

AN ACT  
Amendatory to an act entitled "An act to locate and establish a Seminary in and for the county of Union," approved, February 7, 1825.  
[APPROVED—JANUARY 19, 1826.]

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That a regular succession in the office of managers of the Union county seminary, shall be secured by an election at the several townships in the county of Union, on the first Monday in August in each year, when there may be a vacancy then arising, or that has previously taken place; and on the formation of any new township in said county, the qualified voters thereof shall elect a manager in their behalf; and any vacancy which may in anywise occur in the office of manager, between the terms of holding the annual elections, shall be filled by appointment by the board of justices of said county, until the next election; and such manager appointed in pursuance of any of the foregoing provisions, shall be subject to, and governed by the former and present law empowering said managers to act.

Sec. 2. The managers of the said Union county seminary, shall be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to expend and appropriate any of the funds accruing to said seminary by the existing laws of the state, or by gift, grant, donation or otherwise, in erecting such necessary buildings on the site selected under the law to which this is amendatory, as may be requisite for the use and convenience of said seminary; which improvements shall be made by public contracts entered into with the lowest bidder, on a plan to be digested by the managers, after giving at least sixty days written notice, at the usual place of holding elections in the several townships of said county, of the time, place and manner of offering for such contract; for the performance of which, the person contracting shall give bond, with security to be approved by the managers, in such sum as they may direct.

FLORIDA INDIANS.  
Extract of a letter from col. George M. Brooke to col. George Gibson, dated Cantonment Gibson, 20th Dec. 1825.

You will perceive by the ration returns for this month, that more rations have been issued to the Indians than usual. This has been occasioned by a number of Indians (say from 6 to 700) who were obliged to come to the sub-agency, near the cantonment, for the purpose of receiving their presents from the government, agreeably to the treaty, most of them had travelled from 30 to 100 miles, and were entirely without subsistence. The issuing of rations to the Indians, under the treaty, expired on the 10th October. The major part of the nation are, and have been, suffering for some time in extreme want.—Some have died from starvation, and many have lived upon the roots of the sweet briar, as a substitute for bread. This is owing to several causes: 1st. The continued droughts, for two months, whilst their corn was tasselings. 2d. Those who removed within the new boundary line had to cultivate new lands, which would not produce the first year of planting; and 3d. Many did not come in till it was too late to plant.

I can assure you they are in the most miserable situation; and unless the government assists them, many of them must starve, and others will deplete on the property of the whites, in the Alachua and St. John's settlement. It is impossible for me or any other officer who possesses the smallest feelings of humanity, to resist affording some relief to men, women, and children, who are actually dying for the want of something to eat.

I therefore wish that an additional allowance of rations may be made for the post, and I trust that, on your representation to the secretary of war, partial rations may be given generally, through the Indian agent. G. M. BROOKE, *lieut. col.*

From the Detroit Gazette, Feb. 21.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.—It appears as if our red brethren were determined not to be exterminated by the use of whiskey alone, but that the tomahawk shall also have its share in their destruction. Six Indians have been slaughtered by their own countrymen, within our settlements, since the first week in January. Our courts and juries have a heavy responsibility upon them in this matter. It would seem to be a severe, if not tyrannical, exercise of power, to deprive these miserable beings of the poor boon of life, for executing their own laws in their own way, in a country so recently theirs. Yet the laws must take their course, and blood must not be illegally shed upon our soil. It appears to us that this is a subject well worth the attention of the Government.

On Friday last the body of an Indian of the Saginaw tribe was found on the Paint creek road in Oakland county, about three miles from the house of Mr. Goddard, and another mortally wounded by his side. It appears that the murders were committed

by a boy about 16 years old, called *Shabagajick*, in a drunken frolic. On Saturday, the murderer having been apprehended, a coroner's jury were summoned, and after due inquiry, they found a verdict of wilful murder against *Shabagajick*. We have not learnt that the wounded Indian is yet dead. The murderer is confined in the jail at Pontiac.

Nearly on the same spot, about ten days before, an Indian was murdered by one of his family, who put some poisonous substance into his liquor.

On Friday last, Jacques Crow, an Ottawa Indian, was tried in the circuit court for Monroe county, for the murder of Ambequaw, a woman of the Potawatami nation, on the 6th January last. The prisoner was found guilty of man-slaughter, and sentenced to one year of hard labour in the county prison, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

Kishkauko and his son still remain in jail in this place, and probably will continue there until the next regular session of the circuit court in Dec. next. We understand that it is intended to revive a prosecution once instituted against him [Kishkauko] for the murder of Mr. St. Albin, several years before the late war.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

It is some years since the cobweb has been introduced as an internal medicine, though it has long been used as a common styptic in checking the hemorrhage from slight cuts. A case occurred to us about a year ago which seemed to require just such a medicine as the cobweb has been represented to be by the French Journalists. There seemed to be in the case a general disposition to hemorrhage. We found the patient laboring for breath, extremely weak; coughing up blood from the lungs, and discharging it in large quantities from the bowels. By the administration of 5 grains of cobweb every three or four hours, the whole difficulty was removed, so that when we saw the patient next day, his hemoptysis, diarrhoea, and hematemesis, were checked, and every symptom of asthma relieved. In a few days he recovered his strength, and altho' he has taken no other medicine and always before been subject to these complaints, he has had no return of them since.

Could we produce an hundred such cases, we should say the cobweb is an invaluable remedy. It certainly proved so in the one we have related, and this ought to recommend it to the attention of the faculty.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 21.

We learn by the *Rob Roy*, that the steam boat *Nashville* ran on a snag, about fifty miles above the city, on Wednesday morning, about three o'clock, and stove in some of her bottom planks. She was got ashore with much difficulty, and about one third of her cargo saved before she sunk. Her stern is under water, and she is believed to be a total loss.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA.—On the 4th of March, a convention of delegates met at Harrisburgh to nominate a Governor. About 120 delegates attended, and John Andrew Shultz, the present Governor, was unanimously nominated. It is supposed probably that he will be elected without opposition.

After this business was finished, the convention took up the subject of the presidential election. The following resolution was submitted by a Mr. Bull of Bedford county:

"Resolved.—That our confidence in the patriotism, talents and inflexible integrity of Gen. Andrew Jackson is unimpaired; and that his conduct during the pendency of, and after the late election of President of the United States, is deserving the unqualified approbation of the American people."

One or two propositions were submitted to evade a decision. An attempt to postpone was negatived, 45 to 74—and the resolution was finally adopted, yeas 93, nays 7. A few of the members declined to vote.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer contains an abstract of the debates upon this subject, from which it appears that those who brought forward the resolution had a very different matter in view when they came to Harrisburgh.

The members from the city of Philadelphia, had been instructed to procure, in the convention, the nomination of General Jackson as a candidate for the next Presidency; and a vote of censure upon the election of Mr. Adams. These propositions had been broached, in a private meeting of the members the preceding evening when it was ascertained that neither of them could succeed—that a large majority was opposed to both. In consequence of this, the resolution quoted above, was got up, and, it would seem, gave no general satisfaction. Some insisted, that it

expressed nothing but what every body admitted—others, that it virtually gave the go-bye to the General's pretensions. The mover, Mr. Bull, made a pathetic appeal for the purpose of obtaining an unanimous vote—in which he asserted, that "if this resolution was put down, Gen. Jackson goes down with it forever."

The General has lived to little purpose, if he can be put down by the indiscretion of a few over zealous and intemperate friends. Such frequently injure, but cannot put "down forever," a truly great man.

FOOLS.—A couple of fools, in New-Jersey, not long since undertook to rob two printers, it is said, with a hope of getting money, and that they actually did get upwards of a dollar! By the bye, we very much doubt their having obtained any money. Some Quixotic fellows might have attacked them, it is true, and with all the spirit of the knight with a rueful countenance, but that they got any money is a most glaring paradox! Indeed we are almost inclined to disbelieve the whole story. *Jeff. Gazette.*

SAVING EXPENSE.—It is frequently presented as an excuse for discontinuing a newspaper, the necessity of the individual "saving expenses," when there is no fact better established than the taking a newspaper is the best economy. This position is plainly illustrated by the following short story:—

A farmer of Kennebeck county, a week ago, presented a five dollar bill on the New Haven Eagle Bank, in payment for an article. He was much surprised when told that the bank had failed three months before, having recently taken the note from a traveller. He had discontinued his newspaper last summer to save expense! *Maine paper.*

CHERAW, (S. C.) March 3.—"Negro traders," with their droves of blackies not unfrequently pass through this town. At best it is a despicable traffic, and the man who prosecutes it for a livelihood is generally as much despised by the respectable inhabitants of the South, as he would be by the most fastidious at the North.—General indignation was excited against a man, a few days since, who drove through this place a parcel of negroes coupled together by immense chains about their necks. Such inhuman scenes are disgusting to every noble and every feeling heart. We should be pleased to see negro speculating put a stop to by law.

From the Western Herald.

A REQUEST.—It is requested that the Managers of Poor Houses and Penitentiaries, ascertain as nearly as they conveniently can, the proportionate number of paupers and convicts, whose poverty or crimes are occasioned, directly or indirectly, by the use of spirituous liquors, and publish the same in some newspaper annually.

That the grand jurors minute the number of bills found at each term, and the proportion of cases in which the offences appear to have arisen from the same cause, and publish the same at the close of the term.

That Editors throughout the Union insert these requests in their respective papers.

To appreciate the consumption of one article of food in this city, it has been stated to us as a fact, that one person alone sells daily upwards of 6000 oysters. This business extends regularly through eight months of the year, during which time this individual alone must dispose of 1,464,000 oysters.—*N. Y. American.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.—Mr. Herrick, of Massachusetts, proposed the following:

"The Congress, if two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall, in the year 1830, and in every tenth year thereafter, and no oftener, propose amendments to the Constitution, in the manner prescribed by the 5th article of the original Constitution."

In submitting this proposition, Mr. Herrick made some very pertinent and sensible remarks on the manner in which business was done in Congress—on the grievance of leaving the claims of the "war-worn, suffering soldier, the brave, generous, patriotic, but unfortunate sailor, the bereaved widow, and hapless orphan," unattended to, whilst the members, one after another, made one and two days' speeches on amendments to the constitution. He concluded as follows:

"I think, by the rules of the House, the resolution lies on the table of course. I shall probably not ask the House very soon to take it into consideration: perhaps not during the present session, unless I should find time and be blessed with ability to prepare a speech of two days length in support of it."

From the National Gazette.

We have received papers of the Mexican capital down to the 29th January, and the Alvarado Mercurio to the 9th Feb.

It is suggested in them that the Colombian government could not have invited the British Cabinet to send an agent to the Congress of Panama; a circumstance that had been stated in the Paris ministerial journals. The tone of the Mexican writers on the subject is strong. They assert that Great Britain has nothing to do with the objects of the Congress; deny that Colombia has any right to take the lead, or act without the concurrence of the other States; and hold this language besides.

"If Colombia has involved herself in this invitation with as much readiness or facility as she has concluded her treaties with Great Britain, it will not be long before she repents of having committed the administration of her affairs to men who are not on their guard against the consequences of precipitation. Excessive gratitude may conduct Colombia to the same slavery from which she has emancipated herself by efforts so heroic."

But the article most worthy of notice is the following:

"It is said, very generally, that the Senate has agreed to authorize the Executive government of the Union to join with the Republic of Colombia, in assisting the inhabitants of Cuba to achieve their independence. This measure does honor to the Senate, and is sufficient, of itself, to stir the fire of liberty which is cherished in the bosoms of the inhabitants of Cuba, and to strike their oppressors with terror. It appeared to be full time for the Congress of Mexico to give such authority to the Executive, as would enable it to frustrate, in the most prudent and sensible manner, those schemes of aggression which may be formed against America by her odious enemies, and of which the island of Cuba will be the fulcrum. Four thousand men have just arrived at the island, and more troops may successively arrive, to the point of exciting disquietude in our continent. This affair of Cuba is one of the most delicate which we have to handle in the present state of the political regeneration of America. It is of such a nature, in our opinion, that it admits of no compromise. The Spaniards must either evacuate the island, or war must be interminable. The chosen people of the Lord cannot live in peace while the soldiers of Nebuchadnezzar are encamped at the gates of the Holy City. Such is Havana with regard to our new states of America, especially of Mexico."

COLOMBIA AND PERU.—The address of the constituent congress of Peru to the Secretaries of the Senate and of the chamber of Representatives of the republic of Colombia, (which we find in a Bogota paper of January 12th,) testifies the highest obligations for the services rendered. It states that when Peru was dragged to the very brink of the most dreadful convulsions, her generous ally flew to her assistance and supplied her with troops, arms and all the elements of war—headed by a man whose very name was itself a tower of strength—under whose auspices they sought, they found and conquered the enemies of Peruvian liberty; twenty thousand of their Spanish enemies were laid lifeless in the dust. The issue of two battles secured not only to Peru, but to the whole of the Southern world, the blessings of peace and liberty. Bolivar is now employed in stitching the wounds of war, in establishing order, and in securing the advantages resulting in a conquest so glorious for the republic of Peru. The members of the Peruvian government solemnly protest, that whatever outrage or aggression may be offered to the republic of Colombia, they will bring to her aid all the means and resources which they can command. The answer of the Colombian government decrees a solemn homage of respect and admiration to the eminent virtues of the constituent congress of Peru, and testifies that the government feels the most heartfelt pleasure in manifesting toward the Peruvian republic corresponding sentiments of esteem and regard.

FRANCE.—A small party of female Quakers, having met to expound the New Testament, were recently arrested at St. Etienne and dragged before a police court for a violation of the 290th article of the penal code, which forbids any regular assembly for religious or political purposes except with the consent of the government. They were fined fifty francs each, and the costs of prosecution. "The Bibles are restored!"

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