

time may be necessary to call upon me in my official capacity (as an Orange-man), in 12 hours after I will bring into the field 20,000 Protestants, all of whom will neither be obliged to apply to the government for arms or ammunition."

[Atlas.]

PORTUGAL. "The king is in a mighty passion," at the failure of his expedition against Terceira. A hundred dead bodies and a thousand wounded persons, are said to have been landed at Lisbon, and yet only one, we believe, of those who landed, escaped to tell the tale of the slaughter on shore! It is stated that he contemplates a new expedition under his own royal command,—for the survivors of the last have refused to embark a second time. It was expected that he would hang a good many persons in Portugal because of the resistance at Terceira; but we be to the inhabitants thereof, if this cowardly tyrant succeeds in subjecting them!—We shall have a repetition of the massacre of Scio.

It is stated that Miguel's frigate, the Diana, captured the American ship Galea off Terceira and has brought her crew in irons to Lisbon. His donship will have to account for this, if the report is correct.

The existing government of Portugal appears to have been acknowledged by Russia, Prussia and the United States, but has been formally rejected by the pope, with the unanimous voice of the Consulta. Great Britain remains "non-committed," and, if we recollect rightly, so does France, Austria, &c.

EXECUTIONS. We see a list of the executions that have taken place at the Old Bailey, London, from 1800 to 1827,—as follows.

	1800	9	1810	12	1820	42
1801	11	1811	15	1821	25	
1802	9	1812	21	1822	23	
1803	6	1813	16	1823	9	
1804	5	1814	20	1824	8	
1805	11	1815	10	1825	10	
1806	15	1816	21	1826	15	
1807	14	1817	13	1827	7	
1808	5	1818	17			
1809	12	1819	19			

The number is far greater at this single place, than in all the United States.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES IN THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—We have been requested by several members of the convention to apply to bishop Moore for a copy of the prayer he offered up in the convention, on Wednesday last. He has been polite enough to furnish us with a copy which we lay before our readers. It will be recollected, that he commences his duties by using the confession contained in the liturgy of the church; and that he has also incorporated parts of several of the collects in his prayer: It being a practice which the clergy of the episcopal church always pursue, from a belief that they can offer up their petitions in no language so chaste, as that contained in their prayer-book.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

Devotional exercises used in the convention of the state of Virginia, Oct. 7, 1829.

Almighty and most merciful Father; we have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep. We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts. We have offended against thy holy law. We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done; and there is no health in us. But thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable offenders. Spare those, O God, who confess their faults. Restore thou those who are penitent; according to thy promises declared unto mankind, in Christ Jesus our Lord. And grant, O most merciful Father, for his sake, that we may hereafter live a goodly righteous and sober life, to the glory of thy holy name.

Our Lord, our heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech thee, with thy favor, to behold and bless thy servant the president of the United States, and all others in authority; and so replenish them with the grace of thy holy spirit that they may always incline to thy will, and walk in thy way. We humbly beseech thee, most gracious God, to look in mercy upon the citizens of this state, and upon the people of these United States in general: but especially we entreat thee to lift up the light of thy countenance upon this assembly. Inspire their minds with a just view of the solemn duties committed to their charge; direct and prosper all their consultations, to the advancement of thy glory, the good of thy church, the safety, honor and welfare of our citizens; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundation; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations. Save them, O God, we beseech thee, from error in judgment, from local prejudices, and from every measure which would prove injurious to those whose interests they are appointed to guard. Direct them with thy most gracious favor, and further them with thy

continual help, that in all their works begun, continued and ended in thee, they may glorify thy holy name; provide for their constituents a constitution, such as thou wilt approve, a constitution, which will unite the different sections of our state in a bond of perpetual union; render our citizens of one heart and of one mind. Secure to the people the worship of thee, our God, agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences, and which will also secure to themselves love and gratitude of the state, and thy divine approbation and benediction.

These and all other blessings for them, and for all thy church and people, we ask in the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ; in whose words we sum up our imperfect petitions.

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

The following statement is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce:—

Strength of Parties in Congress.—As the elections of Representatives to the 21st Congress have now terminated, we have prepared from such information as we think may be relied on the following schedule, showing the strength of the two parties as they now stand, and also as they stood at the close of the last session.

	20th CONGRESS.				21st CONGRESS.			
	Senate.		Repre.		Senate.		Repre.	
	A.	J.	A.	J.	Op.	Ad.	Op.	Ad.
Maine	1	1	2	5	2	0	5	2
N. H.	1	1	5	1	1	1	0	5
Mass.	2	0	13	0	2	0	13	0
Conn.	2	0	6	0	2	0	6	0
R. I.	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Vt.	2	0	5	0	2	0	5	0
N. Y.	0	2	15	19	0	2	15	16
N. J.	1	1	6	0	1	1	6	0
Penn.	1	1	6	20	1	1	25	
Del.	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0
Md.	1	1	5	4	1	1	3	6
Vir.	0	2	5	17	0	2	4	18
N. C.	0	2	4	9	0	2	2	11
S. C.	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	9
Geo.	0	2	0	7	0	2	0	7
Ky.	0	2	4	3	0	2	2	10
Tenn.	0	2	0	9	0	2	0	9
Ohio	2	0	10	4	2	0	5	9
Louis.	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Ind.	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	2
Miss.	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1
Illinois	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1
Ala.	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3
Missou.	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
	20	28	94	119	22	26	74	139
			20	94		22		74
Jackson maj.	8		25		4		65	

It appears from these statements that the administration majority in the Senate has experienced a decrease of two members since the last session, and in the House an increase of forty two. The majority in the Senate is, however sufficient for the ratification of appointments—and in the house, to create disunion among the different interests which compose the party.

NOTE.—There are two vacancies in the Senate; one to be supplied from Delaware, and the other from Georgia. In the former State, a majority of both branches of the Legislature being in the Opposition, we have put down the Senator as of the same politics. In Georgia the reverse. In the House there are five vacancies—one from each of the following States:—Maine, Vermont, New York, North Carolina, and Georgia. In the two first, Opposition members will unquestionably be elected, and in the two last, Administration members. We have entered them in the schedule accordingly. In New York the case is doubtful, but as the former incumbent was a Jackson man, we have put down his successor as one of the same politics.

Pennsylvania.—The official returns of the election of Governor in this state exhibit the following result:—

For Wolf	76,673
For Ritner.	50,151
<hr/>	
Wolf's Majority	26,522
The American Sentinel states that the strength of parties in the ensuing Legislature of Pennsylvania will be as follows:	
Jackson. Adams & Clay.	
Senate	27 6
H. of Rep.	86 14
<hr/>	
113	20

State of Louisiana.—The government of this State is peculiarly situated in consequence of the death of the late Governor. Much excitement appears to exist in New Orleans. The Constitution of the state requires the Governor to be possessed of real estate to the value of \$5000, to be 35 years of age, and to have been a resident of the State G.

years previous to his election—it also declares, in case of the death or removal of the governor, the President of the Senate shall be Governor until another be duly qualified. The present President of the Senate (Mr. Beauvais) possesses real estate to the value of \$1000 is but 27 years of age, and has resided in the State only 4 years. The Governor is elected for 4 years, the President of the Senate for one year. The question appears to be, if the present President of the Senate holds the office of Governor for the unexpired term which is 3 years, or if he should be re-elected President of the Senate, how can he act as Governor when he does not possess the constitutional qualifications.—[Savannah Republican.]

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

DIALOGUE.

Dick.—Sambo, your most obsequious.

Sambo.—Dick, very glad to see you—how am de family?

D.—Putty reasonable I tank you. But Sambo you look brack in de face dismonin—any ting de matter at home?

S.—Why, I tell you what man, dere was a great flusterashun at our house. Massa cum home de tudder night berry late. De fus ting we no, he tump he toe gen the teps, an he head knock de doe in. Missy almost fright to det, cry out, "murder! robber! fire!" But when Sukey bring de candle, dere was massa sprawnin on de floo—an he look for all de world as if he was—[whispers in Dick's ear]—as Daby's sow!

D.—Ki! you don't say so, Sambo!

S.—Tis de trute Dick. Den missy hab him take up, and den we wash him and put he to bed—and den missy sen for three of de Temperashun Siety to tell hur what she mus do. And da cum, and tell massa dat he mus jine de Siety, for it was a pitty as de mortal Shakespear say, dat a man should put an innemy in de brain to teal away he mouf.

D.—And did your Massa jine?

S.—Yes, Dick—but den it do him no good. Ha boy, white man berry usartin. But cum close here, Dick—[whispers again in his ear.]

D.—Ki! you don't say so. Ebbery night, Sambo!

S.—Yes, ebbery night—but ten you see, he don't go into de treet, nor to de shop, nor to de tabern now—O no, he keep um in de closet an on sidebord, an ebbery nite [he crooks his elbow and mimics] you may hear it go for two or tree hour, plug, plug, plug, plug, plug, plug.

D.—High! Sambo—I tell you what, white man too cute—he no take de rag off de bush, but he take de rag de bush an all.—Ezeunt Omnes.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The following appear in the Washington papers:—

John George Schwarz, to be consul of the U. States at Vienna, in the Austrian empire.

James Lenox Kennedy, of New York, to be consul of the United States for the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan and San Blas, in Mexico.

Silas K. Everett, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Panama, in the republic of Colombia.

Asa Worthington, of New York, to be consul of the United States, at Lima, and for the ports of Peru, vice William Radcliff, removed.

Joseph W. E. Wallace, to be consul of the United States at San Antonio, in Mexico, vice David Dixon, resigned.

John M. Bowyer, of Alabama, to be consul of the U. States at Guazaculeo, in Mexico, vice Charles Douglas removed.

Emanuel J. West, to be charge d'affairs of the United States to the republic of Peru.

COM. PORTER. At a public dinner given to commodore Porter, at Chester, by his friends in Delaware county, on Thursday the 22d. of October he addressed the company as follows:—

Gentlemen. After a painful absence from my native country of nearly four years, it afforded me unspeakable joy to be landed at this spot where, twenty years since I formed my nearest and dearest connection—to be placed at once in the bosom of my family, to be surrounded by numerous friends with whom I had passed the most happy period of my life, and among whom, were it left to my choice, I would cheerfully pass the remainder.

A wanderer by profession, and heretofore by inclination; having seen much of the world, and experienced many of its vicissitudes, and having had an opportunity of making a just comparison of the enjoyments which each country and place I have visited affords, I am fully and firmly convinced that there is no part of it, where mankind enjoys so great a share of happiness, as our beloved country; originating principally, in its political institutions, and the general diffusion of knowledge; and no spot within it, better calculated to produce the enjoyments of life, from its climate, abundance of its products, beauty and location, than Delaware county Pennsylvania.

I beg therefore gentlemen, to drink, Health and prosperity to the citizens

of Delaware county; may they long enjoy, in their rich and fruitful fields, their flourishing manufactures, and in their abundant mineral products, all the wealth and happiness that honesty, industry and patriotism merit.

SMUGGLING.—The Rochester Telegraph of Tuesday says: gen. Gould, U. S. collector of this district, has made seizures of a quantity of British broad-cloths which were passing eastward on the canal by this place, and of a quantity of calicoes at Palmyra. These goods were introduced from Canada, near the western extremity of the canal; and there can be no doubt that large supplies have been, or are in preparation to be, smuggled in the same way. The British, it will be remembered, boasted, on the passage of our tariff, that they would evade its provisions and deluge our market with smuggled goods.

CANAL LABORERS. Washington Oct. 24.—We learn that the laborers who recently arrived in this city from England, and who had entered into indentures to serve the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company for four months, for the expenses of their passage, were brought up on Thursday last before judge Cranch, on a writ of habeas corpus. These men had positively refused to comply with their engagements upon their arrival in this country, on the ground, as we learn, that they could not make themselves slaves, and were under no obligation to serve the company, and had therefore been imprisoned. These new-fangled notions of American liberty were, however, wholly subverted by the decision of Judge Cranch, who has remanded them to prison, there to remain till they consent to comply with their solemn engagements, and thus discharge the debt which they have voluntarily contracted.

Chronicle.

NATCHEZ, Oct. 29.

Health.—The health of the city is nearly restored. There are still a few cases arising from neglect and relapses occasioned by imprudence, but all alarm in regard to the safety of those who visit and reside in the city, appears to have abated. Families are beginning to return, and the season is close at hand when we may hope for the revival of business.—[Galaxy.]

The New York Evening Post says, "A Washington correspondent informs us that Selah R. Hobbie, Esq. of the county of Delaware, in this State, has been appointed Assistant Postmaster General; and adds, "Mr. Hobbie has, we learn, accepted the appointment."

The Boston Gazette states that a mouse having been thrown into a cage of rattlesnakes in the New England Museum, on the 20th ult. a cat broke through the glass and bore it off in triumph, herself unharmed. The rattlesnakes were probably enchained by surprise.

Progress of "Reform."—We learn from one of the Connecticut papers, that in Litchfield county, eight hundred and eighty one females, consisting of young ladies, widows, married ladies, &c. &c. have joined the temperance society. Only 334 men did the same.

N. Y. Courier.

Duke of Wellington.—A suit has been instituted against a London editor for a libel on "his grace"—but the paper repeats that "he is proud, is over-bearing, is grasping, is dishonest, is unprincipled."

A singular occurrence happened in Troy within a few weeks. A druggist has a number of globe shew bottles in his windows, filled with various colored liquids. He is obliged to keep out the bright light of the sun on account of diseased eyes. Before both his windows is suspended rush window curtains—both of which have been set on fire in a number of places by the concentrated rays of the sun, through several bottles. This notice may be useful to others.

[Troy Sentinel.]

March of Intellect.—A day or two ago a vessel arrived at this port, from North Carolina, manned in a novel manner. From the capt. to the cabin-boy there was not a soul on board who had the slightest acquaintance with that extensive firm which transacts such immense business under the style of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet. In this dilemma the captain actually applied to the health officer to inform him to whom his vessel and cargo were consigned. The officer kindly undertook the part of interpreter, and on examining the direction of the letters, communicated the necessary intelligence. The intention of the owners must have been to dispatch the vessel with sealed orders. [Proc. Daily.]

A counterfeiter has been arrested at Stockbridge, Mass. who had nearly \$2000 in false bank bills—one of the N. Y. State Bank, three of the Jefferson county bank and on the Mechanics and Farmers bank of Albany, and five of the Hartford bank.

Mr. Barlow, late minister of the United States at London, and family, arrived last week at New York.

INDIANA COLLEGE,

BLOOMINGTON.

The next session of the INDIANA COLLEGE will commence on the first day of December, 1829; at which time the President, Dr. WYLLIE will enter upon the regular duties of his office. From the extensive and well established reputation of this gentleman as a scholar and instructor, and from the qualifications of his co-adjutors in the Faculty, the Board of Trustees do, with the greatest confidence, present the State College to the special patronage of our own citizens: whilst they are fully persuaded, that to the citizens of the neighboring states, no western institution of learning, in regard to the cheapness of living, the low price of tuition, the salubrity of the situation, and the comparatively little temptation to vice, affords stronger inducements than Indiana College.

THE FACULTY CONSISTS OF

THE REV. ANDREW WYLLIE, D. D. President, and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Poetic Literature.
THE REV. BAYNARD R. HALL, A. M. Professor of the Ancient Languages.
JOHN H. HARNEY, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Natural and Mathematical Philosophy.

The Studies of several classes are as follows:—

FIRST, OR PREPARATORY CLASS.

LATIN: Ross' Grammar, Mair's Introduction, Latin Reader two vols. Viri Romæ, Cæsar, Sallust.

GREEK: Valpy's Grammar, Anthon's Exercises, Testament, (Knapp's Edition,) Græca Minora, Græca Majora commenced.

ENGLISH: Grammar, Geography, (Woodbridge,) Colburn's Arithmetic, (First Lessons) Colburn's Algebra commenced.

FRESHMAN.

Cicero's Orations, Virgil, (Gould's) Græca Majora continued; English Grammar and Geography continued, Roman Antiquities, (Adam's) Colburn's Algebra, Hutton's Geometry. Compositions in English and Latin.

SOPHOMORE.

Cicero de Officiis, Horace, Juvenal, Græca Majora finished; Walker's Rhetorical Grammar; Potter's Grecian Antiquities; Hutton's Mathematics. Compositions in English, Latin, and Greek.

JUNIOR.

Cicero de Oratore; The Illiad; Hutton's Mathematics finished; Mathematical and Physical Geography; Astronomy, (Gummere's); Cavallo's Natural Philosophy, Park's Chemistry; Rhetoric and Criticism, (Campbell and Blair); Logic, Dissertations in English.—Theses in Latin and English.

SENIOR.

Moral and Mental Philosophy; Political Economy, Constitution of the United States and of the several states; Evidences of Christianity in connection with Natural Religion; Review of higher Classics, (Latin and Greek), and of the Sciences. Dissertations.

The Hebrew, (with points,) or French at the option of the student, shall be taught, in addition to the above course; and if any student shall desire to make himself acquainted with any one or more of the branches specified, omitting others, he shall be at liberty so to do, attaching himself for that purpose to any class which he may find convenient. A full course, however, (excepting Hebrew and French,) shall be in all cases, required to entitle to a diploma.

It is sufficient, at present, to remark, in relation to a subject now extensively agitated—the union of mental and corporeal exercise—that measures will be taken by the Board immediately, so as to afford an opportunity to such, and to such only, as may wish to adopt this method.

The price of tuition for the First Class is ten dollars per annum, or five dollars per session; in the other Classes it is fifteen dollars per annum, or seven and a half per session. All irregular students taking a part only of the course, will pay ten dollars per annum, or five per session. Students who take the full course may attend gratuitously to Hebrew and French; others must make private arrangements with the faculty. In addition to the preceding, every student will be taxed fifty cents per session for contingent expenses. All payments must be made in advance, before any person can be admitted to a recitation.

There are two sessions of five months each in every year: the first commences on the first day of December: and the other on the first day of June.

Boarding, including all expenses of wood, washing, candles, &c. may be procured in respectable families, at convenient distances from the College, at from one dollar and a quarter, to two dollars per week.

By order of the Board.

P. M. DORSEY, Clerk.

Bloomington, Ind. 3d Nov. 1829.

BOARD OF VISITERS.

HON. JAMES SCOTT, HON. JESSE L. HOLMAN, HON. ISAAC BLACKFORD, REV. GEORGE BUSH.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

D. H. Maxwell, William Bannister, Le Roy Mayfield, Jonathan Nichols, J. Blair, John Law, Knox, Thomas H. Blake, Vigo, Rathliff Boon, Warrick, William Hendricks, Jefferson, Williamson Dunn, do. Ovid Butler, Shelby, G. H. Dunn, Dearborn, S. M. Leavenworth, Crawford, B. F. Morris, Marion.

Of Editors in this state are desired to give the above one or more insertions in their papers.