

The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Robb—those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Brown, Douthitt, Hendricks, Holman, Montgomery, Noble, (speaker)

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. McClure, Pennington, Robb.

The said bill was read the first time.

On motion, The said bill was read the second time.

Mr. Robb moved that the said bill be engrossed and read a third time now.

Mr. Holman moved to amend the said bill by striking out the word 'bill' in the caption, and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'resolution'—also to strike out the words 'be it enacted' throughout the bill, and the words 'it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,' and insert in lieu thereof the following words, viz. 'Whereas by an act of congress approved on the 4th March, 1814, the house of representatives of the Indiana territory are empowered from time to time to lay off the said territory into five districts for the election of the members of the legislative council of the territory aforesaid—therefore, be it resolved.'

Which motion was negatived.

On the question—shall the said bill be engrossed and read a third time now? It was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Robb—the members unanimously voted in the negative.

Mr. Robb moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on said bill—which motion was negatived.

Mr. Robb moved that the house adjourn without day—which motion was negatived.

The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Robb—those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. McClure, Pennington, Robb

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Brown, Douthitt, Hendricks, Holman, Montgomery, Noble, (speaker.)

Mr. Robb moved that the house adjourn 'til 2 o'clock this afternoon—motion negatived.

Mr. Holman moved to amend the bill aforesaid, by striking out the word 'bill' in the caption, and inserting in lieu thereof the word 'resolution'—also to strike out the words 'be it enacted' throughout the bill, and the words 'it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,' and insert in lieu thereof the following words, viz. 'Whereas by an act of congress approved on the 4th March, 1814, the house of representatives of the Indiana territory are empowered from time to time to lay off the said territory into five districts for the election of the members of the legislative council of the territory aforesaid—therefore, be it resolved by the members of the house of representatives of the Indiana territory, convened at the town of Corydon, at the seat of government for said territory, on the 1st day of June, 1814, by virtue of the above recited act of congress of the U. States, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same.'

On the question—shall the bill be so amended?—It was decided in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Robb, that the house come to the following resolution.

Be it resolved by the members of the house of representatives, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same, that it is the opinion of the members of the house of representatives, that the late law of congress establishing the mode of laying off the Indiana territory into five districts, &c. does not authorize the members of the house of representatives to lay off the Indiana territory into districts for the election of its members to the legislative council, when convened in the manner in which they are at present convened.

The said resolution was read.

On the question—will the house concur in said resolution?—It was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Robb—those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. McClure, Pennington, and Robb.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Brown, Douthitt, Hendricks, Holman, Montgomery, Noble, (speaker.)

On motion, The house adjourned 'til 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Three o'clock—the house met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks—the bill laying off the Indiana territory into districts for the election of its members of the le-

gislative council, was amended, by striking it out from the enacting clause.

The said bill was then engrossed and read a third time.

On the question—shall this bill pass?—It was decided in the negative.

Mr. Holman introduced the following resolutions for the consideration of the house

A resolution of the house of representatives of Indiana territory, laying off said territory into districts for the election of its members of the legislative council—whereas by an act of congress, approved on the 4th day of March, 1814, the house of representatives of Indiana territory are empowered from time to time to lay off the said territory into five districts for the election of the members of the legislative council of the territory aforesaid—therefore, be it enacted by the members of the house of representatives of the Indiana territory aforesaid, convened in the town of Corydon, at the seat of government for said territory, on the first day of June, 1814, by virtue of the above recited act of congress of the U. States, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage hereof the following shall be the districts for the election of the members of the legislative council for the territory aforesaid, to wit:—[Here followed the districts as they were finally laid off, and as may be seen in No. 51]

And be it further resolved, that the governor be, and he is hereby requested to use such measures as he may see necessary for causing the foregoing resolution to be made known to the said several districts in the said resolution established, in order that the said districts may proceed to elect the members of the legislative council agreeably to the laws of said territory.

Mr. Robb moved to amend the said first mentioned resolution under consideration, by striking out the words, 'the above recited act of congress of the U. States,' and inserting in lieu thereof, the words 'the proclamation of the governor.'

On the question—shall the said resolution be so amended?—It was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Robb—those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. McClure, Montgomery, Pennington and Robb.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Brown, Douthitt, Hendricks, Holman and Noble, (speaker.)

Mr. Robb moved to amend the said first mentioned resolution by striking out the last four lines, from the word councillor—motion negatived.

A motion was made by Mr. Pennington to amend the said resolution by striking out the words 'be it,' in the ninth line from the commencement of said resolution—motion negatived.

On the question—will the house concur in said resolution?—it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Robb, those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Brown, Douthitt, Holman, Hendricks, Montgomery, Noble, (speaker.)

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. McClure, Pennington and Robb.

On motion, Ordered that James Brown be appointed to convey the said resolutions to his exco. the governor of the territory.

On motion of Mr. Robb, Resolved that the clerk of this house do transmit to the editors of the Western Eagle and Western Sun, a complete copy of the journals of this house for and during this extra session, that the same may be inserted in their respective papers for the information of the citizens of the territory, & to enable them to judge of the qualifications and integrity of their representatives.

A motion was made by Mr. Hendricks, that the house adjourn.

When Mr. Robb moved that permission be given to enter on the journals a protest signed by himself, McClure & Pennington.

But the previous question for adjournment being called for, Mr. Robb's motion was declared out of order.

On the question—will the house adjourn?—it was decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Robb, those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Brown, Douthitt, Holman, Hendricks, Montgomery, Noble, (speaker.)

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. McClure, Pennington and Robb.

And the house adjourned accordingly.

The act establishing the mode of laying

off the territory into districts, &c. was published in the 41st No. of the Western Sun, and the proclamation of the executive of the territory in the 42d. and both are published in the No. 47 of the Western Eagle. The interested and the curious, by referring to those papers and examining said act and proclamation, may, without difficulty determine for themselves, whether the members of the house of representatives convened at Corydon on the 1st of June, by virtue of said act as is stated in the journals or by virtue of said proclamation, as is asserted in the protest. Whether the said act did or did not authorize the executive to convene the said members in the manner, and for the purpose for which he did convene them? Whether the said act does or does not authorize the executive to require the house of representatives to take up the subject of the aforesaid act, if it was legally in session? And in fine, such as think proper, may, by examining the ordinance, decide without difficulty, whether the governor is or is not authorized to convene one branch of the legislature without the other.

DAVID ROBB.

At the aforesaid meeting of the members of the house of representatives, convened at Corydon, (not by virtue of an act of congress as is stated in the aforesaid journals) but by virtue of the proclamation of the executive of the territory, bearing date the 4th day of April, 1814, as will more fully appear from the said act and proclamation, reference being had thereto—the undersigned voted against laying off the territory into council districts at this time, conceiving that the governor was not authorized by the ordinance of congress, or any law of the territory to convene the members of one branch of the legislature, without the other—that there does not at this time exist any legislature in the territory, the time for which the members of the legislative council were elected having expired on the first day of April last—and that the late act of congress establishing the mode of laying off the Indiana into five districts, &c. authorizes the house of representatives of the Indiana territory, (when they shall form a legally constituted body) to lay off the said territory into five districts for the election of its members of the legislative council, when, and as often as the situation of the said territory may require. But a majority of the members convened as aforesaid, proceeded to lay off, by resolutions, the said territory into council districts, as will more fully appear by said resolutions and the journals, reference being had thereto.

Wherefore, the undersigned members, convened at Corydon as aforesaid, by virtue of said proclamation, do hereby protest, as well against the assumption of power in the governor, as the acts of the present meeting of the members of the house of representatives, firmly believing that the late act of congress establishing the mode of laying off the Indiana into five districts, &c. does not authorize the governor of the territory to convene the members of the house of representatives in the manner, and upon the occasion which he has at present—nor upon any other—or to require them to lay off the territory into districts if the house was legally in session. And that the members of the house of representatives cannot legally act in an official capacity, as the representatives of the people, or constitute the house of representatives, when convened in any manner, or upon any occasion, other than (or contradictory to) that which is authorized by the ordinance or other existing laws.

DAVID ROBB,
DENNIS PENNINGTON,
DANIEL MCCLURE,

(Continuation of Foreign news received by the last week's mail.)

PARIS, April 14.

"The senate was presented to his royal highness by the prince of Benevento, its president, who said—

"Monseigneur—The senate brings to your royal highness the offering of its most respectful submission. It has invited the return of your august house to the throne of France. Too well instructed by the present and the past, it desires in common with the nation, forever to found the royal authority on a just division of power, and on public liberty, which are the only securities of the happiness and liberty of all.

"Monseigneur—The senate in the moments of public joy, obliged to remain ap-

parently more calm in the limits of its duties, is not less a partaker in the universal sentiments of the people. Your royal highness will read in our hearts through the reserve of our language; each of us as a Frenchman has joined in those feelings and profound emotions which have accompanied you ever since your entry into the capital of your ancestors, and which are still more lively under the roof of this place, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis and Henry IV.

"For myself, my lord, allow me to congratulate myself on being the organ of the senate, which has chosen me to be interpreter of its sentiments to your royal highness. The senate, knowing my attachments to its members, has been pleased to reserve for me a delightful and honorable moment—The most delightful in fact are those in which we approach your royal highness, to renew to you the expressions of our respect and our love."

The following is the Decree of the Senate.

Extract from the Journals of the senate. Thursday, April 14.

"The senate deliberating on the proposal of the provisional government, after having heard the report of a committee of 7 members, decrees as follows:

"The senate commits the provisional government of France to his royal highness, the count D'Artois, under the title of Lt. gen. of the kingdom, until Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France shall have accepted the constitutional charter.

"The senate resolves, that the decrees of this day concerning the provisional government of France, shall be presented this evening by the senate in a body, to H. R. H. the count D'Artois.

"The president and secretaries,
(Signed) The Prince of Benevento,
Count de Valence,
Count de Pastoret."

His Royal Highness answered.

"Gentlemen—I have acquainted myself with the constitutional act, which calls to the throne of France the king, my august brother. I have not received from him the power to accept the constitution; but I know his sentiments and his principles, and I do not fear to be disavowed by him when I assure you in his name, that he will admit the basis of it. The king, in declaring that he would maintain the actual form of government, has then acknowledged, that the monarchy ought to be balanced by a representative government, divided into two houses—these two houses (chambers) are the senate and the house of the deputies of the departments; that the taxes shall be freely granted by the representatives of the nation, public and private liberty secured, the freedom of the press respected, under the restrictions necessary for public order and tranquility; the liberty of worship guaranteed—that property shall be inviolable and sacred, the ministers responsible, liable to be accused and prosecuted by the representatives of the nation.

"That the judges shall be for life, the judicial power independent; no one being liable to be tried by any other than his natural judges; and that the public debt shall be guaranteed, the pensions, dignities, military honors, shall be preserved, as well as the new and ancient nobility; the legion of honor maintained; the king will fix its insignia; the every Frenchman shall be capable of military and civil employments; that no individual can be called to account for his opinions and his votes; and that the sale of national estate shall be irrevocable.

"These, gentlemen, are it seems to me, the basis which are essential and necessary to insure all rights, trace all duties, secure the continuation of all existing institutions and guarantee our future situation."

Monseigneur holds a levee every morning, and inspires, by the affability of his manners, the mixed grace and dignity of his demeanor, and by his talents, universal confidence and enthusiasm.

PARIS, April 15.

To day, at 8 in the morning the national guards were under arms, and proceeded to the different posts which had been pointed out by the general commander in chief. At ten his majesty the emperor of Austria entered Paris by the barrier de Trone. Salvoes of artillery announced his arrival in the capital. The emperor Alexander and