

deirs of Lavalleya, 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 specie; and though he had no alarms respecting the exportation of specie, 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 twofreights 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 Dubourg, 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 Greencastle, 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. M. 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, reports:

"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 rateable 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. Thorne, 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.

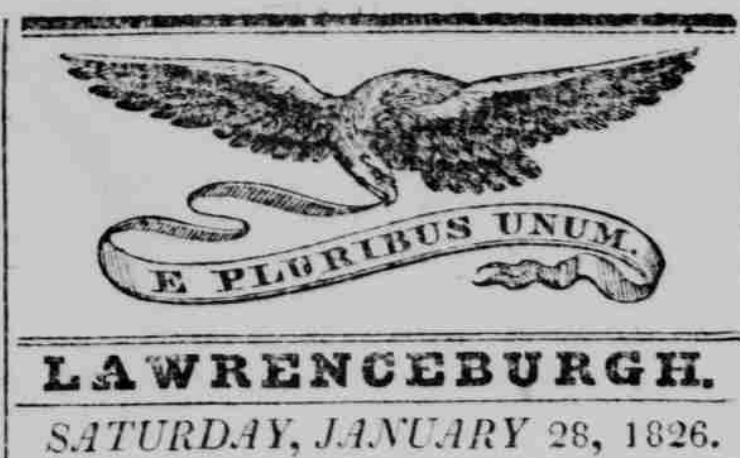
We have been informed by a gentleman recently arrived from the Havana, authorized and desired by him to state to the public, that there are now confined in the Havana prison, four American seamen, the survivors of a crew of nine, all the rest having perished in the dungeon, and this is the third year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

It appears, that the defendant came on board the Kent at Hudson, when bound to this city. He applied for a berth 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 berth. 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 contended 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 a 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.]



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: we shall embrace the first opportunity to give it a publication. The act incorporating this town, though it may not be such a one as would meet the entire approbation of our citizens, will, we are inclined to believe, be found a beneficial law.

In fact, a law on this subject, is not only requisite but indispensably necessary, to regulate the affairs of the town, in its present advanced state of improvement. We are aware that a number of our fellow-citizens differ with us in opinion on this subject, and deem the act not only useless but injurious and oppressive. With due deference to the belief of those who may dissent from us, we would observe, that any law is better than no law, and any government is better than no government: confusion and anarchy are more to be dreaded than bad laws or bad government.

Mail.—No Western mail was received at this place during the past week, and, of course, the Eastern mail also failed to arrive. We are very certain, (and fear no contradiction in making the statement,) that the people on the route from Cincinnati, through this place, to Louisville, are more imposed upon by drunkards, lazy rascals, and boys, whose age will scarcely warrant them in leaving the warm chimney corner of their parental home, than any other, of the same importance, in the Union. In the winter season, the ice in the small streams afford an excellent excuse to lay by in the cold days; and all that is necessary to get clear of a forfeiture for losing the trip, is to procure from the nearest postmaster a certificate, that such a creek or river was impassable, by reason of large heaps of ice having accumulated at the crossing of said creek or river; and that the mail carrier had made the proper exertion to cross. We would just ask, is it sufficient to excuse a mail carrier, for a failure, that he cannot cross at the ford, when, by going a mile or two up the stream, he might cross without difficulty? There is no season of the year, much less at the present, but what the streams on this route can be got over by using a little exertion. But it is all nonsense to talk about exertion, when such fellows, as those mentioned above, are employed to perform men's business. We hope that the two failures, which have recently taken place, will be considered by the postmaster general, as

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, Ind.: (agreeable to previous notice,) at the house of Col. William Suttentfield, 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 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 Rariden, our Representative, be requested to use his 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. Kichel, Joseph Holman, James Barnett, Charles W. Ewing, Wm. Scott, Hugh Hanna, 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.

Signed,—A. L. DAVIS, Sec'y.

Lawrenceburgh River List.

CLEARED FOR N. ORLEANS.

JAN. 23. Three Flat Boats, Daniel Brown, owner. CARGO—280 bbls. mess pork—20 do. cargo—110 kegs lard—450 bbls. flour—20 bbls. corn meal—20 do. potatoes—10 tons hams in bulk—10 tons hay—14 head horses—100 bushels oats—20 do. flax seed—1800 bushels corn—10 bbls. whiskey.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander White, late of Logan township, Dearborn county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN WHITE,
NANCY WHITE,
Administrators.

Jan 20, 1826. 3*3w

Administrators' Sale.

THE Administrators of the estate of Alexander White, late of Dearborn county, dec'd, will expose to public sale, at the house of the dec'd, in Logan township, on Monday the 13th of February next, all the personal goods and chattels belonging to said estate—at which time and place the terms of sale will be made known.

JOHN WHITE,
NANCY WHITE,
Admins.

Jan. 20, 1826. 3*3w

New Series of the Museum of Foreign Literature and Science.

E. LITTELL,

88 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, has just commenced a New Series of the MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

This work has now been published more than three years. Its plan embraced every thing valuable in the Journals of Europe—but while it yet remained to be proved that this plan would be acceptable to the public—it was not thought expedient to incur the great expense necessary to execute it fully—or to encounter the disadvantage of copying from Journals to which our readers might perhaps be subscribers. On these accounts we have, with one or two exceptions, avoided the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews.

All doubts of the success of a work on this plan of the Museum, have been entirely removed by the experiment, and the best proof of gratitude for the public favor will be found in increased efforts to deserve it.

The new series contains double the quantity of matter that was in the first—and when it is considered that that was already the cheapest periodical work in the country, it will be evident that we offer very considerable inducements to subscribers. There will be twelve numbers a year, each containing nearly as much as one of the Reviews. This increase of space enables us to reprint every thing worth reprinting, in the

Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews:

In addition to the following works, from which we have regularly drawn our supplies heretofore:

Blackwoods' Magazine, European Magazine, New Monthly Magazine, London Magazine, Edinburgh Magazine, Monthly Magazine, Westminster Review, British Critic, Retrospective Review, British Review, Literary Gazette, Ackerman's Repository, London Journal of Tory, Science, Literature, La Beele Assembly, and the Arts, Eclectic Review, Brewster's Edinburgh, Christian Observer, Philosophical Journal, Ladies Magazine, and the Pocket Magazine, And all new Journals of merit, for which we have standing orders abroad.

The Editor of a Journal containing entirely of selections from Foreign Journals, may perhaps be shown, without the imputation of vanity, to speak of the quality, as well as the quantity, of the matter contained in his work. It is very evident that an abundance is offered to his choice, and as the Journals of Great Britain are supported by writers of great talent and high reputation, to whom large salaries are paid, much must be of a very superior order. It would seem then to be easy, to compile from all these Journals one which should be superior to any one of them.

January, 1826.

CONTENTS OF NO. 1 FOR JAN.

Portrait of Rufus King, Esq.

1. The life of Paul Jones. From the Monthly Review.
2. The Works of Matthew Baillie, M. D. From the same.
3. Anecdote of Music and Musicians. From the same.
4. On Fashions in Physic. From the London Magazine.
5. Greece. From the British Critic.
6. Memoires du Marquis D'Argenson. From the Monthly Review.
7. Traveling in America. From Blackwood's Magazine.
8. Life and Writings of Dr. Thomas Brown. From the British Critic.
9. The late Rev. Thomas Rennell. From the same.
10. Letters of Charles Edwards, No. V. From Blackwood's Magazine.
11. Scotch Novels. From the British Critic.
12. Pope's Works and Character. From the Quarterly Review.
13. Moore's Life of Sheridan. From the Monthly Review.
14. Recollections of Garrick. From Blackwood's Magazine.
15. The Meeting of the Bards. From the Edinburgh Magazine.
16. El Empecinado. From the Monthly Magazine.
17. A Trip to Rome. From the European Magazine.
18. I knew thee in thy cloudless day. From the same.
19. The North American Review. From the same.
20. Miscellaneous Selections, &c.—M. Guinand the Orator, Bruce's Oriental Manuscripts, Fixing of Grayton Colours, Polish Jews, Education in Russia, Russia, Africa, Roman Sportsmen, Military Force of China, The Abate Casper, New Haven, Mortality of Children, University of Edinburgh, Goethe, Evenings at Home, American Novels, Bibliomana, Property insured in England, Telescope, Italy.
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The whole closing with a List of New British Publications.

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The price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance—and if not paid in advance, Seven Dollars and a half.

No subscription to be discontinued until all arrears shall be paid—and the publisher to be at liberty to retain the numbers as collateral security, until they shall be paid for.

The work will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, on receipt of Five Dollars on account, by the publisher.

Subscriptions to the above work will be received at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of vendition exponas issued from the Clerk's office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale on Saturday the 18th day of February next, at the Court House door, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, between the hours of ten and four o'clock on said day, the use or rents and profits for the term of seven years, of ninety acres of land, being a part of West half of Section No. 13, Town 7, Range 1 West. And should said rents and profits for seven years, not sell for a sum sufficient to discharge said writs, I will, on the same day, time and place, and between the same hours, expose at public sale, the fee simple right and title of Isaac Meader in & to said tract or parcel of land, to pay and satisfy two judgments in favor of Robert I. Moore, and one in favor of William Baldwin, against Isaac Meader and Julius Smith, and Wm. Pursel replevin security.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 20, 1826.

Any person having in possession a borrowed book, entitled "The Dialogue of Devils," will confer a favor upon the owner, by leaving it at this office.