

deirs of Lavalleja, and, consequently, in being such, discovered that different views have guided them there. Quid quid fuerit: it is the greatest of follies to send to Europe for men, and after to employ them in conquering appropriated land, when they run from the said Europe to get possession of some acres of unappropriated land, where they might live in peace, and where their bones may rest undisturbed; which cannot be the case, although they conquer the Banda Oriental, as all land there is appropriated.

S. A.

## Nineteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

January 3, 1826.

### IMPORT OF WINES.

Mr. FLOYD, of Mass. rose, and said, that a communication had been laid on the table this morning, from the Treasury Department, relative to the quantity of Wines imported into the U. States since the year 1800. Mr. L. said, that the object of procuring the information from the Treasury Department, in answer to the call that had been made for it, was to lead to an investigation, as to the expediency of endeavoring to restore a trade to the United States, which had formerly been one of much advantage, but which, in some of its branches, from the heavy rate of duties imposed on it, had of late years been greatly diminished.

This could be done, as he apprehended, only by a reduction of the rate of the existing high duties on the importation of certain Wines. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his Annual Report, had suggested the propriety of reducing the rates of duties on Teas, Coffee, and Cocoa, and, as he believed, had wisely done it; but all the reasons in favor of such a reduction, applied as strongly at least to the importation of Wines. The trade with the Wine-growing countries had formerly been more strictly a barter-trade than any other enjoyed by the U. States; the Wines were received in return for the shipment of our domestic products—the Flour, Corn, Staves, and provisions of the country—whereas the trade in Teas and Coffee, so far as it was received from Java, Sumatra, and Arabia, was prosecuted with species; and though he had no alarms respecting the exportation of species, believing that, in a time of peace at any rate, and in an open market, the supply would be generally equal to the demand; yet, as he did consider a trade which was commenced by the exportation of our own domestic products, and which gave two freights to our vessels instead of one, was equally worthy of consideration, he had moved for the information which had been given; and, as he understood the Committee of Finance had under consideration the subject of a reduction of duties on importations, he would move the reference of the statement received from the Treasury Department to the committee, to consider thereof.

The reference to the Committee of Finance was then agreed to.

Mr. NOBLE submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting by law, purchasers of public lands in all cases where they have entered one quarter at the rate of two dollars per acre, and made the payment thereon of eighty dollars, to receive patents for eighty acres, upon the payment of twenty dollars more, and relinquishing to the U. States the residue of the said quarter section.

Mr. HARRISON's resolution, relative to the establishment of a new Collection District on the Ohio river, to include Cincinnati, was taken up and agreed to.

The bill from the House, making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the U. States, was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole, and, no amendment having been offered, was ordered to a third reading.

Jan. 4. Mr. JOHNSTON, of Lou. presented the petition of Ann Dubour, stating that she removed to Cuba, carrying with her certain slaves; she has returned to New Orleans, and prays permission to bring back her slaves. Referred.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Indiana, on the subject of a mail route between Vincennes and St. Louis. Referred.

Mr. HENDRICKS submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following post roads, or so much thereof as may not heretofore have been established by law:

From Evansville, by the way of Princeton, Vincennes, Merom, Terre Haute, Rockville, Crawfordsville, and Fort Meigs.

From Indianapolis, by way of Green castle, Rockville, Newport, and Vermilion Saline, to Peoria.

From Elizabeth, Ken. by the way of Brandenburg and Laconia, to Corydon, Indiana.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. NOBLE, relative to the purchasers

of public lands, was taken up, and, after a few observations from Mr. N. in explanation, was agreed to.

The bill from the House "making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States," was read a third time, and passed.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JAN. 3. Among the memorials presented was one by Mr. Cooke, from the Legislature of Tennessee, asking an amendment of the Constitution, in reference to the election of President and Vice President; which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union which has that subject in charge.

#### Sedition Law of 1798.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report on the petition of Thomas Cooper:

"The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the petition of Thomas Cooper, reported:

"That the petitioner sets forth that, in the year 1800, he was indicted and tried, under the provision of the act of July 14, 1798, commonly called the Sedition Law, for publishing an alleged libel on the President of the United States; that he was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned six months, and to pay a fine of four hundred dollars. Having paid this fine, he prays Congress that it may be restored to him, with interest, on the grounds, first, that what he published was no libel, and, secondly, that the act before mentioned was unconstitutional.

"The committee have considered the case, and agree to report that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition."

Mr. Hemphill, from the select committee on that subject, reported the following bill:

"An act for the relief of the Surviving Officers

of the Revolution.

"Be it enacted, &c. That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they hereby are, directed and required to adjust and make out a statement of the distribution of—dollars, among such of the Surviving Officers of the army of the Revolution, who by the act of Congress made on the twenty-first day of October, 1790, were entitled to half pay for life, and who shall apply for that purpose within—months from the date of this act; the distribution to be made in a reasonable proportion, according to the annual pay of each officer, and agreeably to his rank in the line of the Continental Army, in the State to which his regiment or corps belonged; and when the distribution shall have been so made, a certificate shall issue to each officer for his proportion of the—dollars, to be signed by —, and dated on the day in which the distribution shall have been made, bearing an interest of five per cent, and redeemable at the pleasure of Government.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That no certificate shall issue by virtue of this act, unless upon evidence or credentials which shall be fully satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which shall specify to the regiment or corps in which the applicant served, and the place of his present residence: Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to the foreign officers who were more especially provided for under the act of Congress of the 3d of October, 1784."

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of relinquishing all claims now existing in favor of the United States, against Marston G. Clark, as one of the securities of Allen D. Thorn, late a Collector of Internal Duties, in the late Territory of Indiana.

Mr. McManus laid on the table the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the People of the United States are subject to two distinct Governments, and their laws, (the one State & the other National,) and are citizens of, and owe allegiance to each Government, they have the same equal and just right to elect, by their individual votes, the President and Vice President of this Union, that they have to elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of their respective States, which right is exercised by the citizens of every State.

Resolved, therefore, That the Constitution of the United States ought to be so amended and altered as to permit the citizens themselves, instead of electors, to elect by ballot such chief officers of the General Government; and, for that purpose, that an election be held on a day certain, in every fourth year, throughout the U. States; and that a plurality of votes be sufficient for such an election.

We have been informed by a gentleman recently arrived from the Havana, authorised and desired by him to state to the public, that there are now confined in the Havana prison, four American seamen, the survivors of a crew of nine, all the rest having perished in the dungeon, and this is the third year of their confinement.

This American crew were arrested and imprisoned on a charge of having put to death a Spanish sailor, but they have never been brought to trial, or had an opportunity to make their defense.

They have been confined ever since in a most abominable and filthy place, in the same room, and it is a single one, with about 150 criminals of all sorts and complexions, without decent clothing or wholesome or sufficient food.

Yes: these men are American citizens, and in their infamous treatment, the Spanish authorities openly insult our country, and they do it with impunity.

But is there no American consul in the Havana, who has intelligence and spirit enough to interfere in their behalf? There is not.

The authorities there have acknowledged a French consul, but have refused to acknowledge one from the United States.

The humiliating truth cannot be denied, and disgrace covers our name abroad.—N. Y. E. Post.

New York, December 29.

Law Suit.—A case of some interest, as relating to passengers and steamboats, was tried before Judge Irving, on the 24th instant, and was brought by Alfred Pool against Captain Thomas Wiswall, of the steamboat Jas. Kent.

It appears, that the defendant came on board the Kent at Hudson, when bound to this city.

He applied for a birth at bed time, when he was refused, on the ground that he had not paid his fare.

He contended that he had paid his fare almost immediately on his coming on board the boat, but, being a stranger, did not think it necessary to put down his name for a birth.

Harsh words ensued, which terminated by an offer on the part of the plaintiff to pay his fare a second time, which the captain refused, but he contend

ed he should put him on shore, and, about one o'clock in the morning, actually forced the plaintiff in the boat, and landed him at a lonely spot, far from house, and 20 miles from the city, keeping his baggage as security for the passage.

The jury, after a charge from the judge against the legality of the Captain's conduct

brought in a verdict of 75 dollars damages for the plaintiff.—Nash's Adv. [Too little]



## LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1826.

The legislature of this state adjourned on the 21st inst. The members, generally, we believe, have returned home in good health and spirits to their families, (those that have any;) who were, it is probable, somewhat surprised to see them look so fresh and hearty, after the fatigues of a two months' session.

The reader may be curious to know what they have been doing during this time. To satisfy him on this point, rather put us, who are in possession of very little of the *inventive*, to a stand; however, we will do our best. Seventy-seven acts and 12 joint resolutions have passed the ordeal of legislative investigation, and been pronounced good, or as near so as they could be made; a list of which may be found in this paper. It will be observed that the greater part of the acts are of a local nature, and of no interest except where they take effect.

The apportionment act, the act incorporating the White-water canal company, and the act incorporating the town of Lawrenceburgh, may be considered among the most important to this part of the state. As to the former, a diversity of opinion prevails. In the old counties the law may not be received as the most judicious, but it is thought it will eventually be found to be less objectionable than, perhaps, any other that could have been passed on that subject. At all events this county is secured her due proportion and weight in the legislature, which is not the case in some of the others. We are not informed what are the particular provisions of the act incorporating the White-water canal company:

Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to the foreign officers who were more especially provided for under the act of Congress of the 3d of October, 1784."

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far from house, and 20 miles from the city, keeping his baggage as security for the passage.

The jury, after a charge from the judge against the legality of the Captain's conduct

brought in a verdict of 75 dollars damages for the plaintiff.—Nash's Adv. [Too little]

equivalent to, at least, one failure for want of proper exertion, and exact the forfeiture accordingly. Nothing stimulates some people like laying a contribution upon their *money purse*, for non-performance of their duties; and in the present case, there is little doubt but that *fifty or sixty dollars* fine, would go very far toward removing the impediments, at any season, on the road intervening Cincinnati and Louisville, and ensure a more regular mail.

#### MILITARY ELECTION.

An election will be held at the house of Simeon Harpham, on the 1st of February next, to elect field officers to command 15th Regiment, Indiana Militia. The following gentlemen are candidates:

FOR LIEUT. COLONEL,  
Hardin C. Ferry, William Skinner.  
FOR MAJOR,  
Warren Tibbs, Mark McCracken.

At a meeting of the citizens of Allen County, Indiana (agreeable to previous notice,) at the house of Col. William Suttenfield, in the Town of Fort Wayne, on the 9th day of December, 1825.

Genl. John Tipton was appointed chairman, and Anthony L. Davis secretary, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas from the great quantity of the soil in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, which yields an abundance of all kinds of produce of the climate and from the unhealthiness of New Orleans, a large portion of the surplus produce of those fertile tracts of country, remain on the hands of the agriculturist; or if sold, it is, at immense loss to the farmers.

And whereas from the population now settling along the valley of the Wabash, in the North and West part of Indiana and East of Illinois and from the great quantity of fertile lands, unsold in the Fort Wayne Land Office district; for the want of sufficient encouragement to farmers, by a water conveyance to transport their surplus produce to market: It is therefore a matter of great interest to our fellow citizens to have a water communication with Lake Erie and New York, which will open to us a northern market in a healthy climate, where, if we do not find immediate sale, we can store in safety, the Flour, Pork and Beef, which are our staples.

And whereas, the state of Ohio, has actually made the necessary survey, and estimates, commenced work, and is rapidly progressing, with a canal, which is to connect the Ohio, at Cincinnati, with Lake Erie at Maumee Bay, which Canal will intersect the Maumee river, at Defiance within fifty miles of this place, and improve the Rapids of that River.

Indiana can be by a canal of twenty five miles connect the Wabash at its fork (mouth of Little river) with the Maumee at this place over a country so nearly level that the difference of the elevation of the waters in those rivers is less than twenty feet, as leveled and surveyed by Col. Young and A. L. Davis, who were employed by the citizens of Fort Wayne to perform that service in the winter of 1823.

The whole distance between the Little river and the St. Mary's less than seven miles, and the intervening country so level that in times of high water canoes have passed from one river to the other the St. Josephs a fine and durable stream can be taken on the summit, level, by a cut of ten miles, and will afford plenty of water to support the canal at the lowest stage good building stone is found in great abundance along the Little river and Wabash; and it is the opinion of this meeting that no insurmountable obstacle intervenes.

Therefore Resolved that the hon. James Radin, our Representative, be requested to use their influence, to procure the passage of law, appointing commissioners to have the survey and estimate of the aforesaid canal made within the ensuing year.

Resolved that John Tipton, Benj. B. Kich-  
eal, Joseph Holman, James Barnet, Charles W. Ewing, Wm. Scott, Hugh Anna, Chaney Carter and Robert Hars be appointed a committee to correspond with the committee of the White water canal or any other committee or individual they may think proper on the subject of canals.

Resolved that Allen Hamilton and Anthony L. Davis be appointed corresponding secretaries.

JOHN TIPTON, Chm