

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1826.

### INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The education of Mr. Hoover, who has a son now paroled from Indianapolis. When on Tuesday morning, the 8th inst. the usual resolution to inform the Governor that both Houses were ready to receive any communication from him, was sent by the Senate to the other House, Mr. Craig offered the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this House that James B. Ray, Esq. who is now acting in and filling the office of Governor of this state, has forfeited his right to act in and fill said office of Governor, by accepting of and exercising, at Mississinewa, (during a part of the year 1826,) the office of Commissioner under the United States, together with Lewis Cass, Esq. Governor of Michigan territory, and John Tipton of Fort Wayne, Indian Agent, to treat with the Potawatama and Miami tribes of Indians, for the purchase of lands lying within the state of Indiana, and that the Senate be informed of this opinion, and their opinion requested.

This caused much excitement, and a great deal of discussion. A motion was made to lay it on the table, which produced a debate, warm and animated, that lasted during the whole of Tuesday, and little else seems to have been done, in either house, until the resolution was rejected, on Thursday afternoon, by a vote of 31 to 27. Messrs. Lomax, Lewis, Hoover and Elliott, all voted for its rejection. The belief that the Governor had exceeded the constitutional limits seemed to prevail, but members wished not to involve the State in the perplexities and trouble that would have resulted from the adoption of the resolution. This is the reason assigned by Mr. Hoover for his vote.

The election of a Senator to Congress had not taken place, and it seemed uncertain when it would. A resolution passed both Houses to proceed to the election on Wednesday, the 6th, but the vote was reconsidered in the lower House, and the resolution finally laid on the table. On Thursday evening a motion was made to take it up, but was defeated by a successful motion to adjourn.

Of the 53 members of the present House of Representatives of Indiana, 19 are natives of Virginia, 4 of Connecticut, 12 of Kentucky, 2 of South Carolina, 5 of Maryland, 5 of North Carolina, 2 of New York, 3 of Pennsylvania, 1 of Massachusetts, 1 of England, 1 of Delaware, 2 of Tennessee, and ONE, (B. V. Beckes,) of Indiana.—There are among them 14 lawyers, and 4 physicians.

We expected this week to have given the Governor's Message, but owing to the question which was agitated respecting him, it was not delivered until Friday, the 8th inst. We have not yet received a copy of it; but probably shall in time for next week. It is said to be of unusual length.

The annexed letter to the editor was received this week, and as it may not be uninteresting, it is published entire:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1, 1826.

"Dear Sir—I received, on my arrival here, the letter of Mr. Knight, informing me that he had got through the season's work in the woods, and was about to commence the work of reporting his labors of the present year to the Department of War. He says that he had prosecuted a random line, and such other experimental lines as appeared necessary, from Columbus to Indianapolis; that he had run, graded and marked the most direct route from Columbus to the Indiana state line, and examined the Dayton and Eaton routes: Says the direct route passes thro' Springfield, in Ohio, and will pass through Richmond and Centreville, in Indiana; passes about nine miles north of Dayton, and seven north of Eaton; that it is 96 3-4 miles on the location from Columbus to the state line, and only about one quarter of a mile is lost by angles.

"Very respectfully,

WILLIAM HENDRICKS."

A Lesson.—When Vincennes was transferred to the United States, it was by the French, who had

absolute Government, that the first request to Congress was to send a commander. They did not then know the value of a free government, nor did they the knowledge to appreciate its advantages. Thus it will be where gross ignorance or a vicious education paralyzes the native sense of freedom: but, emancipate the mind from the thralldom of ignorance, superstition and servility, and its possessor feels at once the immunities of a freeman, nor will he tamely surrender them to another's arbitrary rule. Correct education will do much more to preserve the liberties of a people, than even such singular institutions as the Ephori of Sparta, or the Justiza of Arragon.

*Steam Boat Disaster.*—On Saturday, the 4th inst. about 55 miles below Cincinnati, the boiler of the steam boat Union burst, which produced instant destruction to the boat, killed four persons, and badly wounded seven. She was a small boat, built for the purpose of navigating the Ohio during low water.

The Governor of Kentucky, in his recent Message, recommends the repeal of the replevin laws; but at the same time recommends a stay after judgment. Kentucky has suffered enough from such laws, to guard against them in future. A stay law is in fact, a delay of justice.

### LIST OF MEMBERS

Of the 11th General Assembly of Indiana, who were all present at the commencement of the session.

#### SENATE.

From the counties of Knox, Daviess and Martin—John Ewing.  
Posey, Vanderburgh and Warrick—Thomas Givens.  
Spencer, Perry and Crawford—Daniel Grass.  
Vigo, Sullivan and Clay—John M. Coleman.  
Harrison—Dennis Pennington.  
Switzerland and Ripley—William Cotton.  
Dearborn—John Watts.  
Franklin—David Oliver.  
Fayette and Union—Ross Smiley.  
Jackson, Scott and Bartholomew—William Graham.  
Decatur, Shelby, Johnson and Morgan—James Gregory.  
Gibson, Pike and Dubois—Isaac Montgomery.  
Monroe, Owen and Greene—David H. Maxwell.  
Parke, Putnam, Montgomery, Fountain and Vermillion—Amos Roberts.  
Jefferson and Jennings—Israel T. Canby.  
Washington—Marston G. Clark.  
Wayne—James Riden.  
Rush, Henry, Randolph and Allen—Amaziah Morgan.  
Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton and Madison—Calvin Fletcher.  
Orange and Lawrence—John Milroy.  
Clark and Floyd—John S. Simonson.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From the county of Wayne—Abel Lomax, Caleb Lewis, William Elliott, Henry Hoover.  
Dearborn—Ezekiel Jackson, Ezra Ferris.  
Horace Bassett, Johnson Watts.  
Clark—Isaac Hack, John M. Lemon, Joseph Work.  
Washington—Alexander Little, Absalom Sargeant, Abner Martin.  
Harrison—Harbin H. Moore, Benjamin Hurst, James B. Slaughter.  
Franklin—Samuel Lewis, John T. McKinney.  
Switzerland—Stephen C. Stevens, William B. Chamberlin.  
Jefferson—David Hillis, John L. Spann.  
Orange—John G. Clendenin, Alexander Wallace.  
Knox—Benjamin V. Beckes, General W. Johnston.  
Fayette—Newton Claypool, Martin M. Ray.  
Union—Thomas Brown.  
Rush—Charles H. Test.  
Decatur—Doddridge Alley.  
Ripley—Merit S. Craig.  
Jennings—William A. Bullock.  
Marion—Morris Morris.  
Jackson—William Marshall.  
Scott—Moses Gray.  
Floyd—Alexander S. Burnett.  
Crawford—Seth M. Levenworth.  
Lawrence—Lewis Roberts.  
Monroe—John Ketcham.  
Gibson—Walter Wilson.  
Sullivan—George Boon.  
Vigo—John Jackson.  
Vanderburgh and Warrick—Thomas Fitzgerald.  
Perry—John Daniel.

Pike and Dubois—Joseph M. Johnson.  
Daviess and Martin—James G. Reed.  
Greene and Owen—Eli Dixon.  
Putnam and Clay—George Piercy.  
Parke and Vermillion—Joseph M. Hays.  
Montgomery, Fountain, and all the country north of the last named counties and north of Vermillion to the Indian boundary—Henry Restine.

Morgan Hendricks, and all the country north of the last named county, to the Wabash river—Thomas J. Matlock.

Shelby and Johnson—Lewis Morgan.  
Randolph, Allen, and all the country lying north of Hamilton and Madison, to the river Wabash, which is not attached to other districts—Samuel Hanna.

Henry, Madison and Hamilton—Elisha Lane.

Bartholomew, and all the country lying west of the same and east of Monroe—Philip Sweetzer.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

It appears that Russia issued a formal declaration of war against Persia on the 28th of September, but a battle had previously occurred on the 2d, in which the former were victorious. The Russians attacked the Persians at the Chamora, 10,000 strong, and killed 100. General Yermoloff, in an order of the day, says—the Persian court has been treacherous; and the Russian Manifesto intimates that war will be carried on till security and indemnity shall be obtained. Hence it may be concluded that he will use every possible exertion to secure some of the frontier provinces and strong holds of Persia, and thus throw every possible obstacle in the way of future irruptions of his enemies into his own dominions.

A letter from St Petersburg has the following passage:—The Persian war with this country resembles the Burmese war, the Persians having taken a fancy to conquer Russia with 20,000 men. The result of such affairs with the Persians is generally the loss of a few heads and noses among the unlucky counsellors.

In relation to this war, the National Gazette states it to be the general opinion that it will not be of long duration.

At Constantinople, on the 29th September, the Sublime Porte issued a proclamation, announcing the establishment of a regular and very vigorous system of domestic police. It prohibits, to both sexes, all disorderly conversation, and the utterance of false reports, under the heaviest penalties. Several women were put into bags and thrown into the sea for indiscreet words. The heads of two, who had been "guilty of speaking of public affairs," were left out of the bags, while they were paraded through the crowds as an example to the "babbling and meddling sex." So much for Turkish gallantry.

On the 6th October, the King of Sweden, in consequence of the unfavorable accounts of the Swedish harvests, ordered a reduction of the duties on foreign grain: oats and barley are specified, and until the 1st of June next, will pay no higher duties when imported in foreign than in Swedish ships.

A violent pamphlet has appeared in London, on the pretended encroachments made by the State of Maine on the British territory.

The vintage of France is very abundant. In the neighborhood of Paris the vineyards have been much more productive than usual; and there, as well as in Burgoyne, Champagne, and l'Orléandais, they have not had casks enough for the wine.

An army of observation is forming to watch the movements in Portugal; Gen. Quesada is appointed to the command. Alarming accounts continue to be received from the provinces. The sale of wool, which is the principal resource of Spain, will in a great degree fail this year, owing to the long drought.

An Algerine squadron has been off Barcelona, and was still cruising on the coast.

The Constitutionalists are suffering new and greater persecutions, in Upper and Lower Aragon. Robbers are again infesting the environs of Madrid; and two considerable bands have committed a thousand atrocities.

The Etoile says, the allied powers are unanimous to stop the effusions of blood in Greece.

Ibrahim Pacha is besieged in Tripolizza, after having made a fruitless attempt against the Greeks. The Zantiote phalanx has drawn blood for the first time.

The Oriental Spectator for once gives us good news: General Beyer, and almost all the French officers under his orders, have left the service of the Pacha of Egypt, and embarked for France. The Editor says this was produced by the turbulent spirit of some of them; and the French Consul was entirely unable to effect a reconciliation. This of course fully anni-

hilates the power of the Pacha to do mischief. We hope the officers will meet their reward in France. They were the men who took Missolonghi.

The number of Greek pirates begins to diminish.

Heavy rains near the mouth of the river Rhone have caused great destruction. As high up as Vacluse the water swept away flocks of sheep, and even shepherds.

There are now printed in Hindostanee newspapers, designed solely for native readers. Four of them are printed in the Bengalee and two in the Persian character. There was but one paper of this description printed in India 7 years ago.

Joseph Samson, the celebrated French executioner, before and during the revolution, died last month in Paris. It was he who guillotined Lewis XVI. Maria Antoinette, and, by a singular retributive justice, Gauthon, Brissot, Robespierre, and other chiefs of the revolution. Mordor once called him the president of the great butchery of the human race. For the last twenty-five years he enjoyed a pension from government, and led a very comfortable life. He was sixty years old when he died. The character and conduct of this man is a fit subject for reflection. He spilt more aristocratic blood than any other human being. Like death himself, whose prime minister he was, all ranks and ages were alike to him. The king and the beggar, the coward and the brave, were alike to him. Youth, beauty, virtue, talents, as well as age, vice, ugliness, and stupidity, fell prostrate and heaped before him. If the French people had possessed but one neck, he would have severed it. There was a time when he might have feared that he would be the last man in Paris. The guillotine spared him only because he was a part of it. Yet his conscience was at ease. He went to the opera regularly, and slept soundly well.

It will be seen by the reports of the proceedings in the Senate that the compensation Bill has been lost to committee of the whole by two votes. But very little discussion accompanied this unfortunate Bill in its progress through the lower house, and it was treated with a sullen and ominous silence in the Senate, which augured its untimely fate. Its friends, if it really had any seemed shy of their acquaintance with it, and did nothing to push it along, and its enemies seemed to think it scarcely worthy of a direct hostile attack. Not very few petitions were presented to us, it on the question of the Legislature, and some of those which were read opened rather unfavorable towards its final success.

Several petitions have been presented to the Legislature, praying a repeal of the "School Law." We are of opinion, however, that the friends of the system, have nothing to fear from the present Legislature.—Columbus Statesman.

Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the Acting Canal Commissioners, passed through this place on Thursday, on his way to Newark, after entering into contracts for the construction of fourteen miles of the Ohio Canal, from the north end of the Licking Summit level to the termination of the narrows of Licking stream. We learn from Mr. Williams that when contracts for these fourteen miles shall have been made, there will then remain about sixty miles between his northern point and the contracts entered into by Mr. Kelly. It is expected that the line between these points will be ready for contract by the first of March next, to be completed by the first of July 1828—when there will be a continuous line of navigation from the northern part of Fairfield County to Lake Erie. By that time, too, the Miami Canal will probably be completed, and the work in the Scioto valley in a state of forwardness. And we may safely calculate that in five years from their commencement, the whole of these stupendous works will have been completed, and the young republic of Ohio may point to them with triumph; and challenge many of the old and wealthy monarchies of Europe for their parallel. Such is the effect of our free institutions!—Olive Branch.

Thirty-six years ago (1790,) there were only seventy-five Post Offices in the whole United States; their number now (1826) exceeds six thousand five hundred; the extent of the post roads was then less than two thousand miles—they now exceed ninety thousand. The total amount of postages did not exceed thirty-eight thousand dollars—they are now more than twelve hundred thousand dollars. The transportation of the mails then cost about twenty-two thousand dollars annually—they now cost nearly eight hundred thousand dollars; and the compensation to post masters have increased from eight thousand to nearly four hundred thousand dollars.