

per cent. fund, for opening said roads," approved 31st December, 1821.

72. An act to provide for printing and distributing the acts, joint resolutions and journals of the present General Assembly.

73. An act amendatory of the several acts for assessing and collecting the revenue.

74. An act incorporating a White Water Canal Company.

75. An act reviving and amending the act, entitled, "An act for the incorporation of the town of Lawrenceburgh—Dearborn county Indiana Territory, approved December 26, 1815," and legalizing and confirming the proceedings of the said corporation, and extending the right of suffrage, and the powers of the citizens within the same.

76. An act making specific appropriations for the year 1826.

77. An act supplemental to an act regulating the judicial circuits, and fixing the time of holding courts therein.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

1. A joint resolution of the General Assembly relative to purchasers of Public Lands.

2. A joint resolution of the General Assembly relative to the agent of the three per cent. fund.

3. A joint resolution of the General Assembly.

4. A joint resolution respecting the Agent of the State at Indianapolis.

5. A joint resolution for the benefit of the securities of Martin H. Tucker deceased.

6. A joint resolution providing for publishing with the acts of the General Assembly at the present session, the laws of the United States, relative to the naturalization of Aliens.

7. A joint resolution explanatory of the act requiring the Secretary of State to procure a Letter Book for the use of the state.

8. A joint resolution disapproving the amendment proposed by the State of Tennessee to the Constitution of the United States.

9. A joint resolution of the General Assembly.

10. A joint resolution and memorial to the Congress of the United States on the subject of providing a further extinguishment of the Indian title to certain lands within this state.

11. A joint resolution of the General Assembly respecting the Court house of Marion county.

12. A memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to the Congress of the United States, on the subject of the Cumberland Road.

AN ACT,

For the apportionment of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly of Indiana.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That for the purpose of electing Senators to the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, for the ensuing five years, the state be, and the same is hereby divided into districts as follows, to wit:

The counties of Posey, Vanderburgh and Warrick shall form one district.

The counties of Spencer, Perry and Crawford, one district.

The counties of Gibson, Pike and Dubois, one district.

The counties of Knox, Daviess and Martin, one district.

The counties of Vigo, Sullivan and Clay, one district.

The counties of Monroe, Greene and Owen, one district.

The counties of Parke, Putnam, Montgomery, Fountain, Vermillion, and all the country north of said three last mentioned counties, to the Indian boundary, one district.

The county of Harrison, one district.

The counties of Orange and Lawrence, one district.

The county of Washington, one district.

The counties of Clark and Floyd, one district.

The counties of Jackson, Scott and Bartholomew, and the country west of Bartholomew, to the east line of Monroe, one district.

The counties of Jefferson and Jennings, one district.

The county of Dearborn, one district.

The county of Franklin, one district.

The counties of Fayette and Union, one district.

The county of Wayne, one district.

The counties of Rush, Henry, Randolph and Allen, one district.

The counties of Decatur, Shelby, Johnson and Morgan, one district.

And the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton and Madison, and all the country north of the said three last named counties, to the Wabash river one district, and each of the said Districts shall be entitled to one Senator.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of electing Representatives to the General Assembly, for the ensuing five years, the state shall be divided as follows, to wit:

The counties of Wayne and Dearborn shall each be entitled to four Representatives.

The counties of Clark, Washington and Harrison, each to three Representatives.

The counties of Franklin, Switzerland, Jefferson, Orange and Knox, each to two representatives.

The counties of Fayette and Union, each to one representative and one additional representative to be elected each year alternately, by one of the said last named counties, commencing in the said county of Fayette.

The counties of Rush, Decatur, Ripley, Jennings, Marion, Jackson, Scott, Floyd, Crawford, Lawrence, Monroe, Gibson, Posey, Sullivan and Vigo, each to one representative.

The counties of Vanderburgh and Warrick, to one representative.

The counties of Spencer and Perry, to one Representative.

The counties of Pike and Dubois to one representative.

The counties of Daviess and Martin, to one representative.

The counties of Greene and Owen, to one representative.

The counties of Putnam and Clay, to one representative.

The counties of Montgomery, Fountain, and all the country north of the said last named counties, and north of Vermillion to the Indian boundary, to one representative.

The counties of Morgan, Hendricks, and all the country north of said last named county to the Wabash river, to one representative.

The counties of Shelby and Johnson, to one representative.

The counties of Randolph, Allen, and the country lying north of Madison and Hamilton, to the river Wabash, which is not in this act attached to other districts, to one Representative.

The counties of Henry, Madison, and Hamilton, to one representative.

And the county of Bartholomew, and all the country lying west of the same, and east of Monroe, to one representative.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced by Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary Committee, "further to amend the Judicial System of the United States," which he accompanied with a few appropriate remarks relative to the importance of the subject. The same committee reported a bill "prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between the States," without amendment, but with the expression of their opinion that it ought not to pass. A very important and interesting report was made by Mr. Lloyd, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, concerning the abolition of the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost, accompanied by a bill for that purpose. Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, brought in a bill about the surveys, plans, and estimates, for ascertaining the practicability of the Florida Canal; and Mr. Noble offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates to be made, for uniting the waters of the Wabash with Lake Michigan, and the Wabash with the waters of the Maumee and White rivers; and, also, the waters of the Maumee and Wabash with the Ohio, through the valley of the Whitewater.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Cook on Friday, calling for information in relation to the survey and laying out of the road from the right bank of the Ohio to Missouri, was agreed to. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. P. Adams, of N. Y. asking for information from the Treasury in relation to the persons who had received compensation under the act of last session appropriating \$250,000 to pay for property destroyed by the enemy during the late war. A communication from the Treasury was received, giving a statement of the tonnage of the United States.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.—In the Senate, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Noble, providing for a survey of the proposed canal route to connect the waters of the river Wabash with Lake Michigan, the Maumee, and the Ohio, was taken up and adopted, after a few observations of Mr. N. on the subject. The bill for a survey of the country in Florida, for the proposed canal and ship channel across the Peninsula, was referred to the consideration of the committee on Roads & Canals. Mr. Johnson submitting some explanatory remarks,

relative to the two routes which have been designated. The bills relating to the Judiciary System were postponed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the Judicial Bill was resumed, Mr. Buchanan having concluded the observations which he commenced the day before, and Mr. Magnum having taken the floor in opposition to the bill. Several resolutions were adopted. A resolution introduced by Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky. for a committee to decide on the expediency of imposing a tax on boats and vessels navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for the support of the sick and infirm in the Louisville Hospital, was laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11.—In the Senate, the bill, from the House of Representatives, to authorize the Legislature of Ohio to sell certain lands, heretofore appropriated to the use of Schools, underwent some discussion, and was laid on the table. The objection urged was, that Congress had no control over the subject; having, by the compact giving its assent to the admission of Ohio into the Union, granted all its right and title to the State. The other business was uninteresting.

Exclusive of the discussion on the Judiciary bill, which called up Mr. Magnum, in conclusion of the remarks he had offered yesterday, and Mr. Wickliffe in reply, the only business transacted in the House of Representatives, consisted of the introduction and adoption of resolutions. Mr. Phelps introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, which was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Saunders laid on the table a resolution, calling for information from the Department of State, as to the newspapers in which the laws of the United States have been directed to be printed, and the expense annually paid by that Department for publication of the laws, and public printing.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GREECE.—The Turks were still before Missolonghi. The Greeks occupied the defiles by which they might retreat, and were harrassing them. Ibrahim was yet waiting the reinforcement from Egypt. The insurrection in Candia does not appear general, and, indeed seems to have been nearly suppressed. British vessels of war, at the request of the Senate of Hydra, had gone in pursuit of two Greek piratical vessels. The Greeks are very much confined within the walls of Napoli di Romani, and Ibrahim has threatened that he will carry it by storm, and put all therein to death, unless it is surrendered previous to the arrival of the troops from Egypt. There is a report, which does not at all appear probable, that the Greeks had met and defeated and dispersed the squadron from Alexandria. It rather appears that they had collected their forces to defend themselves. Colocotroni had received some supplies of money for his troops, and appeared resolved yet to win the independence of his country.

Letters from Syria state that the pacha of Egypt had sent a letter to the Hydriotes, stating that, in consequence of their attempting to destroy his fleet before his eyes, he had sworn to destroy their island. In consequence of this menace, great preparations for defence were making at Hydra, where forty-five ships were equipped for service.

The Greeks lately sunk a British merchant vessel off Candia, because they were fired upon by some Turks who were on board of her. A single Turk and three sailors were only saved. She had 600,000 colonatis, [we do know the value of this money], on board, for Ibrahim pacha, and the Greeks did not know it till after she had gone down.

The plague is said to be raging among the Egyptians in the Morea.

Extract of a private letter of the 1st inst. from Vienna:—"We have letters from Constantinople to October 10. The following is the substance of their contents:

Towards the end of September the Divan held several assemblies, which were remarkably stormy. Some of the members, who did not coincide in opinion with the majority, were upbraided by their colleagues as partisans of the Greeks. In fine, it was decided that the Porte, formally rejecting all intervention of foreign powers, would use the utmost efforts to enter upon a sixth campaign, in order to bring the Greek rebels into subjection.—Tartas were sent in the Peloponnesus, as well as to Ibrahim Pacha, to make known to them the resolutions of the Divan, and enjoin them to push their operations with the greatest energy, notwithstanding the season was so advanced. It was even in contemplation to try a winter campaign, a thing unexampled in the annals of the Ottoman Empire; but the execution of such a project seems impossible, as none of the sultans of the grand Seignior would be a-

ble to keep the soldiers under their colours when once the winter had commenced. As to the Captain Pacha, after having spent some time at Alexandria, he has returned with his squadron to Boudrum, where he is waiting for the sailing of the Egyptian expedition. This officer is not without apprehension, as the Greeks are hovering about him; and it is believed that he will take the first opportunity of making the best of his way to the Dardanelles, to pass the winter quietly.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The Greek brig of war, capt. Mavilis, which lately visited England, in the hope of obtaining the protection of that government, was wrecked on the morning of the 11th of November, at Alderney. She had a valuable cargo, which was plundered by the inhabitants on the coast.—"Even a young man of great respectability, carried off a pocket full of spoons, a silver mounted sabre, &c. women took whole pieces of goods, &c! One Greek exclaimed—"Oh that I had been cast among the Turks; I there should have expected death and met it; but here, among Christians, I expected charity and protection, and have met with plunder and abuse."

A mechanic's institute has been formed in Bristol; the first lecture was delivered, before about two hundred mechanic's who have subscribed to it, paying 2s. 6d. per quarter.

AFRICA.—A Portuguese schooner of ninety tons, has lately been captured by the British, that had two hundred and eighty-four slaves on board! Their condition was horrible. When lying down, they must have stowed one over the other! This damnable trade prospers exceedingly. The day of reckoning will come. It is as certain as that "God is just;" and, as Mr. Jefferson says, many should "tremble" when they think that He is so.

BRAZIL.—The people of the province of Ceara are suffering dreadfully by famine—and yet other parts of Brazil are abundantly supplied with provisions. They are abandoning the province.

EAST INDIES.—It is stated that the Chinese have refused to assist the Siamese by arms—but have offered to mediate between them and the English. The last are losing great numbers of their troops by sickness. It is said that one whole corps was in the Hospital!—and that a fresh army will be required!

On the 14th July last, there was a terrible eruption of the volcano Goyton, in the island of Java; seven hundred thousand coffee trees were destroyed and five hundred thousand damaged.

MARYLAND.—The affairs of our state begin to have an improving appearance. A spirit is abroad to favor the making of roads and canals; and the bill which passed the Senate, almost unanimously, for the political liberation of persons held in servitude for conscience-sake, has been also passed by the House of Delegates, 45 to 32; so a late disgraceful part of our constitution is abolished, and Jews are freemen. It is probable, also, that something efficient will be done for the promotion of education, which is exceedingly wanted. Besides, we have a very excellent Governor and executive council lately elected; and, what is really surprising, one of the last has been taken from the city of Baltimore? Surely, we seem about to commence a new era! And, indeed, it is time that we should, for our state has been "advancing backward" for a long while—getting "one day older and two days worse," as the saying is.

The legislature have deputed Messrs. Chambers of the Senate, and Goldsborough and Lee of the House, to proceed to the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, to bring about some remedy for the alleged protection which runaway slaves meet with in those states.

Baltimore still goes on rapidly to improve, in every respect. Capital and credit were never more firmly established than they are now—very many valuable buildings were erected last year, and a large number will be put up in the present.—Our population is increasing, and there are not many vacant tenements. Among the new establishments is that of the "Maryland Institute for the promotion of the mechanic arts," which already consists of more than three hundred members, who, as individuals, are among the most efficient of our citizens; and that it will be pushed on to the success which it is hoped for, there can not be a doubt. Great good to the rising generation is expected from it, and it will be devoted to the encouragement of useful talents wherever found.

AFRICAN COLONY.—Two or three vessels have recently left the United States, with a number of free blacks, for this colony—among them were several mechanics. A printing office has been sent from Boston.