

## INDIANA PALLADIUM.

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Editors and Proprietors.

### Congress.

In the Senate on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was read a third time, and passed. The bill making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due for public lands, and two private bills, were also passed. The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the Panama Mission was received, and, on motion of Mr. Noble, read a second time, and referred. A bill was reported by Mr. Garrison, for the erection of an Arsenal at St. Louis. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Berrien, relative to the expediency of making further provision for the friends and followers of General William McIntosh. The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution, and after some conversation, Mr. Chambers of Maryland, spoke against the resolution until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Owen, of Alabama, introduced a resolution to recommit the report which was published in our Journal a few days ago, to that Committee with instructions to report the evidence in the case, and to reverse the principle which declares that the Government is not responsible for the loss or destruction of the particular character of property to which it refers. The resolution was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed. A few words passed on the subject of the report of the Committee, which sanctions the principle that the Government of the United States can put arms into the hands of slaves for the defence of the country, without becoming responsible for their loss or destruction. It is probable that a warm discussion will take place, whenever this resolution shall again be called up, as there appears to be a strong feeling amongst the Southern members on the subject.

Mr. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky, offered a resolution expressive of the opinion of the House, that in rejecting the resolution as to the expediency of the mission at Panama, as amended by Mr. McLane, it did not surrender the principle of that amendment; but, on the motion of Mr. McDuffie, he withdrew the resolution before any discussion or decision could take place.

During the brief discussion which took place on Friday, when the Panama Appropriation Bill was under consideration it was stated that when Commissioners were appointed to go to Ghent, the President transmitted to our Minister at St. Petersburg the money usually given for a full outfit. This was transmitted from the contingent fund at the disposal of the President, and when this sum was subsequently cut down by the decision of the House to \$4,500, (instead of \$9,000) the Attorney General decided that the Minister was not bound to refund the surplus. On Saturday, in reference to this matter, Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any opinion of the Attorney General respecting the right of a foreign minister to retain money which had been advanced to him by the President as an outfit, beyond the sum appropriated by law.

The bill making appropriation for the mission to Panama was finally passed by a vote of 134 to 60, after some very brief remarks against it by Messrs. Lecompte, McDuffie, and Houston.

*Nat. Jour., April 24.*

### FOREIGN NEWS.

An explosion of one of the gas works in London has taken place. It resembled an earthquake, set the building on fire and destroyed it; three or four lives were lost.

The editor of the John Bull objected against Mr. Braham being permitted to sing that sublime anthem, 'For I know that my redeemer liveth,' because he was a Jew, and did not believe in the declaration thus made. In consequence of this assertion, Mr. Braham addressed a letter to the editor of the New York Times, in which he stated, that he has long been a member of the protestant church, that he has married a protestant, and that he has educated his children as protestants, and he trusts he has a greater portion of Christian charity, than his unrelenting reviler."

At that once gay town, Brighton, exclusive of boarding-houses, hotels, and inns, there are, at this moment, upwards of 1,700 houses placarded "lodging," or "to let;" besides nearly five hundred in an unfinished state. This comes of offending a certain merchant.

France. The city of Lyons, the chief seat of the silk manufacturers in France, has, by the last census, a population of 145,675, being 3,209 more than the preceding year. This population is divided into 38,827 families, occupying 5,408 houses. The number of workshops, or factories, for the silk manufacture in all its branches is 8,526 and the number of looms amount to 20,101. The quantity of workshops and looms has increased

somewhat in the course of last year, the former by 381, and the latter by 278.

Between the 22d and 27th February, eleven packets arrived at Calais, from England, with 319 passengers, and 122 sailed with 320.

It appears from a police report, that in 1824, tickets of admission to the different theatres, sold clandestinely, produced the sum of 800,000 francs.

At this moment proceedings are taking for the interdiction of two old men, who wish to marry at that age when one usually blesses the union of their children. The one, M. le marquess de Lingaunay, the possessor of 100,000 livres a year, and already at the age of 66, intends to give his name to a young village, the daughter of one of his tenants, and whose age of 18 is her sole fortune. The *demandeur en interdiction* is son-in-law, M. le marquess de Briges.

The other old man, named Thomas Lalle, a farmer, and owner of 8 or 900 francs a year, wishes at the age of 83, to become the husband of a young girl, whose grandfather he might be considered. These two proceedings, which are carrying on at the same time before the civil tribunal of Caen, excite curiosity in a very great degree. Two hundred witnesses are to be heard, and the inquiries have already commenced. A Gascon, of the department of l'Arrage, the servant of the village Curate, has just given the most singular example of matrimony. Bound formerly by a vow of chastity, he journeyed to Rome to obtain freedom from his oaths, and has returned to marry a woman of 75, with out fortune.—*Paris paper.*

A man in France, condemned to death for the murder of his father and his sister, was ordered to be led barefooted, and his face covered with a black veil to the place of execution, there to have his right hand and his head cut off.

The Italian opera in Paris, where Madame Pasta and the first artists are engaged, cost 100,000 dollars a season, being 100 nights.

A French marquis, who had undertaken to accompany some ladies to see the eclipse of the sun, at the observatory at Paris, heard on their arrival, that the phenomenon was all over. The ladies looked disappointed; but the gallant marquis, attempting to console them, said, "never mind ladies go in—Mr. Casina, (the astronomer), is a particular friend of mine, and a very polite man. I am certain he will have the goodness to come again."

A Paris journal of March 11, says it is affirmed, that M. de Chateaubriand has sold the property of his complete works to a company of publishers for 700,000 francs, (20,000.)

Netherlands. In the reformed church at Zalie Bommel, on the 5th of February, eleven converted Jews, after having declared their belief in the Christian religion, received the communion for the first time; and the children belonging to them were baptised at the same time.

Germany. The count of Glenthorn, the most wealthy proprietor in Silesia, has built, in the forest of Rumeperst, a colossal organ, the smallest pipes of which are three feet and a half in diameter. It is played by steam, and the various airs may be heard five leagues in every direction.

Poland. The abbe Stanislaus Stalnic, Polish minister of state, died at Warsaw, on the 20th of January. He has left the whole of his fortune, amounting to 300,000*l.* to public institutions.

Persia. The Christian Observer for January, 1825, contains a decree of prince Abbas Mirza, of Persia, authorizing Mr. Wolf, the Jewish missionary, to establish a college in the royal residence of Tabriz, where English professors may fix their residence, in order to instruct and give lessons to children.

Turkey. Letters from Bucharest, January 14, state that the Janissaries set fire to the suburb of Galata, at Constantinople, principally inhabited by Greeks, and 1,600 houses, 1,000 shops were burnt.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.  
Official Letters from Greece.  
Camp of Saint Anne's, near Leponto, January 17, 1826.

I take the first opportunity of writing you the account of the late victory. On the 12th inst. there was a smart skirmish, in which the Turks lost a number of their best men and officers, and fell back to the village. About 7 o'clock next morning the contest began with the outposts, which fell back into line. A large body of Mamelukes were charged by our cavalry, headed by Colonel Berton, and totally routed. Our riflemen in front picked out the officers as they advanced to their post. Our artillery was served by French and English volunteers, who had orders not to fire till the Turks were within 200 yards. The enemy now endeavored to turn our left wing, but were received at the point of the bayonet by General La Fayette, our second in command. The battle now raged along the whole line with the most deadly fury.

The village of St. John was three times taken and retaken, with great slaughter; their second in command fell in the last attack, when they gave up

the contest, leaving 800 dead on the spot, besides prisoners and wounded. Gen.

Gouras, at the head of the Corinthian brigade, carried the village of St. Anne's and ordered a general attack, with the whole force, when the Turks were completely routed, and fled in every direction, leaving 3000 dead, 900 prisoners, 400 wounded, 2 generals killed, 14 officers wounded, 25 taken, with 9 cannon, the Pacha's tent, 14 baggage and ammunition wagons, &c. Our loss was 800 killed and 700 wounded. A young man of the name of Herbert took two standards, for which he was made captain on the field; three other standards were also taken. The Turkish force was 10,000 men; ours was 7000. Make all the haste you can to join us. I hope the next will inform you that the cross floats on the wall of Lepanto."

LATEST FROM COL. BERTON.

Camp at Lepanto, January 25, 1826.—

Dear—, After the affair of the 12th, we had a fatiguing march in pursuit of the runaway Ibrahim Pacha, who was collecting his troops at Lepanto and Patras, and talking very largely of putting

us all to the sword, but we saved his

highness the trouble by a single defeat.

We arrived under the walls of the above

place, on the 20th, driving his picket before us, and next morning blockaded the town. General La Fayette and Delcroux having surveyed the ground, we began our trenches, in spite of a heavy fire from the town and castle.

On the 22d we were joined by 1500 French and

Italian volunteers from Leghorn, con-

sisting of lancers, hussars, &c. and a

small battering train of eight 36 pounders and four mortars.

On the same night, two German officers deserted to us, and informed us of the Pacha's intent

of attacking us in the morning with 15,000 horse and foot. Our force was

only 9,000.

At day break the Turks advanced, cov-

ered by a heavy fire from the fortifica-

tion, with loud shouts of Alla and

Mahomet. Our artillery and musque-

try opened on them with tremendous

effect, and in fifteen minutes the whole

line was furiously engaged; our cavalry

charged the enemy in grand style, cut-

ting numbers of them to pieces. The

battle had now raged 7 hours with the

greatest obstinacy, when the fine con-

vent of St. Mary's was blown up and 700

Turks with it; their line was now bro-

ken and routed, they flying in every di-

rection to the town, pursued by our cav-

alry to the gates; a part entered pell

mell with them, but not being supported,

they cut their way out, only loosing six

men in that daring exploit. A party of

our cavalry had nearly taken the Pacha

prisoner, who was carried off the field

wounded by a carbine ball in the breast.

The enemy lost 4000 killed, 800 wound-

ed, 2000 prisoners, 8 standards, 10 can-

non, 6 ammunition wagons. Our loss was

2000 killed and 400 wounded. Gen-

eral Gouras was slightly wounded in the

head by a musket ball. The Turks had

orders to give no quarters. They lost

125 officers. I forgot to inform you in

my last, that the Pacha (Ibrahim's) tent

and seraglio of ladies were taken.

"B. BERTON."

[From the Sierra Leone Gazette.]

Discoveries in Africa.—His Majesty's

ship Brazen, Capt. Willis, sailed on

Tuesday last, for the Bights of Benin

Biafra. Captains Clapperton & Pearce,

with Messrs. Morrison and Dickson, who

came out in the Brazen, went down in

her, and will be landed at such part of

the coast as circumstances may render

most advisable. Their object will then

be to reach Scocatto, where Capt. Clap-

erton resided some time last year,

when in the interior with Major Den-

ham. We had much conversation with

him, and were much gratified with his

sentiments. They confirm (what we are

sure will be more apparent the more we

become acquainted with the country)

that the centre of Africa is far advanced

in civilization; that the further the ne-

gro is removed from the baneful effects

of the slave-trade—the contamination of

the coast—the more he is raised in the

scale of humanity: the more intelligent,

honest and industrious does he become.

We understand that on reaching Scocat-

to, some of the party will remain to

form more intimate relations with that

extraordinary sovereign, Sultan Beille,

and endeavor to establish a safe and per-

manent communication between Scocat-

to and the coast; while others will visit

the Niger, trace its course, and follow

it to the sea; with other excursions for

the benefit of science, and the extension

of knowledge.

We were favored with a view of a

map, containing the late discoveries of

Major Denham and Captain Clap-

erton, from which it seems nearly certain

that the Niger, or Joliba passing within

a short distance of Scocatto, flows into

the Bight of Benin, and we have no

doubt, forms Lagos and the rivers round

it. If so, what an important opening is

made into the interior of Africa! With

the exception of the rapids of Yaouree, a

steam vessel may traverse this immense