

# WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BY ELIHU STOUT.]

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## THE WESTERN SUN

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From the Mercantile Advertiser.

## LA LE FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 23.—The packet ship Henry, from London, and Sulky from Havre, arrived yesterday morning. By the latter we have Paris papers to the 15th ult. inclusive, and by the former, London dates to the evening of the 14th.

The intelligence from the theatre of war does not announce any great progress in the military operations. It appears there was no truth in the reports of an armistice. It seems however, says the *Courier Francais*, according to what has transpired from the despatches, "that efforts have been made for the restoration of peace, and that the emperor's journey to Odessa had for one of its objects to hear the propositions that had been announced. We are assured that lord Heytesbury declared that the porte was ready to accede to the treaty of July 6, to leave Russia the two principalities, and pay her an indemnity for the expense of the campaign, on condition that the emperor would withdraw his troops to the other side of the Danube. These overtures have not been successful. The emperor Nicholas did not find in what was offered to him the *inviolable guarantees* for the free navigation of the Black sea mentioned in his manifesto; and in consequence the negotiation was broken off almost as soon as it was set on foot. Prince Metternich, and the duke of Wellington, therefore, must contrive other combinations."

Letters of the 28th of August from Odessa state that the siege of Varna continues. The Turkish garrison had made a sortie, and had been repulsed with considerable loss.

That of the Russians is inconsiderable; but general Prince Menthikoff was wounded by a ball, and his life considered in danger. The Paris papers of the 15th, mention a report that Varna had surrendered.

A letter of the 2d September from Vienna says—"Several travellers announce that a scarcity begins to be felt at the camp of Choumla. The rumour of the Russians having experienced considerable loss before that fortress is contradicted."

Extract of a letter from Bucharest:—"On the 18th August, the Turks, to the number of twenty thousand men, made a sortie from their entrenched camp at Calefas, opposite Widdin, advanced as far as Czo oj, upon the Crajova road, seized all the ammunition, provisions, and forage they could find, and withdrew, taking with them several thousand head of cattle. The whole district of Mehediwz has been laid waste. General Geismar having received reinforcements succeeded in driving them back to Calefas. Upon receiving intelligence of these events, count Langeron proceeded with the greatest haste to Crajova, the inhabitants of which place were preparing to flee. The Turks of Guirgewo and Silistria make frequent sorties, which the Russians always succeed in repelling, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the Turks, but the loss of the blockading troops is nevertheless very considerable."

A letter from Corfu, dated August 21, states that the congress so long talked of, at which deputies of Greece and Turkey were to be present, is not likely to be held at that place. The three ambassadors were preparing to depart for Greece, in order to hold a conference with the admirals. The English consul's appointed to reside in Greece had set out for their destination, and those of Russia were expected.

The following is from the *Messenger des Chambres*—"After having concluded, at Alexandria, the convention for the return of Ibrahim Pacha, and his troops to Egypt, admiral Codrington arrived off Navarino on the 24th of August. Forty one Egyptian vessels, in two divisions, under the escort of French and English vessels, followed him closely, to take on board the Egyptian troops. On the 25th, the French and English squadrons, in virtue of an arrangement concluded with Ibrahim's Kajja Bey, entered the port of Navarino, and anchored there to wait for the arrival of the Egyptian division."

It is stated, that by the convention made at Alexandria, by admiral Codrington, the E

gyptian troops will embark in vessels to be sent from Alexandria to the Morea, which are to be escorted, in going and returning, by French and English ships of war. All the Greek slaves are to be delivered up to the allied admirals by Ibrahim Pacha. Mehemet Ali is also to restore those who were conveyed to Egypt after the battle of Navarino. Admiral Codrington on his side, has engaged to have liberty restored to all the Egyptian soldiers and subjects whom the Greeks have made prisoners, as well as the officers and sailors of the Egyptian sloop of war captured by the Russians off Modon.

The Angoultine Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Crajova, August 20.—A few days ago it was rumoured that the Russians, to the number of one thousand men had gained an important advantage over the Turkish Army; but yesterday intelligence was received from the Russian camp at Goleny that the Turks were advancing and the Russian corps retreating. Hitherto the Turks cantoned at Calefas, who endured privations of every kind, confined themselves to make requisitions in the interior of the country. But after the arrival of a Pacha with twelve thousand Arnauts, they marched, to the number of twenty thousand, against the Russian corps. General Geismar, who felt that he was not sufficiently strong to resist numbers so superior, ordered his forces to retreat on the 18th and left in the power of the enemy all the Russian camp, with a considerable quantity of provisions and materials for bridges. It is added that the Turks overtook general Geismar's corps at Czo oj, and caused him considerable loss. Columns were immediately sent off to Bucharest for reinforcements. Numerous herds of oxen have been driven to Widdin by the Turks."

A letter from Constantinople of August 14, says the army assembling for the defence of that capital, will amount to 200,000 infantry, and eighty thousand Egyptian horse men—Immense numbers were engaged in making entrenchments, which were already defended by three hundred cannon.

The French sloop of war Echo, had an action with the Turks on the 12th July, in the waters of Lepanto, in which she had eight men wounded. The action took place in consequence of an attempt made by the Echo to stop a Turkish vessel with Greek slaves on board.

No later accounts from Madeira, than the 10th of August had been received.

The emperor of Russia has opened the trade with Kamtschatka, to foreign nations.

It is stated that lord Heytesbury had written to his government, that he had received from the emperor satisfactory assurances relative to the object of the war with Turkey.

*Manners*—The following letter, detailing the particulars of the late surrender of the island of Mademo to the power of don Miguel, has been handed to us by a gentleman recently resident there—*Bair Amer.*

"Our country is the theatre of all kinds of misfortunes, and we cannot foresee the end of them. The streets of Funchal are deserted, and desolation reigns in every quarter of this unhappy island. There is scarcely a person of respectability who is not in the dungeon and irons. Many saved themselves on board the English frigates, whose commander, in spite of the threatenings of the Miguelists, aued a merchant vessel, and carried the fugitives, including the governor (the brave Valdoso) to England. Our dispositions to receive our implacable enemies were the best possible, but they did not disembark in front of the city. They landed in Machio twenty-five miles from the city, a place commanded by major Brith and major Salga o, who both sold themselves to the rebels. They marched immediately upon the city, & those that were able to reach the English man of war were the only persons who escaped. The troops consist of eighteen hundred men belonging to the 1st and 2d regiments of infantry, and the 5th chasseurs. The squad on is composed of one line of battle ship, two frigates, two corvettes, two brigs, and three armed ships. The governor is the tyrant Jose Maria Monteiro, and the new magistrates have already commenced their work of destruction. The property of all those that have fled is confiscated. Business of course is at a stand. How often have we remembered what you said at the moment you left your prison to retire to the United States? You are safe, and that is a consolation to your family and friends. You are enjoying the free air of Columbia, and we are mourning over the ruins of a shadow of liberty given by don Pedro, and destroyed by his brother, or more properly to speak, by the treason of the duke of Wellington."

In the next vessel I will give you a more particular account of this catastrophe.

The troops and the country people have been permitted to plunder the houses of the victims of despotism, and terror predominates throughout the city."

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

## CREEK INDIAN'S

New Echota, Oct. 8.—A company of Creek boys, seven in number, passed this place a few days since on their way to the Choctaw academy, Blue Springs, Kentucky. They were

conducted by one of the leaders of the nation, and Patrick Carey, a young man of intelligence. The number of Creek students at the academy will now be about thirty, all supported by the appropriation made at the treaty of Washington. The appearance of the boys and their conductors was unlike the wretched condition of the Creek nation, of which lately we have frequently heard.

We took occasion to inquire of Mr. Carey the state of emigration among his countrymen. We were informed by him that col. Brearly was employing every measure to obtain emigrants, but was likely to be defeated in his expectations. Of the emigrants who were stationed at fort Strother, two hundred deserted and returned home, leaving a few mulattoes to pursue their journey to the promised land. The chiefs of the Creek nation strenuously deny employing any measure to discourage emigration among their people. The question is left to individual free choice.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, of October 25.

## THE MEXICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following will be read with the interest due to its importance. Party rage in Mexico has evidently risen to a fearful pitch—threatening even to subvert the government. We are sorry to see that the Mexicans are thus jealous of this country. It shows that they are utterly ignorant of the feelings of the people of the United States towards their republic. We trust the conduct of our minister has not been such as to justify the insinuation made against him. Extract of a letter, dated August 28, from a gentleman in Mexico, from whom we have before received similar favors:

"The public mind is engrossed at present with the presidential election, which takes place on the first September. The candidates are, Don Vicente Guerrero, to whom they give the title of the "Hero of the south," and Don Gomez Pedraza, the present minister of war, nicknamed the "second emperor of Mexico." Guerrero's party is said to be composed of the most violent scitits—they had no idea of any thing like an opposition in the outset, and spoke of his election with the greatest confidence, but latterly they have become much alarmed, their case being at most desperate, and have come out with the most violent accusations you can think of—The sparing between the Jacksonians and Adams men is a fool to it, though we, who are abroad, and cool, look upon that as scandalous.

"I have made particular inquiry respecting the merits and demerits of the two candidates, and have formed and altered my opinion of them almost as often as I have consulted different persons on the subject. From what I can hear from those belonging to neither party, gen. Guerrero, the Yonkino candidate, is a patriot who declared himself in favor of independence in its infancy, and who stood in its defence during all its reverses.—He is "a generous & good hearted chieftain," as the word goes with you, "well disposed towards strangers of all nations." So far so good. On the other hand he is fond of cock fighting, and the gaming table, and if an intrigue is carried on by one with a pretty woman, he is very lenient towards them; with these flaws in his character, he has no knowledge of diplomacy, and not one requisite talent for a president.

Pedraza, the Escoses candidate, is a man totally different from his competitor. He was in office under the Spanish government, and continued so during the revolution, until the declaration of independence. He is a man of talents and firmness, not to be shaken by pretty women or doublets; a law once passed, is sure to be enforced by him. He is not friendly to strangers, but disposed to suffer for their residence, knowing that they improve the country. A man of his firm character is calculated to make himself dreaded by that class of people who form the mass of Guerrero's party. This class, who are averse to order naturally, and now loosed in their hopes of getting one of their own ranks into the presidential chair, are brought to a state of desperation, and have given cause for apprehension, that if Pedraza is elected, they will strain every nerve for a revolution. In deed they have asserted as much as this in the public prints, by saying, "awake, Mexicans! if Pedraza is president, you have either to wear a most servile yoke, or raise another revolution!" This is the present state of the public mind—Next Monday will decide the important question of, "Quien sera Presidente?"—Guerrero, or Pedraza?"

STREETER 6.—Having an opportunity to forward this by the way of New Orleans, I will not wait to hear the result of the election. We have not yet heard from the interior states. Thus far, Pedraza has five states to Guerrero's one. Guerrero's party say that the Vera Cruzanos have protested against the election of Pedraza, stating that there was foul play in taking the votes. Gen. Santa Ana is said to be at the head of the protesting party, and *quiensabre*—what will be the consequence?

It is now 7 o'clock p.m. and there are returns from ten states; seven for Pedraza, & three for Guerrero, and in one of the latter

states the majority was but one vote. In the contest which is going forward, our minister Mr. P has been somewhat accused. The following is an extract from the *Sol* of this evening—"There is not wanting a suspicion, with foundation, that the American minister, is the secret agent of Spain, instructed, and well paid for dividing and destroying us, and that he is taking measures for the conquest of the country. Nor is this strange, for he knows that our prosperity is as prejudicial to the interests of his nation, as our independence is to the interests of Spain.

Yorinos, and Escoses, are the names of two Masonic sects in Mexico.

*Postscript*—Our fears are too soon realized! A civil war has broken out in Mexico, and the republic is in a state of terrible anarchy and confusion. This we learn by papers just received by the *Independence*, arrived from Vera Cruz on the 2d ult. and brought us papers to the latest date. The election returns had been received from twelve states, only three of which gave a majority for Guerrero. There was no longer any doubt of the issue of the election—Pedraza is chosen president. The remonstrance of Vera Cruz has been ineffectual—gen. Santa Ana has accordingly raised a rebellion against the government, and the Guerriero party in Vera Cruz have taken up arms. A body of troops has been marched under the command of Santa Ana, to Perote. On the day when the *Independence* sailed, advices were received from that place, informing that he had taken possession of the castle. Such is the worth of Mexican patriotism!

From the Truth Teller.

*IRELAND*—Everything now indicates a speedy crisis in the affairs of Ireland. The people in that unhappy country have arrived at a state of excitement which admits of no delay in applying a remedy to the many evils of which they so justly complain; and the British government, convinced of this, evinces symptoms of a disposition to yield to the necessity. On the other hand, the Orange party evince no such disposition. Serious apprehensions are entertained by the peaceable portion of the country that the Orange yeomanry of the north of Ireland will create disturbance and riot. False and urgent applications have been made to the government shewing the necessity of their immediate disbandment; indeed all at once agree in stating that if this body be suffered to exist much longer, there bids fair to be a open rebellion prepared, *provoked, performed* by the Orangemen. History has no thing like the persecution of the Catholics in Fez and anagh.

If the accounts contained in our Irish files are correct, and from the respectability of the papers from whence we derive our information, we have no reason to doubt their correctness, it would appear that a most alarming crisis for the peace of Ireland is at hand. The Catholics, indeed are orderly, well conducted, and obedient to the laws. Their system is peace; they have their all at stake; it is through legal and constitutional means they have reached the very porch of the temple of liberty, and already do the gates open to receive them.

This does not suit the Orange persecutors, they must have violence, or the "ascendancy" is extinct forever.

The Orange system, therefore is civil war—an end to every peaceful and rational discussion—the bayonet—the last—free quarters—a rebellion—a revival of the penal code—a new lease of the ascendancy, and a desolate country. For the sake of money, and in the name of that power which left the sacred records of "peace be with you" to its creatures, do we earnestly hope that those to whom the temporal power has been delegated, will interpose in time, and save from the conflict that threatens us happy Europe. Millions of innocent beings, whose only part in civil discord, is to suffer.

*Vermont*—G. Vernon Crafts, the new chief magistrate of Vermont, delivered his first speech to the legislature on the 10th October. It is a judicious and well written document, of which the following is the concluding paragraph.

*N. Y. Statesman*

"There is another subject which I approach with reluctance, but which the solemn duty which I owe to my country induces me to notice. It is the bitterness and acrimony, with which the contest for the highest offices in our government, is conducted—and the misrepresentations, slander & abuse, which are so unsparingly bestowed on the first characters of our country. That the privilege of electing our rulers—and only for limited periods—a privilege in which the excellence of a republican form of government principally consists, should be the cause of such an unprecedented agitation of the public mind must, to the real friends of our institutions be a source of the deepest regret. It is not my intention, in this place, to enter into any comparison of the respective qualifications of the distinguished men, but to lay this time divide the public opinion, but to lay before my fellow citizens some of the dangerous consequences which may ensue to our institutions, from the manner in which this