally perished of hunger. There are provinces where the persons under government are rather better paid than in others; thus it is not unimportant for a clerk or pensioner of the government to reside in such or such a place, as a whole revenue is not as in France, paid in the general treasury, from whence sums are afterwards issued in virtue of ordinances. Each provincial intendant pays or at least is supposed to pay the troops which are in his province, and the other expenses of the government. The king, moreover, demands of the intendants at Madrid, sums, the amount of which he specifies, and which must be sent to him. The nation is completely divided in opinion—there are even several parties among the royalists. That of the Exterminating Angel (it is thus the Apostolic Junta is called) is the most numerous, and it is said that monks are at the head of it. Their desire is to exterminate all the constitutionalists to the very last; and their project is to place the infant Don Carlos on the throne.

"At a visit made by a French officer to a monastery, the monk who served him for a conductor was wholly disinclined to mild measures. Some one had related to him the absurd story, that the Austrians, upon their entrance into Naples, after the revolution, had cut off the head of 36,000 persons. This story appeared to him admirable, and the officer had great difficulty in persuading him that it was false. The Anchor society consists of more moderate royalists, who are partizans of king Ferdinand. The Liberals are united, because they are unfortunate; the Apostolic party, which has the ascendancy, display arrogance towards them, & take pleasure in smiting their enemies to the ground. In Spain corruption is met with at every step. In France there is much more real religion; but, to make up for it, there is in Spain much more superstition. The power of the monks diminishes every day—they have but few novices, and would have fewer still if it did not afford an exemption from the conscription. The number of malcontents is enormous. No one of any party is satisfied. The Spanish nation is essentially proud; every one who possesses understanding, feels deeply impressed, that at this moment it is in a state of decomposition. The mass of able officers expelled from the army, the greater part for having obeyed, and several with regret, the commands of the king, who had made oath to the constitution, are in despair.

"The purchasers of domains of the clergy, who have been deprived of them not only without receiving an indemnity, but, moreover, with all the improvements they had made upon these estates, are far from being satisfied. The measures adopted since the deliverance of Cadiz, are solely calculated to lead to a catastrophe. If Spain be given up to herself, torrents of blood will flow. After a long struggle, it is probable she would become a confederated republic. Nothing but institutions can give security to persons and property, and save king Ferdinand and his country. Here is the general source of the evil. There are no finances in a country without industry, and there can be no industry in a country where the unfortunate man who devotes himself to it, finds himself, if he succeeds, put in prison by the order of a subaltern, who takes possession of the fruit of his labor. The partizans of absolutism would have no industry through attachment to the king. It is not for them to obey, but to seek only their own profit, and occupy all the public posts. The Apostolics, who ought to be filled with gratitude towards France, feel none at all. The capitulations signed by a son of France, are daily violated under the eyes of Frenchmen, and under the shelter of their uniforms."

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. IMPORTANT.

Extracts from a communication received by the last mail from Houlton, to a person in Portland, dated—*Houlton Plantation, February 16, 1828.*

"DEAR SIR—Your letter under date of the 2d inst. came safe to hand this morning.

"I will solicit your attention for a few moments to John Baker, our much persecuted citizen. He made his appearance in this settlement a few hours after I received your letter. He informs me that the Supreme court commenced its session on the first Tuesday of the present month, and that his trial came on the Thursday following. Previous to his being brought before the court, he had been presented and indicted before the grand jury, on two charges, namely, first for hoisting at Madawaska the American colors, and refusing to pull them down when requested. The second is for opposing a British officer acting in his official capacity as constable. Six other Americans are also included in this indictment. When he was arraigned before the court, the above charges were read to him, in addition to those on which he was first arrested, and on being asked, whether guilty or not guilty? he declined answering the questions in chief, but observed to the court, in substance as follows:—"That he was a citizen of the state of Maine; that the offences said to have been committed, were committed within the limits of said state, if committed at all, over which said state, or offences com-

mitted therein, he considered that the honorable court had no legal right of jurisdiction." The court insisted upon his giving a direct and positive answer to the question, or they should consider him guilty. Mr Baker observed to the court, if there was no alternative, he should say he was not guilty, denying their right of jurisdiction.

"As he was indicted upon two new charges which were styled Treason, the nature of which, or the punishment that might be annexed to the offence, he did not know or understand, and being without counsel, he thought proper to ask for a continuance to the next court, which was granted, and which will be on the first Tuesday of May next. The court proposed to him to get bail, which he accordingly did. He is laid under bonds for 4000."

"Eight Americans, living at Madawaska, were indicted at the last court, and eleven or more, living on the Aroostook. Next Monday esquire Morehouse, with the *posse comitatus*, is going up the Aroostook, to take all who were concerned in the affray about Arnold's cow, and carry them to Fredericton jail. Those living at Madawaska will doubtless be sent for soon."

"MONDAY, Feb. 18.—Yesterday, Mr. Thomas Beckwith, a settler on the Aroostook, arrived in this settlement. He fled here for protection. He says, we may look for nine or ten more in the course of one or two days through the wilderness from the Aroostook. Shall our citizens be hunted like the savage beasts of prey? Will our government look tamely on, and see our fair possessions wrested from us, and our citizens thus abused?"

"WEDNESDAY, February 20.—I have been waiting for the arrival of the Aroostook settlers. They will be here soon, or they will be taken.—I remain, &c."

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of the state of Indiana, the undersigned will, on the

First Monday of April next,

offer for sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, in the town of Merom, in the county of Sullivan, the following valuable tracts of land situated in the aforesaid county, viz.

S. W. Qr. of Sec. No. 1, in Town. No. 8 N. of Range No. 11 West.

S. E. Qr. of Sec. No. 2, in Town. No. 8, North of Range No. 11 West.

West half of Sec. No. 36, in Town. No. 9, North of Range No. 11 West.

East half of Sec. No. 17, in Town. No. 7, North of Range No. 10 West.

S. W. Qr. of Sec. No. 8, in Town. No. 7, North of Range No. 10 West.

East half of Sec. No. 24, in Town. No. 8, North of Range No. 11 West.

Those lands were purchased at the public land sales in the year 1816, and was at that time considered the first choice in the country. Persons who may wish to receive information as to the quality and situation of these lands, are referred to Mr. Samuel Colman, of Merom—the tracts will be offered in quarter sections.

Also, will be offered in the town of Terre Haute, on the

Second Monday of April,

(being court day) the following lots in, and adjoining to said town, viz—Out Lots,

Nos 67, 72, 33, 34, 55 & 47.

In Lots Nos 53, 70, 188, 200 & 201. By reference to the Map of the town, it will be seen that the Inn Lots are well situated as to business, & the Out Lots present some of the most desirable situations for private residences adjacent to the town.

From one third, to one half of the purchase money will be expected in hand, and the balance in twelve months, to be secured by lien upon the property.—For information as to the Lots in Terre Haute, inquire of James Farrington, Esqr.

DIANA M BULLITT, *Admstr.*

of Thomas Bullitt, *decd*

SAML GWATHMEY, *Agent for*

Henry Atkinson, & Mary A. Atkinson.

February 9, 1828. 2-9t

Commission & Storage.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has lately completed a large and commodious WARE HOUSE, on his wharf in Vincennes, on the Wabash river, where he will receive Goods on Storage, or Sell on Commission—and hopes by a strict attention to business, to share a part of the public patronage.

WM. MIEURE.

Vincennes, Feb 7, 1828. 1-tf

REFERENCES.

MATHEW F MAHER, } New Orleans.

N. EMESON & Co. }

JOHN MARSHALL, } Shawneetown.

SAML MARSHALL, }

L. WIS MILLER, } Natchez.

W. & J. LEWIS, } Evansville.

DAVID S. CHAMBERS, } Louisville.

T. B. TILLAY, }

N. B.—In addition to his former assortment, he has just received from N. Orleans,

COFFEE, MOLASSES,

SUGAR, MACKEREL, &c.

Which are offered very low for cash.

WM. MIEURE.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH, or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean Linnen or Cotton RAGS at the WESTERN SUN office

Tallow, wanted at this office.

FRESH MEDICINES.

DOCTOR McNAMEE respectfully informs the citizens of the Wabash country, and the public generally that he has just opened his

MEDICINE STORE

On Market street, next door to S. Tomlinson's store, in the room formerly occupied by F. Dickson—where he is now opening Medicines just received. During the month of June, he will receive from Philadelphia, several packages additional, to complete the assortment, and make it ample. In conducting this business, he has engaged the assistance of DR. WOOLVERTON, which he hopes will enable him to accommodate those who purchase for family purposes to their entire satisfaction; the advantage of correct prescriptions to such, will be obvious.—Physicians purchasing, may be assured of every article necessary in practice, and of genuine quality; none other will be offered.—It will be made their interest to favor him with their custom.—Country merchants may find it to their interest to give him a call, for such medicines as they may want.

E. McNAMEE.

Vincennes, May 15, 1827. 15-tf

DR WOOLVERTON, respectfully informs the citizens of Vincennes, and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health, as to be able to assist Doctor McNamee, in the above business, & to resume his Practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. McNamee. J. D. WOOLVERTON

Boot and Shoe Shop.

The subscriber has opened a Boot & Shoe shop, at the corner of Market and Second streets, Vincennes, and having

on hand a large stock of LEATHER of the first quality, and MOROCCO, for Ladies wear, he hopes by the style and quality of his work, and constant attention to business, to receive a portion of public patronage.

NATHAN WEBB.

March 24, 1828. 8-3t

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr B. Welman, to superintend, and carry on his

Blacksmiths' Shop,

at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thomson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage.—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.

February 14, 1827. 2-tf

PROPOSALS

BY M. H. ANDREWS, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW LITERARY PERIODICAL,

ENTITLED, THE

Crystal, & Ladies Magazine,

EMBELLISHED WITH BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

THE design of this publication is the development of the female talent of our country, particularly the western portion of it, by affording a vehicle for the literary contributions of such ladies as have either caught the inspiration of the muses, or have been wrapped in the more sober mantle of prose literature.

The work will comprise, brief moral tales, female biography, essays in prose and verse, and a spirited miscellany of humor and sentiment, the chief of which shall be from the pens of gifted females of America and the age.

The typography and embellishment of the Crystal shall be in a fine style of elegance. Each number will contain thirty-two octavo pages—be printed on fine paper, and accompanied with a beautiful copper-plate engraving, and handsomely printed cover. Twelve numbers of the work, containing near 400 pages of print, and 12 different engravings, will form a beautiful volume, to which a title page & index will be added.

TERMS—The work will be delivered to subscribers in the city and vicinity for one dollar and fifty cents payable on the receipt of the first or February number, or two dollars payable at the end of three months. Persons at a distance by enclosing ten dollars in advance will have eight copies of each number forwarded to their order. No subscription received from a distance unaccompanied with the cash.

Ladies into whose hands the Crystal may fall are respectfully solicited to undertake an active agency for the work in their respective places of residence.

The Editors in Indiana, are desired to publish the above, and act as agents.—Subscribers received at the Western Sun office.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons are hereby informed, that I have taken out letters of administration upon the estate of ABRAHAM PEA, (late of Pike county) deceased; all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are desired to present them legally authenticated for settlement within one year from this date.—It is believed the estate is solvent, JACOB PEA, *Adm.*

March 22, 1828. 8-3t

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of J. R. Goss, (late of Spencer county) deceased, which estate is insolvent, and I shall claim the settlement of the same as such. TRUSTIN WOOLLIN, *Adm. of the*

estate of J. R. Goss, *decd.*

March 10, 1828. 8-3t-1Btp