

LAWS OF INDIANA.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act relative to county boundaries," approved, January 21, 1824. [Approved, Jan 16, 1826.]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That all that district of country, enclosed within the following boundaries, shall form and constitute the county of Union, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of section thirty-six, in township 13, range 13 east of the second principal meridian; thence east with the section line, to the south-east corner of section 13, town 10, in range one west, of the first principal meridian, being the line dividing the states of Ohio and Indiana; thence north, to the north-east corner of section 12, in township 12, of range one west of the first principal meridian; thence west, with the section line, to the north-west corner of section 25, in township 15, in range 13 east of the second principal meridian; and thence south to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. That all that district of country lying north of a line drawn from the south-east corner of section 33, in township 23, in range 13 east of the second principal meridian; thence running east to the south-east corner of section 35, in township 13, range 13 east of the second principal meridian, be, and the same is hereby attached to, and made a part of the county of Fayette.

Sec. 3. That all suits, pleas, complaints, actions and proceedings, now pending in any part of the said territory hereby attached to, and made a part of the said counties of Union and Fayette, shall be prosecuted to final effect, and all taxes now assessed, shall be collected and paid over, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

AN ACT to provide for a more certain return of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. [Approved, December 31, 1825.]

Be it enacted, &c. That hereafter it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several circuit courts within this state, to seal up, in presence of some postmaster of their respective counties, a certified statement of the votes given for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, in their respective counties, within thirty days after the same shall have been received into their respective offices, taking from such postmasters a certificate, setting forth the time particularly when such returns were deposited in such post-offices; and it shall be the further duty of the several clerks aforesaid, to seal up and transmit to the speaker of the house of representatives, at the first session after such election, a certified statement of the votes given for Governor and Lieutenant Governor as aforesaid, by some senator or representative of the proper senatorial or representative district; whose duty it shall be to deliver the same to the speaker of the house of representatives aforesaid, on or before the second day of the session aforesaid; and should any clerk neglect or refuse to perform the duties prescribed in this act, he shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed in the 19th section of an act entitled "An act to regulate general elections," approved, January 7, 1818.

AN ACT to authorize Jacob Caylor to dig a mill race through part of a school section in Wayne county. [Approved, January 13, 1826.]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted &c. That the trustees or superintendent of school section No. 16, in township No. 16, in range No. 12 east, in the county of Wayne, be, and they are hereby authorized to permit and authorize Jacob Caylor, of the county of Wayne aforesaid, by deed of lease, which shall not be for a longer term than ninety-nine years, to dig and construct a mill-race through the south-east quarter of the above named section, for such considerations, and on such terms as to them may seem for the general advantage of the citizens of the township in which the said school section is situated; and to subject said Jacob Caylor, to such conditions as to them may seem reasonable, and for the advantage of the citizens aforesaid; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Ruth Wheeler, a cancer doctor in Providence, brought an action against a Mr. Hill to recover pay for attending upon his wife and dressing her cancer ten different times. It appeared in evidence that Mrs. Hill had no cancer but a scrofulous humor; and that the quack had applied vitriol to the supposed cancer in such quantities as to seriously injure the patient. The plaintiff was nonsuited, on the ground, that a person undertaking any profession must possess skill in the exercise of that profession to entitle him to recover.

Phil. S. E. Post.

A flock of 500 turkeys has been marched from Pennsylvania for Washington City, where they will meet a "warm reception."

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Feb. 13.—In the Senate, the bill making an appropriation of \$15,000 for the repair of the road through the Indian country, between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, was the subject of considerable discussion. It was opposed upon the ground that Congress had no power to make a road within the limits of a State, and that, when the State of Mississippi was admitted into the Union, the jurisdiction which, previously, the Indians ceded to the United States over this road, passed to the State, and was vested in it. It was supported on the ground, that the road run through an Indian country, the title to which had never been extinguished, and that, therefore, the State had no power to make it; that like applications had received the favor of Congress, and that no constitutional principles were connected with the bill. It was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of Penelope Denny was passed. The House went into committee on the bill making appropriations for the Navy, but made little progress therein, when the committee rose. Mr. Webster, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill relative to executions in the states of Kentucky, Ohio and Louisiana. On motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, it was

RESOLVED, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending relief to the heirs and legal representatives of deceased persons who had, jointly, made purchase of public lands.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.—In the Senate, the bill for the survey of a route for a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida was the subject of discussion the whole day, and was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. During the discussion, Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, stated that 150,000 tons of shipping were employed in the commerce of the Mississippi; that 732 vessels entered the port of New Orleans during the year 1825; and that he had received from a gentleman in Boston, well informed on the subject, a schedule of the vessels lost on the Bahama Banks and the Straits of Florida, last year; that they amounted to 64 vessels; that the first five amounted to \$478,000, and the whole loss of the balance would exceed \$700,000.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Forsyth introduced resolutions on the subject of repealing and modifying parts of the act of March, 1819, in relation to the slave trade. Mr. Storrs, of New-York, introduced a resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution, as to the appointment of United States Senators, which his resolution proposes to be made by electors in each state. On motion by Estill, of Va. the Committee on Military Pensions were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to revolutionary pensioners. The House then went into Committee on the Navy Appropriation Bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.—In the Senate, the greater part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business. The bill for the survey of a route for a canal across the Peninsula of Florida was passed.

The House of Representatives resolved itself into Committee on Mr. M'Duffie's resolutions to amend the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President. Mr. M'Duffie made an able speech, of about an hour and a half. The bills making appropriations for the Navy and the Library, were passed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.—The Senate was occupied nearly the whole day in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Miner, of Pa. in relation to the Breakwater in the Delaware Bay, which has occupied the House for some days, was finally adopted. Mr. Garnsey offered a resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution in relation to President and Vice President. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. M'Duffie completed his argument in a speech of near three hours in length.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.—The Senate were chiefly occupied with Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, an interesting report from the Secretary of War was transmitted by the President, in relation to the site for an arsenal at Augusta in Georgia. Mr. Cambreleng introduced a resolution calling for the monthly statement of the affairs of the United States Bank for the last year. On motion of Mr. Cook, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the expediency of allowing certain privileges to settlers near the Lead Mines in Illinois. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Storrs delivered an able speech, which oc-

cupied about two hours, in opposition to Mr. M'Duffie's proposition to amend the Constitution. Mr. Alexander, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made an adverse report on the subject of a Territorial Government. The House adjourned till Monday.

From the National Journal.

The death of the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has been viewed by many as an event fraught with important consequences. We are inclined to somewhat a different opinion. The treaty of the Holy Alliance is, it is true, a personal one between monarchs, having been signed by their own hands, which is unusual. Supposing that the new emperor Constantine should consider himself exonerated from the obligations of that compact, the policy of the compact itself is founded upon such strong reasons, in reference to the royal families of continental Europe, that even if the treaty of the Holy Alliance did not exist, it would be the interest of the crowned heads concerned, to adhere to the course which it inculcates. That treaty is, in effect, an agreement among the parties to it, for the preservation, by military force, if necessary, of regal prerogatives, in contempt of the claims of their subjects to political justice. The desire of the people of their respective dominions, for the enjoyment of rational liberty, is not less at this time than it was when the compact was formed; and, it may be fairly presumed that the European sovereigns have lost none of their feeling for the perpetuation of the property of their kingdoms in their respective families. If, therefore, the emperor Constantine be of that despotic temper which has been ascribed to him, the treaty of the Holy Alliance will exactly suit him; and he will, it is most probable, continue the sanction of Russia to it.

Russian politics, in relation to Turkey, rest upon a basis totally different from that of the Holy Alliance. Pursuing the design of the empress Catharine, the court of St. Petersburg has constantly kept in view the acquisition of Constantinople, and perhaps, a portion of the Turkish provinces in Europe. The main obstacles to Russian ambition, in that respect, is the jealousy of Austria, France and Great Britain. Austria fears an increase of Russian force on her frontier; France, as the bulwark of the independence of the south of Europe, is opposed to any further expansion of the formidable northern empire; and Great Britain cannot see with indifference the stride of the Russian colossus towards Asia Minor, which at no distant day, might induce another step towards India. It is these high interests which hold the cabinet of St. Petersburg in check, and enable the Porte to resist the menacing encroachments of Russia. If Alexander, who was so popular with his subjects, dared not venture on the enterprise, it is not likely that Constantine will do so.

The protection of the Greeks and their religion, is the pretence on which Russia has undertaken to interfere with the affairs of Turkey. But Great Britain, France and Austria, are not to be deceived by such a pretext; They know well that it is ambition, and not affection for the Greeks, or love of religion, that animates the court of St. Petersburg in its controversies with the Divan. The same motives prevail now as in the life-time of Alexander, for resisting the efficient interposition of Russia in Grecian affairs; and hence we expect none from Constantine. The Greeks will be left to struggle as heretofore. We apprehend, indeed, that they are, at present, little competent to a prolongation of their struggle, especially since the safe arrival of the strong Egyptian squadron from Alexandria, with reinforcements for Ibrahim Pacha. Thus the hopes of the christian world, with respect to the independence of Greece, will have been baffled by a coincidence in the policy of certain European governments with that of the Moslem. The Greeks may obtain a qualified independence—to what extent we do not undertake to conjecture.—Their cruel destiny reminds us of a remark of a French writer, who said that what is called policy, in the affairs of government, is a monster, with all eyes, and no bowels of compassion.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.

INFLUENZA.—The town is laid up in the influenza. For some time past the weather has been so variable—changeable—and every thing vile, that all have got colds and coughs. Yesterday set in extremely cold. We do not recollect a more severe day for some years past. It is said that several stores in Broadway have been shut up in consequence of the prevalence of the influenza. In Courtland street, and several other places, several whole families are sick. Indeed, it is nothing but a continual bark among us.—*Snowdon's Ad.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Of about seventy banking houses which had failed in England, five had already resumed specie payments, and several others would soon do so. A number, however, were "gazetted"—that is declared bankrupt. The pressure for money was still great, but not near so heavy as it had been. The operations of some of the banking houses must have been of an enormous amount. We have heard it stated that the actual cash payments of one, at Liverpool, was £1,700,000, equal in round numbers, to eight millions of dollars, in two days!

In the last quarter there was a deficiency in the customs, compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year, of £700,000.

Declared bankrupts in England, in 1824, 1083—in 1825, 1151.

The failure of a Mr. Higginbotham, in Dublin, caused a great panic in that city—he was supposed to be deficient in an enormous amount.

The oath of allegiance to Constantine, the new emperor of Russia, was administered to the members of the Russian legation, and the principal Russian citizens in London.

FRANCE.—Alexander being dead, it seems that the king of France is to be spurred on to take the lead among the sovereigns of Europe—but he is an old man who loves hunting much better than politics; a good judge of horses and hounds, and of things to eat and drink—but unfit to wield the sword of Napoleon or put on the mask of Alexander.

SPAIN.—Many captures are made on the coasts by Colombian vessels—they cruise close in upon the shore, and sometimes land upon it.

RUSSIA.—The news of the death of Alexander was received at St. Petersburg on the 12th December. It produced a great sensation in that capital. He died on the 1st day of the month, after having been some days unwell, but rather suddenly, and, as now reported, of a fever. He was attended by his wife, with whom he had just been reconciled, after a long separation. He settled the succession and adjusted his temporal affairs, being sensible of his situation. Constantine has been proclaimed emperor, and the civil and military have sworn obedience to him.

The papers are filled with speculations as to the events that will follow the death of Alexander—but as yet there is nothing more than speculation. The German courts have gone into mourning for him—but the people will not. So also has the court of Great Britain. His remains were expected at St. Petersburg. We have not heard of the arrival of Constantine at his capital.

GREECE.—It appears that the Turks have raised the siege of Missolonghi. Ibrahim had met with some loss in one of his late excursions. He had not accomplished anything since the arrival of his reinforcement.

The shreds of news that we have from Greece are rather cheering. A patriot chief, named Karaiskaki, attacked the Turks before Missolonghi, and beat them severely. Jussef pacha has been disgraced and dismissed. Bozzaris has driven the Turks out of Salona, killing many of them, and making prize of all their artillery, baggage, &c. An attack on Redschid pacha was expected from him—the gallant chief Goura fights at his side.

The Greek government has lately manifested great jealousy of the French officers who were assisting them. The intimacy subsisting between the French government and the pacha of Egypt, has probably led to this feeling. From whatever cause, however, it may have arisen, it is carried to an extreme length. General Roche, and all the other Frenchmen, were suddenly dismissed, and the lieutenant colonel Arnault, who had just arrived with twenty artillerymen, and all the materials of a cannon foundry, has suffered the mortification of having his services rejected.

The Austrian vessels of war in the Archipelago are doing all the injury to the Greeks that they dare—to preserve the appearance of neutrality.

Three vessels, owned and navigated by Christians, employed in the honorable service of transporting Greek slaves to Egypt, have been captured and sent into Hydra—where we hope that justice may have been rendered to the captains and their crews, by hanging the whole of them.

BUENOS AYRES.—A Brazilian squadron is blockading Buenos Ayres—but war had not yet been decided by B. A. Gen. Alvea and Dr. Velez, on behalf of the Government of Buenos Ayres, have had an interview with Bolivar, whom they met at Potosi on the 7th Oct. They were received in the most flattering manner by the liberator. "The Argentine people may be assured," says he in his speech to the commissioners, "that our hearts will never