

WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES APRIL 9, 1831.

An election for township officers on Monday the 4th inst. for the township of Vincennes, the following persons were elected, viz:

William L. Withers and Zachariah Pulten, Constables; Elihu Stout, Inspector of Elections; Samuel Dilworth and John Ewing, Fence Viewers; Andrew Gardner and John C. Holland, Overseers of the Poor; John F. Shapp, Supervisor of Road No. 1; Abraham Smith on Road No. 11; A. Vandell, on Road No. 12; Henry Wyant, on Road No. 13; John Black, on Road No. 14; F. Godare, on Road No. 15; Wm. Burtch and James Andre, on Road No. 16; Henry D. Wheeler, on Road No. 41.

I have been authorized to announce Joseph Chambers as a candidate for the House of Representatives at the ensuing August election.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVALS.

April 1st. The Criterion, from Shawneetown.

2d. The Banner, from Cincinnati, O.
2d. The Forester, from Lafayette, Ia.
3d. The Criterion from Lafayette, Ia.
4th. Tippecanoe, from Lafayette, Ia.
5th. The Java, from Louisville, Ky.
6th. Virginian, from Lafayette, Ia.
6th. The Pearl, from Lafayette, Ia.
7th. Criterion, from Lafayette, Ia.
7th. The Banner, from Lafayette, Ia.

DEPARTURES.

April 1st. Criterion for Shawneetown, Ill.
2d. The Banner, for Lafayette, Ia.
2d. The Forester, for Louisville, Ky.
3d. Criterion, for Shawneetown, Ill.
4th. Tippecanoe, for Louisville, Ky.
5th. The Java, for Eugene, Ia.
6th. Virginian, for Shawneetown, Ill.
6th. The Pearl, for Louisville, Ky.
7th. Criterion, for Shawneetown, Ill.
7th. The Banner, for Louisville, Kentucky.

The Wabash is gradually failing, but it is supposed will remain in a navigable state for some time.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1, 1831.

There will be a meeting of the Advocates of the ancient Gospel, and of the friends of the Old and New Testaments, without creeds, disciplines, or confessions of faith, in Mount Pleasant, Martin county, Ind., commencing the Friday before the 4th Lord's Day in May next, to continue four days, and longer if required; to which place and time all the friends of religious toleration, who are disposed to leave the consciences of the Lord's people as free as the blood of Christ has made them, are earnestly requested to attend.

ABNER DAVIS,
DAVID WARFORD.

April 4, 1831.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have, at last, seen and perused the pamphlet, which professes to be "strictures upon the arguments used in a public debate, by J. KIDWELL and E. RAY, had at Indianapolis, January 21st, 1830, on the subject of future and endless punishment. By examining and comparing it with the facts connected with the debate, and with the manuscript copy of my argument, which I yet have; I find it to be, what I expected it would be, a one-sided production, in which Mr. Kidwell is the principal actor, engaged in a combat with a "man of straw," which he first makes and then fights. In no one instance has he represented me fairly or reported my arguments correctly, except in reporting the rules of debate. I therefore, respectfully solicit a candid public, to suspend their decision upon the merits of my arguments, until they are furnished with a correct report of them from me, which shall be given as soon as circumstances will allow. In the mean time Mr. K. can enjoy that class of comfortable feelings, which his own opinions of me, and of the victory, he thinks he has achieved, are calculated to inspire; and his friends can continue a celebration of his fame, by singing the verses of the Iliad, which he first would have altered to suit his own views, as he does the scriptures and my arguments, and then dedicates them to the use of my friends; as he no doubt intended they should be implied and used.

EDWIN RAY.

Terre Haute, Ia., March 22, 1831.

P. S. The editors of the Journal and Democrat, Indianapolis; Free Press, Lafayette; Republican and Herald, Madison; Palladium, Lawrenceburg;—Clarion, Connerville;—Times, Centreville;—Gazette and Sun, Vincennes; and any others in this state or Ohio, are respectfully requested to give the above a place in their papers, by doing which a public benefit may be conferred, and favor granted an injured fellow-citizen, who hereby promises to reciprocate the kindness by presenting each of them a copy of his reply, when printed: provided the paper is forwarded to him which contains the requested publication.

EDWIN RAY

The following extract of a letter, with which we have been politely favored, mentions a fact in relation to the manner of the capture of the late General Guerrero, which we have not before seen stated.—*Balt. Am.*

VERA CRUZ, FEB. 28, 1831.

The only news we have here is the execution of Gen. Guerrero. He was bought by the present administration for \$30,000. The captain of the Sardinian brig lying at Acapulco invited him on board to dine; as soon as he was got on board the vessel, sail was made, and he was taken to Hautulco, and delivered into the hands of his enemies.—There he was taken to Oaxaca, where he was tried by a kind of a drumhead court

martial, and on the 14th instant, was shot about two leagues this side of that city. On the ground he made presents of what little he had about him, and died like a man. This has caused a violent sensation here, and when a re-action does take place, as it most certainly will, sooner or later, it will be terrible. Blood will flow in torrents."

From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO

We were able last night, on account of the lateness of the hour, to give our Mexican papers but a hasty examination, and we therefore subjoin some further translations this afternoon.

The Registro Official of Feb. 22, contains a decree of Congress, sanctioned by the acting President, Bustamante, granting a pension of \$3000 per annum to citizen Bernardo Gonzales Angulo. A pension of \$3000 has also been granted to the wife and daughter of Guerrero.

The same paper has a long article in reply to the Mexican Federalist, which appears to have maintained that Guerrero was unlawfully condemned and executed; that he was constitutionally President of the Republic at the time of his death; having been driven from his station (in Dec. 1829) by force of arms; and therefore, that in resisting the present usurped government, he was doing no more than he was entitled to by virtue of his office.

From the *St. Louis Beacon*.

The Globe and the Telegraph are carrying on a controversy which at some points seems to touch a question which the public mind, in this quarter, is not yet prepared to consider: *it is that of the succession to president Jackson.*—This we consider, a premature question, even to be alluded to, for as to the successor to president Jackson, in 1836, it will be time enough to think of that about four years hence; and as to the succession in 1832, we apprehend that president Jackson will be his own successor. This we take to be the sentiment of republicans in this quarter; and in the mean time, no gentleman can do less to recommend himself to the succession, *at any time*, than to agitate it now, either through himself or his friends; by direct discussion, or by allusion and implication. The patriot president is wanted for another term. He has been too much thwarted and embarrassed thus far. Congress has not been to him what the Union is, two to one, in his favor. The elections will rectify this discrepancy. It will put congress and the people in unison in support of the great measures which the public good requires, and which it will be the crowning glory of Jackson to carry into effect. Unanimity among his real friends, then, without mixing themselves in the subaltern discussions which may grow up in the ranks of the party for the succession, is the true conduct of every genuine friend to Jackson; and by that conduct will his real friends be known, and readily distinguished from those who retain the name of Jacksonians for the covert and hidden purposes of doing that mischief as *professed friends* which they could not perpetrate as *open enemies*.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 24.

By a letter, dated Upper Missouri, 1st ultimo, we learn that a party of whites, (about fifty in number) under the command of Mr. H. Vanderburgh, in the employment of the American Fur Company, and which set out from the mouth of Yellow Stone the past summer, was attacked last fall by a large party of Blackfeet Indians, on Madison river, one of the lower forks of the Missouri.—The loss of the whites was one killed & two wounded—eleven horses killed and fifty wounded. The loss sustained by the Blackfeet is stated to be between 30 and forty killed, the number wounded not known, but supposed to be greater from the quantity of blood spilt. The fight is said to have been commenced in the morning and continued until night, when the Indians withdrew.

In speaking of a recent depredation committed by the *Arikarees*, he remarks—"If something is not done with these internal scoundrels, there will be no security for either life or property in this country."

From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

The City Bank of this city was entered by false keys sometime between the close of business on Saturday, and the commencement of this morning, and robbed of an immense amount in bank bills. The loss of the Bank itself, so far as ascertained, is about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars; being the notes of other Banks taken during the business on Saturday. These were in bundles prepared for settlement this morning.

There were in the Bank vaults several trunks containing large amounts which were broken open, and the bank notes taken away. Among them was the trunk of the Morris Canal Co. brought over & deposited, a few days ago for greater safety, containing twenty-six thousand dollars, all in bills of the Morris Canal Co., viz: one bundle containing ten thousand dollars in notes of five, ten, twenty and fifty dollars; one bundle containing ten thousand dollars in notes of denominations from one to five dollars; and 4 thousand dollars in notes not exactly described.

From the trunk of Messrs. S & N Allen, about eighteen thousand dollars were taken, viz: fourteen thousand dollars, bills of the Newberg and Orange Co. banks, two thousand dollars Ryland

Bank, and two thousand dollars State Bank at Morris.

Several other trunks were also rifled. The following handbill has been issued by the Bank:

5,000 DOLLARS REWARD.

The City Bank of this city, having been entered by means of false keys, between Saturday afternoon, the 19th instant, and Monday morning 21st, and robbed of a large amount of bank notes, &c. The above reward is offered for the recovery of the property, and a proportionate sum for any part.

About \$40,000 Notes Lansingburg Bank 26,012 do Morris Canal Bank Co. 2,500 do Rutland Bank, Vermont 3,000 do Orange County Bank 2,000 do Newburg Bank 2,000 do Morris Bank, N. J.

And a large amount of notes of the several Banks in this city, say about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars—Also, two hundred Spanish doubloons.

No collection notes, checks, or any other securities held by the bank were taken.

The doors of the bank and vaults were found on Monday morning, closed and locked as usual.

G. A. WORTH, Cashier.
City Bank, N. Y. March 21st, 1831.

FIRE IN GEORGETOWN.

A destructive fire occurred at Georgetown, at an early hour yesterday morning, by which much property was consumed, and which caused no little alarm to the inhabitants. It commenced in the house of the Rev. Dr. Balch, opposite to what are called Cox's buildings, and before it could be got under, had totally destroyed the Doctor's residence, together with the four adjoining dwelling houses.—The cause cannot be well ascertained, but it is believed to have originated in the drawing-room, where it is supposed the fire had not been sufficiently extinguished the night previous. It was first discovered by the watchman who patrolled that part of the town, between 3 and 4 o'clock. A. M. who observed volumes of smoke and flame to issue from the front windows.

LEAD.

The price of this article here, is two dollars per hundred pounds. It is our belief that a considerable rise in the price will take place during the present season. We are warranted in this belief, from the fact of the gradual rise of price in New-York and elsewhere. The increased demand for the article, together with the small amount made, has lessened the amount in market; and as the demand for sheet, white, and red lead, and pipe for various uses increases, so will the demand of lead increase the value of it here.

Messrs. Parker & Tilton have in operation, as has been noticed heretofore, a rolling machine, for the purpose of manufacturing sheet lead; and Mr. Parker, one of the firm, who is now absent, it is understood, will bring with him machinery for manufacturing pipe out of lead.—*Miners' Journal*.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Counterfeit notes, drawn for ten dollars on the United States' Branch Bank at Lexington, Kentucky, are in extensive circulation in this city (Philadelphia)—they are made payable to Mr. T. Scott, letter B. dated 4th August, 1829. The engraving and signature are well done, but the paper is more flimsy and darker than that of the genuine notes.

CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Returns have at length been received from all the counties of Pennsylvania, which shew an aggregate population of one million three hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and sixty-one.—The increase for the last ten years is therefore three hundred thousand nine hundred and eleven. Should the next ratio of representation be fixed at fifty thousand, as is probable, Pennsylvania will be entitled to twenty-seven representatives in congress, which is one more than she has, at the present ratio.

The editor of the Boston Courier recently declared, that he would not hesitate "to join an alliance with *Satan himself*," in order to put down the present administration. We cannot say how *Prince Ha* would relish an alliance with the distinguished character mentioned by the Boston editor. It would, by the way, be as apt to benefit him, as the alliance which exists between him and Mr. Webster.—*Louisville Public Advertiser*.

THE SWISS HUNTER.

The following curious occurrence is mentioned in the Journal deal's *Iserc*: A short time ago a hunter, who was sporting on the banks of the lake of Wallenstein, in Switzerland, discovered the nest of one of those destructive birds, the "lannereger," a species of vulture; he shot the male, and made his way along a projection of the rock with a view of taking the young birds. He had raised his arm, and put his hand into the nest when the female, hovering over his head unperceived by him, pounced down upon him, fixed her talons in his arm and her beak in his side. The sportsman, whom the slightest movement must have precipitated to the bottom of the rock, with that coolness and self-possession so peculiar to the mountain huntsmen of that country, notwithstanding the pain he experienced, remained unmoved. Having his fowling piece in his left hand, he placed it against the face of the rock, pointed to the breast of the bird, and with his toe, as they always do,

go barefooted, the better to enable them to hold and climb the rocks, he touched the trigger, and the piece went off, and killed his enemy on the nest. Had the bird been any where else, it must have dragged him down along with it. He procured assistance from the neighboring auberge, or inn, hard by, and brought the two birds as trophies of his valor, away with him. Some of these birds have been known to measure 17 feet from tip to tip of the wings, and are only equalled in size by the Condor of South America.

Letters have been received in New

York from J. N. Reynolds, Esq. one of the scientific gentlemen attached to the American discovery brigs *Seraph* and *Annawan*, dated in the interior of the American country. They were then proceeding to visit a volcano, when they would return to the coast, to embark again on board of the exploring vessels, at a place previously agreed upon with their commanders.—*Alex. Gaz.*

SMALL POX.

LITTLE ROCK, (ARK.) MARCH 19.

We understand several cases of this disease have appeared on the Mississippi, in Phillips and Chicot counties, and some deaths have been occasioned by it. Unless great precautions are taken, we fear it will spread into the interior.

Gazette.

From the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

A BLACK LAW.

According to the Boston Patriot, by the amendment to the marriage bill, proposed by Mr. Bigelow, of Boston, and passed in the house of representatives on Saturday, it is made lawful for any authorized person to join in marriage any negro, mulatto, or Indian, or any white person. Formerly, the law imposed a penalty on any one so marrying, and the marriage itself was declared both null and void.

We look upon this amendment as one of the most revolting and derogatory that could have been enacted by an intelligent legislature. That enlightened lawgivers should travel out of the way to legalize matrimony between the black and white population, especially in Massachusetts, where, according to the late census, there are fourteen thousand more females than males, is a circumstance of the most "unnatural dye," and one that should meet with the reprehension of all the other states. A terrible outcry was justly raised against such a proposition, when, as alleged, it emanated from Miss Wright; but now that it is legally sanctioned by the "wise ones of the east," the obloquy should justly be visited upon that body.

Messrs. Parker & Tilton have in operation, as has been noticed heretofore, a rolling machine, for the purpose of manufacturing sheet lead; and Mr. Parker, one of the firm, who is now absent, it is understood, will bring with him machinery for manufacturing pipe out of lead.—*Miners' Journal*.

ORDINARY, 7 a 7 1/4—Middling, 7 1/2 a 8—Fair, 8 1/4 a 8 1/2—Good fair, 8 3/4 a 9—Good and fine, 9 1/4 a 10. As observed in our last, "the stock of Tennessee and Alabama's still continue to increase." The sales of the week have been small and unimportant, and the principal operations were confined to shipping on owners account. There is a respectable amount in store, limited at over the value that purchasers are willing to give, which causes this description to be neglected.

SUGAR, (Louisiana) of ordinary merchantable quality, is dull on the plantation and in the city, at five cents per lb. very choice occasionally commands more.

MOLASSES—We have been unable to hear of any heavy transaction, and quote as before, at fourteen cents asked, for that near the city. Planters at a considerable distance up the river are often compelled to sell lower, in order to meet the expenses of shipping towed by steamboats, when desirous to make a crop sale.

TOBACCO—The high price of freights depressed this article very much, and keeps many regular and old purchasers from venturing at the asking rates. We have, in our inquiry, heard of over one hundred hds. crossed and seconds, changing owners at two and three good sale.

COFFEE—Havana green, 11 a 11—Rio.

CORN—In ears, from 50 a 564—Shelled, in sacks, from 50 to 564 per bushel.

FLOUR—To use our old phrase, "arrives freely" and has met a fair demand.—The ruling price of the week was at five dollars per barrel. Yesterday we found a few holders willing to sell at \$4 8 1/2, at which we quote. What it may be worth a week hence is entirely uncertain. Heavy arrivals and forced sales will not be favorable to the improvement of its present value, which some anticipate.

BRANDY & WINE, from France of direct importation and good quality is not plenty, and has of course improved in value.

Among the early laws enacted in Connecticut, the following is the substance of one: No man shall carry to meeting for a Sabbath luncheon, a *doughnut*, so long that while he is eating at one end, he cannot keep the pigs from eating the other.—*Boston Patriot*.

Administrator's Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, S.S.

THE undersigned Administrator on the estate of Alexander Bruce, deceased, having filed his bill in the Daviess Probate, March Term, 1831, for leave to settle said estate as insolvent, hereby gives notice to all who have claims on said estate, to present them before the determination of the court thereon, or the same will be postponed.

NATHAN BASCOM, Adm'r.