

enced, and is now in progress, the result of which will, if successful, be also submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the Imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated, and they have been recently testified by the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by this Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from the most unequal conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained; that they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the people & government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their government, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that nation to whom that tribute of gratitude was to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the cause of freedom and independence has continued to prevail; and if signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory has been superseded by the expulsion of the enemy over whom it could have been achieved. Our friendly wishes and cordial good will, which have constantly followed the southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of independence, are succeeded by a solicitude, equally ardent and cordial, that by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Disclaiming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of their independence to regulate as to them shall seem fit, we hail with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their persevering and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and equal rights, which are alone suited to the genius and temper of the American nations. It has been therefore with some concern that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the republics of the south, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe to be the interest of all.

Among the results of this state of things has been that the treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubay has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitation to be represented at this Congress, while a manifestation was intended on the part of the United States, of the most friendly dispositions towards the southern republics by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of this hemisphere to the common acknowledgment and adoption of the principles, in the regulation of their international relations, which would have secured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have promoted the cause of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the Congress, one of the two Ministers commissioned on the part of the United States has returned to the bosom of his country, while the Minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico remains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress whenever they may be resumed.

A hope was for a short time entertained, that a treaty of peace, actually signed between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil, would supersede all further occasion for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian governments. At their last session, Congress were informed that some of the naval officers of that empire had advanced and practised upon principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and

which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels captured under the assumed authority of those erroneous principles, have been restored; and we trust that our just expectations will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all the citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarranted captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

In the diplomatic discussions, at Rio de Janeiro, of these wrongs sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others which seemed as if emanating immediately from that government itself, the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interests of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty, without waiting for instructions, to terminate his official functions, to demand his passports, and returned to the United States. This movement, dictated by an honest zeal for the honor and interests of his country; motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it, has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian government, however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them; and upon an explicit assurance, through their Charge d'Affairs, residing there, that a successor to the late Representative of the United States near that government, the appointment of whom they desired, should be received and treated with the respect due to his character, and that indemnity should be promptly made for all injuries inflicted on the citizens of the United States, or their property contrary to the laws of nations, a temporary commission as Charge d'Affairs to that country has been issued, which it is hoped will entirely restore the ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the two governments, and the friendly relations between their respective nations.

Turning from the momentous concerns of our Union, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to those of the deepest interest in the administration of our internal affairs, we find the revenues of the present year corresponding as nearly as might be expected to the anticipations of the last, and presenting an aspect still more favourable in the promise of the next. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was six millions three hundred & fifty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighteen cents. The receipts from that day to the 30th of September last, as near as the returns of them yet received can show, amount to sixteen millions eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-two cents. The receipts of the present quarter, estimated at four millions five hundred and fifteen thousand, added to the above, form an aggregate of twenty one millions four hundred thousand dollars of receipts. The expenditures of the year may perhaps amount to twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars, presenting a small excess over the receipts. But, of these twenty millions, upwards of six have been applied to the discharge of the principal of the public debt; the whole amount of which, approaching seventy four millions on the first of January last, will, on the first day of next year, fall short of sixty seven millions and a half. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January next, it is expected will exceed five millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; a sum exceeding that of the first of January, 1825, though falling short of that exhibited on the first of January last.

It was foreseen that the revenue of the present year would not equal that of the last, which had itself been less than that of the next preceding year. But the hope has been realized which was entertained, that these deficiencies would in no wise interrupt the steady operation of the discharge of the public debt by the annual ten millions devoted to that object by the act of 3d March, 1817.

The amount of dues secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September last, is twenty one millions two hundred and twenty-six thousand, and the probable amount of that which will be secured during the remainder of the year, is five millions seven hundred & seventy four thousand dollars; forming a sum total of twenty-seven millions. With the allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies which may occur, though not specifically foreseen, we may safely estimate the receipts of the ensuing year at twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars; a revenue for the next, equal to the expenditure of the present year.

The deep solicitude felt by our citizens

of all classes throughout the Union for the total discharge of the public debt, will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Congress—of recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds. The depression upon the receipts of the revenue which had commenced with the year 1826, continued with increased severity during the two first quarters of the present year. The returning tide began to flow with the third quarter, and, so far as we can judge from experience, may be expected to continue through the course of the ensuing year. In the meantime, an alleviation from the burden of the public debt will, in three years, have been effected, to the amount of nearly sixteen millions, and the charge of annual interest will have been reduced upwards of one million. But among the maxims of political economy which the Stewards of the public moneys should never suffer without urgent necessity to be transcended, is that of keeping the expenditures of the year within the limits of its receipts. The appropriations of the two last years, including the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund, have equalled the promised revenue of the ensuing year. While we foresee with confidence the public coffers will be replenished from the receipts, as fast as they will be drained by the expenditures equal in amount to those of the current year, it should not be forgotten that they could ill suffer the exhaustion of larger disbursements.

(Concluded in our next.)

NEW GOODS.

J & S. SMITH

AVE just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a general assortment of twenty-three weeks,

Foreign and Domestic, COTTON and WOOLLEN GOODS;

Suited to the present and approaching seasons.—Also,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Ladies and childrens Leather and Morocco SHOES,

Ladies and gentlemens Plaid and Cambric CLOAKS,

Queensware, Glassware, and Hardware,

CASTINGS, NAILS, & STEEL, Window Glass &c.

FRESH GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS, SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY

All of which they offer for sale, at prices suited to the times, for CASH—or any kind of TRADE and produce in hand, that can be disposed of.

32-tf Vincennes, Sept. 1827.

FRESH MEDICINES.

DOCTOR Mc NAMEE respectfully informs the citizens of the Wabash country, and the public generally that he has just opened his

34 MEDICINE STORE

On Market street, next door to S. Tomlinson's store, in the room formerly occupied by F. Dickson—where he is now opening Medicines just received. During the month of June, he will receive from Philadelphia, several packages additional, to complete the assortment, and make it ample. In conducting this business, he has engaged the assistance of DR. WOOLVERTON, which he hopes will enable him to accommodate those who purchase for family purposes to their entire satisfaction; the advantage of correct prescriptions to such, will be obvious.—Physicians purchasing, may be assured of every article necessary in practice, and of genuine quality; none other will be offered.—It will be made their interest to favor him with their custom.—Country merchants may find it to their interest to give him a call, or such medicines as they may want.

E. Mc. NAMEE.

Vincennes, May 15, 1827.—15-tf

DR. WOOLVERTON respectfully informs the citizens of Vincennes, and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health, as to be able to assist Doctor Mc Namee, in the above business, and to resume his Practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. Mc. Namee.

J. D. WOOLVERTON.

Rags! Rags! Rags! CASH or WORK will be given for any quantity of clean Linen or Cotton RAGS at the WESNTERN SUN office.

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED five miles north of Vincennes, immediately upon the west bank of the Wabash, in Illinois; containing one hundred acres, sixty of which are improved, under good fence, and in cultivation, the remainder is principally timber. On the premises is one of the best ORCHARDS, in point of quality & bearing, in the western country—a very commodious two story Dwelling, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, Well, &c. all in excellent repair. The situation of this farm is beautiful, the soil rich, and for the purpose of raising STOCK, no place can possess greater advantages, having an extensive range immediately adjoining, which there is no probability will be soon diminished.—The above will be sold on accommodating terms, for much less than the actual cost of the improvements. For particulars apply to

J. & S. SMITH. Vincennes, Sept. 1827. 32-tf

FEMALE ACADEMY.

M R & MRS. F. COSBY, Jr. respectfully inform their patrons, & the public generally, that they have added to their establishment, the services of Misses Blake and Peyton; and, that they have made arrangements to enlarge it still further, on or before the opening of their next session, (1st March) by securing the aid of competent and experienced teachers of French and music. They are now prepared to receive an additional number of boarding and day scholars, at their former prices, viz.

Board, washing, lodging, fuel, &c. per week, 82 50

Tuition, embracing all of the highest branches of English education, usually taught in the best Female Academies, per session of twenty-three weeks, 15 00

Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, composition and geography with the use of the globes, plain & ornamental needle work, per session, 12 50

Spelling, reading, writing, and needle work, per session, 10 00

Drawing, & painting, per session, 10 00

French &c. per session, 10 00

Music, with the use of piano forte, per quarter, 10 00

The year will be divided into two sessions of twenty-three weeks each, with two vacations, viz. one week at Christmas, and five weeks from 1st of August.

No pupil will be received for a less term than a session; one half the money will be required at the time of entrance, the other half at the end of the first quarter.

They pledge themselves, that the most minute and unwearyed attention, shall be bestowed upon the manners, and intellectual improvement of those, who may be confided to their care. Parents, and the friends generally of the establishment, are respectfully solicited, to attend the recitations, and exercises of the school, as often as their convenience will permit.

Louisville, Dec. 11, 1827. 46-3t

* * The Republican, St. Louis; Ariel, Natchez; Mercantile Advertiser, New-Orleans; and the Sun, Vincennes, will insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

Wheat, Flax-Seed and SAW LOGS.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of good merchantable Wheat, Flax-Seed and Saw Logs—Delivered at the Vincennes Ox Mill.

25-tf J. L. COLMAN.

FOUND,

FLOATING down the Wabash, on Monday the 15th instant,

A BARREL OF WHISKEY; the owner can get it again by proving his property, and paying for this advertisement.

COLBERT THOMPSON.

Vincennes, Dec. 19, 1827. 46-3t

For Rent.

THE well known Tavern Stand in the town of Hindostan, Martin county, Indiana, lately occupied by J. D. Clements, will be let for one or more years.—For terms, apply to

JAMES D. SHOLTS. Hindostan, Dec. 12, 1827. 45-tf

WAS committed to my custody, on the 16th inst. a negro man of the following description: he is about 23 years old, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, a copper colour, lisps, has no cloathing but what is very coarse, except one pair of pantaloons, which is striped cotton jeans. He says he left his master at Carlisle, in Illinois, about the 15th of November last, as he was passing through to Missouri.

H. WADE, Sheriff. Lawrenceville, Dec. 18, 1827. 47-6w