

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

J. SPENCER, D. V. CULLEY, & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Benton, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. S. in reference to the election of President and Vice President.

Each state shall be divided, by the Legislature thereof, into districts, equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons, entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be laid off, for the first time, immediately after the ratification of this amendment, and afterwards, at the session of the Legislature next ensuing the apportionment of Representatives, by the Congress of the United States, or often, if deemed necessary, by the Legislature of the State; but no alteration, after the first, or after each decennial formation of districts, shall take effect at the next ensuing election, after such alteration is made.

That, on the first Thursday, and succeeding Friday, in the month of August, of the year 1828, and on the same days in every fourth year thereafter, the citizens, of each state, who possess the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall meet within their respective districts, and vote for a President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with himself; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President in each district, shall be held to have received one vote.

The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year 1828, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives shall open all the certificates, & the votes shall then be counted.

The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday and succeeding Friday, in the month of December, then next ensuing, between the persons having the two highest numbers, for the office of President; which second election shall be conducted, the result certified, and the votes counted, in the same manner as in the first, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President.

But, if two or more persons shall have received the greatest, & equal number of votes, at the second election, the H. of Representatives shall choose one of them for President, as is now prescribed by the constitution.

The person having the greatest number of votes for V. President, at the first election, shall be the V. President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday and succeeding Friday, in the month of December, then next ensuing, between the persons having the two highest numbers, on the same day that the second election is held for President. But, if two or more persons shall have received the greatest, and an equal number of votes in the second election, then the Senate shall choose one of them for Vice President, as is now provided in the constitution."

FOREIGN NWES.

Portugal. The king was reported to be very ill, and expected to die. The queen, it was understood, was ready for a revolution, in case of his death, and some disturbances may be looked for.

Italy. Jerome Bonaparte's papers have been seized. Madame Murat has been denied liberty to reside at Rome. Louis Bonaparte intends to remove to Florence as soon as he can sell his palace at Rome.

Germany. The death of the emperor of Russia has caused a prodigious sensation in Germany—especially in the money market. There is a fearful looking for great events. At Amsterdam, the funds had declined four per cent.

A destructive flood took place at Emden, Prussia, on the 27th November. The whole city, with the exception of a few streets, was overflowed.

On the 3rd December the earth suddenly opened in the plain of Leyden, and a house was swallowed up. Efforts were immediately made to save the inhabitants. In the night, three men were extricated, two of them slightly wounded; the other, a very old man, had his arm fractured.

The bridge at Nienberg gave way while the people were on it to celebrate the arrival of the duke of Anhalt—by which nearly 100 persons were drowned or crushed to death.

The new king of Bavaria is spoken of as a most kind and beneficent ruler, much loved by all.

Greece. The Egyptian fleet consisting of 132 vessels—among them a steam boat built in England, and had on board

8,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry. It was said that the troops would be immediately marched upon Patras.

Augsburg, December 15. Accounts from Napoli di Romania state that the Greek senate having convoked all the polemarchs and captains, to consult them on the present state of affairs, one of the French officers, who served under the banners of the Greeks, made the following speech to the assembly:

"Gentlemen—you have but two ways; to take either, you must call all the nation to arms; the senate must put itself at the head, and fight to the last gasp for liberty, or you must throw yourselves at the feet of your tyrants and resume your old chains. In the first case, all the Philhellenes will join you to conquer or die under the standards of the cross—in the second, permit us to return to our own country to bewail the misfortunes of Greece."

This discourse had such an effect upon the minds of all the auditors, that it was resolved, upon the spot, to take up arms and march against the enemy.

South America. According to the Spanish Journals, general Olaneta, who was killed almost a year ago, is at the head of a powerful army in Upper Peru!

Peru. There is a strong report, said to be received at Mazatlan and Guadalaxana, at Mexico, that the castles of Callao have been surrendered to the patriots.

Mexico. We have pleasing accounts of the progress of things in this republic. The late message of the president is a valuable state paper. We shall notice it hereafter. Our countryman, Wilkinson, died at Mexico about the 1st of January.

Algiers. There is a very formidable insurrection in this regency—The "rebels" occupied Cobili.

Haiti. The affairs of this republic are represented to be prosperous. The people are in a state of profound peace, and the country is improving by their increased industry.

Great Britain and Ireland. The coinage of Ireland is to be assimilated with that of England. Great distress had been felt at Limerick, by the failure of one of the banks connected with a London house. Pork fell from 42s per cwt. to 32s.—and the best quality of butter was at 90s. per cwt. Great numbers of laborers and others were thrown out of employment.—[Pork at 42 shillings, (about nine dollars), and butter at 90s. (say 20 cents per lb.) could be supplied from other countries at a much reduced rate—if "free trade" was allowed.]

Mrs. Coutts, who has the cash, and the young duke of St. Albans, who has the blood, were dashing away at Brighton in great style—probably at the expense of the lady.

France. The adventurer George McGregor, has been arrested at Paris, and imprisoned. The subscriptions, for the relief of general Foy's family, amounted to near 500,000 francs. The obsequies of the Haytien senator, who died in Paris, were performed with much pomp.—His body was embalmed, to be sent to Hayti.

It is estimated that the enormous sums of 350 millions of francs is annually hazarded in the public gaming houses of Paris—which, being licensed, yield a revenue of eight millions a year to the government. The luxury of some of these houses, in eating and drinking, woman, &c. is astonishing, and debauchery of all sorts, is carried on with princely magnificence.

In the year 1824 it appears that 239 men and 132 women committed suicide in France, being a diminution of 19 in number. The greatness of the number is openly attributed to the gambling tables, the lottery, and the houses of debauch, kept up by the government for the sake of the profit derived from them, with the distress that inevitably follows those who become their dupes.

Spain.—The fire at Escorial was arrested—but the damages committed by it were estimated at 750,000 francs.—The annual deficit at the treasury of Spain is said to amount to 200 millions of reals, or 25 millions of dollars, for current charges! The king has demanded 600,000 dollars of the merchants of Cadiz, as a remuneration for declaring that place a free port. They cannot pay it.

Some few articles of value have been fished up from on board the galleons sunk in Vigo bay.—The laborers, with a diving bell, have sanguine hopes of success in their enterprise.

Italy. New persecutions against the Jews are spoken of. All commercial contracts between them and the Christians are to be dissolved—a handsome speculation for the Christians, no doubt! This is the act of the Roman government.

Excavations having been made on the site of the ancient city Tusculum, in the theatre, streets, city-walls, public baths, statues, &c. have been found. Hopes were entertained of further discoveries of the most interesting character.

Brazil. The frigate Piranga, with which lord Cochrane proceeded to England, has, at length sailed for Rio Janeiro.

The "Dario de Rio de Janeiro," Dec. 27, contains the following decree or declaration of war, by the emperor:

The government of the United Province of Rio de la Plata having committed acts of hostility against this empire without provocation or previous formal declaration of war, rejecting thus the forms established among civilised nations, it is required by the dignity of the Brazilian people and the rank which belongs to us among powers, that, I, having heard my council of state, should declare as I now do, War against the said provinces and their government; directing that by sea and by land, all possible hostilities be waged upon them; authorising such armaments as my subjects may please to use against that nation; declaring that all captures of prizes of whatever nature, shall accrue entirely to the captors, without any deduction in favor of the public treasury.—[Follows the regulation for the publication and distribution of the decree.]

Rio de Janeiro, 10th Dec. 1825; fourth year of the independence and the empire.

Great preparations were making to effect this decree—but some Buenos Ayrean privateers were already reported off the coast—and Bolivar will probably pay a visit from the interior.

The empress has lately had a son and heir. Information of this important event has, no doubt, been despatched to all the "legitimate" courts.

Cuba. It is stated that a large body of troops have arrived at Cartagena and Vera Cruz—together about 20,000 men, thought to be intended for an expedition against Cuba.

There are six Spanish frigates on the Cuba station and some small vessels—and at Havana 6,000 European troops—in the whole island 8,500; and some colored troops. An attack is expected.—The commerce has greatly declined, in consequence of a total loss of the trade with Mexico, &c.

Canada. Cleared at Quebec, in 1825, 883 vessels, 227,107 tons and 9,684 men; entered 796 vessels, 193,598 tons and 8,973 men. Sixty-one new vessels were built and sent to sea during the year.—The value of the imports is estimated at more than a million sterling. The revenue arising from the customs is £102,000.

A census of the population of Lower Canada has lately been taken—the aggregate is 420,679. Both the Canadas contain about 600,000 inhabitants—one day to become independent of Great Britain, and, perhaps, to be united with us.

LATEST NEWS.
By an arrival at New York, with London papers to the 3d January.

Great Britain and Ireland. Of about seventy banking houses which had failed in England, five had already resumed specie payments, & several others would soon do so. A number, however, were "gazetted"—that is declared bankrupt. The pressure for money was still great—but not near so heavy as it had been.—The operations of some of the banking houses must have been of an enormous amount. We have heard it stated that the actual cash payments of one, at Liverpool was £1,700,000, equal in round numbers to eight millions of dollars, in two days!

In the last quarter there was a deficiency in the customs, compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year, of £700,000.

Declared bankrupts in England, in 1824, 1038—in 1825, 1151.

3 per cent. consols 82 1-2—January 2. Foreign securities had also improved a little. The mint is at work night and day, and the issues of specie are exceedingly large.

The failure of Mr. Higginbotham, in Dublin, caused a great panic in that city—he was supposed to be deficient in an enormous amount.

The oath of allegiance to Constantine, the new emperor of Russia was administered to the members of the Russian legation, and the principal Russian citizens in London.

For the purpose of encouraging the growth of cotton in the isle of Malta, the importation is permitted in England free of duty.

France. Alexander being dead, it seems that the king of France is to be spurred on to take the lead among the sovereigns of Europe—but he is an old man, who loves hunting much better than politics; a good judge of horses and hounds, and of things to eat and drink—but unfit to wield the sword of Napoleon or put on the mask of Alexander.

Spain. Many captures are made on the coasts by Colombian vessels—they cruise close in upon the shore, and sometimes land upon it.

Germany. The French papers contain the following article from Vienna, December 6:—It is reported, in our high circles that the celebrated sir Hudson Lowe has solicited the honor of being presented to the emperor and the archduke, which was refused him, with an order not to prolong his stay in the capital.

[Why thus treat the miserable tool of Britain's servility to the "holy alliance"? The creature was compelled to obey or

orders—to become as infamous in the eyes of his fellow subjects, because of the part that he performed by direction of his government, as his nation will be on account of its injustice to, & base treatment to one who sought its magnanimity and found meanness. Many times was Napoleon's foot upon the necks of emperors and kings, and yet he never crushed the vermin that afterwards feasted upon him. Suppose, that after he had so calmly beaten the emperor of Austria or the king of Prussia, he had carried them off to France and there kept them within a place surrounded by a high wall, within which it was established that they should die? What would have been said of it? What was said of his temporary keeping the king of Spain? It is a strange world—right and wrong are made to depend upon our interests.]

Russia. The news of the death of Alexander was received at St. Petersburg on the 22th December. It produced a great sensation in that capital. He died on the 1st day of the month, after having been some days unwell, but rather suddenly, and, as now reported, of a fever. He was attended by his wife, with whom he had just been reconciled, after a long separation. He settled the succession and adjusted his temporal affairs, being sensible of his situation.—Constantine has been proclaimed emperor, and the civil and military have sworn obedience to him.

The papers are filled with speculations as to the events that will follow the death of Alexander—but as yet there is nothing but speculation. The German courts have gone into mourning for him—but the people will not. So also has the court of Great Britain. His remains were expected at St. Petersburg. We have not heard of the arrival of Constantine at his capital.

Sick and disabled Seamen. There was paid out on account of them, during the year 1824, the sum of \$49,602 32. At Bath 1,033; Portland 1,456; Portsmouth 663; Boston 5,547; Providence 762; Newport 510; N. York 11,385; Philadelphia 4,936; Baltimore 3,988; Alexandria 720; Norfolk 2,788; Petersburg 1,262; Camden (N. C.) 517; Charleston 1,291; Savannah 2,689; New Orleans 5,432; Pensacola 1,115. All else under \$500 dollars. The rates are various at the different ports. The support is from 2 dollars to 5 25 per week. The highest grade being at New Orleans, exclusive of physicians charges, &c. In the New York hospital, the whole charge amounts to three dollars per week; in Philadelphia to 2 20; in Baltimore to 3 50; in New Orleans to 4 25, besides the compensation of a physician there.

Precious things. The king of Portugal has an immense collection of diamonds, bullion, gold dust and plate. Great boxes of the three last are packed up and deposited in the rooms which he himself occupies. The diamonds he always keeps that he can remove them, if necessary, and he had them with him when he took shelter on board the English vessel of war about two years ago. Their value is differently calculated by different lapidaries—but at the lowest rate it is enormous.

The star and cross of the order of knighthood that he wears, is valued at four millions sterling. He lent a head ornament to one of the saints, which was bound round the forehead of his image, composed of diamonds, one which was worth £1,000,000. But he has a multitude of diamonds, and one that surpasses all others ever yet known. It was found in Brazil in 1746, is of the size and shape of a hen's egg, and weighs 1680 carats, or 12 1-2 oz. Troy weight. The Portuguese lapidaries value it at 200 millions sterling—but the English and Dutch think it worth only £6,787,500. The following statement of the largest diamonds known in Europe, will show the comparative size of that in possession of the king of Portugal.*

Carats.
Emperor of Russia, one 105
King of France, 136
Grand Duke of Tuscany, 139
Great Mogul, 279
King of Persia, 493
—of Portugal, 1,680

Such is the waste of articles, and so large the number of hang-ups, that the king of Portugal's kitchen is said to cost him one thousand pounds per day. He himself is a great gormandiser, and eats many dishes without the aid of knife or fork or spoon, preferring his fingers. Such

Disguise.—A girl was taken up on Saturday evening, in the third tier of the New-York Theatre, disguised in men's clothes. This is a misdemeanor, and very properly so, as many unpleasant pranks and painful results may grow out of such disguises.—Noah.

*Another account says that the great Mogul diamond weighs 900 carats—that the emperor of Russia's is 193. This last was one of the eyes of an East Indian idol—it was stolen by a French soldier, who "changed his religion" that he might worship the god, and he was seemingly very devout until he got hold of the god's eye when he escaped with his prize for which the Empress Catherine paid £20,000 sterling, with £1,000 perpetual annuity.

Died, in Germantown, Philadelphia county, 4th instant, Dorothy Somerton, widow, aged 100 years, 10 months and 2 days.

She was born in Germany, and came to this country in her 14th year; in her 19th she married Jacob Dillman. Her second husband was Philip Somerton. She has been a widow about 35 years—had 10 children, 59 grand children, and 23 great, great grand children. Her memory, sight, hearing and understanding, continued unimpaired till her death. Thirty years ago, she made her shroud, with her own hands, and laid by twenty Spanish dollars, as a preparation for her funeral.

Death was so slow in its approach, that the intended shroud, when opened, was found decayed beyond a possibility of use! She was a member of the Lutheran Church, and had marked in her German Psalm Book, the 33rd Hymn of the Wurtemberg edition, to be sung at her burial; and also requested her Funeral Sermon to be preached from the 132d Ps. 14th v. to wit:—"This (Zion) is my rest forever:—here will I dwell; for I have desired it." At her special request, she was buried in a Pine coffin.

New Brick Machine.—Mr. John M. Brookings, of this town, has invented a Machine, called Brookings' Brick Mill, for mixing mortar, moulding and pressing brick and tile, for which he has recently received a patent. It is the opinion of competent judges that this machine will entirely supersede the present mode of making brick.

The mortar is received into a large hopper, where it may be ground fine enough for potter's use—passes into the moulds, which are conveyed through a channel to the hands of the workmen. The mould is returned to a trough, where an apparatus washes and cleanses it with great expedition, it is then placed on the other end of the channel, passes under the feeder of the hopper, and out at the other end of the channel as before described. The whole machinery is moved by a wheel 3 1-2 feet diameter, which may be turned with ease by a lad of 12 years. It may be adapted to hand, horse or water power. With hands sufficient to place the mortar in the hopper, receive and return the moulds, one hand at the wheel may mould 30,000 bricks in a day. By water power, the machine may be made to form 100,000 or more, in one turn of the wheel forms a brick. It is placed on a carriage to convey it to different parts of the yard, or elsewhere. The pressing machine is very economical and requires less labor than any yet invented. The whole expense of the machine for making and pressing brick (adapted to hand power) will not exceed thirty dollars.

Lynchburg, Va. Dec. 15.—A letter to the editor of the Virginian, dated Martinsville, Henry co. says: that on Friday the 2d inst. Mr. Thomas King, of that county, started to go about 4 miles from his residence, on a hunting excursion—during the day his horse reached home without his rider, which alarmed the family. Towards night, several neighbors were collected, who went in search of him. Searching some