

**Expedition.**—The "Wabash Telegraph" of the 27th ult. reached this office on the 2d day of this instant, at 10 o'clock, a m.—Any further notice of that paper, or the remarks of its editor, would tend at least to give him in his own estimation, an importance which he does not merit.—My readers shall be regularly noticed of its arrival.

**To Correspondents.**—"A Jacksonian" has been received—also, an article from Vigo county, they may appear at a future day.

**Late from Europe.**—The ship Pacific, captain Crocker, arrived at New York, on Monday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th ult.

**Importat from Portugal.**—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, announced on the 10th ult. that Don Miguel had been proclaimed king without opposition, in Cambria & several other towns. The Courier remarks that he is now a traitor to his niece, the legitimate queen, Don Pedro having abdicated on March 8th, in favor of his daughter, Donna Maria, charging Don Miguel, as his lieutenant and regent of the kingdom, with the execution of the decree.

An armistice was concluded on the 12th between Don Pedro and the Buenos Ayrean government, through the mediation of the English government, by the agents of the two powers in London.

**Russian Declaration of War.**—The long threatened crisis has at length arrived: The die is cast—and the Muscovite advances upon the Ottoman.

The Russian declaration of war is received; and the manifesto by which it is accompanied will be found below. Wittgenstein's army crossed the Pruth on the 26th or 27th of April, and is in full march towards Constantinople. While the large naval armament of Sebastopol co-operates on the side of Varna, the corps of general Paskevich flushed with a recent triumph in Persia, is to advance thro' the southern frontier of Turkey. But this is not the only important operation with which the war is expected to commence. The Russians, it is said, would cross the Danube about the same time into Bulgaria, and push forward as rapidly as possible, supporting their main army by a landing near the gulf of Verona.

We have received to day from St Petersburg the following official documents:

**Manifesto of his majesty the Emperor.**—"By the Grace of God, Nicholas I Emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, &c. The treaty of Bucharest, concluded in the year 1812 with the Ottoman porte, after having been for sixteen years the subject of reiterated disputes, now no longer subsists, in spite of all our exertions to maintain it, and to preserve it from all attacks. The porte, not satisfied with having destroyed the basis of that treaty, now defies Russia, and prepares to wage against it a *Bellum ad internecionem*; it summons its people in amass to accuse Russia of being its irreconcilable enemy, and tramples under foot the convention of Akerman, and with that all preceding treaties.

"Lastly, the porte does not hesitate to declare that it accepted the conditions of this peace only as a mask to conceal its intentions and its preparations for a new war. Scarcely is this remarkable confession made, when the rights of the Russian flag are violated—the vessels which it covers detained—and the cargoes made the prey of a rapacious and arbitrary government. Our subjects found themselves compelled to break their oath, or to leave without delay a hostile country. The Bosphorus is closed—our trade annihilated—our southern province, deprived of the only channel for the exportation of their produce, are threatened with incalculable injury. Nay, more! At the moment when the negotiations between Russia and Persia are nearly concluded, a sudden change on the part of the Persian government, checks the course of them. It soon appears that the Ottoman porte exerts itself to make Persia waver, by promising powerful aid: arming in haste the troops in the adjoining provinces, and preparing to support, by a threatening attack, the treacherous hostile language. This is the series of injuries of which Turkey has been guilty, from the conclusion of the treaty of Akerman up to this day, and this is unhappily the fruit of the sacrifices and the generous exertions by which Russia has incessantly endeavored to maintain peace with a neighboring nation.

"But all patience has its limit. The honour of the Russian name—the dignity of the empire—the inviolability of its rights, and that of our national glory, have prescribed to us the bounds of it.

"It is not till after having weighed in their fullest extent the duties imposed on us by imperative necessity, and inspired with the greatest confidence in the justice of our cause, that we have ordered our army to advance, under the Divine protection, against an enemy who violates the most sacred obligations of the law of nations.

"We are convinced that our faithful subjects will join with our prayers, the most ardent wishes, for the success of our enterprise, and that they will implore the Almighty to lend us support to our brave soldiers, and to send his Divine blessing on our arms, which

are destined to defend our liberty, religion, and our beloved country.

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 14th [26th] April, in the year of our Lord 1828, and the third of our reign."

[Signed] NICHOLAS.  
[Countersigned the Vice Chancellor]  
COUNT NESSELRODE."

New York, June 18.—By the brig Quill, Parnelle, from Rio. Grande, we learn that the armistice between the Buenos Ayreans and Brazilians had been broken, in consequence of the former having crossed the lines and stolen a large number of cattle. It was daily expected that General Lacor would attack the Buenos Ayreans.

By the Carlo, from St. Croix, we learn that a French frigate arrived off that port on the 1st inst; that great preparations were made for the reception of the Admiral, but that in consequence of the appearance of pirates of that port and St. Thomas, the frigate put to sea immediately in quest of them. The Danish vessels were likewise in motion to suppress piracies in that quarter.

**Passage of the Pruth.**—On looking over the items of information brought by the last arrival from Havre, we find the following statements, which, if correct, will be the precursor of others increasing daily in importance:—*Nat. Jour.*

**Havre, 10th May.**—The news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians was again circulated to-day on change, upon the faith of letters of which the authenticity was guaranteed—and which was confirmed by an article from the *Messenger des Chambers*, republished by the *Moniteur*, which added this remarkable paragraph: "As to the rest, never was a campaign against the Turks undertaken with more of the elements of success. The line vies with the guard. The whole army, exercised to rare perfection, is provisioned, as is said, for two years, as to all objects which can be provided beforehand. To these material elements of success, must be added that of a firm and clear will that directs operations, and that of experience acquired in recent wars. The causes of the delays and insufficiency of forming companies against the Turks, have been examined into, and this one is regulated accordingly. The Russians know their adversary; they have been ruminating for 6 years on the war they are about to enter upon, and upon the best mode of making it. One may predict, therefore, decisive and prompt success."

According to the reports above alluded to, the passage of the Pruth was effected by the Russians with the exclamation of the whole army, composed chiefly of the soldiers who have before crossed the Danube. The different corps have, ere this, laid siege to the strong places that might impede the moving on Constantinople—the object being to obtain immediate possession of that capital.

Accounts from Java state that the defeat of the Dutch troops on the river Solo was confirmed. The insurrection in Java was assuming a serious appearance.

Count Capo d'Istria and admiral Miaulis had put an end to piracy in Greece.

The English squadron under sir Edward Coadrington was on the coast of Morea.

**Paris, May 10.**—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated May 10, announces—

"That Don Miguel has been proclaimed king without any opposition at Coimbra, Aveiro, Setubal, Villafranca, Viana, and many other towns.

"Lisbon is tranquil, and Oporto was very calm on the 28th of April.

"The present intentions are immediately to revoke the three Orders."

**SCRAPS.**—A *Peaceful Omen*.—A London morning paper states that sir John Macrae, who received the honor of knighthood from the king at the late levee, requested, as a particular favor, that the ceremony might be performed with the duke of Wellington's sword. His Grace, who was near his Majesty at the time, was applied to for the loan of his sword, which the noble duke acceded to; but strange to relate, after every exertion, it was found impossible to get it out of the scabbard! Sir John was obliged to be knighted by the earl of Warwick's sword.—Of fifty years, during which lord Collingwood served in the British navy, about forty four were passed in active employment, chiefly abroad; from 1793 until his death in 1810, he was only one year in England, and the remainder of the times employed in blockades; on one occasion, he actually kept the sea for the space of twenty-two months, without once dropping his anchor.—It is reported that sir James Kemp, governor of Halifax, will succeed the earl of Dalhousie as governor of Lower Canada.—The French troops have evacuated Pampeluna, and are about to evacuate St. Sebastian. After this, Cadiz and Ugel will alone remain in possession of France.—The Vases presented to the late governor Clinton by the merchants of New York, as a proof of their respect for his talents and character, and their sense of his great public services, were sold at auction on Tuesday, at Albany, for the sum of six hundred dollars. The original price of them was three thousand dollars.—With the highest pleasure we announce that the Grand Lodge have taken the VASES from the gentleman (Anthony Blanchard of this city) who purchased them, and resolved

to present them to the family of De Witt Clinton. This is a noble act, and will redound to their honour eternally. We are informed that Mr. Blanchard was offered two thousand dollars for them, by a person who wished to send them to London. But Mr. B. magnanimously refused, and thereby saved the country from disgrace.—*New Invention.*—Mr. Piny Weller, of York, Livingston county, has invented and put in operation, a machine for making barrel staves, which takes them from the log, and prepares them for the truss hoop. It will, with the attendance of a man and one boy, dress three thousand six hundred staves per day. A day's labor in the usual way is, we understand, two hundred. The value of this invention in a country where so many barrels are used, must be immense.—*Rech. Observ.*—The president of the United States has appointed WILLIAM CLARK of the state of Pennsylvania, treasurer of the United States, in the room of Judge Savage, who declined to accept.—*O that I had wings like a dove.*—Mr. James Smith is exhibiting a *Steam flying machine* at New York. We fear the gentleman's imagination is a little vapourish.—A vessel which arrived at New Orleans on the 15th ult. from Campeachy, reports that com. Laborde had appeared off that place with two seventy-four's, three frigates, and nine thousand troops. He had burnt five or six vessels, and was about to make a landing.—The school fund of Connecticut is nearly sufficient to place a good school within reach of every family in the state. It exceeds one million eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and may be expected to reach two millions at no distant day.—The Mexican papers give a horrible picture of the civil war now raging between the states of Guatemala and St. Salvador. The soldiers of the former state, on entering St. Salvador, put to death by fire and sword, men, women and children. The feeble and the aged were driven at the point of the bayonet to perish in the flames.

It is stated, on the authority of accounts received from Norway, that the King of Denmark is about to resign his throne in favor of his son.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Gratiot, has been appointed to the command of the engineer corps, vice Alexander Macomb, now Major General of the army.—The canal commissioners of Pennsylvania have determined that all parts of the Pennsylvania canal shall be simultaneously and vigorously worked upon according to the plan of improvements adopted in the last session of the legislature.—The contemplated canal to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy with those of the St. Lawrence, creates much interest. The cost is estimated at 100,000 pounds.—The *Detroit Gazette* states, that Mr. Schoolcraft has been applied to, to accompany the exploring expedition contemplated to be sent out by the navy department, and that an offer has been made to place him at the head of the scientific part of the expedition.—An association is forming in Culpepper, Virginia, to encourage the wearing of clothing manufactured in our own families, and for the promotion of domestic economy.—The population of Paris is said to amount to nine hundred thousand, more than half of whom die in the hospitals, and not a fourth of the whole are buried at private cost.

#### BURTCH & HEBERD.

HAVE just received, and now opening, a large assortment of

British, French, and American

10 DRY GOODS,

HARD, QUEENS, & GLASSWARE,  
IRON, NAILS, & CASTINGS,

Which are offered for sale, low.

13-14 Vincennes, April 1828.

#### TOMLINSON & ROSS.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and general assortment of

British, French & American

10 DRY GOODS,

GLASS, QUEENS, and HARDWARE,  
NAILS, IRON, CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Which are offered low for cash.

13-3m Vincennes, May 1828.

**Arrival & Departure of the Mails,**  
at and from Vincennes, Ia.

**EASTERN.**—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 P.M.—Closes Tuesday and Thursday, 9 P.M., and on Sunday, 9 A.M.

**WESTERN.**—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 6 P.M.—Closes, Tuesday & Thursday, 8 P.M., & Sunday, 9 A.M.

**NORTHERN.**—Arrives Wednesday, 11 A.M. Closes, Sunday, 6 A.M.

**SOUTH, via Shawneetown.**—Arrives, Saturday, 7 P.M.—Closes, Monday, 6 A.M.

**SOUTH, via Princeton.**—Arrives, Sunday, 8 A.M.—Closes Wednesday, 11 A.M.

On Sundays the Postoffice will be kept open until 9 A.M., after that hour no letters will be delivered. SAML. HILL, P.M.  
Post-Office Vincennes, July 1. 22-41

#### SAW LOGS & WOOD.

A NY quantity will be purchased at the Columbus Steam Mill—application to be made at the Mill or to

A. LEROY, Agent.

Vincennes, July 2.

22-1f

#### Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit court, I will expose to public sale at the court house door in Vincennes, on Monday, the twenty-eighth July, instant, between the hours of ten o'clock, A.M., and five o'clock, P.M., and agreeably to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, the following tract of land, to wit: the north end of the SHAKER FARM, (commonly called, *WEST UNION*), which is under fence, supposed to be one hundred acres, be the same more or less, with its appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying and being in Bussaron township, Knox county, state of Indiana, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning on the east side of Bussaron creek, opposite the Shaker mill, and running east with the street, to the east side of the village to a small pond, thence, north to the upper string of fence on the north end of said one hundred acres, thence, west, until it strikes the east side of said creek, thence, down said creek to the place of beginning, including all the buildings and out houses thereon, as the property of George Leiger and James Hopkins, at the suit of Abraham F. Snapp, Colonel of the first Regiment of Indiana Militia.

S. ALMY, Sheriff K.C.

July 5, 1828.

22-41-8350

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, in damages, to me directed, from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit court, I will expose to public sale, at the court house door in Vincennes, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of July, instant, between the hours of ten o'clock, A.M., and five o'clock, P.M., and agreeably to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, the following property heretofore taken upon attachment in this case to wit: the following lots of land, numbers eighty five, ninety two, one hundred & eight, one hundred & twenty-eight, one hundred & thirty one, one hundred and fifty-four, and one hundred and fifty five, containing four hundred acres each, lying & being in the Donation, in Knox county, Indiana, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, taken as the property of William Henry, sole heir at law of Alexander Henry, at the suit of John Hays

S. ALMY, Sheriff K.C.

July 5, 1828.

22-41-82

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office, Washington, Daviess county, Ia on the 30th day of June last, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

**ABCE** James Ashcroft, James Aikman, Peter Ammerman, Margaret Arther, John P. Agen, James Alford, John Aikman, Jacob Bod, James Bell, jr. Andrew Berry, William Chapman 2, John Coulman 2, Thomas Case, James Calhoun 2, Calhoun & Raper, Jas. Canahan, Jacob Crabb, Ann Ellis, Alexander English, Charles Enness, William Ellis.

**GHJK** Samuel Gray, Elizabeth Green, James Grant, Casander Hayden Job Hammons, Charles R. Hardwick, L. Jones or—Clark, Wm. Kearns, Philip Kearns.

**LMNPR** Abm. Lester, John Mouzy F. McKinny, Dudley Norris Richard Palmer 2, John Palmer, Mary Quigly, Mary Read, Sarah Rodarmel.

**STWZ** Rawley Scott, Samuel Smith, Benj. Small, -aml. Stephenson, John Sampson, Judge Thompson, Wm. Taylor, David Thomas, Alexander Walker, Wm. O. Wheeler, Henry Weaver, Jas. B. Wood, Wm. Zearley. S. RODDICK, P.M.

July 1, 1828.

22-31-158

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post-office at Vincennes, Ia the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1828, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post office as dead letters.

**ABC** Seneca Atmy, R. F. Adkins, John Anthis, Samuel R. Alexander, Jno. Armstrong, Caroline Bishop, Col. Bell, James Burns, 2, Major Beckes, Joseph Bird, John Barrieman, L. Beamon, Isaac Blackford, Martha Burnsides, James Boner, Hannah Counselman, Philip Catt, Absalom Colens, John U. Collet, Miss Courky, Isaac Coons.

**DEG** Monroe Davidson, Elizabeth Dooling, Daniel Dollohon, sen. Robert Elliott, Strother French, Gabriel Furman, Robt. Fraker, Milton Garrison.

**HJL** David Hagar, Wm. Holmes, Josiah L. Holmes, Jesse Hollinsworth, Wm. Johnson, Thos. C. Judd, James C. Janney, James Johnson, Elizabeth Jin, James Jones, Edward Larkins, Robt. Lemon, 2, Adam Like, 2.

**MPR** Moses Michaels, Daniel McLeland, John McCord, John McGiffen, John McClure, Isaac Miner, Wm. Meure, James O'Brian, Jacob Pancake, Wm. Poike, 2, Howard Putnam, Rebecca Pace, Harman C. Robinson, Jno. Rees, Jona Russell, Abm. Rhodarmel, Ephm C. Stevens, J. G. Smiley.

**STU** Nancy Ann Scott, Alex. D. Scott, Jacob Small, James Stewart, A. G. Sloo, Wm. Stewart, Alex. Shannon, Israel Southwick, Wm. Sampson, & Jerry Wilson, Ann Smith, J. F. Snapp, Samuel Thing, Mathias N. Thompson, John Urmey.

**VWY** John Vankirk, Wm. A. Vestrees, Andrew & Saml Vandyke, Vandenburgh & Baird, 2, Michael Wilhelm, John Wyant, Wm. Wilkins, W. O. Wheeler, John Wilson, Thos. Wilks, L. Whittelsey, M. Wiles, Porter Welch, Eben. Welton, Abm. H. Westfall, Loyal Wilcox, 10, Jarred Young.

SAML. HILL, P.M.

July 1, 1828.

1107-22-31

Persons enquiring for the above letters will please say they are advertised, otherwise they may not get them.

**INDENTURES** to apprentices for sale at this office.