

burgh, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Orr from the select committee to which several petitions on that subject had been referred, reported a bill to incorporate the Wabash and Michigan Rail Road company, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

A bill and joint resolution was presented by Mr. Flake to amend an act entitled "an act to continue in force an act for the benefit of persons, who have or are likely to suffer by the destruction of the records of Dearborn county, which were consumed by fire in the Court House at Lawrenceburg on the morning of the 6th of March 1826," approved Jan. 29th, 1831; which joint resolution and bills were severally read a first time and ordered to a second reading.

Memorials and Joint Resolutions Passed.

A joint resolution providing for the erection of a tomb stone over the grave of the late Theodore C. Cone, Esq. deceased.

A joint resolution from the Senate on the subject of the Saline reservations.

A memorial to the Congress of the United States and joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, relative to the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within said state.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

Mr. Whitcomb, from the select committee to which the subject had been referred, made the following report:

The select committee to whom was referred "A bill to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States," with instructions, have, according to order, had the same under consideration and have directed me to report the same as amended, by striking out of the 6th line of the first section "township" and inserting in lieu thereof "counties," also by striking out of the 11th line of the first section, the words "at the time of such election;" and also by inserting after "United States" in said section, in the 12th line, the words, "at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen should come into office; and when no apportionment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing electors, the number of electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives." And they ask the concurrence of the Senate in said amendments.

Which were read and concurred in, and ordered to be engrossed, and with the bill, read a third time on to-morrow.

Mr. Lemon, from the select committee to which had been referred the petition of Messrs. Guthrie, Gwathmey and McClester, asking the co-operation of Indiana with the state of Kentucky in building a bridge across the Ohio river at the falls, reported "A bill to ratify and confirm an act of the Legislature of the state of Kentucky, incorporating a company to build a bridge across the Ohio river at the falls."

Which was read a first and second time, and on motion of Mr. Pennington, referred to a committee of the whole.

The Senate having resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment on the trial of Young L. Hughes, and having determined against the motion in arrest of judgment on both of the specifications, proceeded to adopt the resolution breaking the said Young L. Hughes from said office of Justice of the peace; after numerous attempts to disfranchise the said Hughes for the specified term of time, each of which failed; the court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.

On motion of Mr. Tebb, Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this House whether any evidence is on file in his office authorizing this state to claim and possess any Salt spring or springs, within the county of Dearborn, under an act of Congress of the 16th of April, 1816.

Engrossed Bills of this House passed.

A bill declaring Hogan creek in Dearborn county, a public highway.

A bill to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A bill to incorporate the Decatur county Seminary.

A bill providing for the location of a state road from Wood's ferry on east fork of White river in Lawrence county to Bloomfield in Greene county.

A bill to incorporate Greene county Seminary.

A bill to amend the "act regulating general elections," approved, January 31, 1831.

A bill for the relief of John Bonner of Jennings county.

PASSAGE OF THE CANAL BILL.

On Monday evening last, at near 5 o'clock, the Canal bill was put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives, having previously passed the Senate, and carried by a majority of eleven votes, the vote standing as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Alley, Angle, Baber, Bell, Bonner, Bryant, Clark, Clawson, Conner, Cox, Cravens, Crumpton, Culley, Davis, Decker, Finch, Fluke, Gardner, Grover, Hanna, Heaton, Huntington, Mastin, Maxwell, Morris, Murray, Nelson, Noble, Peyton, Proffit, Reid, Reynolds, Robinson, Rose, Seacrest, Standford, Stevenson, Tebb, Wallace, Willet, Wilson, and Woodson—42.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brady, Casey, Cotton, Crume, Durham, Ferguson, Frame, Griggs, Hargrove, Harrod, Henderson, Henley, Hite, Hoover, Jones, Lane, Livingston, Logan, Lynd, Moyer, Padack, Parks, Polke, Ruddick, Slaughter, Smiley, Steele, Thornton Vawter, Williams, and Moore, Speaker—31.

Messrs. Aker and Caldwell were absent on leave granted by the House.

When the result was announced, the friends of the measure evinced the most heartfelt pleasure, and in the evening Indianapolis was brilliantly illuminated and the event hailed by the firing of cannon, the beating of drums, and other demonstrations of the importance of the measure.

To the people of Indiana this is one of the most important measures which has ever been decided in the state. The faith of the state is irrevocably pledged for the final completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, and the estimated cost of the whole work is upwards of one million seven hundred thousand dollars. The grant of lands for the use of the canal is probably worth about half the amount of the estimated cost of the work, and the wisdom of future Legislatures will have to supply any deficit of funds which may be found to exist. The country through which the canal passes, is one of the best in the Union, and the tide of emigration which it is attracting and the enterprising population which now covers its face, loudly demanded that the state should take some determinate step with regard to the canal.—The bill provides for an immediate commencement of the middle section and authorizes the appropriation of the funds now on hand for that purpose, and also authorizes the appointment of three fund Commissioners, who are to negotiate loans for the canal to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, on a credit of thirty years, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, redeemable after twenty years, with a proviso, that there shall not be drawn at any time, any of said loan to a greater amount, than the sum due from lands which may have been sold. It is a work of magnitude and interest, and such an one as will be creditable to the state when completed, and the purchasers of canal lands will rejoice that the state has, in full faith, complied with her covenant with them. May success attend its progress and may its speedy completion and ultimate utility give us no reason to regret the heavy expenditure which must inevitably ensue.

Ind. Democrat.

Congressional.

JANUARY 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, an animated debate grew out of Mr. Benton's motion to refer the bill reducing the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods to the committee on Finance, and Mr. Dickerson's motion to refer the same bill to the committee on Manufactures in which Messrs. Benton, Dickerson, Brown, Buckner, Tyler, Clay and Smith, participated. The motion of reference to the committee on Finance was lost, yeas, 17, nays 25, and to the committee on Manufactures prevailed, yeas 25, nays 18. The following bills were read the third time and passed: The bill for the relief of William Forsyth; the bill for the relief of Charles Cassidy; the bill for the relief of Lewis Anderson; and the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of certain States for interest on advances to the United States made by them during the last war. Several petitions and resolutions were presented, and several bills from the House passed through their first and second readings and were referred. After spending a short time in Executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Heister calling upon the Postmaster General for information, and his opinions upon the subject of reducing or abolishing the postage on newspapers and periodical publications, was taken up, and after some discussion laid on the table, upon a statement that the question was then under the consideration of the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and would speedily be reported on to the House. A resolution offered by Mr. Williams to rescind the rule of the House which allows only one hour

of the day to the consideration of reports and resolutions, was in a modified shape, adopted. The consideration of the South Carolina claims' bill was resumed; and an animated debate followed in the course of which Messrs. Adams, McDuffie, Speight, Everett, of Mass., Barges, Williams, Drayton, Reed, of Mass., Davis of Mass., severally addressed the House. A motion to commit the bill to the Committee of Claims was negatived, without a division; and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

JANUARY 7.

The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Keer, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1832. A number of bills, chiefly of a private character, were acted on. At a late hour, the House adjourned over to Monday next.

JANUARY 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dallas presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, applying for a renewal of its charter, which was referred to a select committee chosen by ballot, consisting of Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Ewing, Hayne, and Johnston. Mr. Clay submitted a resolution which he should, he said, call up to-day, instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill abolishing the duties on all articles imported, which do not compete with similar articles made or produced in the United States, with the exception of the duties on Wines and Silks, and reducing the duties on wines and silks. The bill for the erection of barracks in the vicinity of New Orleans, was considered, and after some debate, ordered to a third reading. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was ordered to a third reading, and the bill respecting the duties of the Commissioners of the Navy, after some discussion, was postponed to Friday next.

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives, was one by Mr. McDuffie, from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, praying for a re charter of said institution. A discussion of considerable length took place on the reference of this petition, in which Messrs. Wayne, McDuffie, Cambreleng, Coulter, Archer, Mercer, Ingersoll, Carson, Davis, of South Carolina, Wilde, Appleton, Mitchell, of South Carolina, Root, Dearborn, Johnson, of Va., Howard, Foster, Jenifer, Huntington, Sutherland, Ellsworth, and Hoffman, took part. The petition was finally referred to the committee of Ways and Means by a vote of 200 to 90, and the House adjourned at a late hour.

JANUARY 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. Clay, relative to the abolition or reduction of duties, was taken up, but its consideration was postponed, with the assent of the mover, till this day. The providing for the erection of barracks and store-houses in the vicinity of New Orleans was read a third time, and after a discussion, was passed. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was passed. The bill for the regulation of the Ordnance Department, was, after some consideration, laid on the table for the present. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported bills making appropriations for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments and making additional appropriations for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. Mr. Beardsley, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill declaring the effect of judgments in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other purposes. Considerable time was spent in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the fifth Census. The bill fixed the ratio at 48,000. A motion to strike out 48,000 and insert 75,000 was lost. It was then moved to strike out 48,000 and insert 45,000; but before the question was taken, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

JANUARY 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton's Resolutions calling for information respecting the Bank of the United States, were severally agreed to. Mr. Naudain presented the memorial of the Bank of Delaware, praying for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. The resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. Clay, for reducing or repealing the duties on all articles not coming into competition with similar articles of domestic growth or manufacture was taken up. Mr. Clay advocated the Resolution in a speech one hour and a half in length.

Mr. Hayne, after a few words, moved the postponement of the further consideration of the Resolution till Monday next; which motion was agreed to.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Branch, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to re-organize the Navy of the United States. Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the act regulating Commercial Interchange with Martinique and Guadalupe, and for other purposes. The bill authorizing the State of Illinois to sell 20,000 acres of Saline Lands, and several bills of a local character, were passed; and the House adjourned at an early hour.

Late Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Jan. 3 Eight Days later from Europe.

A little before six o'clock, last evening, our news schooner came up from the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, bringing London papers to November 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive.

Parliament was expected to meet on the 6th of December.

Incendiary fires continued to be numerous in England. A Liverpool paper records no less than 21, within the compass of half a column. At a place near Boston, 500 quarters of wheat were destroyed.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

Public attention in England continues to be much excited in regard to the Cholera. Almost every paper is more or less occupied with discussions concerning it. There has been a good many cases at Sunderland, and a number of deaths. The following particulars (as an illustration of the nature of the disease) are given of the sickness and death of a man named Rotterdam, a shoe maker by trade, aged 35.

"He had dined and supped on pork, but not to excess, neither had he taken any fermented liquor; at midnight he was attacked with vomiting and purging (the fluid ejected resembling water gruel,) with cramp in almost every part of the body, more especially in the fingers and toes. The skin was cold and livid, the pulse almost imperceptible, the voice a whisper. The evacuations were very abundant. The medicines administered were laudanum, ether, and brandy. At 9 o'clock the next morning, Oct. 31, the spasms (cramp) had quite ceased, the skin continued cold, and was covered with a clammy sweat.—The patient complained only of pain in the region of the heart. At 12 o'clock, on being raised up, he instantly expired."

LONDON, Nov. 10.—We see no reason to alter the opinion which was expressed yesterday as to the favorable appearances at Sunderland. The only Medical Board sitting at the time was the Board of Health, and the Board of Health has since made its report.

Happily, however, on the showing of the report, the disease, be it what it may, Asiatic or European, Continental or home-bred, so far from exhibiting that frightful mortality which has haunted the imagination—and only the imagination—of the public for some time past, is evidently not more fatal than the ordinary cholera of this country, and therefore not of a nature to excite alarm. The report announces two deaths and eight recoveries; and it will be seen that the general amount of cases has diminished, instead of increasing—the total number of sick, which, by the former report, was 24, being now but 16.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The report of a change in the Administration has again prevailed to-day; but we have not been able to trace it to any authentic source.

LISBON, Oct. 22.—On the 19th inst., the anniversary of Don Miguel's birth day, there was a review of the troops—6000 of the line and 3000 police; and although 400 mitras had been previously distributed to each regiment, in order to excite their enthusiasm, not a single viva could be drawn from them, even in the presence of Don Miguel himself; only a few were given by the rabble and vagabonds collected and paid for that purpose by the hands of the police. The Comde de Barbacena, Adjutant General, was completely dismayed on observing the coldness of the troops in the presence of Don Miguel, and afterwards declared, that in case of invasion by Don Pedro, unless Don Miguel possessed the courage to put himself at the head of the troops, (a thing not very probable from the cowardice of the individual,) he (the Count) did not expect the troops would fire a single shot.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—We understand that the engagement of persons to go out with the intended expedition against Portugal has been discontinued within the last few days. A large sum of money, it is said, has been expended at the different depots.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The attention of our cabinet is very much engaged by the reports respecting Portugal and Don Pedro's expedition. The politicians predicted that, but for the circumstance, the Ministry would have been modified in the spirit of the party which

has ever opposed the anti-slavery law.

WARSAW, Oct. 31.—The journals contain the manifestos of the Emperor Nicholas, prohibiting the officers of the corps of Romarine, Kaminski and Rybinski, from returning to the kingdom of Poland, or any part of the Russian empire, because they continued in arms after the capitulation and submission of Warsaw and the kingdom, in contempt of the orders of the Polish Commander-in-Chief.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The ministers having triumphed over their opponents in defeating the expensive project of an army of reserve, have proceeded with their modification of the existing law for calling out the movable National Guards, so as that the Government can, if necessary, set in motion 300,000 of this corps, in the space of 35 days.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enq.

The United States Bank.—As the time approaches when a proper respect for the opinion of the Executive requires that the Directors of this institution should make their application for a re-charter, the subject becomes one of increasing interest to the people. We shall therefore devote to it more space than heretofore, believing as we do, that the question will be definitely settled during the present session of Congress. One word as to ourselves, and the agents of certain speculators in local stocks. We were and still are decidedly opposed to the present charter of the United States Bank. We were in favor of a substitute, if one acceptable to the people and divested of the objections to the present institution could have been desired; but no such substitute having been offered, are now decidedly in favor of re-chartering the Bank with a provision divesting it of all its aristocratic features—features which have produced doubts in the minds of many of its constitutionality.

The present Bank, as is well known, has the right to establish Branches wherever and whenever it is deemed advisable. This is wrong and a direct interference with the rights of the several States; but divest it of this power, and there is nothing in its charter to which the most democratic of our fellow citizens can object. We understand from good authority, that in asking for a re charter, the Directors will request of the committee to whom their application may be referred, the introduction of a provision prohibiting their establishing any Branch in future without first obtaining the sanction of the Legislature of the State in which it is proposed to make such location. With such a provision the re charter should not be withheld—without it, we are as we always have been decidedly opposed to it.

A circumstance which indicates the state of the political pulse in this city, occurred at the American Theatre on Wednesday evening. When the allusion to Jackson, in the opening address, was recited by Mr. Muzzy, the applause was deafening. An attempt to raise a hiss was drowned by three successive rounds of applause, before the address could proceed. There was no attempt at political effect; and but for the hisses, the allusion to an event of which every American is proud, would probably have passed off with a single burst of enthusiasm. Thus be it ever when party prejudices are attempted to be displayed in our theatres.

N. O. Advertiser.

Anecdote of a Wild Goose.—Near col. Post's farm on the Missouri, an eagle was observed to dart towards the water and then to rise again. His evolutions attracted attention, it was observed that he was endeavoring to take a wild goose which had alighted in the river, and which would dive to avoid him; and on rising to get breath was again attacked, and had again to dive to save himself. The chase had continued in this way some time, the goose apparently yielding; when it suddenly turned and made to the shore of col. P's farm, where two men were at work. It there landed and walked leisurely up to the men, permitted itself to be taken by them without an effort to escape. It appeared excessively exhausted. Three days afterwards, col. L. of the United States' engineers, passing that way, observed the goose in col. P's barn yard and received the story of its capture from him. Its wings had been cut by way of securing it, but it seemed quite contented and confident of protection.

The Boston papers of Saturday last contain an address to the public, signed by twelve hundred members of the masonic fraternity in that city and vicinity, denying "that in the several degrees of freemasonry, as they are conferred in the United States, the candidate on his initiation and subsequent advancement binds himself, by oath, to sustain the masonic brethren in acts which are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen."