

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

J. SPENCER, D. V. CULLEY, & CO.
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. Harrison, 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 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. LECONTE, 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 "lodgings," or "to let;" besides nearly five hundred in an unfinished state. This comes of offending a certain mercuriousness.

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 38,927 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 12 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 marquis 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 villager, 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 marquis 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 Arras, 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, without 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. Cassini, (the astronomer), is a particular friend of mine, and a very polite man. I am certain he will have the goodness to begin 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 Rumeperg, 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 Stalzie, Polish minister of state, died at Warsaw, on the 20th of January. He has left the whole of his fortune, amounting 800,000l. 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 Lepanto, 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. General 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, consisting 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, covered by a heavy fire from the fortification, with loud shouts of Alla and Mahomet. Our artillery and musquetry opened on them with tremendous effect, and in fifteen minutes the whole line was furiously engaged; our cavalry charged the enemy in grand style, cutting numbers of them to pieces. The battle had now raged 7 hours with the greatest obstinacy, when the fine convent of St. Mary's was blown up and 700 Turks with it; their line was now broken and routed, they flying in every direction to the town, pursued by our cavalry to the gates; a part entered pell mell with them, but not being supported, they cut their way out, only losing 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 wounded, 2000 prisoners, 8 standards, 10 cannon, 6 ammunition wagons. Our loss was 2000 killed and 400 wounded. General 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 and 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 Secattoo, where Capt. Clapperton resided some time last year, when in the interior with Major Denham. 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 negro 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 Socattoo, some of the party will remain to form more intimate relations with that extraordinary sovereign, Sultan Belle, and endeavor to establish a safe and permanent communication between Socattoo 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 Clapperton, from which it seems nearly certain that the Niger, or Joliba passing within a short distance of Socattoo, 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 continent from the Bight of Benin to the Foulah country—a water communication scarcely equalled in any other part of the world.

We were much gratified with Capt. Clapperton's account of the extent and neatness of the fences and plantations in the interior, especially of cotton and indigo, and the care with which they are kept clear of weeds. We are also struck with the circumstance, that all the gold carried to Timbuctoo and Saccattoo, is brought from the west—a strong corroboration of what is always stated by our travelling merchants, that the most productive gold mines of Western or Interior Africa are not far from us. We wish these adventurous travellers every success; but we cannot help fearing the Portuguese interest in the Bights will be two powerful for them. It is the policy of that Government to keep every thing connected with its colonial establishments a profound secret. The World knows nothing of them. To this national jealousy is to be added, in the present case, the fear of the authorities on this coast, that our success may be their loss, and especially that it may interfere with their illicit slave trade. If the Lagos be the Niger, they must know it; and if so, we fear they will not, if they can prevent it, allow our enterprising countrymen to unravel a secret they have so long kept.

Paris.—The police have recently discovered a band of thieves, which infested the quarter of St. James and St. Germain.—Seventeen of them have been arrested—the detection was accidental. A tailor living in the Rue St. Jacques, was disturbed one night by a noise, and getting up saw from his window three individuals suddenly sink into the pavement and disappear beneath the house of his neighbor a grocer, he went to the spot, but could find no traces of their escape. In the morning he informed the police, who arrested the grocer. Officers were stationed in the shop, and soon afterwards, eight or ten persons successively entered with small parcels under their arms, they called for a glass of liquor, and whilst drinking, asked for the owner. The answer was—"he is in the back shop." They were all arrested. At night, similar staves were laid, and eight or ten more were taken. The quantity of property found in the cellars was immense, and consisted of merchandise of all kinds.

BOLIVAR.

Capt. Cochrane gives the following account of the Liberator:—Bolívar is a good swimmer, an elegant dancer, and fond of music; he is a very pleasant companion at table; neither smokes nor takes snuff, nor does he even taste spirits. He endeavors to check the flattery with which he is not unfrequently assailed. At a ball which he gave, a lady rendered herself very conspicuous by loading him with obsequious and unfortunately fulsome adulation. Bolívar at length said to her in a mild tone; "Madam, I had previously been informed of your character, and now I perceive it myself. Believe me, a servile spirit recommends itself to no one, and, in a lady is highly to be dispised."

When Bolívar retired from Carthage, at the time it was besieged by Morillo, he proceeded to Jamaica for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain whatever supplies were to be met with, in order to render every possible aid to the patriotic cause.—Some Spaniards who had taken up their residence in that island, and who equally hated and dreaded Bolívar, formed the horrible project of procuring his assassination. To effect this diabolical purpose, they bribed a negro, who was to watch his opportunity, and stealing upon the Patriotic Chief, while he was asleep, to despatch him without any noise. This wretch, under cover of the darkness of night, entered the house where Bolívar had fixed his abode, and reaching his usual bed room, he silently approached the Hammock, and stabbed to the heart the individual lying there, who immediately expired. The unfortunate man however who was thus assassinated, proved to be, not Bolívar, but his private secretary; the former, on that very morning, having removed to another house. The murderer was almost immediately apprehended and a few days afterwards hanged. He confessed having been bribed by some Spaniards to perpetrate the deed,—but through, as it appeared, the guarded manner in which they had communicated with him, he was unable to state their names: suspicion, however rested on some Spaniards who, a few days previous, had quitted the island. Bolívar on hearing of the assassination of his secretary, exclaimed, "The Spaniards by their crimes hasten the completion of our independence; the certainty of this is a consolation under my present heart-rending affliction."

Brooklyn, N. Y. April 20.

A DOG CASE.

William O'Shiel, vs. Benjamin Rogers.—This case occupied the Court of Common Pleas, at Flatbush the greater part of the day on Tuesday. It was an appeal from the decision of a Justices Court, which had awarded \$50 to the plaintiff as the value of a dog belonging to him, which was held and claimed by the defendant.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff went to show that the dog was raised on Manhattan Island, and when a pup was sold to Mr. Gillespie who kept a Grocery, in New-York. Gillespie sold his establishment and also the dog, to the plaintiff. The dog was shewn to possess valuable properties in guarding the store. The dog had been missing for a time, and a person who had boarded at the plaintiff's house discovered him (in Aug. 1823,) in possession of the defendant who kept a grocery in Brooklyn. The evidence was particular in noticing some artificial marks on the dog. Shiels came over and demanded his property which Rogers refused, and locked the dog in a back room. After some altercation it was partly agreed to leave the animal in charge of Bennet, until proof of property could be made before a justice. They went to Bennet's with the dog for that purpose; but while there, some further altercation ensued, when Rogers drew out his pocket knife and stabbed the dog in the belly, saying "there take your dead dog?" Whereupon O'Shiels sought remedy in the justices court, which gave verdict as above.

On the part of the defendant there were no evidences. It was stated by the counsel that Rogers having early determined to appeal from the justices court and had not produced in that court his evidence to shew his long possession, and absolute ownership of the dog claimed by the plaintiff. By a late act it is provided, in case of appeals, no evidence can be allowed in a higher court than has been given in the lower. Thus Rogers had been cut off from his evidences, and his counsel could only shew some small discrepancy in the testimony for the plaintiff. Verdict for the plaintiff, \$50 and costs. It is stated that the dog is now in possession of O'Shiels; but has proved a dear dog to both the litigants.—*Star.*

British Cannon.—Fourteen pieces of ordnance,—9 and 12 pounders,—captured on board the British fleet, at the memorable victory on Lake Erie, have recently been brought to this city and are piled up at the south end of Mr. McClurg's Foundry, in Fifth street. We understand these pieces were sold by order of the Government, and that our founders are about to melt them down, and mould them into pots and grates and stoves and other useful and peaceful implements—sad destiny for the "loud mouth'd dogs of war" of the most warlike nation upon the earth! But is this the best use which we can make of them? Converted into the articles we have named, they will be useful indeed, but will in immediately pass into that oblivion which our enemies in war would desire. Can the ingenuity and liberal patriotism of our townsmen devise and adopt no plan by which to preserve these trophies of the first meeting between an American and a British fleet.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Rock Blasting.—A most remarkable exhibition of the force of powder in rending rocks recently occurred in Marbletown, on the line of the Hudson and Delaware Canal. If the facts stated in the Ulster Flebian are well founded, and we doubt not they are, it was the greatest blast on record. The rock was 40 feet high, between 20 and 30 feet wide and projected over the Rondout creek, clearing the ordinary surface of the water about 5 feet. "An Irishman, named Patten happening to be on the spot where it was bedded, as a visitor, was offered \$5 by the contractor of that section to give it a blast, under the expectation of being availed, at least, to that amount by the fragments he calculated might be blown from it.—Patten having accepted the offer, bored a hole in the rock, in which he put 70 pounds of powder, and then applied to it the lighted torch, in the presence of numerous spectators; when behold! the rock was by the tremendous explosion totally dislodged from its bed, overturned and placed so exactly on the bank of the canal, as to prove a substitute for its embankment, equal to its dimension. So that the blast was worth to the contractor not less than \$100. It is worthy of remark that a sliver of this rock, of the bulk of about three feet square, having been sent high in the air by the explosion, descended in the earth within two feet of the spot where one of the spectators stood (who was in a manner petrified by the shock,) and sunk so deep in the frozen ground that nothing of it could be seen. And we have been told that particles of that rock had been picked up at Rochester, several miles from the seat of explosion!"

N. Y. Statesman.

A letter from Philadelphia, published in the London Morning Herald, says:—"Many failures in Philadelphia have lately taken place, and many more are feared; and yet Philadelphia is considered the most solid city in the U. States.—In New York more than three hundred great and small have stopped in the last three months; but the Yorkers are a speculating, gambling set of gentlemen, very apt to take up the idea that what's yours is mine and what's mine is mine own. A German born in the interior of the country, who went to New York on a visit to another German, was quite astonished at the number of people collected, and eagerly said to his friend, 'How dose all dese people live?' 'Why,' he replied, 'they follow sheeting one another, and calls it drade.'"