

## Late Foreign Intelligence.

[From the Saturday Courier.]

The Montreal arrived on Wednesday at New York, from London, with papers of the 8th November, and Paris dates of the 5th.

Our New York correspondents furnish the following extracts:—

The young Queen, Donna Isabella, was proclaimed on the 24th of October, in Madrid, with great enthusiasm. The Royalist Volunteers, a sort of tedious city militia in that capital, were disbanded on the 27th—*but*, however, without some bloodshed.

The Madrid Gazette of the 24th contains, it is said, by a Paris correspondent, many excellent degrees of unexpected liberality. That which relates to an amnesty of the past, however, is deemed incomplete for its omission of many liberal names of repute, and that of Mina in particular. Francisco Xavier de Burgos, lately named Minister *del fomento*, is considered as the adviser of these and other measures of reform. The property of Don Carlos, said to be very large, was confiscated by a royal decree. We no where hear of the appearance of this personage.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Evening Ministerial Journal contains the following:—“An extraordinary courier which left Madrid on the night of the 27th ultimo, has brought a circumstantial account of the events to which the disarmament of the royal volunteers gave rise. This measure was resolved upon by the Council of Ministers on the 26th. The next morning, at an early hour, the authorities took possession, without difficulty, of the battery of artillery which belonged to the volunteers. But a great number of the latter, upon learning what was going on, assembled in one of their barracks situated in the centre of the city.

A multitude having gathered all around, some of the most violent fired from the windows, at the same time crying, “Long live Don Carlos V.” Troops were immediately brought up and at the same time a numerous crowd proceeded to the palace and loudly called for arms. The Queen appeared at the balcony, and was greeted with the warmest acclamations. During this time, after some musket shots had been exchanged between a battalion of provincial militia and the volunteers, the latter being summoned to surrender, under pain of being put to the sword, determined upon laying down their arms.

Several escaped and quitted Madrid; others, without leaving the capital, succeeded in gaining their homes, but some were killed in the streets. Towards the middle of the day, the municipality caused placards to be posted up, enjoining all the volunteers to surrender their arms under pain of death. Tranquillity was perfectly restored at the moment of the courier's departure and no fears were entertained of its being again disturbed.

The Indicateur, of Bordeaux, of the 1st inst. has the following letter, dated Bayonne, Oct. 30:—“Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, P. M. a courier with letters from the interior of Spain, arrived from Irun at our post office. All I could learn was that there were letters from Madrid up to the 29th. One, among others, it is said states that great changes are about to take place in all the branches of the administration; doubtless the removal from office of all persons known for their attachment to Don Carlos.”

The Indicateur also publishes a letter of the 3d from Bayonne, containing the following details of the disturbance at Madrid on the 27th:—“Two couriers from Madrid arrived here in the course of last night. An un-irreconcilable movement broke out in the capital on the 27th. The troops with cannon proceeded chiefly on the continent of St. Barbara, and the monks were driven out.

The royal volunteers, who took part in the commotion, were disbanded; they marched to the Gate de la Sol, to seize on the military post, and on the first discharge that they made, the sentinel was killed; they also went to other points, but the troops and the Christians seized their arms. Some who cried “Viva Don Carlos,” while all Madrid was ringing with the cry of “Viva Isabella!” were hanged. Three hundred royalist volunteers have gained the country, but were pursued.

The next day, when the courier set off, Madrid was perfectly tranquil, but it was early. On their road they met the insurgents of Vittoria; the term expires to-day, and he was then to march on that town, and give no quarters. Two diligences were burnt, and the despatches of one of them, which were commercial letters, were taken. The departure of the mail does not allow me to say more.”

**A LEAPING FISH.**—The bonita has the power of throwing itself out of the water to an almost incredible distance, when in pursuit of his prey, (the flying fish) and the day previous to our arrival at Mozambique, one of these fish rose close under our bow, passed over the vessel's side and struck with such force against the poop, that had any one received the blow, in all probability it would have been fatal. Stunned by the violence of the contact, it fell motionless in the helmsman's feet but soon recovering, its struggles were so furious, that it became necessary to inflict repeated blows with an axe before it could be approached with safety. The greatest elevation it attained above the surface of the water was eighteen feet, and the length of the leap, had no opposition occurred, would have exceeded 150.—*Captain Owen's Narrative.*

**Milk Sickness.**—The much-dreaded disease has at length made its appearance in our country with dreadful devastation among the stock of the farmers. One of our worthy citizens of Knox, lost within two days last week, in horses, to the amount of six or seven hundred dollars; and cattle without number. How many have been losers in this way, we are not able to say, but we understand, the malady in the bottoms of white river, has become general. [*Vincennes Gazette.*]

**Oil from the Earth.**—There is an oil well on duck creek about thirty miles from Marietta in this State, (says the Ohio Atlas) which discharges about a barrel of oil per week, worth 60 or 70 cents a gallon. Some years ago the discharges occurred at intervals of from two to four days, and continued from 3 to 6 hours. From 30 to 60 gallons of oil were obtained at each eruption. Great quantities of gas accompany the discharges of oil. Professor Sillman in speaking of this singular well in his Journal, thus describes the “spectacle of a river actually on fire.”

“A few years ago when the oil was most abundant, a large quantity had been collected in a cistern holding from 30 to 40 barrels. At night some one engaged about the works approached the well head with a lighted candle. The gas became instantly ignited and communicated to the contents of the cistern, which giving way, suffered the oil to be discharged down a short declivity into the creek whose water passed with a rapid current close to the well. The oil continued to burn, and spreading itself along the surface of the stream for half a mile in extent, shot its flames to the tops of the highest trees exhibiting a novel and perhaps never before witnessed spectacle of a river actually on fire.”

**A CASE IN POINT.**—Not long since a man at the west was prosecuted for employing a runaway apprentice, and one hundred dollars recovered, together with the cost of suit, when added to the fee paid his lawyer, and his own personal expenses, amounted, perhaps to the comfortable sum of \$1,500 or more.

The usual caution was given, by advertising the runaway in a newspaper—but the defendant had never taken a newspaper. The result is as it should be—ignorance, parsimony, and folly should be punished.—*Sag. Harbor Corrector.*

**The dangers in fist fighting.**—We are informed that on Sunday the 8th inst. 12 miles above Galconda, on the Ohio River, Joshua Howard, Sheriff of Pope Co. Ill., in a fist fight with Jacob Robinson, so wounded the latter as to occasion his death two days after the fight. As to the particulars we are unacquainted, but our informant states, that said Howard was acting in his own defence. [*Ill. Journal.*]

**The Capital saved by a Slave.**—Our readers have been informed that the State House at Milledgeville, Georgia, was near being destroyed by fire. The preservation of the building was mainly owing to the great and hazardous exertions of a colored man—a slave. Immediately after the fire was over, his liberty was offered to him, but he refused to accept it. The Governor has recommended to the Legislature to vote him some handsome and acceptable reward. The man was the property of Mr. Mailor.

The Ohio Atlas mentions that a black man, of Steubenville, in that State, has prosecuted a white lady for a breach of marriage promise!

Benjamin Tappan, of Ohio, recently appointed to the office of Judge of the United States Court, in his young days, it is stated, used to make journeymen's wages at twelve different trades.

During Mr. Clay's visit to Wilmington, Delaware, he was presented by Mr. John Connelly, with a fine young Durham bull, and by Mr. E. I. du Pont, with a young heifer of the same breed to be added to his valuable stock at Ashland.

**Coming to the point.**—A young lady, while walking with a gentleman, stumbled, and when her companion, to prevent her fall, grasped her hand somewhat tightly, “Oh, sir,” she simpered “if it comes to that, you may ask my papa.”

## THE RISING SUN.

Saturday, Jan. 4, 1834.

MR. EMBREE MOVED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

*Resolved*, That the select committee, appointed to draft a memorial relative to the public lands, be instructed to draft the same, requesting, first, to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, in the old land districts, according to the length of time they have been in market, to actual settlers and residents, so as to prevent speculation; secondly, that when the public debt shall be paid, or provided for, to set apart, for the benefit of each of the new states, 20 per cent. of the sales of the public lands in their respective limits, to be applied as said states may deem most expedient for the benefit of their citizens; thirdly, that a distribution of the residue of the sales, be made amongst all the new and old states, in proportion to their representatives in Congress.

Mr. Embree apologized for being a young member, but it was time he said some settled system should be adopted relative to the public lands. As to the first object, the reduction in the price, there seemed to be but little difference in opinion.—That was the main object, and the distribution may be made instrumental to its accomplishment. The public lands have been in market 36 years, and only about one fifth part has been sold—it would require ages to dispose of them. The plan of giving to the new states the twenty per cent, and their part of the distribution before spoken of, would give to Indiana more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, after the graduation and reduction of the price of the lands; which would discharge our state taxes and leave for other purposes more than one hundred thousand dollars per annum. It would give a fatal stab to nullification. Where is the state, and where is the people that would be willing to nullify those laws which pay their taxes, educate their children, make their internal improvements and scatter money amongst them? But some insist that by contending for the whole we shall finally succeed. This is not to be expected. It would be like a parent disinheriting his own offspring. If the principle is adopted of giving to each state the lands within her boundaries, we would lose our interest in the lands lying in the other new states, &c., and also in the north western territory, which contains bodies of lands that will not be disposed of for ages to come, in consequence of their vast extent.

Mr. Morrison said, he did not expect to hear a set speech on the merits of the question at this time. He was unprepared to reply, but could not suffer the question to be taken without making a few remarks in opposition to the gentleman's views. The measure proposed in the first sentence received his approbation, but he must differ in opinion from the concluding portion of the resolution. The public lands had ever been an item of charge against the Treasury of the Union; and at this moment is debtor, exceeding eleven millions of dollars. The expense had been incurred by the extinguishment of Indian title, the settlement of claims, the purchase of Louisiana and Florida and contingent expenses, as surveying, selling, &c. He asked, if the unequal distribution of that which belonged equally to all, would not be in contravention to the deeds of cession and compact by which these lands were placed at the disposal of the Government?

N. York, Virginia, N. Carolina, Maryland and Georgia expressly declared in their deeds of cession that these lands should always be kept as common treasure; and “should be disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever.” He believed

this scheme of distribution to be illusive and deceptive. The sum annually received from the sale of public lands in Indiana is near seven hundred thousand dollars. If the reduction principle should obtain and lands be lowered, say 50 per cent, it would leave in the pockets of our citizens the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; whereas the gentleman's scheme would only return one hundred and fifty thousand, after taking from them seven hundred thousand, which shows a balance in favor of reduction of two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Morrison also plead the injustice of distribution, as operating unfavorably upon new states.

We have thus endeavored to condense the substance of the foregoing speeches into as small a compass as possible, and now recommend them to our readers as worthy of an attentive perusal.

Subjects of high importance are now occupying the attention of Congress. Mr. Clay's Land Bill, the U. S. Bank and the Public Deposits are all topics of animated discussion, and bid fair to consume a very liberal portion of the present session. They are all subjects of the very deepest interest, and we hope will soon be adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of the American people. Many able documents and speeches have appeared in relation to them, which we regret we have not room to publish; but we shall endeavor to present their substance as near as we can, as well as give every important movement that falls under our notice.

We acknowledge the receipt of several valuable documents from our friends the Hon. Wm. Hendricks and Amos Lane at Washington, and D. V. Culley at Indianapolis.

In the last sentence of the first paragraph of our remarks in relation to Mr. Willet's resolution in the last number, the words, “and Mr. Culley's on the same subject,” were inadvertently omitted before, “ordered to a third reading in the Senate.”

Owing to a press of matter this week we are compelled to omit a number of advertisements.

The following reply of the President to the Senate of the United States sufficiently explains itself:

WASHINGTON, DEC. 12, 1833.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have attentively considered the resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate “a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the deposits of the public money from the bank of the United States and its officers.”

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the Government equally with the Senate; and I have not to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication, either verbally or in writing, made to the Heads of Departments, acting as a Cabinet council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversations I have held with those officers on any subject relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American people, I am willing upon all occasions to explain to them the grounds of my conduct; and I am willing upon all proper occasions to give to either branch of the Legislature any information in my possession that can be useful in the execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional rights of the Senate, I shall be the last man, under any circumstances, to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall at all times endeavor to maintain them agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self-respect, and of the rights secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request.

ANDREW JACKSON.

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20th.

**Orders of the day.**—A bill to establish a State road from Dayton in Tippecanoe county to the Michigan road in Clinton county—A bill to amend the act entitled, an act to locate a State road from Delphi, in Carroll county, to Crawfordsville, in Montgomery county, approved Feb. 1st, 1831—A bill to establish a State road from Rising Sun to Lawrenceburgh, in Dearborn county—and A memorial and joint resolution relative to the improvement of a harbour at the mouth of Trail Creek, on Lake Michigan, in the state of Indiana, were severally read a third time and passed.

A joint resolution relative to the appointment of officers in Indiana was read a third time, and on the question shall the joint resolution be adopted—those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Battell, Beard, Clark, Chambers, Collett, Cully, Daily, Dumont, Embree, Griffith, Hanna, Hendricks, Hillis, Hoover, Leviston, Long, McCarty, Morgan, Morrison, Payne, of F., Payne, of H., Sigler and Thompson—23; and those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Feeny, Mastin, Tannehill, Wallace and Whitcomb—5; so said joint resolution was adopted.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24.

Mr. Hillis, the rules of the Senate being dispensed with, from the select committee to which that subject was referred, reported a bill for the establishment of state Bank.

On motion of the same gentleman the rules of the Senate were further dispensed with, and the bill read a first time by its title.

Mr. Feeny moved further to dispense with the rules, and that the bill be read a second time by its title.

Mr. Sigler moved to reject the bill and the yeas and nays being called for Mr. Morgan called for the reading of the bill, which was sustained by the Senate, and the bill was read.

The Senate adjourned.

Two o'clock, P. M.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a State Bank; and on motion to reject, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Embree, Payne, of H., Sigler and Thompson—4; and those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Battell, Beard, Chambers, Clark, Collett, Cully, Daily, Dumont, Farrington, Feeny, Griffith, Hanna, Hendricks, Hillis, Hoover, Leviston, Payne, of F., Tannehill, Wallace and Whitcomb—25. So said bill was not rejected.

The question recurring on Mr. Feeny's motion, it was decided in the affirmative, and the bill was read a second time by its title.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the bill was laid on the table, and 1000 copies of the same ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25th.

Mr. Wallace moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency or propriety of reporting a memorial and joint resolution, praying Congress to grant to actual settlers, on public lands, a pre-emption right for a certain length of time.

Mr. Hillis moved to amend the resolution, by adding the following: “and also to inquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress to grant to each actual settler eighty acres of land within the old land districts, as may have resided on the same five years.”

On motion of Mr. Hanna, the figure 5 before the word years, was stricken out and 3 inserted in lieu thereof.

On motion of Mr. Culley, 80 was stricken out; on motion of Mr. Morgan the blank occasioned thereby was filled by inserting 160; and thus amended the amendments prevailed, and the resolution was adopted.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

On motion of Mr. Payne, of F., the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the committee on roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the present road law so as to compel each person liable to work on roads, to work an additional amount according to his state and county tax, not exceeding one day's work for, or on each dollar of his state and county tax; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Feeny moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the existing law of this state, so as to give mechanics, school teachers, and persons hired to perform manual labor, a facility of collecting their just claims, without awaiting stay on executions; and report