

BY ELIHU STOUT.]

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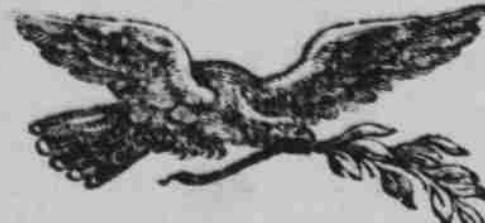
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OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

"Freemen cheer the Hickory tree,
In storms its boughs have sheltered thee;
O'er freedom's land its branches wave,
'Twas planted on the Lion's grave."

Jacksonians to your post!—The day comes hastening apace when it is your indispensable duty to evince your gratitude to your country's saviour by bestowing upon him your votes for the highest office within the gift of freemen. Let nothing prevent you from attending the polls! Every one of you come, and each bring his neighbor! Lull not yourselves in the lap of security! The enemy are strong and powerful; but by a united effort they can be beaten. They are backed by the power and patronage of the government, but we by the immovable justice of our cause. Let nothing discourage you—by union and concentration the battle can be won—our numbers are sufficient, but we have none to spare.

Indians, the third day of next November will be the only opportunity you will ever have to vote for Andrew Jackson. Then why not make use of it? Arise from your sleep of security—the enemy are at hand flushed with the spoils of a former triumph! Arise, retrieve the honor of your country—let it not hereafter be said that *republies are ungrateful!* The following are the names of the electors who are pledged to vote for your candidate—do but your duty and all will be well.

INDIANA JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.
BENJ V. BROCKE, of Knox Co.
JESSE B. DURHAM, of Jackson,
ROSS SMILY, of Union,
RAULIFF BOON, of Warrick,
WILLIAM LOWE, of Monroe.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

More Indian Murders—We are indebted to the politeness of an officer at Cantonment Towson, for the following account of the murder of two of the soldiers belonging to that post, by the Pawnee Indians, and the subsequent chastisement of the aggressor's—“The facts stated (says the writer) are derived from those concerned, and will agree with the report of the commanding officer, who has intimated his approbation of this statement.”

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the small detachment of United States' troops, citizens, and friendly Indians, for the promptness with which they turned out to avenge the death of the murdered soldiers; and the success which has attended their activity, will, we trust, have a happy effect of preventing a repetition of the outrage.

Cantonment Towson, Sept. 8, 1828

SIR—On the 31st of August, six soldiers of this command had a “pass” to go to the Kiamichi for the purpose of fishing. Corporal Thomas Gloyd and Musician Glenn, preceded the party about thirty or fifty yards.—At the distance of six miles from this post, those who were in the rear, heard the report of a gun, accompanied with an Indian yell, and also the exclamation, “O God I am killed!”—Knowing that neither Gloyd or Glenn had a gun, their followers were convinced that they were attacked by enemies, though an intervening knoll screened them from their sight—They immediately returned to garrison, and on a report of facts, a command of twenty men was ordered out by major Birch under lieutenant Casey. They returned in the evening with the corpses of Gloyd and Glenn—The body of the former was marked by a ball, and many arrows; that of the latter by arrows only. The alarm was immediately given to the citizens, and friendly Indians encamped in the neighborhood of the garrison; and on the following morning, a party of about forty mounted men, consisting of citizens, and friendly Indians, and a detachment from this post, pursued the enemy, and on the fourth day returned with the scalps of the soldiers killed, and those of three Indians, al-

so with the bows and equipments of fifteen—They found the Indians encamped about nine miles from the garrison, near the Blue Water river. They rushed upon them suddenly, while they were dancing around the scalps of Gloyd and Glenn. They were near a thicket, through which some escaped, but it is believed, not many without mortal wounds. They were Pawnees. The only one of the opposite party who was injured, was Ni com ing, a Delaware chief, who received an arrow wound in his thigh. He is now doing well. The reduced number of regular soldiers at this post, rendered it impossible to furnish a large detachment. And much credit is due to the citizens, for the readiness with which they volunteered their services; and also to Mr. Aldrich, the sutler, who rode the whole night to muster them.

We understand, that an official representation of the facts relative to the foregoing outrage, has been made to the governor, and that he immediately issued a general order to the colonel commanding the militia of Miller county, requiring him to have his forces in readiness to co-operate with the U. S. troops at Cantonment Towson, at a moment's warning, in case a repetition of the aggression should be attempted by the Indians. An order was likewise forwarded to the commanding officer of the militia of Hempstead county, requiring him to have the militia of his county in readiness, in case their services be required.

Important Invention—A machine for spinning flax & hemp has been invented by Messrs. Bell and Dyer two gentlemen from New-England. The following is an account of it from the Statesman of Saturday. A more particular and complete description is not given, because the patent has not been secured—Specimens of the thread may be seen at the office of the Statesman or the machine itself may be inspected at the corner of Pine and Water streets—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle, having no analogy to the process for the cotton, woollen, worsted, or other manufacture. The quality of the yarns produced is pronounced by competent judges, to surpass other linen yarns in as great a proportion as cotton or woollen yarns spun by the present improved machinery, are superior to those wrought by hand.

The size of the thread can be varied to any extent, from that of cambric to that of the operas used in the manufacture of cordage. In the degree of velocity, its operation is limited only by the quickness which the spindles and fibers are capable of supporting. The instrument now in operation produces about the same quantity of thread per spindle, fineness being equal, as the *throstle spindles* in the cotton manufacture. The whole formation of the thread from dressed flax is completed at one operation. The material on the machine is wound upon the spools ready for the loom, without the intervention of any assistance;—the whole being effected by the rotary motion communicated from drums. Indeed all the motions of the instrument are of a circular kind. So far as our observation or knowledge extends, this invention is entirely original, and nothing of the kind exists in the work shops of the United States or Europe, where fabrics are entirely wrought by hand. The manufactures of linens will now be placed upon the same ground and enjoy the same facilities as cottons. It has been estimated, that upon moderate calculations *two millions of dollars* may be saved annually to this country by the reduced expenses of linen fabrics, effected by this invention.

Steam Coaches—The following account of steam coaches in Great Britain is of much present interest. That they will become common things, we have long believed. It was in America steam was first successfully applied to the ordinary purpose of navigating rivers; the first steam boat that entered on the ocean was American; and the first that crossed the Atlantic, that penetrated the Baltic and arrived at the capital of Russia, was also American. And, in noticing the progress of perfection, in the applicability of steam for moving bodies on land, while yielding all due credit to British ingenuity & talents, we wish to record the fact, that the first application of its powers to this purpose was made by an American. In the city of Philadelphia by Oliver Evans, who entertained the project in 1786, and communicated it to several persons as well as petitioned the legislature of Pennsylvania concerning steam wagons, for which he was thought insane. The state of Maryland, however, in 1787, granted him an exclusive right to make and use steam wagons, for fourteen years. But Evans was poor, and confidence was not placed in his theory—so he obtained no pecuniary assistance; and it was not until 1804 that he was enabled to apply steam to propel bodies on land. He built a flat or scow, a mile and a half from the water, of the weight of about twenty tons, with a steam engine on board of only 5 horse power, for the purpose of cleaning docks; and, when all was ready, he placed wheels under the flat, & by steam, transported it to, launched it into the water, and, with a paddle wheel, then navigated it down

the Schuylkill to the Delaware and up the Delaware to Philadelphia, beating all the vessels in the river, the wind a-head. And, in 1812, Oliver Evans said—“I do verily believe that the time will come when carriages propelled by steam will be in general use, as well for the transportation of passengers, as goods, travelling at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, or three hundred miles per day.”—See “Addenda” to vol. in Register, page 5.—We state these things with the pride of Americans—that the honor of the discovery may remain where it is due.—Niles.

LA EST FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3—The brig Aspasia, Massicot, arrived at this port on Saturday from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 23d August. The editor of the American are indebted to the postmaster of captain M. for files of Rio papers to the 20th inclusive. He states that the negotiation on the subject of peace were daily proceeding between the Buenos Ayrean deputies and the government of Rio, which, it was universally believed, would result in the conclusion of peace between the belligerents. Matters had so far advanced, that the Buenos Ayrean prisoners confined at Rio had been released, and enjoyed the privilege of moving at will within the limits of the capital.

The following letter, subsequently received, fully corroborates the foregoing intelligence:—

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American, dated Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 20, 1828

I enclose you some newspapers, but they contain nothing of importance. The commissioners from Buenos Ayres arrived about ten days since, and have been in session for the last week. It is the opinion of those best able to judge, that a peace will grow out of the mission, and that in a very short time, say a couple of months, the grand end will be accomplished. They have already agreed upon an exchange of prisoners, and those who were confined here, have this morning been liberated. Our markets are dull. Flour is going off heavily, from 4000 to 13500, and will probably be lower as soon as the rains enable the millers to grind their wheat.

Extract of another letter to the Editors, of same date.

The commissioners from Buenos Ayres, also lord Ponsonby, the British ambassador, have arrived here, and are about negotiating a peace between the two belligerents. It is generally supposed that they must make peace, as they are both tired of war and so far have gained nothing by it.

Extract of another letter of same date, from an intelligent merchant at Rio.

The deputies are now actively negotiating for peace, which we firmly believe will be concluded. The packet from England for Buenos Ayres has been delayed here for some time, and will probably take with her the result of the commission.

From the Galaxy.

MISSISSIPPI GUARDS—The traveller and historian as far as I am informed have passed unnoticed, one of the most useful of all the various tribes of insects—the Mississippi Guards. In Mississippi, and the states in the same parallel, there are large tracts of country which abound with such numerous swarms of flies, commonly known by the name of horse flies, that the herds of cattle would be compelled entirely to desert their pasture grounds were it not for the kind protection they receive from the Mississippi guards. The guards inhabit the drest and the hottest sand knolls. They live on the various species of flies which infest the stock. They resemble very much the yellow jacket, both in size and appearance; there are however, larger and smaller guards adapted to the different kind of flies on which they prey.

The earth for some distance around the sand hill which constitutes their barracks, is trodden firmly by the cattle of the neighboring country, forming what the herdsmen call stomp. Hither the cattle repair, with wild and headlong fury, whenever they are beset beyond further endurance with the large horse flies and other tribes of insects that infest their pasture grounds.

At the sound of their approach, the guards turn out of their subterraneous barracks and parade over their sand hill, moving to and fro, resembling swarms of bees. So soon as the infuriated herd of cattle arrive, they arrange themselves around the sand hill, and become almost as still as statues, though literally covered with flies, which are drawing blood from almost every pore; not a cow is seen even to switch her tail. At this moment the guards sally forth on the flies which cover the cattle. Each guard seizes a fly, clips off his wings in the first place, jerks out the proboscis, though buried in the skin of the beasts, and bears off the fly, a struggling wingless prisoner, to the sand hills, and there scratches a hole in the sand, drags in the criminal, and by means of a peculiar shuffle of the hind feet covers up the hole as he descends, and in an instant, the guard mounts up through the sand in a different place, leaving the poor fly buried alive. He again proceeds to the cattle in quest of another. In a short time, not a fly of any description can be seen. The cattle, under

the vigilant protection of their guards, at length lie down and chew the cud in peace. A gentleman who has a large stock of horses and cattle, has been so fortunate as to have his ground selected by a company of guards for their place of abode. He is never under the necessity of having his cattle or horses driven up to the post, they always come of their own accord, to rid themselves of the large horse flies with which that whole vicinity abounds. The guards are always found at their post, ready to seize the blood thirsty tormentors of the cattle, and to inflict on them a punishment, the same with that which Numor Pompilius first instituted for the vestal virgins who should break their vow.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7—By the arrival at New York of the packet ship France, which sailed from Havre on the 5th of September, Paris and Havre dates of the 4th have been received. No intelligence is given of any decisive event in the east. There is a great deal said about a cessation of hostilities between the belligerents, and statements equally strong, that the war will be continued. The reports of the Turkish successes are not confirmed. We have furnished from the New York Daily Advertiser, and Morning Courier, a summary of all that appears worthy repetition.

The New York Courier des Etats Unis, contains an extract of a letter dated Paris, August 29th, which states that the second expedition to the Morea, sailed on the 15th, and the third on the 25th of that month. The proclamation issued by gen. Masselin shows that there is an understanding between the allies and France, to put an end to the sufferings of Greece. Letters from Toulon of the 24th state that the orders for the sailing of the expedition on the 18th had surprised the general in chief, being two days earlier than he expected. It was thought this haste was resorted to, in order to be before hand with any movement of British troops in the Mediterranean. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by all who belonged to the expedition. Masselin presented the most tumultuous scene of activity. The expedition that sailed on the 18th, consisted of forty-eight transports, carrying nine thousand men, escorted by eight men of war. That which followed on the 25th, consisted of 36 transports, under the escort of three men of war.

The annexed article is expressive of the views of England upon the occupation of Constantinople by Russia. Other papers say that England will spend her last farthing before she surrenders the navigation of the Black sea, and that an ambassador has been sent to demand guarantees. These do not appear, at this distance, to be very wise doings. If the Turks be not of themselves able to prevent the Russians will go to Constantinople before England can interfere effectively. Resistance, and when once there, will not readily be displaced; at all events it will be subjecting “ancient ally” first to be despised by his conquerors, and then again by his deliverers. We have no faith in Russian moderation, and unless she has suffered such reverses as will deter her from proceeding, we may expect a declaration of war from England. The London Sun says: “why not demand securities before the Russians cross the Danube.” The opportunity has slipped away, and now we try to catch it! But the Duke will have a John Gilpin race of it, he says, and longer at Crichton. He has trusted too much to his own generosity and the moderation of Nicholas—and now he must go to war to make the Russian Bear forego his prey. He must assess his parson—fix our flies and armies, and pay the extra expense of levying a property tax upon his wading countrymen! It will be a rare sport for the army, and glorious task for the leaders of new types!

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA—The London Courier, in some remarks upon a work lately published by Lieutenant colonel Evans, expresses the following opinions in relation to the emperor of Russia in his present conquests in Turkey:

The gallant officer passes on to the supposed establishment of the Russians at the Hellespont & asks “whether it may not immediately endanger and ultimately destroy the British empire in India, British maritime ascendancy, and even the connection between England and Ireland?” To the first proposition of these three, we answer, that if the Russians were established on the Hellespont, British commerce with India might suffer, & the tranquility of our Indian dominions be endangered. But we fearlessly assert, that even should the events of the present war should throw the capital of Turkey into the hands of the Russians, no establishment of their forces will take place on the Hellespont. They are led by a monarch, whose objects, whatever prejudices the strength of the temptation to which he is exposed may raise against him, are not to gratify ambition. At present, therefore, the contingency contemplated by the gallant colonel, is wholly imaginary. Whether future Czars may possess the same moderation, or be guided by the same strong sense of honor and sincerity as the emperor Nicholas, we are not prepared to contend, and, therefore, we do not deny the pos-