

form, it may, like a common cold, be generally kept in subjection by rigid abstinence—mild herb teas; toasts and water, barley or rice water, being the only articles used for either food or drink. The irritation of coughing will be greatly mitigated by flax seed tea, with the addition of a little lemon juice and sugar, or by gum Arabic, in water.

If other means be used, in the absence of a physician, we would particularly caution against those of a heating nature, such as spirituous liquors, in various combinations of hot toddy, whiskey punch, or spices and condiments. More or less fever is always present with the cold or influenza; and which will be greatly aggravated by stimulating or exciting remedies. Saline medicines in moderate doses, or even a bleeding from the arm, will generally prove of much greater avail. We mention this practice not with a view to recommend it indiscriminately, but simply to say that it is incomparably safer than the heating or alexipharmic one, and ought when recommended by a physician, to be had recourse to without fear or demur. Opium, in its various forms of administration, should not be heedlessly or hastily had recourse to, especially in the first or more feverish stage of the disease; indeed we should recommend that it be only used under the direction of a physician. But after all, the chief hopes of relief, and means of avoiding future ills, the consequences of protracted influenza, will be in a cooling regimen, abstinence first and afterwards of simple food, light and easy of digestion, such as the farinaceous articles, stewed fruits, &c.; and finally, though with caution, plain animal food in small quantities.

## Foreign News.

### EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, received our London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th of November, from Great Egg Harbor, where they were landed from the packet George Canning.

The London Morning Herald of the 20th of November says:—The daily report from Sunderland supplies its usual amount of death, two persons having died of common, and four of malignant cholera, according to its statement.

#### BURKING.

We find the following in the Morning Herald of the 24th:—

We understand that the second mate of the Sarah, from Virginia, U States, has been missing since Friday last, and under circumstances which leave little doubt that he has fallen a sacrifice to the "interests of science"—or, in other words, that he has been murdered for the benefit of the surgeons. This affair has excited, as may easily be supposed, great interest amongst persons connected with shipping. Sailors from their habits, are peculiarly liable to fall into the claws of the blood hounds in human shape by which England is now so signally disgraced. The unfortunate man's clothes have been found in a house of ill fame.

He was a fine young man, standing about five feet ten inches high. The extent to which the horrible crime of destroying human beings for the purposes of dissection is carried on in London is perfectly astounding. People are missing in every part of the metropolis. The man who swept the cross-way at the top of Stanford-street, Waterloo-road, has not been seen or heard of for several weeks, and, as he was a person of regular habits, little doubt is entertained that he has been murdered.

On the 21st or November, the King of England further prorogued Parliament until the 6th of December.

The King, on the same day, issued a proclamation, declaring "political associations" unconstitutional and illegal.

The papers teem with accounts of meetings, disturbances, riots, want and sickness, in England.

The lawyers in Kilkenny, Ireland, have refused to undertake the recovery of tithes for the clergy.

The London Herald discusses with earnestness the probability that the powers of Europe will disarm, and arrives at the conclusion that, notwithstanding the reduction of Poland and the settlement of disputes between Holland and Belgium, such a desirable end will not be attained. Austria yet holds Italy. Prussia has not given the promised constitution. Russia is desirous of further conquests in Europe; Turkey, and Asia and France have just reasons to apprehend the movements of the Carlists.

Parliament would not meet in the first week of December, as the new Reform Bill was not yet prepared. A Cabinet Council assembled on the 19th, to decide on the period to which it was to be prorogued, and another meeting was to take place at Brighton on the 21st, for the purpose of issuing the proclamation for its further prorogation. The London Herald does not profess to understand the cause of this delay, and says it is exceedingly prejudicial to the interests of the country.

The Globe entertains a strong opinion that Parliament will not re-assemble till the first week in January.

The Sun says, that in case of the Lords again rejecting the Reform Bill, the following resolution will be moved in the Commons:—Resolved, That with every respect which the House are ever desirous to pay to the rights and privileges

of the House of Lords, this House is convinced that it is directly contrary, both to the principles as well as practice of the Constitution of the country, that they should interfere in any way in the choice of persons to represent the people in this House. That such interference can be no more claimed as a right, than that this House can direct the orders and proceedings of their Lordships. That all the regulations respecting the representation of the people, ought to rest with their constituents duly and fairly chosen, and no power in the realm, save and except the Royal approbation, ought to have any right to interfere therewith. That such of the members of this House as have the honor to be of his Majesty's Council, be desired to wait on his Majesty with the most humble request that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give his Royal approbation of these resolutions, under the Royal Sign Manuel, in order that the same may be enrolled amongst the records of Parliament in both House.—That it is the opinion of this House, that these resolutions may not be used or taken as a precedent in any other case than those which immediately concern the representation of the people of Great Britain and Ireland."

The London Courier of the 19th remarks:—

"We are happy to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports that have been current of new difficulties having occurred to Ministers, relative to the Reform Bill. The success of that measure is quite certain, whatever course the Government may think proper to adopt, for the purpose of carrying it. The new Bill will not, in principle, vary in the slightest degree from that of Lord John Russell. In the popular sense, it will, if possible, be even more strong. The same number of boroughs will be disfranchised, although there may be some change as to particular places, and the members taken from them will be distributed among the counties and large towns. In the minor details of the Bill, and more especially in the machinery of polling and registration, some improvement will be introduced, calculated to give a more extensive development and additional efficiency to the principle of this great measure."

#### LAW OF INDIANA.

AN Act supplemental to an act providing means for the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the final location and reported estimates of Joseph Ridgeway, Jr. the late Engineer of the middle section of the Canal, contemplated to connect the waters of the Wabash river and Lake Erie, embracing the St. Joseph feeder, and the canal line from thence to Little River, be, and the same are hereby approved and adopted. And for the purpose of commencing, carrying on and completing the construction of the part thus finally located, and of the residue of said canal from the Ohio state line to the Tippecanoe river, as established by an act of the General Assembly of this state, entitled "an act concerning the Wabash and Miami Canal," approved Jan. 23d, 1829, and the estimate of the entire cost whereof, as made by the United States Engineer, is \$1,081,970 00. The duties of the Board of Canal Commissioners now organized, shall be, and the same are hereby changed, transferred and extended in manner hereinafter stated.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the object hereby contemplated, there shall be constituted a fund, to be denominated the "Canal Fund," which shall consist of such monies as arise from the sale of the lands donated by the United States to this State, for the construction of said canal, and such as may be procured under the authority of the Legislature of this State, by loans predicated on the amount arising from the sale of said canal lands; all moneys which may from time to time proceed from the tolls of the canal, and the use of all privileges whatsoever, created by its construction, and also any monies which by donation, grant, or otherwise, may at any time be set apart to advance the construction of said canal.

Sec. 3. That there shall be established a Board of Commissioners, to consist of three members, to be appointed and commissioned under the requisitions of this act, by the Governor of this State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be denominated the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the said Board shall continue until the loans procured under its operation be wholly paid, and any vacancies occurring in said Board by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled under like restrictions and in like manner, every such Commissioner being subject to removal for good cause shown, by a joint resolution of the General Assembly. A majority of said Commissioners shall be a quorum for transacting business, they shall superintend and manage the Canal Fund, and shall receive, arrange and manage to the best advantage, all things thereto belonging, and before entering upon any of their duties the said Commissioners shall severally take an oath and give bond for the faithful discharge of their duties, as required by law of the Canal Commissioners.

Sec. 4. That the said Commissioners of the Canal Fund be, and they are hereby

authorized and directed to contract with any individual, corporation or company, for a loan to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, which, with the monies immediately arising by cash payments of the sale of canal lands, is estimated to be sufficient to construct the middle section and feeder of said canal, on a credit of thirty years, but redeemable in whole or in part after the period of twenty years, at the option of the state; and said loan to be at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be so negotiated that the same may be drawn in portions from time to time, and be subject to interest only as it may be required in completing the contracts entered into from time to time, and for other expenses relative to said Canal; Provided, That at no period shall there be an amount so drawn of said loan to exceed the amount due on the sales of the Canal lands; and the said Commissioners shall issue transferable certificates in the name of the state, upon drawing such loan, which shall be countersigned by the Treasurer of state.

Sec. 5. That for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of the sums of money which may be borrowed under the authority of the general assembly for the construction of said canal, to the extent of the estimated cost thereof, in the first section of this act stated, there shall be, and are hereby irrevocably pledged and appropriated all the monies in any manner arising from the lands donated by the United States to this state for the construction of said section of canal, the canal itself with the said portion of land thereto appertaining or as much thereof as will realize by sale the sum borrowed, and all privileges thereby created, and the rents and profits thereof belonging to the state, and the net proceeds of tolls collected on said canal or any part thereof as finished, the sufficiency of which for the purposes aforesaid, as above allowed and provided for, the state of Indiana doth hereby irrevocably guarantee.

Sec. 6. The commissioners last named shall have full power by appointing one or more agents or otherwise, or make such arrangements for obtaining loans according to law, and for the payment of interest thereon, and the transfer, transmission and deposit of monies, as they may deem conducive to the public interest, and in making such deposits, to select such bank or other safe depository that may yield the best interest on the fund during such deposit; regard being always had to the entire safety to the investment or deposit.—And upon the organization of said Board, they are authorized to close the account of the canal fund received at the State Treasury, and to draw the same therefrom as a part of the said canal fund hereby constituted, and make the most profitable investment or deposit thereof, as above directed, until it may be otherwise required; and therefore, the canal commissioners shall under the same limitations as heretofore provided in the act to which this is a supplement, pay over all monies in any manner arising from the canal lands, directly to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, who shall in every respect discharge the duties heretofore devolving in this behalf on the Treasurer of State; whose duties and emoluments relative to said canal proceeds, from the time of the organization of said Board, shall cease except as herein provided, and his books relating thereto and devoted to future entries thereof, shall be transferred to and kept by said Commissioners.

Sec. 7. That the said fund Commissioners shall pay the sums arising in any manner to said fund to the canal commissioners, or their orders from time to time, for the purpose of constructing the canal herein contemplated, under such regulations as may secure a faithful and correct accounting therefor; and the said canal commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday of December, annually, settle and account with the commissioners of the canal fund, for all such monies by them received from said fund, as above, in addition to the reports and returns otherwise of said canal commissioners heretofore required; which settlement so made, together with a full and minute account of the state of said fund, its receipts and disposal, their proceedings under this act, and any important recommendations relative to said fund, the fund commissioners shall annually report to the general assembly during the first week of its session.

Sec. 8. That the canal commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to receive from time to time from the commissioners of the canal fund, such moneys as may be necessary for and applicable to the objects hereby contemplated; and they shall proceed as soon as practicable after giving two months public notice in such newspapers of this state and elsewhere as they deem necessary, of the time, and manner thereof, to enter into contracts for the expenditure of such sums in the most judicious manner for the construction of the portion of the said canal consisting of the St. Joseph feeder line, and the middle division as finally located and approved. Provided, That no contracts shall be made in excess to exceed in all, the amount received and accruing from the canal lands sold at the time; and said commissioners shall take duplicate receipts for all sums of money they may expend in the work aforesaid, and duplicate copies of all contracts as above made in writing shall be executed, one of which receipts and

copies of contracts shall be filed with the said commissioners of the canal fund; and no relief or extra allowance of any kind or in any case, shall be allowed in any contract beyond the sum stipulated therein. And no advance of payment be made on any contract, nor any payment be made exceeding one half of the work actually completed, to be paid as it progresses, by the canal commissioners, at their discretion on inspecting the work.

Sec. 9. That it shall and may be lawful for said canal commissioners, or each of them, or any of their agents, superintendents, engineers or workmen acting under them, to enter upon and take possession of and use all and singular any lands, waters, streams and timber, stone or materials of any kind, necessary for the prosecution of the improvements contemplated by this act; and to make all such canals, feeders, dykes, locks, dams, and other works as they may think proper in said prosecution, doing however, no unnecessary damage; and the said canal commissioners are hereby authorized to receive on behalf of the state, from the owners of any such lands, such grants and conveyances as may be proper and competent to vest a good title therefor in the state, and also to receive grants of such materials as they may need; and in case any lands, waters, streams or materials taken and appropriated for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall not be given or granted to this state, or in case the owner or owners thereof shall be fence covert, under age, non compos or out of the state or country, on application of said canal commissioners or either of them, to any justice of the peace of the county in which such lands be, the said justice shall issue his warrant to the sheriff of the county to summon a jury of twelve inhabitants of the county, not related to the parties, nor in any manner interested, to meet on the land or where the materials are to be valued, at a day stated in said warrant, not less than ten nor more than thirty days thereafter, and by public notice to be inserted in the nearest public newspaper to the place of trial, call upon the owner or owners of the materials by name if known, if not, the unknown owner or owners to attend at said time and place, if he, she or they may think proper, which warrant the sheriff shall execute, and when met, the said jury shall be sworn by said sheriff, faithfully, justly and impartially to estimate the loss or damage if any, over and above the benefit accruing from the canal to such owner, in said premises or materials; and the inquiry thereupon taken, being signed by said jury, and certified by such sheriff, shall by him be returned to the clerk of the county in which said trial may be had; and unless good cause be shown against said inquiry, it shall be affirmed and recorded by the circuit court of said county, at the first term thereof, if said inquiry be set aside, or the same be not returned to the court at the first term, the court may as often as necessary, direct another inquiry to be taken in manner as above prescribed; and upon the payment of the said canal commissioners of the damage so assessed by said inquiry (which valuation shall be conclusive on all persons) which said commissioners are hereby directed to make the fee simple of the premises, or the right of such water, stream or materials shall be vested in the state: Provided, that no cause shall be permitted to be shewn against any inquiry, after the same shall have been affirmed and recorded as above: And provided, also, That where said lands or materials may not be situated in any organized county, the same proceedings in every respect relating thereto, shall be had in the nearest county thereto situated.

Sec. 10. That every person actually engaged in laboring on any part of the said canal, shall be exempt from doing militia or road duty during the time he is so engaged, except in case of invasion or insurrection; and the certificate of the contractors employing such men shall be prima facie evidence of such engagement; and no acting commissioner or engineer employed on said canal shall be liable to be taken by capias or warrant in any civil suit arising out of their official duties, but they shall be subject to summons.

Sec. 11. That no person shall construct any bridge across said canal, or build any wharf, basin or watering place or shall make or apply any device whatever, for the purpose of diverting or turning away water from said canal, or the feeders connected therewith, without first obtaining permission therefor from the canal commissioners; and if any person shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay to the said canal commissioners in the name of the state and for the use of the said canal fund, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction to the amount of damages claimed by such commissioners.

Sec. 12. That if any person or persons shall obstruct the navigation of said canal, by placing or sinking any substance therein, not destined and proper to be transported on said canal; or shall lay or place any obstruction on the towing path thereof, or shall wilfully injure the said canal, locks, gates, towing path, or works connected therewith; or not being authorized, shall open or shut any lock, gate, paddle, or culvert gate of said canal, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to the state for said canal fund, any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and also treble damages to be recovered as above provided.

Sec. 13. That to benefit the canal fund by rent or sale, the water privileges and hydraulic powers created by the said middle section of the canal, and other sections thereof, when authorized hereafter, are hereby committed to the control of said commissioners.

Sec. 14. That each commissioner of the canal fund shall receive for his services as such, two dollars for each day necessarily employed in discharging his official duties, payable out of the canal fund, on vouchers signed by their board.

Sec. 15. That in all future sales of canal lands, notice shall be given by the canal commissioners by four weeks publication in such newspaper as they may deem proper of this state only; so much of the act entitled "an act providing means for constructing the portion of the Wabash and Erie canal within the state of Indiana," approved January 28th 1820, as comes within the purview of this act, and also "a joint resolution concerning the canal commissioners," approved February 10th 1831, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. That if any person or persons, shall cut down, destroy, or remove any timber or trees, standing or growing upon the unsold lands appropriated to construct the canal, he or they shall forfeit and pay to the state, for the use of the canal fund, five times the value of the timber or trees so cut, destroyed or removed, to be recovered by action of trespass before any competent tribunal, upon the relation of any competent witness; and the canal commissioners, and all officers of this state, within their respective jurisdictions, are charged with the strict execution of this enactment.

The Clay editors say that General Jackson did not write his message—that it is tame, vapid and egotistical. The best evidence to us that they do not believe what they pretend, is the fact that they have ascribed the message to Mr. Livingston, and almost every body else but General Jackson himself. If they really believed that the message was "tame and vapid," they would have stuck to it at the risk of the pillory that Gen. Jackson was the author, the whole author and nothing but the author! Take either horn gentlemen, and you are swamped—*Ey. Gaz.*

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale in the town of Merom, on the Wabash river, Ind, a HOUSE and LOT, in an eligible part of the town. The house built expressly for a store, being 50 feet long, and 20 wide. It is not quite finished, but the materials are all on the premises. The whole will be sold low for cash, on application either to L. Ong Post-Master, Merom, or the subscriber at Louisville.

W. G. SNETHEN.

Jan. 16, 1832.

THE Indiana Journal and Terre-Haute Register will insert the above to the amount of \$1, and send their accounts to this office for collection.

### LAND FOR SALE

In Illinois, in the Military Tract.

The south half of Sec. 2, T 9 N 1 west North-west Qr. 10, T 1 S 3 west, North-east Qr. 21, T 6 N 3 west, North-west Qr. 36, T 7 N 5 west, North-east Qr. 15, T 9 N 3 east.

The above LANDS are in the neighborhood of good settlements. The North-east of 21 lies within 4 miles of Macon, the county seat of McDonough.

ALSO 400 acres, No. 231, in Indiana, 14 miles from Vincennes, on the road to Indianapolis. There will be an indisputable title given for any of the above lands.

The above-mentioned lands will be exchanged for lands in the neighbourhood of Vincennes, or good HORSES, at a reasonable price. The land is well timbered and watered, with large prairie near.

N. SMITH.

Vincennes, January 21, 1832.

### Borough Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the Court-house in Vincennes, on Monday the 6th day of February next, ensuing, for the purpose of choosing a President of the Board of Trustees, Borough Constable, and three Trustees, and three Assistant Trustees from each ward.

John McGiffin is appointed Judge, and James Smith, Clerk for the Upper Ward, R. P. Price Judge, and H. P. Brekaw Clerk for the Middle Ward, and John B. Dunning Judge, and John Moore Clerk for the Lower Ward.

By order of the Board of Trustees, SAMUEL HILL, Clerk.

January 7, 1832.

### NICHOLAS SMITH

STILL continues to carry on the

### Tin and Sheet Iron

Business at the old stand, where he will be happy to accommodate his customers.

30-11 August 30, 1831.

### WHISKEY

By the BARREL, new and fresh! none of your old STINKING STUFF, for sale low at the Vincennes Distillery.

MARRON & HUNTER.

Nov. 12th. 1831.

### 12 Kegs of CHEWING TOBACCO,

For sale by

WILLIAM MIEURE.

Vincennes, Sept. 24, 1831.

### BLANK DEEDS

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.