

bounced null, at the last election, "the votes of Delaware, Mississippi, Vermont, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Indiana and Illinois, might by possibility, have been lost. In that event, if a hasty calculation of his were not incorrect, the result would have been to take from one candidate twenty-eight votes, leaving him with seventy one;—to take from another candidate eleven votes, leaving him with seventy-three; to deprive the third candidate of twenty-six votes, leaving him only fifteen, and thus excluding him from the house, while the fourth candidate, losing only three and being left with thirty-four votes, would have been brought into it as one of the three from whom the choice was to be made."

BALTIMORE, August 12.

The brig President, which has arrived at Philadelphia, in eleven days from Laguira, brought us letters & papers to July 26th.

By the following documents it will be perceived that the people of Colombia, or a large portion of them, have invested Bolivar with full and sufficient powers to regulate and guide the affairs of their government, in the manner he may deem best calculated to ensure their prosperity, and to avert any evil that may threaten them. This act, whilst it has surprised us by its suddenness and irregularity, shows in a strong light, the confidence of the people of Colombia, in the wisdom and patriotism of their Liberator. That he will exert the powers with which he has been clothed to promote the welfare of his country, we are warranted in predicting from the whole tenor of his life, and the uniform and unequivocal manifestations he has so often given of his entire devotion to the good of Colombia. She has, ever since the period of her liberation from the yoke of Spain, been the prey of the dissensions arising from a difference of opinion, among her rulers as to the fundamental principles of republican government, and had at one time, appeared to be advancing steadily in the march of improvement, and at another, to have been thrown back by some unexpected event to a state of original confusion.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

J. A. Paez, Superior Chief of Venezuela, &c.
HEAD QUARTERS VALENCIA, 3

15th July, 1828.

To the Intendant of this Department,

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of an act passed at a meeting held on the 13th of June last, in the Capital of the Republic, in which the Intendant of the Department of Cundinamarca, with the other civil and ecclesiastical authorities; fathers of families, and respectable proprietors there, invest exclusively with the supreme command of the republic his excellency the Liberator President, with full powers in all the branches of the government, in order that he may organize them as may appear to him most generally advantageous, for preserving the union of the republic, securing its independence, and re-establishing its credit abroad; at the same time revoking the powers conferred on the deputies to the convention from that province. You will also perceive that this solem act was made known to the council of government, which by its communication of the same date, signifies its approbation of the steps taken; and finally, that his excellency the Liberator President, on the 16th of the same month, in the capital of Socono, officially announces that he is resolved to exert his authority and energy in the service of the state, a copy of which accompanies this.

Thus has been sanctioned the uniformly expressed wish of the people of the three departments under my command, and their ardent desires, as manifested in their petitions, forwarded by me, that his excellency the Liberator President, should take upon him the supreme command of the state, preserving the unity of the republic. I congratulate the worthy inhabitants of this department in the happy accomplishment of their wishes, and may Colombia be renovated, and obtain under the favorable auspices of its benefactor, that prosperity and happiness of which it had been deprived by the former administration. Be pleased to make known this praiseworthy act to the illustrious municipalities, and to the inhabitants of this province, for their information, giving to its promulgation the solemnity due to an act as august as it is worthy of the Colombian people.

(Signed) JOSE ANTOINE PAEZ.

The declaration of gen Paez is followed by those of the departments of Bogota, of the city of Valencia, and the province of Venezuela. The true grounds of the sudden investiture of Bolivar with almost unlimited sway, will be found in the following extract from the address of the intendant of Cundinamarca to the citizens of that department.

"Imminent dangers surround us, and call upon us to adopt measures for our salvation. Peru provokes and insults us—she has assembled an army upon our frontiers, and has never yet abandoned the project of possessing herself of the three departments of the south—Spain is making extensive preparations to invade us. She has drawn together at Havana a large land and sea force, & only waits for a favorable opportunity to attack us."

The convention at Ocaña had been rendered worse than useless by the division among the members, and the ambitious plans of Santander; and upon its dissolution, the eyes of the whole nation were turned upon Bolivar, as the only man who possessed the united qualities of disinterestedness and firmness, in

a sufficient degree, to enable him to rescue her from the threatened danger of civil war on the one hand, and foreign invasion on the other.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette, dated Caracas, July 26.

"The enclosed documents will shew the political state of Colombia—I look upon the country as saved from anarchy and confusion. At the expiration of the present constitution, say in 1831, the people will have a government better adapted to them, and of a strong republican nature. The convention has been disgraced by the conduct of general Santander, whose wretched administration of the government since 1821, has been one of the principal causes of the great financial distress that has occurred."

The elevation of Bolivar, to his present exalted situation, has given rise to the usual expression of discontent and dissatisfaction, upon the part of disappointed competitors—Among the principal of these is gen. Santander. His agency in getting up the mock scheme of nobility, detailed in the following extract of a letter, cannot be doubted for a moment. Its absurdity is, however, too apparent to admit of its misleading the people of Colombia. Colombia and Peru are, at this moment, upon the eve of a war, to ensure the success of which, on the part of Colombia, Bolivar has been clothed with supreme authority. And yet the paper spoken of in this letter, would convey the impression that these two governments were not only at peace with each other, but actually about to join their destinies together under an absolute monarch

"CARACAS, July 26, 1828—I send by this conveyance a pamphlet containing all the acts of the different departments of Colombia, (so far as those acts have been celebrated and proclaimed) declaring Bolivar supreme chief of Colombia—or, in other words, Dictator—which is the first step to the lofty station of an emperor.

"We have not yet heard from the department of Maturin—some persons are of opinion that the thing will not sit well on the stomachs of generals Bermudez and Marino, though for my own part, I do not believe that any immediate opposition will be made, but what may grow out of it in eight or twelve months, would be difficult to say. I have endeavored to get a paper which was printed in Bogota two days after Bolivar was proclaimed supreme chief, but as there are but few of them, and those few in the hands of the natives, I have not been able to succeed in getting one. This paper contains a plan for forming an Imperial republic, to be composed of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru, over which Bolivar is to preside for life, and the imperial diadem to be hereditary. Three princes are to be chosen from the principal chiefs of the revolution: one to preside over each province of the imperial republic—for instance, we shall have gen. Paez, prince of Colombia—those princes are to be regularly elected, and afterwards hereditary. There are to be chosen from the first order of Liberators, one hundred Knights; and from the second order, fifty Knight pensioners; the titles all to be hereditary. These nobles are to form the court of his Imperial Majesty—and Lima is to be the capital of the empire, or of the Imperial republic. I regret exceedingly that I cannot get this paper to send you, because it contains so much nonsense—you would find much amusement in translating it.

Latest from England—By the packet ship York, captain DeCost, which arrived last evening from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 23d of June, and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. The news may be said to be rather interesting. Portugal is in a most deplorable condition; Russia finds it more difficult than she imagined, to conquer the Turks; Austria is quiet; France is torn to pieces with her two or three parties; Greece, Spain and England are as they were. The principal items will be found below.

The cruelties and arrests by the partisans of don Miguel continued unabated to the 14th June. The troops of the Junta of Oporto are willing to negotiate separately.

Dates to the 26th May are received from Constantinople. They were in a state of war, but the Franks were in safety. A Turk, who made an attempt to excite the populace against the sultan, was beheaded. Two pachas and fifteen generals had gone to Adrianople. The captain pacha with fifteen vessels guarded the Bosphorus. It is the opinion that the divan will go to war, and reject the treaty of 6th July. On the Greek affair the porto is willing to negotiate separately.

By dates from Enna, April 29, a change had taken place in the tone of the Greek government. The president is engaged in organizing the government. It is believed that the Turks will do nothing this year.

The Egyptians are still between Navarino and Modon. It is said that the allied commanders are resolved to make Ibrahim evacuate the Morea.

Accounts from Lisbon are to the 15th June. Lisbon was in a frightful condition—The prisons were filling. More than two thousand five hundred respectable individuals were already thrown into dungeons. Many persons of distinction had fled and were flying to England. The English ships in the lagus were full of fugitives.

Don Miguel was attempting to raise money by forced contributions. He was to have been proclaimed king by the cortez of Lamego on the 18th. An ambassador had been sent to England by

Miguel, but he was not received. The Oporto troops had despatches for Don Pedro, to the Brazils by the way of England. These troops remain true to the Constitution.

The British ship Scylla, had arrived at Portsmouth from Nassau, with six hundred thousand dollars on board for merchants, and fifty thousand dollars from the Mexican government to defray the expenses of their embassies in Europe.

OPERATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.
From the Extraordinary Supplement to the Journal of St. Petersburg, June 4.

Camp before Brahlow, May 23.

During the night there has been a pretty brisk cannonade on both sides, upon the left of our position: the object was, to draw away attention from our extreme right, where we had begun to erect a great battery. This morning the emperor rode to this point, to examine the works that had been raised in the night. The Turks, who had hitherto seemed to respect the promenades of his majesty, saluted him with cannon balls from their ramparts. Hence his majesty went to the camp of the Hulans, and then visited the wounded, whose number amounts to about sixty.

May 24—A battery of twenty four cannons having been erected in the night of the 24th, on the extreme right, opened its fire at day break. It fully answered his majesty's expectations. At the end of an hour the bastion against which the fire had been particularly directed, was reduced to silence. The enemy had remarked, however, from the number of officers on this spot, that the emperor must be among them. They accordingly began to cannonade with their largest guns the hill on which our august sovereign was, and several twenty four cannon balls struck the foot of the hill. Having seen the fire of the above mentioned bastion silenced, and convinced that the siege was making all the progress that circumstances permitted, the emperor summoned back to the frontiers of his dominions by other important affairs, left the blockade, and on the road received from the governor of Ismail news, that the Ataman of the Cossacks had declared that he and his people would place themselves under the protection of Russia. One thousand of them had already arrived at our quarantine establishment, where arrangements were making to receive them.

On the 26th his majesty arrived at Bender, where he met the empress, who is in perfect health.

Czernowitz, June 1—The bombardment of Brailow is reported, in letters from Jassy, of the 30th May, to have commenced on the 24th, and on the 25th a great part of the fortress is said to have been on fire for ten hours. Up to the 25th, the Russians had not passed the Danube at any point. According to the preparations that had been made, it seems to be intended to pass at the same time at three points—between Ismail and Tomurovay, between Gallatz and Ismail, and between Silistria and Guitewo. The Agram Gazette has an article from Bosnia of the 21st of May, which says that "a general military contribution of two hundred piasters per family has been laid on the Mussulmen and Rajas. The Turks say that ten thousand men are posted on the Dvina, which bounds the frontier towards Servia, because it is generally reported in Bosnia, that on the first victory gained by the Russians, Prince Milosch would declare for them, and threaten the fortresses in Servia, in order to effect a junction with the Russian army. We also learn from Bosnia, that the fortresses of Widdie, Nicopolis, Silistria, Rudschuk, and Tuleza, on the right bank of the Danube, have received sufficient supplies from Constantinople to hinder, or at least greatly impede the passage of the Russians over the Danube; the same is the case with Shabacz, Semendria, and Orsown, in Servia.

Baltimore, Aug. 13, 1828—We have at last official accounts of the passage of the Danube by the Russian forces commanded by the emperor Nicholas in person, and the surrender of one of the minor garrisons by capitulation.

Judging from the Russian statements the entrance upon the Turkish territory was effected with very trifling loss, although from the same sources it appears there was no deficiency in the bravery of those who defended the passes. The important fortress of Brailow had not surrendered, but was maintained with manifest advantage, the troops having made several effective sallies.

Oporto is blockaded by the vessels belonging to don Miguel, and there is a prospect of success throughout the country.

From Rio Janeiro—The ship Thomas Wilson, at Portsmouth, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 24th June. Mr. Tudor, United States minister to the court of Brazil, arrived the day before in the ship Star, of Philadelphia, from the Pacific.

News reached Rio on the 23d, that a very serious revolt had broken out in the province of Bahia.

The Rio Herald of June 21, after speaking of the late revolt, and reproaching "those inhuman monsters who traversed the streets of Rio on the 11th June, revelling and feasting on human blood, and mangling and butchering their innocent, unhappy victims," says, "Thank God, we can assert with confidence, that not a single white citizen with the slightest claim to respectability, was concerned in that unfortunate business."

Electors for President & Vice-President. Agreed upon by the Conventions at Indianapolis, in January 1828.

Election on Monday, November 3d, 1828.

For Andrew Jackson. For John Q. Adams.

BENJAMIN V. BECKS, JOSEPH ORR,
RATLIFF BOON, JOHN WATTS,
JESSE B. DURHAM, JOS. BARTHOLOMEW,
WILLIAM LOW, ISAAC MONTGOMERY
ROSS SMILEY. AMAZIAH MORGAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been said, that "He who makes two blades of grass grow, where only one grew before, is a benefactor of mankind." If so—He who by his ingenuity contrives a machine by which one man may perform the labor of two, is equally so.

The "FAMILY SPINNER" was exhibited at the house of Mr. John Wise, in complete operation, on the morning when the inventor requested the attendance of the undersigned, who feel willing to state, that by the persevering ingenuity of Mr. McCall, this machine is brought to such perfection, that one person can do the labor which could not be done by less than **FIVE**, on the common big or little Wheels. And that such appears to be the simplicity of its mechanism, and the facility with which it may be kept in order, as highly to recommend it to the use of families wishing to manufacture wool or cotton, for domestic manufacture.

As a public benefactor, they cheerfully recommend the ingenious inventor to the liberal patronage of an enlightened public.

E McNamee, John D. Hay,
John C. Clark, R. P. Price.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

DOCTOR E McNAMEE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has accepted the agency of the proprietor Mr. Wm. SWAIM, of Philadelphia, for the sale of his truly celebrated PANACEA, for this state, and the state of Illinois—This Medicine is recommended for the cure of

SCROFULA, or the KING'S EVIL, ULCERS, RHUMATIC, SYPHILITIC, MERCURIAL and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

And most Diseases arising in debilitated constitutions, or from an impure state of the Blood, &c. &c.

By several highly respectable physicians & surgeons of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, whose recommendations are founded upon their own experience in its usefulness—Doctor McNAMEE continues to keep a general assortment of fresh

Druggs and Medicines, for sale at his APOTHECARY'S STORE—in addition to which are the following patent Medicines—

Yellow Water Powders for Horses, Patent Horse Powders, for Coughs, Fever and Ague Powders, Itch Ointment, Worm Tea &c &c.

23-1f Vincennes, July 1828.

DOCTOR WOOLVERTON continues to aid Doctor McNamee in the above business, and in the practice of *Physic and Surgery*—he resides on second street in the house occupied by the late G. R. C. Sullivan—During the day, from 7 A.M. until 6 P.M., he may be found at the Apothecary Store, Market street, when not otherwise engaged.

Carriage & Waggon Making.

The subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he has employed a first rate Carriage maker, and now carries on the CARRIAGE & WAGGON MAKING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by G. W. Johnston, Esq. where Making and Repairing will be done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice—Those wanting work in my line will please to call, and see if we can agree on terms of payment, and price.

D. ANDREWS.

Ten Mills Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th day of this month, an apprentice to the Tanning & Currying business, by the name of PARKISON HOUSE, about 17 years of age. Any person bringing him home shall receive the above reward, but no thanks—all persons are cautioned against employing him under the penalty of the law.

NOAH ASHLY.

August 19, 1828.

29-31

SAW-LOGS & WOOD.

ANY quantity will be purchased at the Columbian Steam Mill—application to be made at the Mill or to

A. LEROY, Agent.

Vincennes, July 2.

29-11

COLUMBIAN STEAM MILL,

(VINCENNES) THE subscriber wishes to purchase wheat and corn in quantity—and will take in whiskey, beeswax, tow linen, flax-linen, feathers and all articles of country produce delivered at his

Dry Good & Grocery Store,

At the Steam Mill—Application to be made to Alexis Leroy, who is authorized to conduct the business.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON.

Vincennes, June 23, 1828.

21-11