

and that this fertile region has escaped the debasing relation of a colony of Spain; that it is important to its welfare, not to incorporate itself with any of the co-terminous republics, but to erect itself into a sovereign & independent state, in relation to the new, as well as the old world; that the provinces of Upper Peru, firm and unanimous in their resolution, proclaim to the whole earth, that they will govern themselves, under their own constitution, laws and authorities, that they may think most conducive to the prosperity of the nation, the inviolable support of the catholic religion, and the maintenance of the sacred rights of honor, life, liberty, equality, property and security. To carry into effect this determination, they bind themselves, through this sovereign representation, by their lives, property and sacred honor.

*Hall of representatives, August 6, 1825.*

Signed by JOSE MARIANO SERRENO, pres't.

And by 47 other representatives.

[FROM NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.]

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** The people, (we cannot call them *citizens*), of this district are making an effort to obtain a territorial government. We think that they may rightfully ask it; and are wholly at a loss to know why it should be refused to them. It is impossible that congress shall attend to their local wants in a satisfactory manner. It does not appear, however, that they are altogether agreed among themselves on the subject—for an adoption of the project will certainly involve them in some additional expense; but it is probable that this might easily be met by savings produced to them, individually, or advantages generally gained in the existence of a local legislature, &c.

**MINT OF THE U. S.** The total coinage of the mint, since its first establishment, appears to have amounted only to the sum of \$23,650,502. But the number of pieces coined has been very great. The supply of cents, which were much wanted, is now abundant. Latterly, many half dollar pieces have been coined. They are convenient and useful, and best fitted for the common currency of the nation.

**INDIAN LETTER.** The following letter is written by the *Choctaw*, who was delegated by his tribe to conduct twenty-one Indian youths to Great Crossings, in Kentucky, for education at that place, under the general superintendence of col. R. M. Johnson:

*Blue Spring (Scott county, Ky.) Kentucky.*

November 5, 1825.

*Hon Jas. Barbour, secretary of war.*

SIR: I have delivered over to col. R. M. Johnson, twenty-one Choctaw youths, for the purpose of education, in conformity to the resolution of the Choctaw nation to whom I belong. I approve of the measure, because I was educated in the bosom of our white brethren, in Tennessee, and I know how to appreciate the inestimable blessings arising from an education among them. It is my decided opinion, that the promising youths of our nation should be educated in this method, leaving the mass of our population to the honorable and benevolent exertions of the missionaries who are settled among us—for we acknowledge, with gratitude, their pious and benevolent labours; and nothing is intended to appreciate their merits. I came here with high expectations, from the high character we had of our friend, col. Johnson. But notwithstanding these expectations, I am agreeably disappointed in finding every arrangement to exceed those expectations; and I feel confident that numerous blessings will flow to the Choctaw nation from this institution; and I consider it deserving the confidence and patronage of the general government and the Choctaws. I have deemed it my duty to communicate this to you, as our guardian and friend, under the advice and control of the president of the United States.

I have seen and conversed with the rev. Thomas Henderson, who has been selected to teach them, and from my observations, and from information, I consider him eminently qualified to teach our children, and form their manners, improve their minds, and to inculcate the principles of the christian religion. With sentiments of great respect, your obedient servant, P. P. PITCHLYN.

**IMPORTANT TO HATTERS.** In an action tried at Philadelphia, in the circuit court of the United States, wherein A. & G. V. Raymond, of Baltimore, were plaintiffs, and Edward Sheldene of Philadelphia defendant, for an alleged violation by defendant of a patent right vested in plaintiffs for making *water proof hats*, a nonsuit was agreed to by plaintiffs, after hearing the defence;

which proved conclusively, that the invention patented by plaintiffs was not original; it has been practised in London in 1796; it had been derived from France, where it had been in use from time immemorial. It had been used in England between 1808 and 1817; it was known & used at Leipsic in 1814, and was introduced into Philadelphia in 1815. Under such circumstances the patent is of course null and void.

**Great Britain and Ireland.**—A great sensation has been caused in London by the failure of the house of Samuel Williams, one of the most extensive merchants of that city, and deeply engaged in that business with North and South America. Mr. Williams is a native of the United States, and enjoyed the best reputation wherever he was known. A large amount of American property is supposed to have been in his hands—and his bankruptcy will not a little add to the present embarrassments of our merchants, and all others requiring the use of much credit or money.

There are detailed accounts of one of the most terrible accidents that ever occurred to a steam boat. The Comet, with about 70 passengers on board, on her way from Inverness to Glasgow, at about one o'clock, in the morning of the 20th October, came in contact with the Ayr steam luggage boat. The crash was tremendous, and the Comet went down, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, in three minutes after she had struck the Ayr. Of all her passengers and crew, only twelve persons were saved. The scene was terrific. The unfortunate people had just time to know the horrible state they were in before they perished, and, as the boat sunk in the water, a shriek arose that seems to have stupefied the persons on board the Ayr, who were perfectly in confusion, on account of the accident and the sudden termination of its effects. The Ayr was considerably injured.

The duke St. Albans has been married to the widow Coutts, formerly a play actress, and relict of the late alderman. She has paid down a vast sum for the honor of becoming a dutchess. Mrs. Patterson, formerly Miss Caton of Baltimore, has been married to the marquis of Wellesley, lord lieutenant of Ireland, according to the forms of the English and Roman catholic churches, the lady being of the latter denomination. These weddings took place in all due pomp and ceremony.

The great timber ship, Baron of Renfrew, arrived in England, but was driven from her moorings by a gale, and finally grounded near Calais, where she went to pieces. A part of the wreck of the timber ship Columbus has lately been driven on the coast of Ireland. The building of these enormous vessels has thus turned out to be a bad speculation, indeed.

The Brandywine frigate has sailed for the Mediterranean.

**France.**—It is stated that many troops have lately been sent to the West Indies from Rochefort. Gen. Bertrand, so well known for his attachment to Napoleon, is now building a very large cotton spinning factory in the suburb of Madelaine, at Lisle. It will cost 1,200,000 francs (about \$235,000.)

The Marquis of Liveon, a French officer in the service of the pacha of Egypt, has arrived at Marseilles, to expedite the building of two 60 gun ships *the building of which is approved by the government*.

**Russia.**—There are six universities in the Russian empire. The cities in which they are established, are Moscow, Petersburg, Casan, Dorpat, Czernov and Wilna. The natives of Russia are not allowed to go on any study in a foreign country, until having attended for at least three years one of the Russian universities.

At the beginning of the present year, the university of Moscow contained 800 students. The number of students within its jurisdiction, amount to 11,940.

**Greece.**—The Ispriot women (says the New Monthly Magazine) are beautiful, courageous, and capable of the most heroic acts. Almost all of them can swim. The aunt of capt. Canaris, a strong woman of 60 years of age, saved her life at the taking of Ipsara, by swimming three miles.

A French gentleman, by the name of Eynard, of Beaulieu, has transmitted to the Greek committee at Paris, from his own purse, the sum of *thirty one thousand francs*, about six thousand dollars, as a contribution in aid of the Greek cause, & professed his readiness to give more, if more should be wanted.

We cannot ascertain what was the probable state of things in Greece at the date of the last advices, so contradictory were they. Ibrahim was still in the Morea, and is said to have had possession of

the peninsula, except the city of Napoli. It was thought he was waiting reinforcements.

**Turkey.**—A fire lately broke out at Smyrna, which raged 14 hours and destroyed 2,000 houses—depriving 10,000 persons of their homes.

**Peru.**—There accounts from Lima to about the middle of August—Rodil still held the castles of Callao. It is resolved to form a separate republic of Upper Peru—"under sanction of the catholic religion and on the principles of honor, liberty and equality." An established church and liberty and equality! They cannot exist together.

Sir Murry Meadwell and capt. Brown, of the British frigates Briton and Tartar, lying at Chorillos, at the solicitation of the Peruvian government, had visited Rodil, at Callao, offering very honorable terms, and a guarantee of his personal safety and that of his garrison, if he would give up the castles; but he rejected the mediation, and expressed a resolution to hold out as long as he had a shot to fire. He appeared to be well supplied with every thing, even to fresh stock and vegetables.

**Mexico.**—The Spanish frigates that sailed from Havana, for the relief of the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, have returned without having had a battle as was expected; but also without communicating with the castle, on account of the appearance of some hostile vessels.

## NEW GOODS.

### REYNOLDS & BONNER

Have just received from Philadelphia, New style Calicoes, Plain and figured Bombazetts, do do Book, Jaconett, and Lenno Muslins, Super and common Casinetts, do do Blue Cloths. Domestic Stripes and Plads, 4 4th Checks, Morocco Shoes, Straw Bonnets, Y. H. Tea, &c.

Which with their stock on hand makes their assortment very complete—All which they are disposed to sell at the lowest prices.

**CASH, or Merchandise,** will be given for good heavy *PORK* or *BEEF WAX*, if delivered in the months of December or January.

41—tf Vincennes, Nov 25, 1825.

European, India and Domestic

## GOODS.

### S. TOMLINSON,

(MARKET STREET VINCENNES IA.)

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a handsome and very general assortment of

## Merchandise

of every description—consisting of

### Spring & Summer

## DRY GOODS,

A complete assortment of

*Hardware and Cutlery.*

*Queensware & Glassware.*

LEGHORN & BONNETS.

STRAW

FRESH GROCERIES.

All of which are offered for sale at the most reduced prices for cash.

15—tf May 28, 1825.

Cheaper & Cheaper Still.

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## CH: GRAETER.

ON MARKET, between 2d & 3d STREETS

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now for sale, an elegant assortment of

RICH & FASHIONABLE

## DRY GOODS,

Comprising nearly every article needed by the Farmer, or the Mechanic.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## HARDWARE & CUTLERY

ALSO

## QUEENS & GLASSWARE

In very great variety.

LADIES, GENTLEMENS, & CHILDRENS } BOOTS & SHOES.

A very complete assortment of

## GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms, for cash

16—tf Vincennes, June 1825.

BLANK DEEDS for sale.

## JOHN WISE,

INFORMS the public that he continues to carry on the

**Saddlery & Harness**

making business, at his shop on

(WATER STREET VINCENNES.)

He also, will keep on hand a regular

supply of

## LEATHER,

of every description, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He also manufactures, and will sell at

the lowest prices,

## Boots & Shoes,

of every description and quality.

February 19, 1825.

1—tf

Cheap Wholesale & Retail,

## Hat Store.

3

R. P. PRICE, on MARKET STREET,

VINCENNES, has constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of **HATS** of every description, which he is enabled to sell as low as any in the place.

HE NOW MANUFACTURES THE

**Cortes, & Oval Water Proof**

**HATS,**

Which are ascertained to be the latest fashions.

Orders from a distance

thankfully received, and speedily filled.

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November, 1823.

Information to Pensioners.

STATE OF INDIANA } ss.  
COUNTY OF }

October 12, 1825.

Conformably to the regulations of the war department, of the 19th of June, 1824. I, AB, a magistrate in the county above named, do hereby certify, that I have the most satisfactory evidence (here state what the evidence is whether personal knowledge or the affidavits of respectable persons, giving their names) that CD, who has this day appeared before me, to take the oath of identity, is the identical person in the pension Certificate which he has exhibited before me, numbered —, and bearing date at the war office, the — day of — 18 —, that the said certificate was originally issued for him; that he now holds the same in his possession, and claims all the benefits arising therefrom. Given under my hand at —, on the day and year above written.

A. B. I. F. clerk of the court of — county, certify that AB, is a magistrate, as above, and that the foregoing signature, purporting to be his, is genuine,

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my seal of office, and subscribed my name, this — day of — in the year —.

E. F. Clerk of the court of — county.

The above affidavit is required in all cases where the Pensioner has not received his stipend for one year; pensioners applying without procuring the above certificate will fail in getting the pension money due.—The foregoing form must be pursued literally.

## Notice to Printers.

THE undersigned acquaints the Printers of this city, and throughout the United States, that after very heavy expenditures, and much exertion, he is enabled to execute at the shortest notice, all orders for type of the following sizes:

Great Primer,	Burgois,
English,	Brevier,
Pica,	Minion,
Small Pica,	Nonpareil.
Long Primer,	

The type which is furnished from his foundry, will, it is confidently believed, be pronounced equal, if not superior, in beauty and durability, to any now in use in this country.

As it has been the wish of the subscriber to have his plain type excel in elegance, he has not yet prepared himself to issue a *Specimen Book* of ornamental type—he will, however, in a short time, furnish Printers with samples of every requisite type for a paper or book office. He will thankfully receive orders for any quantity of type, or other articles above enumerated, and pledges himself to furnish them as punctually, and upon as good terms as they can be procured from any Type Foundry in America.

The subscriber takes the liberty to mention that he is the first native American *Letter Cutter* in the United States, and that nearly all the letters furnished from the different foundries have been cut by him. He has for many years labored in the service of proprietors of other foundries. He now asks the patronage of Printers for himself.

He has also every description of *Brass Rules, Space Rules, Quotations, Justifiers, Leaders, &c.*

RICHARD STARR.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1825.