

to lay the foundations of that mercantile preponderance which enabled the minister to rely with perfect confidence on his city friends, and to derive from them that assistance in the shape of loans which the exigencies of government imperiously demanded.

At the same time an artificial state of things was produced, the mischiefs of which are now beginning to unfold, and it is a melancholy reflection that one of the manifold evils of hostility has been to render a peace ruinous to the interests of the people. So long as Great Britain remained shut up within herself as to supply, so long as its inhabitants had no inducement to emigrate, and no opportunity to form continental connections,

Penitus tropa divisos orbe Britannos, so long was the system of credit, of confidence and accommodation calculated to endure; the spell, however, is now broken—the enemy is no longer at our gates—the people have laid aside the work of war to cultivate the fruits, and it was fondly hoped to enjoy the blessings of peace. But that hope has fled—their spirits are broken, and they now deplore the cause of their calamity in the origin of war. (TO BE CONTINUED)

### INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

CORRESPONDENCE, Nov. 17, 1846. This day His Excellency Gov. Jennings, (after taking the oaths prescribed by the constitution, in the presence of the two Houses,) delivered the following

#### SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives

The period has arrived, which has devolved on you the important duty of giving the first impulse to the government of the state: The result of your deliberations will be considered as indicative of its future character, as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. The reputation of the state, as well as its highest interests, will require, that a just and generous policy towards the general government, and a due regard to the rights of its members, respectively, should invariably have their proper influence.

In the commencement of the state government, the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in your united exertions to prove, by happy experience, that an uniform adherence to the first principles of our government, and a virtuous exercise of its powers, will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our republican institutions may materially be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals, and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in the discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the state, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate to its enormity. In measuring, however to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that, the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime, while punishments unnecessarily severe, too often produce the acquittal of guilty, and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government.

To enforce as far as practicable, a more rigid discharge of the duties of justices of the peace, in relation to the petty crimes which may be placed within their jurisdiction, might be productive of salutary consequences. To annex penalties to crimes, if the perpetration of them shall be suffered knowingly to pass unheeded, by those whose duty it may be to guard against the violation of the laws with impunity, will to a very considerable degree, result in a relaxation of morals, a consequent disregard for the laws, and a measurable contempt of the officers who may be appointed to administer them.—The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals, and as a restraint to vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution.

In recommending a revision of the statute laws now in force, it can scarcely be necessary to offer any reasons for the measure other than the obscurity which pervades them, and the amendments which they must necessarily undergo to adapt them to the present form of government.

The organization of the judiciary of the state, as provided for by the constitution, on a plan calculated to render the administration of justice, free from any unnecessary expense or delay, will engage your most serious attention.

The incorporation of the banks now in operation within the limits of the state, as state banks; if desirable on the part of those institutions, may be found less difficult at present than at any future period.

To provide ways and means for the current year, including the demands on the state, created by the late convention, will no doubt engage your particular attention. It is not to be expected that the annual revenue of the state, especially for the present year, will be equal to its annual expenditure, without resorting to taxes too heavy for the existing circumstances of the country. An adequate loan, therefore, is recommended, if it can be obtained on suitable terms, to supply the deficit of the revenue, in preference to an emission of treasury bills; inasmuch as interest will accrue thereon, and will not be liable to counterfeiting and other improper practices. Under this view of the subject, it will be proper to liquidate and cancel the demands existing upon the former government, under the character of Territorial warrants. A state debt, although it may be found unavoidable for a time, may with facility be reimbursed hereafter, without additional taxes when the subjects of taxation shall continue to increase in proportion to the increased purchases of the lands of the United States, and when other sources of revenue, to arise from the grants made to this state, can be resorted to and realized.

I recommended to your consideration, the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually, any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage persons of colour legally entitled to their freedom, and at the same time as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other state or territory, from seeking within the limits of this state, a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts, and secure the rights of the citizens of other states and territories, as far as ought reasonably to be expected.

With a full confidence that your legislative duties be characterized by a strict regard to the constitutional rights of the citizens, the rising prosperity & importance of the state, my cordial cooperation will be cheerfully afforded.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Boston, Nov. 13.

Mr Wilbey, who arrived yesterday in the Dee, from Liverpool, has obligingly furnished us with London papers to Oct. 4, three days later than London dates being received.

The Paris Monitor, of Sept. 30, says, "the operations of the district colleges are terminated; the greater part of the elections hitherto published, prove that these assemblies well knew the interests of France, and wished to respond to the king's intentions.— They have nominated in general, men, strangers to all party spirit, to every turbulent pretension, and disposed both by their situation and their opinions, to defend against every attack, our existing institutions, the royal authority, and the great national interests."

Stocks in London Oct. 4.—Three per cents cons. 61 3/8 a 62—Five per cents 93.

The elections by the departmental colleges had not commenced, so that all predictions of the character of the chamber of deputies must be uncertain.

A treaty between the Netherlands and Spain was signed at Guadalaxara, Aug. 8, by the Ministers Cavallos and Von Nyvett. The two powers have stipulated to maintain a certain number of ships of the line, frigates and gun boats, to act in concert, and that the ships of each power shall be freely admitted into the ports of the other.— Several other powers are to be invited to accede to this treaty, probably for protection against the Barbary powers.

An article dated Sept. 7th, says that Mr. Pinkney, the American Minister, has frequent conferences with the minister of foreign affairs, and repeats the story of the cession of the island of Lampedosa. An article of a later date, says "the three American vessels that remain in the power of the government have been restored to Mr. Pinkney, and that will probably be all the fruit that the Americans will reap for their tardy claims."

The Prince of Orange, on his return from St. Petersburg with his new wife, made his solemn entree into Amsterdam, Sept. 20, after an absence of nearly a year.

It was asserted with confidence that the Germanic Diet was to open at Frankfort in the beginning of October.

The Spanish South American governments, are said to have agents in Genoa, and other cities in Italy, re-creating officers for the army.

It is said there are 7000 Sardinians in the Regency of Algiers.

### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, Nov. 18.

Yesterday arrived at this port the elegant fast sailing coppered ship Importer, Hall, in the remarkable short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 24th of Oct.

By this arrival, we learn verbally, that the price of grain had not advanced for the last ten days, and that

four was 63 to 65 shillings; Upland Cotton 18 to 20 pence.

Capt. Hall and passengers have positively favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers of the 24th, and Lloyd's Lists and London papers of the 22d of the same month, from which the following extracts were made.

The British Parliament is further prorogued to the 3d day of January.

The British government have prohibited the distillation of spirits from grain in Ireland.

A London paper of Oct. 12, says, "there appears to be a very strong probability that our ports will be thrown open on the 15th Nov. for the free import of foreign wheat. It is calculated that 130,000 quarters of foreign wheat are already under the King's lock waiting the event of the averages on the 15th November."

A note was sent by the Dey of Algiers, on board the British man of war Impregnable, stating, that in the battle, he lost 5000 Janissaries, and from 5 to 6000 Arabas, besides women and children.

A regulation was expected for admitting British manufactures into Prussia, on paying a considerable duty.

A Leghorn article says, "that abundance of Corn comes in from the Euxine. Our Magazines are full; Genoa is also full. Six hundred ships have sailed from the Mediterranean ports to Odessa for corn. About half have come back; the rest wait for their cargoes."

It is stated under the Constantinople head of August 28, that Gen. Savary had been ordered to quit that place, and that he had embarked on board an American ship for Salem.

Passengers in the importer, His excellency of JONATHAN RUSSELL, Minister to Sweden; Mr. Richards and daughter, Mr. Wainwright and lady, Mr. Wright and niece, Messrs. Hayes, Towns Rogers, Lawson, McMorino, Howland, Hone, Peyson, Coots Mrs. Hall and four children, and 13 in the steerage.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

A gentleman who left Calais on the 9th inst. states that the country along the coast presented a melancholy picture, the crops of corn rotting on the ground, some cut and some uncut, and a scarcity apprehended in consequence, except in the article of oats, of which there appeared to be a large quantity.

A private letter from Paris, of the 6th inst. says, "A most alarming disposition has manifested itself particularly within the last two days among the lower classes. The cause is not less alarming—a rise in the price of bread. The behaviour of the populace in several parts of Paris, has been so violent that many individuals have been arrested by the Police."

October 18.

A vessel arrived last week from St. Helena, which was put under embargo for some time, and an officer brought dispatches up to government. The nature of them has not transpired, but they seem important from the secrecy that has been observed.

A dreadful conflagration broke out at Constantinople on the 15th of Aug. by which 1200 houses and 3000 shops and warehouses were destroyed.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The Courier of last night says, that the 28th and 61st regiments have embarked for Jamaica, "in consequence of fears entertained of an insurrection of the negroes."

We lament to say that alarming tumults have arisen in Monmouthshire, On Sunday Lord Sidmouth was sent for while at Church, in consequence of an express informing him that the colliers and miners at the iron works of Merthyr Tydvil had risen on their employers, and that most serious riots were apprehended. A council was forthwith held—orders sent to the war office and mail coaches towards the west detained two hours to carry despatches for the troops to march. A letter from Merthyr says, 'I have been six days engaged endeavoring to check the progress of the rioters, who are in open revolt against their employers, to the number of above 15,000. They stopped all the furnaces, above 60, in all. But the military are expected here to night, and in a few hours there will be sad work.'

We hope the apprehensions of our correspondent will not be realized, and that there will be no blood shed. The sheriff and magistrate of the county had resolved that no compromise should take place. The employers had proposed to the workmen to reduce their wages to 1s. per day instead of dismissing a part.

The lamentable thing is, that this diminution of wages comes on the workmen on account of the failure of the harvest. The wheat fit for bread, was probably more than 5l. per quarter.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, K. C. B. has arrived at this office with the original dispatches of Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth, relative to his attack on Algiers, the duplicates of which have already appeared in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 15th inst.

He is also the bearer of despatches from his Lordship detailing his fur-

ther proceedings, of which the following is the substance.

On the 28th of August treaties of peace were signed by the Dey with his Majesty, and with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

On the same day also was signed an additional article or declaration for the abolition of Christian slavery, to the following effect:

Declaration of his Most Serene Highness Omar, Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the warlike city and kingdom of Algiers, made and concluded with the Right Hon. Edward Baron Lord Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Britannic Majesty's fleet, and commander in chief of his said Majesty's ships and vessels employed in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England for the termination of christian slavery, his Highness the Dey of Algiers, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and to manifest his amicable disposition and high respect towards the powers of Europe, declares that in the event of future wars with any European power, not any of the prisoners shall be consigned to slavery, but treated with all humanity, as prisoners of war, until regularly exchanged; according to European practice in like cases, and that at the termination of hostilities they shall return to their respective countries without ransom; and the practice of condemning Christian prisoners of war to slavery is hereby formally and forever renounced.

Done in duplicate, in the warlike city of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 28th day of August, in the year of Jesus Christ 1816, and in the year of Hegira 1231, and the 6th day of the moon Shawal.

(The Dey's Seal.)

(Signed) EXMOUTH, (L. S.)

Admiral and Commander in Chief.

(Signed) H. M'DOUEL, (L. S.)

By command of the Admiral,

(Signed) Jos. GRIMES, Secretary.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

By the late arrivals from St. Helena, it appears that a considerable degree of high spirits was observed to have been manifested, both by Bonaparte and his household, some short time before.— This feeling was particularly observable amongst his domestics. It is rumored that some intelligence had reached the ex-emperor from his amiable consort Maria Louisa. Whether this report be true or not, it is certain Marchand, the valet of Bonaparte, had received a letter from a female domestic in the service of the young Napoleon, in Austria, with a lock of the boy's hair inclosed. The servants, on the receipt of this highly prized token, had a holiday at Longwood. We understand Bonaparte received the Commissioners of the allied powers, with great dignity, with the exception of the Bourbon commissioner—him he would not recognize; and, from what has been circulated in the island, the conduct of this commissioner was not calculated to make a very favorable impression on Bonaparte or on Sir Hudson Lowe. It is said that the latter requested him to postpone his visit to Bonaparte until the other commissioners arrived, his vessels having arrived before the others. This was refused on the ground of legal duty, which made it imperative on him to draw up an immediate process verbal of the safe custody of Bonaparte.— On his arrival at Longwood he was actually laughed to scorn.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 15.

A London Morning Chronicle of Sept. 24, mentions that the Court of Naples has received the answer of the French Government to its application for advice on the subject of American claims.

The above information is said to have been received from a gentleman who dined on board the U. S. ship Washington, and who said he obtained it from Commodore Chauncey, and was further informed the Commodore intended to remain till the affair was terminated.

Capt. Gardner, arrived at Boston from Malaga, informs that the American squadron sailed from Naples about the last of August, where Mr. Pinkney remained, in a bad state of health; and that he had received no conclusive reply relative to his claims upon the government of Naples.

### SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

By the late arrivals from Buenos Ayres, we have received from a respectable gentleman the following brief account, which is believed to be correct, of the power and force of the new republic of the south.

The Patriot army of Peru is augmenting and improving daily, and its respectable force and footing dispel all fears of the advance or progress of the enemy, who occupies Potosi with the greatest apprehensions, because the provinces of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, and Femina, are all in possession of the Patriots, who are active, and made continual attacks and skirmishes even to the Arrabala.

They will form a rear guard of a number of divisions capable and able to impede the retreat of General Peru, and compel him to pay bitterly for all his atrocities and transgressions in the presence of the innocent and oppressed inhabitants, by the most cruel tyranny.

General St. Martin, who commands a division of the patriotic army of 4000 soldiers, well disciplined, was stationed in Mendoza, at the foot of the Andes, waiting only for the favorable season, to attack all the force of the Royalists, united in Santiago, the capital of Chili. There is very little doubt that in the course of the next year, Chili will be completely free of her oppressors. In support of this belief and opinion; and to satisfy the friends of the glorious cause of freedom, that Spanish America never can or will return to the galling yoke under which it has suffered 300 years, it will be sufficient to read the following official despatch taken from the Ministerial Gazette of Buenos Ayres, of the 17th August.

Despatch from the General in Chief of the army of Peru, to the Director of the Nation.

TUCUMAN, July 26.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR—I send you a design of the flag which the Amazon lady Juana Azurduy took near La Plata, about 11 leagues to the eastward of Cuzco, in the action referred to by commandant Don-Manuel Ancasio Padilla, whose modesty prevented him from rendering this glory to that lady who is his wife; but it is evident from the statements of others worthy of full credit, that she with her own hands wrested from the standard bearer this ensign of tyranny, by the force of her valor and the superiority of her skill in warfare, so uncommon to her sex. The Spaniards, who make a parade of their cruelty, who spill the American blood in our days so profusely as to convince us, by their acts, of the truth of the narrations of Bishop Las Casas, which might otherwise appear fabulous excite and aggravate the mind to such a degree by their atrocities, that we take pleasure in presenting to the world these phenomena, to convince the European nations, and the obstinately wicked one in particular, that the more she provokes our hatred, the sooner will South America cease to be a prey to her vile cupidity. I recommend to your Excellency the above mentioned lady Azurduy, who perseveres in her military toils in the most energetic manner, and is accompanied by several others of her sex, whose names are not yet known to me, but I have made enquires respecting them, and shall have the satisfaction of presenting them to your Excellency's consideration—God preserve your Excellency many years.

MANUEL BELGRANO.

To his Excellency DON JUAN MARTIN PUEYRREDON Supreme Director of the State.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated October 12, states the arrival there of the Carthaginian privateer Constitution, belonging to Briton's fleet. She had, with two others, been cruising in the Gulph, & put in to refit. She spoke two schooners of Aury's fleet, on which the black mutineers were proceeding to St. Domingo. Four Spanish royal naval detachments were cruising about the shores of East Florida, near Matanzas, Cape Antonio, Vera Cruz, and Matagorda. No intelligence had been received of Herrera, Humbert, and others who sailed from Orleans for Matagorda, some time ago. It was feared that they were lost at sea or captured by the Spaniards. Accounts from Boquilla to Sept. 7 represent the revolutionary affairs badly, and that Serrano had, with 400 men, deserted to the royalists, and had routed a republican force under Oserano. We hope that this is a more sombre picture than the reality justifies.—Balt. Pat.

The Dutch admiral Van Capellan has observed to an American officer, that our navy ranked the first in the world, and it afforded for a youth the finest profession that could be found. Praise, like this, from a brave foreigner, can only kindle in the bosoms of our gallant tars a nobler spirit of emulation, zeal, and devotion to the service, and a firm determination to maintain the high reputation which their skill, valor, and elevated courtesy and humanity have already established.

Balt. Pat.

### FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

We learn from good authority, that soon after the departure from Port-au-Prince of the ambassador sent by Louis XVIII. the people of the republic began to show great uneasiness and jealousy against the white inhabitants who are amongst them, inasmuch that general Petion, the president, was under the necessity of having them all removed into the interior for their own safety, until the first emotions of rage had subsided.—Columbian.

There has been an advertisement in the New-York papers for a meeting in order to establish a society for the conversion of the Jews to Christianity, in reply to which, some facetious Jew advertised for a meeting to devise the means of converting the Christians to Judaism.