

Mr. Huskisson and lord Palmerston, to the vote which they felt bound to give in opposition to Mr. Peel, we suppose on the East Retort bill. Mr. Huskisson, after giving his vote, thought it necessary to write to the duke, stating that having conceived himself obliged to vote against Mr. Peel, he was ready to tender his resignation, if his grace thought proper. No idea of Mr. H's resignation would have been entertained by the duke, if the letter had not been written; but it having been written he did not feel himself bound to solicit him to remain. The other resignations appear to have been in consequence of these two.

The same paper states that the place of Mr. Huskisson, as colonial secretary is to be filled by sir George Murray, and affirms with great confidence, that the changes will produce no change in the system of domestic or foreign policy—says that sir Henry Hardinge, and the right hon. Mr. Fitzgerald have been named as successors to lord Palmerston, as pay master of the army, but that nothing positive was known as to this appointment, Mr. F. being absent in Ireland. Mr. Charles Grant's successor was not known, nor was that of Mr. William Lamb as chief secretary of Ireland. A council of the present ministers assembled on the 28th, consisting of the duke of Wellington, earl Bathurst, and Aberdeen, lord Melville, lord Lynhurst, Mr. Peel, Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Herries.

Parliament is expected to sit till July.—It was not thought the Budget can be brought forward till June.

The king gave a grand ball on the night of night of the 26th of May. It seems to be hinted that he discovers an indifference to public affairs.

FRANCE.—The French chamber of deputies have passed the law for the loan of 80,000,000 francs, by a great majority. The general sense appears to be, that, as a leading continental power, she must at least put herself in such an attitude that no unexpected consequences, originating in the conflict between Turkey and Russia, should find her unprepared. It is rumored at Paris, that a peace has been negotiated with the dey of Algiers.

Affairs of the East.—It is now confirmed that the Russian troops crossed the Lower Pruth and the Danube, in several corps, on the 7th of May at Rona and Ismael. On their approach the Turks set fire to Galatz, and retired to Brailow. Wallachia and Moldavia were occupied without resistance. The Russians were expected at Bucharest on the 9th. A Russian fleet had sailed with twelve thousand troops on board, which appeared off the mouth of the Danube, steering for Vama, where the troops were to be landed.

The grand duke Michael set out from St. Petersburg on the 4th, and the emperor on the 7th to join the army. It is said that the army will not pass the Pruth till after the emperor's arrival at Ismael. The Turks are reported to have assembled at Bulgaria and Romenia, inclusive of the garrisons and fortresses, twenty thousand regular troops, twenty thousand body guards of the pachas, and about one hundred thousand militia.

Letters from Jassy, dated May 9, state that the Russians continue to advance with rapidity: their advanced posts were on that day, thirty eight versts beyond Jassy. Their force occupying Moldavia amounted to thirty-five thousand men.

An article dated Constantinople, April 25, states that the Bairam had passed over quietly, and that there did not appear to be the least symptoms of alarm, or of a disposition to insurrection in the city. The sultan has issued repeated and vigorous orders for the general arming of the people; according to these, thirty thousand men are to assemble at Rudschuk, eight thousand at Adrianople, and one hundred thousand at Constantinople; but as the latter division only amounts to 25 thousand men, it is assumed that the others do not amount to more than a fourth of their nominal force.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 26th ult. states that on the 21st there had been a grand cavalry review at which the sultan appeared in European costume, and commanded in the European manner. The conduct of the sultan and divan appears composed and resolute; and in the capital, tranquility prevailed, though not unaccompanied by apprehension. Several Russian vessels of war had appeared at the mouth of the Bosphorus, which led to the apprehension of a bombardment.

Accounts from Egypt to the 15th April, state the determined resolution of the pacha to support the cause of the sultan in the Morea. Provisions had been sent off to supply the troops. The manifesto issued by Russia had been received at Alexandria, and produced a great a sensation.

The French papers state on the authority of letters from Alexandria, that the pacha of Egypt was busily engaged in repairing the fortifications of the city, and raising new troops; the number of regular troops remaining in Egypt was scarcely ten thousand men. It was feared that the allies would, in a short time, blockade the port, as a large convoy was preparing to sail, and it was known that the allies would not suffer any further succour to be sent to Ibrahim.

The Greek bishops are gone from Arta to the Morea, to proclaim the amnesty. It is said that they are ordered by the patriarch to publish an anathema against count Capo d'Istria.

A Gibraltar paper of the 12th of May, contains a proclamation of the lieutenant governor of Malta, abolishing the "Privilege of Sanctuary" in criminal cases, and declaring that those "wicked and profligate men, who have often been tempted to commit murder, robberies, and other atrocious crimes, in the hope of escaping punishment," by taking refuge in the churches, and other consecrated places, shall hereafter not avail themselves of such immunity.

Nat. Jour.

Antarctic Expedition.—Upon inquiry at the navy department, we learn that no order has yet been issued for the return of the Hornet, with a view to equip her for the exploring expedition to the South seas. This vessel has been designated, however, for that purpose, and will be ordered home from her present cruising ground without delay. It is not yet determined who will be appointed to command her.

Nat. Int.

U. S. Troops.—A detachment of troops, numbering 160, arrived here yesterday, in canal boats, from Green bay, via Buffalo, and left for New York in the afternoon, in the steamboat Victory, capt. Thomas Wiswall. Their destination is the north eastern frontier, in the state of Maine. The frequent marching of troops to that quarter, would seem to indicate trouble. This detachment was accompanied by inspector general Croghan.

Mr. Grattan (son of the famous Henry,) in his speech on the Catholic question, made the following remarks—"Time presses, for who can say how soon we may be involved in a new war, and how soon we may again have occasion for the services of the brave and loyal Catholics of Ireland? Have they not met in America a spirit of sympathy until lately unknown? Let us take care we do not excite in our trans Atlantic colonies a feeling that may lead to their ultimate separation—Those Irishmen who return from America exhibit a degree of thoughtful stubbornness which surprises by its contrast. He goes where the spirit of Washington still survives, and the genius of Washington still animates—and when he revisits his native country, he is no longer the humble and subservient catholic, but the reflecting and stubborn Irish-American."

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.—The good people of the township of Ormsted, being persuaded of the superiority of the "Petticoat form of government," to all others, have, for two successive years, made choice of a "Female Constable, as a terror to evit doers," within the bounds of the township. Last year the lot fell upon Miss Catharine Newton, as constable for the ensuing year, and was last week duly confirmed by the court and jury at the Salford leet.

Man. Herald.

TEXAS.

Although little more than seven years have elapsed since the Austins began their colony near the Rio Grande, it now numbers from 12 to 15,000 souls, mostly emigrants from the United States. Thousands of acres however remain with the patentee, and will afford immense wealth to himself and his descendants.

On the opposite side of the Texas, and in a quarter possessing greater advantages, another colony is fast rising into importance under the patent of Col. Milam. There are 200 families already settled on the alluvian of Red River, nearly over against Miller county in Arkansas. The cotton lands yield astonishing crops of the finest cotton, tobacco and corn—immeasurable herds graze on the elevated prairies—and the mountains are known to contain the precious metals. The colonists are to be exempt from taxes, and the merchandise they may import, will pay no duties. The law of Mexico, prohibiting slavery, is evaded by having negroes bound to serve an apprenticeship of 99 years.

There are several planters who number 50 or 60 such apprentices. New-Orleans will receive the productions of this colony, by barges and steam boats descending Red River, and send back in exchange whatever the new settlers may be unable to provide for themselves.—These settlements, so high up Red River, may be viewed as the links which shall in time connect us in trade, with St. Fe, and other parts of New Mexico.

New-Orleans paper.

A writer in the Black River Gazette suggests a novel experiment for the suppression of Intemperance "at one fell swoop."

"Thinks I to myself, the other day—it would be best to buy a large quantity of whiskey, and get all the drunkards in town together, and let them drink until they destroyed themselves. They should be shut up in a large yard, like a pound, with a fence four feet high, over which they could not climb; and then be fed in troughs; and they should be always kept here that they might not go about, as a bad example to sober people. They should have no intercourse with the boys, or any living being. Parents should go once or twice a year with their children and look over the fence and tell their children—"that red faced monster was once a man; but whiskey has changed him into a brute."

MAXIMS.—The best throw with dice, is to throw them away.

Give a man work, and he will find money.

2 LOST,

BETWEEN St. Louis and Vincennes; a sealed LETTER, directed to a gentleman in Louisville, Ky.—The finder will confer a favor by forwarding it by mail.

25-3t

July 21, 1828.

Five Hundred dollars Reward. THE above reward will be given for the apprehension of six convicts, who made their escape from the Kentucky Penitentiary, on the 3d instant. The following is a description of said Convicts:

GEORGE THORNTON,

Aged 25 years, weighs about 150 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark skin, dark eyes and hair, with a remarkably thick and black beard: his hands & arms very hairy, straight and well made, and walks very firm and erect. He is a very plausible fellow, is inclined to be presuming in his deportment, and affects to use very fine language in his conversation, but does not apply it very pertinently. He has a scar on the right thumb, and has been shot in the left arm, above the elbow, with 4 or 5 buck shot, in attempting heretofore to escape. He is a first rate Shoemaker, and has been twice convicted in the State of Kentucky, for Highway Robbery.

JAMES FOSTER

Aged 26 years, weighs about 170 pounds, 5 feet 9 inches and a fourth high, fair skin, red hair, red eye-brows, and red beard, with large yellow eyes. His features are strong and large. He has a scar on the right jaw, one inch below the cheek bone. His nose is a little crooked, and inclines to the left. He has a mole on the left jaw, an inch and a half below the left ear, and a scar on the right thumb, occasioned by a bite. His ears have been pierced, and he sometimes wears rings in them. It is said that he has been a pirate, and that he has been seven years in confinement for his crimes, at New Orleans. He was convicted in this state of Highway Robbery. His father lives in Fleming county, in this state, and he is by trade a Chaumaker.

WILLIAM M. ABRAMS,

Aged 25 years, weighs about 180 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair skin and hair, with hazel eyes; a round full face, with pretty large nose; his neck short, and the middle joint of the fore-finger of the left hand is crooked, in consequence of a cut, which causes a considerable lump on the same hand and finger. He has a scar on the back of the same hand, which seems to have been occasioned by a burn, and a scar on each instep. He has a quick step and motion. His parents live near Lancaster, Ohio. He has lived in Massachusetts, is by trade a dresser of cloth, and was convicted for stealing.

JAMES STOKES,

Aged 22 years, weighs about 170 pounds, 5 feet 11 1/2 inches high, dark hair, grey eyes, his skin rather sallow, with a thin beard. He has two small scars on the forehead, one over the right eye and the other nearly over the left. His hands are very small for a man of his size. He has a scar on the left nostril, running down the lip, and has had his ears pierced. He was born near Pittsburgh, where, as he says, his relations live. He is by trade a weaver and a tobacconist. He has been in the Indiana and Philadelphia penitentiaries, and was convicted in this state for highway robbery.

WILLIAM MACK,

Aged 18 years, weighs about 165 pounds, 5 feet 4 inches high, skin neither very fair nor dark, dark hair and grey eyes. His complexion yellowish. He has a mole under the right eye. His nose is small and peaked, and turns up very much. His hands and fingers are very small and slender, and his nails long and slim, coming out unusually near the finger joint. He is remarkably heavy made, with a large long body and very short legs and thighs. His father lives in Hanover county, Virginia. He is by trade a shoemaker, and was convicted for horse stealing.

JAMES FELTNER,

Aged 26 years, weighs about 150 pounds, fair skin, dark hair, blue eyes, and black beard.—He has a small scar over the left eye, and one on the right thumb, and a small mole on the upper edge of the right eye-brow. He is a man of bad countenance, and has a downcast look when spoken to. His father lives in Washington county, Virginia. He is by trade a cooper, and was convicted for horse stealing.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr. B. Weilman, to superintend, and carry on his Blacksmiths' Shop,

at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thompson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Weilman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH

2-4t

February 14, 1827.

Lost Certificate of Land purchased from the United States.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that three weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, for the renewal of a Certificate of further credit, in the name of Thomas Bradford, Jr. which he held for the east fractional section No. 34, in township No. 7 N. of range No. 5 W in the District of Vincennes, the original having been lost or destroyed—& which fractional section was conveyed to me, by said Bradford and wife, by assignment, bearing date, May 28, 1828.—Given under my hand at Vincennes, this 14th day of July, 1828.

24-3t THOMAS WARNICK.

FEATHERS WANTED.

THE Printer would be glad to receive a few pounds of good new FEATHERS, for which he will allow the highest cash market price.

E. STOUT.

Vincennes, July 1828.