

where it is not, as soon as said relinquishment is obtained by the U. S. Furthermore, as it is conceived by us that the promotion of useful knowledge is the best guarantee to our civil institutions, and as congress must know something of the difficulties of raising money in new counties for the use of universities, we think we do ourselves but justice in asking a reserve of one entire township, for the support of a college, to be located at some suitable place on the U. States' lands in this territory. And whereas in the counties of Knox, Gibson and Clark, in said territory, a great quantity of the lands in said counties are claimed by private individuals, and confirmed to them by various laws of congress, which lands are so located that those counties will be deprived of the benefits from the 16th section, reserved by the laws of congress for the use of schools; it is therefore expected that congress will reserve an equivalent in lands for the use of schools in said counties, in proportion to the number of the 16th section now the property of individuals in said counties.—As it is deemed good policy that every state should have its seat of government as nearly central as the local situation of the country will permit, and as such site proper for the permanent seat is not at this time at the disposal of this territory or the general government, it is expected that congress will whenever the Indian title shall be extinguished, grant us a township of 36 miles square to be selected by such persons as the future state may appoint.

And whereas congress will receive the most correct information from this body to enable them to proportion the number of representatives to the convention in the different counties we recommend the following, as proportioned to the census of each county, according to their present boundaries, to wit:

Wayne	4	Clark	5
Franklin	5	Poley	1
Dearborn	3	Washington	5
Gibson	4	Harrison	4
Perry	1	Knox	5
Switzerland	1	Warrick	1
Jefferson	5		

And whereas the inhabitants of this territory are principally composed of emigrants from every part of the union, & as various in their customs and sentiments as in their persons, we think it prudent at this time to express to the general government our attachment to the fundamental principles of legislation, preferred by congress in their ordinance for the government of this territory particularly as respects personal freedom and involuntary servitude, and hope that they may be continued as the basis of our constitution.

(Signed) DENNIS PENNINGTON
Speaker of the house of Representatives.

DAVID ROBB.

President of the Legislative Council.

December 11, 1815.

Reported War with Algiers.

New-York, Dec. 16.

The report by the *Sine qua non* from Gibraltar, (Oct. 30th) via Malaga, that the Dey of Algiers had been beheaded for making a bad treaty with the U. States; and that the Algerine Squadron had captured an American ship and brig,

has this remark from the American Consul at Malaga:—

"This information cannot be correct, for the Algerine Squadron re-entered the Mediterranean the 18th ult. when they had no information of hostilities; and it is absolutely impossible they could have reached Algiers, gone out again, and returned with 2 prizes, and the advice come to Gibraltar through Oran (from whence the report came) in 12 days — Malaga, Nov. 4, 1815."

In contradiction to the above remarks of the New-York editors, we have been furnished with the following, from an officer of the Squadron, now lying in our harbour.

COMMUNICATED.

The Algerine War.

I am induced to believe, that there is too much truth in the report brought by the *Sine qua non*. The information being derived from Oran, gives it appearance bordering on certainty. That is a place where advices from Algiers are received regularly, and with despatch. And whoever is at all acquainted with the Mahometans, knows that they are not addicted to forging and circulating reports. The letter from our Consul at Malaga, in my opinion, is no evidence against it. He says there was not time after the return of the Algerine Squadron, for the events to have taken place. But the Algerine force consists of nearly 30 sail.—I saw the Squadron passing out through the Straits, which was composed of only 9 sail. Might not the ship and brig have been captured by some of the vessels left at Algiers. Mr. Kirkpatrick's disbelief is founded wholly upon the presumption, that their whole force had been out of the Mediterranean.

It may be relied on as a fact, that our Consul at Algiers, Mr. Shaler, who was the colleague of Com. Decatur in making the treaty, did not consider the peace as permanent. In his official capacity, he expressed the opinion, that the people of Algiers were so much dissatisfied with the peace, that on the withdrawing of our fleet from the Mediterranean, the Dey would be beheaded, and hostilities commence. Fearing this, Commodore Bainbridge left a larger force than our government had contemplated hoping by that means to keep the restless spirit of Algiers from breaking out.—

Boston Gaz.

New-York, Dec. 25,

Latest From England.

By the ship *Amiable Matilda*, capt. Aymar, 33 days from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers of the 22d, and London of the 20th ult.

Parts of several regiments sailed from England on the 19th of Nov. to join the army in Paris. In consequence of the commotions in Paris, the streets are regularly controlled by the military.

The trial of Marshal Ney, which has excited some extraordinary interest in this country as well as in Europe it appears has closed before

the Council of War, where it had been so long pending; that Council adopting the plea advanced by the counsel of the Marshall, declared their incompetence to try him, alledging, that as he was a peer of France, he could be tried only by the Chamber of Peers consequently, on the 11th of Nov. the King of France issued an ordinance to the Chamber of Peers, directing them to proceed without delay to the trial of Marshal Ney accused of high treason, &c. The prevailing opinion was, that the Chamber of Peers would condemn him.

London, Nov. 20.

Paris papers received this morning.—

Ney's trial engrosses almost exclusively the public attention. On Thursday the Peers sat several hours for the purpose of hearing the indictment against Ney read. On Friday they were to hear the King's Attorney General, after which they were to decide whether a mandate of arrest should be issued or not. Ney himself would not be brought before the Peers till this day or to morrow.

The members of the former and present Ministry have been challenged as well as Angereau.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Private letters are said to have been received from the south of France, stating the renewal of the persecutions of the Protestants in that quarter if indeed they have been at all suspended. On the 17th of Oct. 7 of the principal inhabitants of Nismes, protestants, were assassinated. A wretch of the name of Thiristallon was the leader of the Catholics and of assassins on this occasion, and has since been arrested. On a former occasion it is added, he was set at liberty, on account of his threatening to disclose the names of his employers. We shall now see whether the French government will bring him to justice. The duke of Angouleme is now in the south; we shall see whether this prince so much flattered both by France and English newspapers, will clear himself of those suspicions which have been expressed respecting his political principles, by affording that protection to the protestants which the laws give them. Surely this subject is of sufficient importance for the interposition of the allied powers.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.

In the schr. *President* from Boquilla de Fudras, arrived Don Jose Manuel Herrera, with his suite. This gentle-

man we are informed, is appointed minister plenipotentiary from the Mexican republic to the U. States; he was a distinguished member of their revolutionary government, and on the organization of the new constitution, was elected deputy for the province of Teopan; his appearance and conduct, since his arrival have impressed all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, with a high sense of his merit.

We do not pretend to be acquainted with the overtures he is commissioned to make—still less to predict how they will be received by our government:—but should they be, as we suppose, offers of friendship and commerce with that great and rising republic we cannot but sincerely hope that they may be accepted. Whether we look to the immense influx of wealth that will be produced by their commerce, or to the political stability which our institutions would receive by their support the subject equally important.

We understand the news brought by this arrival are the most favorable to the cause of Mexican freedom—the republicans are in possession of all the open country, & though some of the great towns are still held by the royalists, they have no communication with each other but by strong convoys, or more frequently by paying a heavy duty to the republicans.

Gen. Toledo confirmed in his appointment of general in chief of the Mexican forces in the internal provinces, escorted the minister to this place. The part this gentleman took during the late invasion of the English, we are informed had some influence in procuring him this new mark of the confidence of his country, and is a pledge of the interest which the new republic takes in our welfare.

Augusta, (G.) Nov. 23.

As one amongst the other evidences of the commercial importance of this place, (Augusta) we would notice, that a few days ago, there were observed to be in Broad street upwards of one hundred and fifty waggons, which had come into town loaded with Cotton; in these, from 10 to 1200 bales were, probably, brought to market; and, as this sold for upwards of 24 cts a pound, the amount paid in this place, in one day, for this principal article of our State exportation, was between 80 and one hundred thousand dollars.

Savannah G. Nov. 23.

Two thousand six hundred and 29 bales of Cotton arrived