

Rocky mountains is remarkably uniform. It rarely rains, from the Mountains to within 200 miles of the Pacific Ocean.—The temperature there rarely rises above 53 degrees of Fahrenheit, or falls below 35, at noon—perhaps never so high as 60.—In lat. 55d. plants and trees are in flower all winter; and the business of mowing grass can never be required there; it continuing fresh and green all the year. Vegetable growth is enormous, where rain falls, or rivers run. But a large proportion of the country, between the Rocky mountains and a strip of land 200 miles in width, along the Pacific, is rarely visited by rains, sufficient to sustain a thrifty vegetable growth."

From the Baltimore Gazette.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND—FRANCE AND PORTUGAL—ATTACK OF MARSHAL BOURMONT ON LISBON, AND REFUSE OF THE MIGUELITE ARMY.

We are indebted to our correspondents of the N. York Courier and Enquirer, Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser, for their papers of yesterday by the Rail Road line of Steamboats, containing the annexed intelligence.

Yesterday we received our files of English papers brought by the Liverpool packet ship York, Capt. Nye.

The London dates are to the 15th and the Liverpool to the 16th Sept.

The young queen of Portugal and her mother-in-law, the duchess of Braganza, have reached England from Havre. She has been received in that country with extraordinary demonstrations of respect; and so marked have been the attentions shown her by the royal family, that one would suppose the British government had determined to support her claims to the throne of Portugal. France, too, has officially acknowledged her as sovereign; and lastly, the King of Sweden has accredited a minister to her.—M. de Kautzou—we presume the son of a former ambassador to this country.

The meeting between the Emperor of Russia and Austria and King of Prussia affords ground for interminable speculations on the part of the French journalists particularly. Nicholas has had a very stormy passage across the Baltic, but has at last reached Germany in safety. We cannot think this interview has any object hostile to the peace of Europe.

As long as there is such a similarity of views between the British and French governments as would seem at present to prevail, those absolute sovereigns may concert together for the purpose of preventing the spread of liberal opinions among their own subjects, but they dare not interfere with or place themselves in opposition to, the course of two nations, whose resources and power, physical and intellectual, are far superior to those they have at command.

The Marquis Wellesley assumes the government of Ireland. That country appears at present in a state of tranquillity. LONDON, Sept. 12.

Louis Philippe continued his political progress through Normandy, and has certainly proved himself, in his intercourse with the provincial authorities, a very clever, ready, and acute person.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.
The St. Petersburg Journal contains the following article, dated the 26th:

"Their Majesties the emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, had long expressed a wish to have an interview with his majesty the Emperor of Russia. As his Imperial Majesty has now found it possible for him to fulfil this wish of his august allies, he has been pleased to leave the empire for a short time. His majesty goes by sea to Stettin, and thence to Friedland. He is accompanied by Adjutant General Prince Wolchonski, Counts Orloff and Aderberg, and Prince Italinski, and Count Suwarow Reminski. The Vice Chancellor, Nesselrode, who will also be present at the interview, has also proceeded on his journey. His Majesty embarked on the 25th on board the Ischokra steamboat."

STILL LATER FROM FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.

By the Brig Mary Jane, Capt. McKinstry, from Rochelle, we have received Paris papers of the 27th Sept. and Bordeaux to the 18th.

We learn from these papers that Marshal Bourmont had actually attacked Lisbon and had been repulsed. The intelligence was received by a Courier despatched by the British Ambassador at Madrid. Reports also prevailed of a subsequent attack in which the Miguelites had been successful, but evidently were not to be depended upon.

The King of France had returned to Paris from his tour in Normandy.

PARIS, 15th Sept.
Yesterday we received news from Portugal by express,—the troops of Don Miguel, after reconnoitering Lisbon on the 4th, made a general attack on that city on the 5th. They have been repulsed. The two armies on the 6th and 7th, preserved their respective positions. Another battle is expected.

The American ship Delaware, of 74 guns, which sailed from New York, on the 11th of last month, arrived on the evening of the 12th, in Cherbourg roads.—This vessel has on board Mr. Livingston, Ambassador to France.

PARIS, Sept. 11.
M. de Bourmont has failed in a first attack on Lisbon. He was making dispositions on the 6th for another attempt on the following day. It is fair to suppose that his

chance of success has diminished at Lisbon, as well as at Oporto. All delay is favorable to the constitutional cause.—The Miguelite general made immense efforts during his march on the capital, to organize something like an army. He prepared, as well as he could, provisions for his crowds of undisciplined or beaten soldiers; but in fifteen days a Portuguese cannot be made a well-drilled soldier. After the check at Oporto, what M. de Bourmont had most to apprehend, was a first, even partial, defeat; and it cannot be doubted that a general battle without success, has caused discouragement and brought disorder in the Miguelite ranks, and destroyed, in one day, the order which the general had endeavored to introduce in the army. It is not here the question of a regular siege, it is of a battle on fortifications thrown up in haste. M. de Bourmont knew well enough the troops he commands, to take advantage of their first ardour and lead them to the attack in the hope of carrying the city in the onset. But these troops once repulsed, they have to fight another battle with diminished hopes and courage.

From the Baltimore Gazette.
MEXICO.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Tampico, to his father in this city, received by Friday's mail by way of N. Orleans. The letter contains important intelligence, "if true"—but no other letters that we can learn, have reached this city of so late a date by ten days—nor have we received any New Orleans papers for the last three days to inform us of any arrival at that port, by which a letter of so late a date might have reached there.

"The Cholera has entirely subsided in Mexico. Arista and Duran have had a battle with the troops of the President, and the President was beaten. There is not much confidence held in this government now, as no one knows how soon it will be changed. In Mexico, government paper is sacrificed tremendously, and those selling, advise at the same time those that buy, to sell as quick as possible; therefore I should advise you to risk as little as possible in this republic for the present, as no one knows what may happen. Capt. Baker, of the Robert Bruce, died of the yellow fever; his brother, Capt. of the Susan Mary, has escaped, but is still so weak that he is not yet out of danger."

From Mexico.—By the barque Mason Barney, Captain Hintz, we have received Vera Cruz papers to September 21st, inclusive.

The Vice President of the Republic, acting as President, has issued a decree, declaring all the property of the Spanish Missionaries at the Philippine Islands, confiscated to the Federation. This, we presume, refers only to such property as is found within the Mexican territory. It is professedly seized under the law for the expulsion of Spanish ecclesiastics.

MEXICO, Sept. 9.
The factious of the District, who know not how to avenge the capture of the prince of their apostleship, the infamous Escalada, yesterday set afloat a rumor (for the laudable purpose of alarming this capital and holding it in continual agitation,) of the capture of Cuernavaca by 600 cavalry, whom probably they made to come down from heaven, for the number of their gang, including infantry and cavalry, does not exceed 400.

His Excellency the President, in reply to a note of the Executive, communicating the capture of the traitor Escalada, signified to the Minister of War the satisfaction with which he received so agreeable news, and remarked that that celebrated transgressor ought to be shot, as a warning to those who are engaged in destroying the temple of the laws.

MEXICO, Sept. 10.
It is with pain we announce the death, last evening, by Cholera Morbus, of His Excellency D. Patricio Furlong, governor of the State of Puebla.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 17.
Sorrow, mourning and desolation, has not entirely ceased their dominion. The severe epidemic which has caused us such bitterness, does not abandon altogether, its fatal abode in this unfortunate city.

MEXICO, Sept. 12.
New defeat of the President by Arista. This news which was set afloat yesterday by the defenders of the crusade, who it appears aspire to the glorious plan of martyrdom, has had much circulation this morning. Who knows what measures the factious of the district will take to propagate this false news. [Doubtless this is the origin of the report contained in a letter from Tampico, published by one of our cotemporaries yesterday morning.]

MEXICO, Sept. 14.
An officer of the army commanded by His Excellency the President, writes from San Miguel de Allende, under date of the 8th inst. as follows: "They [Arista and Duran] are completely shut up in Guanajuato, without the power of escaping, and their resources become every day more limited. They have imposed terrible burdens on the inhabitants—every day they exact new contributions. This has caused desertion to increase. Our army, on the contrary, is every day augmenting, and is full of enthusiasm. We are only waiting for the complete collection of the forces which are coming from the different States, to march directly upon the enemy. Our first battle will decide the campaign, and within one month,

peace will be re-established in the Republic."

Correspondence of the Jour. of Commerce.
VERA CRUZ, Sept. 22, 1833.

"We have been severely scourged by the Cholera. Within about thirty days we have lost full one quarter of our estimated population.—Jour. of Com.

FROM THE GLOBE.

MR. CLAY ON HIS TOUR.

This thrice defeated and bartering candidate for the Presidency, is again riding and writing for a new career.—Upon his first defeat, nothing would be so charming to him, he said, as righting up his fences and cutting down corn stocks.—After his last overthrow, he took occasion in the Senate, to pronounce a valedictory to public life, and on taking his leave of the scenes of political strife and ambition, he courted, in most eloquent sentiment, the shady retreats of Ashland, and all its quiet domestic consolations. "Those who did not understand his practised feint, imagined that "home, sweet home," was the only idea he indulged—that no consideration would bring him back even to the Senate—and that as for the Presidency, that "prison," in which he described the unhappy incumbent, the captive, as compelled to do the penance of receiving from day to day, the perpetual importunities of "heartless visitors," nothing could bring him to submit to his wretched duress.—Others, however, who knew the abhorrence he felt for retirement of every sort, were not at a loss for the real motives which prompted his well dissimulated protestations. He wished to throw, the show of disinterestedness over his coalition with the Nullifiers, that the honest among his former friends might not be altogether shocked at the prodigal connection.—Gradually, he hoped they might, by management, become reconciled to his course, if they were not made sensible at first of the selfish feeling which actuated him.—And he expected, in the interim, to derive benefit from the feint in Kentucky, as it would animate his leading friends, who aspired to fill his place in the Senate, to make the greatest exertions to carry the elections in that state, for the General Assembly, in their favor. The aspirants of his party, who worked to get a Legislature to elevate them as his successor, by infinite labor secured a small majority on joint ballot in the Houses—not, however, to advance their own hopes, as it turns out, but to countenance Mr. Clay's future prospects, and more immediately, his career in the Senate, where he means to remain.

Having by duping his followers, secured a meagre sort of garrison in the Kentucky Legislature to maintain him at home, he has set forward to make foreign conquest. Taking the cause of the Bank in his hand and probably something else appertaining to it in his pocket, he has marched upon Boston. To his Lieutenant, Mr. Sergeant and his Bank Committee, he has thought proper before leaving Philadelphia to make a solemn protestation of devotion to their cause and gave an earnest of the object of his journey in the following newspaper slang:

"I regret that I have been able to do so little, but the time has arrived, which I apprehended, when our greatest exertions are necessary to maintain the free institutions, inherited from our ancestors. Yes, gentlemen, disguise is useless; the time is come when we must decide, whether the constitution, the laws, and the checks which they have respectively provided, shall prevail, or the will of one man shall have uncontrolled sway. In the settlement of that question—I shall be found where I have ever been."

He is now "to be found (it seems) where he has ever been," a candidate for the Presidency, and has taken his way to see what bargains he can drive for his own sake, and that of Mr. Biddle. We think, notwithstanding his confident assertion, that he is about to encounter something more than the "the will of one man." He will find that he is about again to confront the will of a great people—which has again and again prostrated him and his mercenary myrmidons—and which will yet again repulse them.

In proof of this, we refer to the late triumphant demonstrations in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Ohio—and as if to furnish a caveat against the vain promises which Mr. Clay has doubtless come prepared to make for the West, we have to-day received a letter from the Jackson Central Committee of Ohio, from which we learn that "The determination for the removal of the deposits has given a death-blow to the Bank. If there were any doubt before, as to its recharter, it now no longer exists. In no quarter will the measure be more nobly sustained than in the West. The reasons for the removal of the deposits, and the report of the Government Directors, has staggered the opposition, and there are numbers among the most unrelenting opponents of the administration, who dare not take ground in defence of the Bank, and its profligate career during the two last years. There is evidence of a rapid change in public feeling in this quarter, which affords ample assurance that what the President has dared honestly to do, to sustain the Constitution and to defend the Government, will be seconded by the warm and hearty co-operation of the people. This feeling is not confined to the supporters of the administration, but includes some of the most honorable of the opposition."

We send this credential to Mr. Clay, that he may, at least, take the truth with him to New England, albeit, we have no hope that he will make the least use of it.

Great Literary Enterprise.

NEW YEAR OF WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES.

A YEAR has now elapsed since the subscriber introduced the new method of publishing books in a periodical form, so as to be transportable by mail. Sanguine as was his belief of the advantages, to all classes, of this experiment, its success has more than equalled his expectations, and he will enter upon a second year with renewed energy and assiduity. Experience has suggested improvements which have been already made; and others, as they offer, will be introduced in the course of the ensuing volumes, tending to give additional interest and permanent value to the enterprise.

What has been done, however, is sufficient evidence of what may be again executed, and the subscriber believes that a mere recapitulation of facts will be sufficient to produce conviction of the advantages of his mode of publication, on the minds of those who may not yet have taken the subject into consideration. The following works have actually been published in the course of the first year for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS!

VOL. I.

Waldstein, or the Swedes in Prague, a novel by Madame Pichler.

Memoirs of Count Lavallette, written by himself.

Six Months in America, by Godfrey T. Vigne.

Klosterheim, or the Masque, a novel, by the English Opium Eater.

The Hill and the Valley, a tale by Harriet Martineau.

Travels in Peru, by Edmond Temple.

Lafayette and Louis Philippe, by B. Sarrans.

The Gentle Recruit, a tale, by the author of the Subaltern.

Saratoga, by the same.

A Family Tour in South Holland, by Col. Batty.

Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, by C. Macfarlane.

The Italian Exile in England, by Count Pecchio.

Memoirs of the Duchess of St. Leu—Hortense.

Journal of a Nobleman at the Congress of Vienna.

Letters from the Earl of Chatham to his Nephew.

Editorial Notices, Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. &c.

VOL. II.

Waconsta, or the Prophecy, a tale of Deceit and Michillimackinac, by the author of Ecce.

Mrs. Livingston's Journey from India to England.

Rambles of a Naturalist, by Dr. Godman.

Life of Dr. John Leyden, by Sir Walter Scott.

Waltham, a novel, being Vol. 3 of the Library of Romance.

Memoirs of Dr. Burney, by Madame D'Arblay, author of Evelina, Cecilia, &c.

The Black Velvet Bag, and Mademoiselle Therese, by Miss Mitford.

Elliot's Letters from the north of Europe. Memoir of Silvio Pellico.

Madame Dard's Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Medusa.

Life and Adventures of the Chevalier Charles Stuart, and History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745, 1746. By Robert Chambers.

Great Britain in 1833, by Baron D'Haussez, Ex-minister of King Charles X.

The Story of Captain X—, by the author of Traits of Travel.

A Subaltern's Furlough, descriptive of America, by Lieut. Coke.

Editorial Notices, Poetry, &c. &c.

Of the 840 pages which compose the contents of the two volumes of the year, exactly 590 have been reprinted after us by booksellers, leaving 250 which are exclusively in the "Library." Though that portion was furnished to the booksellers much below the usual rate, and printed on small sized type, still the price in book form was \$12.00—equal to SEVENTEEN DOLLARS for the year.

When the advantages of circulation by mail are considered, and also that, in clubs of five individuals, each gets the work for \$4.00, which difference pays the postage, it must be admitted, on all hands, that it is the greatest reduction on the usual selling prices of any article ever attempted, much less executed. But the subscriber does not found his claims to public patronage alone on cheapness of his periodical. The works published have been of a highly literary and very attractive character, as is proved by second book editions having followed those of the "Library" with rapidity, and every one of which, even at the advanced price charged in that form, has had a most rapid sale.

The time and attention of a literary gentleman are almost entirely devoted to making selections for the work, and in seeking, from the mass of books in the public institutions of Philadelphia, as well as from the new books imported from Great Britain, the most interesting and valuable matter; and he has had the pleasure of bringing before the American public several works which otherwise would probably not have been reprinted here.

As it is intended to print only a small number over the copies actually subscribed for, those wishing the work are respectfully requested to send their orders as early as possible.

As this mode of publication can be supported only by a numerous and punctual list of subscribers, the friends to an economical diffusion of sound literature are called upon for their patronage.

*A limited number of the first two volumes, second series, can still be had by those who desire to possess the cheapest selection of new and good books ever offered.

Gentlemen receiving this circular, and who may feel inclined to act as agents for the "Library," are respectfully requested to communicate with the proprietor.

A. WALDIE,

No. 6, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

*In addition to the plan originally proposed, the four pages of the cover have been added, in whose ample columns the editor weekly crowds literary intelligence of various kinds—extensive extracts from the newest and best books as fast as they issue from the other presses, and endeavours, without

favour or partiality, to point out to his readers such works as have most merit. It contains an extensive record of what is passing in the literary world, and, in fact, supplies a desideratum to literary circles in the country, never previously furnished. Subscriptions received at the Western Sun office.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are commencing a new set of Books, and wish the old set closed: Therefore all those indebted are requested to call and settle by note or otherwise, as it will save us some trouble and increase the confidence we have in our customers.

B. SHELMIRE, & Co.
Vincennes, Oct. 30, 1833—40—41

TOMLINSON & ROSS

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and now offer for sale at their store room, on the corner of Main, and Market streets, their

Fall and Winter

SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinette, and Flannels,

Shirtings and Sheetings, Calicoes, Ginghams and Cambricks, assorted, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Queensware, Hard-

ware, &c. &c.

Their assortment, comprising almost every article required by the farmer or mechanic, they are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or such articles of country produce as may suit.

Vincennes, Oct. 17, 1833—38—3m

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

OR

GEMS OF LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

Issued monthly, each number containing forty-eight royal octavo pages, embellished with fine engravings on steel, copper, and wood, and with new and fashionable music—forming a volume of near 600 pages at the close of the year, with an engraved title page and index.

THE preceding volumes of the CASKET, sufficiently prove the punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, as regards its contents and embellishments, and are sufficient with those at all acquainted with the work, to show its true character. The constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon the Casket, has enabled the publisher to add considerably to its value. Its typographical appearance is equal to any American periodical, and the volume commenced with January, 1833, as regards its appearance, quantity and quality of its embellishments, literary contents, &c., will render it the cheapest periodical of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining good matter for the work, have greatly increased of late. Many of the best European Magazines, as well as the best American periodicals, are regularly received for the especial use of the Casket. Selections from all are made with great care. To secure original contributions of talent, and to diversify our pages, the publisher has paid ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for a Prize Tale, together with liberal sums for the best Poem and Essay, all of which appeared in the No. for February, 1833.

The publisher believes that no other work contains such a profusion and variety of embellishments. The subjects of the engravings will consist, as heretofore, of Portraits of distinguished individuals; plates of the New Fashions, both of Europe and America; striking and interesting views of American Scenery; Natural History; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; and other subjects that may be calculated to interest and amuse.

Careful attention is paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those *ecceteras*, which so delightfully relieve the mind from the labor of severe study, refreshing the understanding, and giving a zest to graver and more important compositions.

The price of the Casket, notwithstanding the many improvements made in all its departments, will not be increased. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for \$2 50 a year, or \$2, if not paid until the end of the year. Gentlemen at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and ten per cent. for collections.—Complete sets for 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832, can be supplied to order.

Orders, free of postage, will be promptly attended to. The mail will be found a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances. Address, S. C. ATKINSON,

No 12, Hudson's Alley, Phila.

Subscriptions to the above work will be received at this office.

October, 1833—39

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having commenced the HATTING BUSINESS on Water street, Vincennes, in the house formerly owned by Wilson Lagow, takes this method of informing the citizens, and the country at large, that he expects to keep on hand, and for sale, a general assortment of FUR HATS, which work he intends to have made in a neat substantial and fashionable manner.

The highest price given for all kinds of FURS.

H. M. GILHAM,
Vincennes, Ia. March 17, 1832. 6—1f

TIN AND SHEET-IRON

MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE a large assortment of TIN WARE on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice.

N. SMITH,
Vincennes, Jan. 21, 1832. 50—1f