

further that end. God preserve you many years.

EVORA, 26th May, 1834.

(Signed)

Jose Antonio de Acevedo Lemus, Lieut. Gen.

To his Ex. Count de Saldanha.

The Captain General of Estremadura, under the date of May 26, announces that the town of Yelvez has acknowledged the authority of the Queen, Donna Maria II, and that Gurunema, Campomayor, and Ogela, were about to follow the example.

SEVILLE, January 1, 1834.

By express received at half past one o'clock, this day, His Excellency, the Secretary of War, confirms the important news of the decisive advantages gained in Portugal, and the surrender of the Miguelite and Carlist forces; and adds that the Pretender, in consequence of his having claimed the protection of the Secretary of the English Legation, who was at his Head Quarters, proceeded with his family to Lisbon, where instructions had already arrived from the British Government, applicable to such a conjuncture.

Signed,

THE PRINCE OF ANGLONA.

MADRID, May 25.

Agreeably to the plan of operations agreed on between the Duke of Tercera and D. Jose Ramon Rodil, Castel o' Branco was occupied by the Spanish troops on the 15th instant, and Thomar by the Portuguese. The Miguelites, who abandoned the (latter) city at their approach, retired a league and a half, pursued by the cavalry, to Seiseira,—a point from which they could proceed either to Santarem or Abrantes. This was the reason why the Duke of Tercera proposed to General Rodil to march upon Abrantes with the Spanish forces, and accordingly they left Castel o' Branco and arrived at Sardao on the 20th.

From this point and on the same day, this General communicated the results of an action which took place at Seiseira on the 16th, and the news of the retirement of Don Miguel from the strong position which he held at Santarem, in the following extract of a letter from the Duke of Tercera, dated at Golegada, on the 18th.

It appears that the action at Seiseira was destructive; for Don Miguel durst not remain in his weakened position at Santarem, but fled toward Yelvez.

In the letter enclosing this extract, Gen. Rodil states, that in consequence of that engagement, he had determined to turn back from Sardao with the divisions of infantry, and cross the Tagus at Malpica and Herronna, where Col. Tena had been, for two days, getting the boats of that vicinity in readiness, and "if," says Gen. Rodil, "they are in order on my arrival, the van-guard will be in Spain to-morrow, and the 1st division on the following day."

CAPTURE OF DON CARLOS AND DON MIGUEL.

CADIZ, June 1.—Civil Government of the Province of Cadiz. The Captain of the Port has just favored me with the following intelligence.

A relucia has arrived from Ayamonte, the captain of which says, he left there night before last, bringing a letter from the Captain General of the Department, and states, that the Infant Don Carlos and Don Miguel had fallen into the hands of the Spanish troops at Evora, having been delivered up by their own men, also that four waggon loads of silver had been captured. No other news."

(Signed) "LOUIS DE COIG."

I hasten to communicate this agreeable intelligence to the loyal city of Cadiz, and the other population of the Province, for their information and satisfaction.

JOSE DOMINGO DE VIDART.

Cadiz, June 1, 1834.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, July 16. The packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Morgan, arrived this morning from London. She left Portsmouth on the 10th ultmo, and brings us London dates to the evening of the 5th of last month.

A full confirmation is given of the surrender of Don Miguel and Don Carlos to the troops of Donna Maria. The former was about to embark on board a British ship of the line, the Donegal.

In regard to the latter, some concessions or promises, it appears, are to be exacted from him before he is permitted to embark.

From other parts of Europe, there is nothing of importance.

The Whig candidate for a seat in the House of Commons had been elected in Edinburg.

LONDON, JUNE 2. The Paris papers are entirely destitute of political news. The discussions in them, like the discussions of our own Journals, relate chiefly to disputes of party; for example—whether or not the opposition was an accomplice in the late disturbances, and on the future elections, which are of little interest to our readers.

GREECE.—The King of Greece has just returned from a visit to Athens, which has been at length officially declared to be the future capital of the kingdom of Greece. A plan for rebuilding the city has been made and accepted, and will be strictly adhered to. The object of the King's visit was to lay the first stone of his new palace. He travelled incognito, but was every where recognized and treated in the most enthusiastic manner by all classes of his subjects. He made an excursion to Cape Colonna, (Sounion) and some other places in the neighborhood, and on the 22d March, laid the first stone of his palace in presence of an immense concourse of Athenians.

The Greek navy is to be organized immediately. The chief seat of its formation is Pulus, where the dock-yards are

already presenting a busy scene. Contracts have been taken for the delivery of the different material, among which is one contract for 3000 tons of English coal, which is already at Petras, waiting till steamboats are built.

A writer in the Chicago paper recommends the construction of a rail-way from Chicago to Vincennes. The rail road proposed, it is estimated, will be about 300 miles long, and cost \$100,000 dollars. The object of this rail road is thus stated by the writer in question. "The conclusion is forced upon us, that we must forever remain dependent on the Wabash country for something to eat." We had hitherto supposed that the north part of this state, was abundantly able to sustain itself—that the fertility of the soil, and its great advantages for market would secure a vast agricultural population, sufficient at least to furnish Chicago with necessary eatables.

As the Chicago and Vincennes rail road, would strike the proposed Great Central Rail Road, probably at Danville, we should like to see it "go ahead." When both communications are perfected, the citizens of Central and Southern Illinois, can select a route to the eastern market, either by the way of Lake Michigan or Lake Erie.

We shall give the article referred to in the Chicago paper, hereafter, probably next week.—*Louisville Journal*, July 19.

A man at work as a driller, on the ledge on the Worcester Rail Road in Natick, yesterday fell down dead, in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather.—Three other men were taken off faint, and the men were obliged to suspend their work for several hours.—*Boston Transcript* of July 12.

The excessive heat of the 3 past days has caused numerous deaths. Eight or ten men have dropped dead in the city of New York, by drinking too freely of water. We hear of the loss of many fine horses in the numerous lines of stages from the city, many of which have fallen in harness and died on the road.—*IB.*

THE FIGURE HEAD.

It is now ascertained beyond doubt that the Jackson figure head upon the frigate Constitution was taken off by a young man only 19 years of age, the son of a widow woman in Boston. The whole plan of execution was his own. It took him an hour to saw it off, while it was raining very fast. He buried the head in the sand near the ship, and went home. His mother suspecting him, accused him of it—he confessed his guilt, and she advised him to flee to New York, from which place, (safe as a 'lark') the young man writes to his friends informing them of the facts.—*Republican and Banner*.

It is well known what strange work there has been in the world, under the name and pretence of reformation; how often it has turned out to be, in reality, deformation; or, at least a tricking sort of business, where, while one hole has been mended, two have been made.

Bishop Horne.

Horticultural.—It is stated as a singular fact, that if a plant is drooping or dying in a hot house, it is almost sure to recover, if a plant of chamomile is placed near it.

On the 15th inst. the Bank of the U. States extended her discounts about \$200,000 in the city of Philadelphia.

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR.
NOAH NOBLE, of Marion County.
JAMES G. READ, of Clark do.

Lieutenant Governor.

DAVID WALLACE, of Fountain County.
DAVID V. CULLEY, of Dearborn County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
ROBERT N. CARNAN,
HENRY M. SHAW,
JOHN F. SNAPP.

SHERIFF.

JOHN PURCELL,
JOHN B. MARTIN,
ZACHARIAH FULLIAM.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

FOR FIRST DISTRICT.
THOMAS C. EMLY,
PIERRE LAPLANT,
JAS. P. BADOLLET,
WILLIAM SMITH,
WILLIAM RAPER,

NICHOLAS WALLACE,
FOR THIRD DISTRICT,
CHARLES POLKE,
JOSEPH MCCLURE.

CORONER.

NICHOLAS SMITH,
WILLIAM BRUCE,
WILLIAM M. SMITH,
MANASSAH BROWN,
ABRAHAM RODARME.

Just Received,

50 BAGS HAVANNA COFFEE,

10 do. Rio do.
10 Barrels New Orleans Sugar,
3 do. Leaf do.
2 Barrels Cognac Brandy,
3 do. American do.
2 Barrels Cherry Brandy,
2 do. Madeira Wine,
3 do. Malaga do.
2 do. Tamarind Oil,
150 do. Confectionary Salt.

Also, a large assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

AND

CHINA-WARE,

which are offered for sale very low by

BURTCHE & HEBERD.

Vincennes, June 21, 1834—3-11

STATE OF INDIANA,

Gibson County, Set:

IN THE GIBSON CIRCUIT COURT,

MARCH TERM, A. D. 1834.

JORDAN P. COCHRUM,

In Chancery.

Isaac Strickland, Stephen Strickland, Jesse M. Harrison and John Miller.

NOW, here comes the complainant, and the

said Isaac Strickland, by his solicitor, Eliza Embree, and the Court being sufficiently ad-

vised, overruled the demurrer herein filed, and the said Isaac Strickland now here withdraws the demurrer aforesaid on leave for this purpose, first obtained of the Court. And it is ordered, that the said Isaac Strickland answer over to the complainant, said bill of complaint; and leave is given the complainant to file a supplemental bill herein. And it now here appearing that the said Stephen Strickland is not found,

Blue, Black, invisible Green, Brown, Mixed & Drab Cloths,

Blue and Black Cassimere,

French and British Merino,

Black and Colored Creasean,

Bombazine, Bandazzet, Brochelle, Lasting,

Princette, Tartan Plaids, Canalets, Cas-

sinets, Flannels, &c.

Black Italian Lustring,

Black silk Camlet,

Fancy colored Poult De Leon and Gros

De Naples,

Silk and Velvet Vestings,

Flag, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs,

Green and Linen Cambric. Ditto

Thibet, Alpine, Merino, Prussian, Gauze,

and Silk Handkerchiefs,

Lustering and Fancy Cravats,

Bombazine and Silk Stockings,

Plain and Figured Swiss, Mill, Bobbinett

and Jacomet Muslins,

Russia and Cotton Diaper and Table Cloths,

Calicoes, Ginghams, and printed Muslins,

French printed Cambrics,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.

D. S. BONNER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, Philadelphia, and Balti-

more, an extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

among which are

Blue, Black, invisible Green,

Brown, Mixed & Drab Cloths,

Blue and Black Cassimere,

French and British Merino,

Black and Colored Creasean,

Bombazine, Bandazzet, Brochelle, Lasting,

Princette, Tartan Plaids, Canalets, Cas-

sinets, Flannels, &c.

Black Italian Lustring,

Black silk Camlet,

Fancy colored Poult De Leon and Gros

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Bombazine and Silk Stockings,

Plain and Figured Swiss, Mill, Bobbinett

and Jacomet Muslins,

Russia and Cotton Diaper and Table Cloths,

Calicoes, Ginghams, and printed Muslins,

French printed Cambrics,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Together with a large Stock of

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,

Tickings, Plaids, Stripes, Checks, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles, which will

be sold for cash, at very reduced prices.

—ALSO—

18 Chests, 1-2 Chests, & 1-4 Chests,

YOUNG HYSON, IMPERIAL

& GUN-POWDER TEA,