

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We at length have the pleasure of presenting to the public, the first number of the **INDIANA PALLADIUM**—and of tendering our sincere respects to those of our Patrons, who have interested themselves in obtaining for it an extensive circulation.

It is generally expected of Editors, in first presenting themselves as such, before the public, to make a formal declaration of their political sentiments, and the course they intend to pursue in their editorial functions.—As it respects us, suffice it to say, that we profess ourselves *Republicans*, warmly attached to the best interests of our country; and pledge ourselves to publish a paper, founded upon pure Republican principles—uncontrolled by *faction*, and unbiased by *party spirit*. Divesting ourselves of every thing like sectional partialities and local prejudices—our paper shall be devoted, exclusively, to the benefit of ourselves, and the public in general. And although others may become the tools of faction—the venal slaves of party—and the mouth-piece of intriguing political juntas—and like a weather-cock, turn with every passing gale, and shift from side to side, as the scale of popular opinion seems to preponderate; we shall endeavor to remain inflexibly firm and independent, and shall pursue our course through the straight and undeviating channel of strict equality—rendering, as far as is in our power, “equal and exact justice” to every individual, party, sect, or denomination.

We shall endeavor to render the **PALLADIUM**, a “Palladium of liberty,” an impartial observer of the passing events, a vehicle of correct information, and a receptacle for the expanding genius of our country.

Among the many invaluable privileges guaranteed to us, as a people, by the Constitution of our country, are the unrestrained liberty of the Press, and the freedom of discussion:—these, we shall ever maintain inviolate, so long as they do not extend to licentiousness, or the unwarrantable abuse of any individual or party.

In our country, the supreme authority and right of government is vested in the **PEOPLE**. Although they do not meet together, *en masse*, and enact their own laws (as this would be impracticable, owing to their numbers, and the vast extent of territory over which they are spread) yet they meet together in bodies, and select from among them, those whom they consider best qualified to advocate their rights and liberties as a Nation, and know what laws are most conducive to their happiness and welfare as communities. These men are the immediate representatives and servants of the People;—the People have the right to instruct them upon all subjects in which they are, in any degree, interested; they have the right to inquire into their official proceedings, and to call them to an account for any *malfeasance* in office. How important then, it is, when men come forward and announce themselves as candidates for office, that the public should know what are their qualifications—what their political principles—and what their claims upon the suffrage of the people:—This knowledge can only be obtained through the medium of a public journal. For this purpose, our columns shall be always free and open, for those who may feel disposed to publish strictures upon any political measures, in which the public are interested; and also, to investigate the merits, qualifications, and claims, of any candidate for office, so long as they keep within the bounds of decency, truth, and propriety, of which we shall take the liberty of judging. We also inform those, who may wish to write upon any other subject, whether civil, religious, literary, or scientific, that we shall always bid them a hearty welcome to our pages.

We shall spare no pains, in making such selections for our paper, as will render it respectable, edifying, and amusing; and should we be so fortunate, as to meet with the approbation of the people, and they should manifest the same, by continuing their patronage to our paper, our greatest object will be attained.

An important Bill.—The following is a copy of the bill introduced into the Senate of the United States on the 14th instant, by Mr. BENTON, of Missouri:—*Nat. Int.*

A BILL to graduate the price of Public Lands.

Be it enacted, &c. That so much of the public lands as have been offered heretofore at public sale, and which may remain unsold on the fourth day of March next, shall, thereafter, be offered at private sale, in parcels, conformable to sectional divisions and subdivisions, until the sale thereof shall be accomplished, at the following graduation of prices: For one year next ensuing the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, at one dollar per acre; for one year next ensuing the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, at seventy-five cents per acre; for one year next ensuing the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, at fifty cents per acre; and, indefinitely, from and after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, at twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the public lands as shall hereafter be offered at public sale, and which may remain unsold at the close of each sale, shall thereafter be offered at private sale, in parcels, conformable to sectional divisions and subdivisions, until the sale thereof shall be accomplished, at the following graduation of prices: For one year next ensuing the close of such sale, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; for one other year next ensuing, at one dollar per acre; for one other year next ensuing, at seventy-five cents per acre; for one other year next ensuing, fifty cents per acre; and, indefinitely, thereafter, at twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any head of a family, young man over the age of twenty-one years, or widow not being the owner of any land, to demand and receive, from the Registers of the Land Offices, and the Receivers of Public Moneys, a written permission to settle on any half quarter section of land within their respective districts, which shall remain unsold for the space of one year, after having been offered at fifty cents per acre; and if the person, so applying, shall forthwith settle thereupon, and shall cultivate the same for five consecutive years, and shall be a citizen of the United States at the end of the said time, the said person, upon making proof, before the Register and Receiver of the district, of such settlement cultivation, and citizenship, shall be entitled to receive a patent for the said half quarter section, as a donation from the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Registers and Receivers, for services done under the third section of this act, shall have a right to demand and take, from the party applying for such services, the following fees: For a written permission to settle on a half quarter section of land, the sum of fifty cents each; for taking the proof of settlement, cultivation, and citizenship, and granting the final certificate, the further sum of fifty cents each.

FROM MEXICO AND S. AMERICA

NEW YORK DEC. 16.—The Daily Advertiser of this morning announces Mexican papers to the 30th of October. Their contents are unimportant. The Sun of the 19th of October contains an address of the President of the States of Mexico, to his compatriots, in which, after the usual compliments for the honor they have conferred on him, he says:

“All appears to announce order, abundance, and wealth. The Federal Constitution which has been made by the General Congress, has completed the beautiful edifice of American Society. The subordination and discipline of the army; the uniform good conduct of the States of the federation; the great number of foreigners amongst our interior population; the impulse which the various kinds of industry receive; the laudable hospitality with which they are embraced by the sons of the country; the innumerable collection of vessels in the harbors; their sailing from sea to sea; the interest which great powers take in the consolidation of our institutions; *** all, fellow citizens, combine to inspire me with the hope, that the nation will not retrograde during my administration.”

Letters have been received by the Editor of the Gazette, from Laguira, of the 28th ultimo, and Carracas papers of the 24th. The Colombiana of the 24th contains an extract of a letter from Bogota, dated the 7th of October, which states that two vessels of war, and a transport filled with munitions of war, had been captured by the Patriots in front of Callao, and that that place and Lima had been abandoned by the Spanish troops.

The arrival in the United States of Gen. Lafayette was celebrated at Carracas on the 19th of October, by the American citi-

zens residing there, at the house of Mr. Forsyth, who presided. A number of distinguished guests were present, and every thing was conducted with the utmost harmony.

One of the letters states that the market at Laguira was overstocked with American produce, and business was very dull.

AN IRISH ORIGINAL.

BOW-STREET, LONDON.—Among the odd fish caught by the watchmen in casting their nets on Friday night, was a Hibernian wag, rather advanced in years, of very surly appearance, but possessing all the dry good humour joke-cracking disposition of his whiskey-loving countrymen.

On being put to the bar, the watchman was called in to state his charge, which was done in a very few words. In fact Mr. Butler was found dead drunk under the piazza in Covent Garden, about 2 o'clock in the morning.

“Well,” said Sir Richard Burnie, “how do you account for your disorderly conduct?”

Mr. B. O, faith, Sir Richard, I never was much of an accountant; and if I was myself when I was dead drunk, as the watchman says, what I would be saying wouldn't be doing me much good, for dead men tell no tales.

Sir R. What brought you into that state?

Mr. B. I suppose I brought myself into that way by drinking liquor.

Sir R. It would have been well if you had taken yourself home to bed.

Mr. B. Fore God, you're right, it would have been well; but there were two reasons against that: first I was *blind* drunk, as well as *dead* drunk, and so I could not see my way; and next, if my eyes were as good as your worship's, I could not see what I havn't, for the devil a bed myself has got at all at all.

Sir R. Have you no lodgings.

Mr. B. Devil a lodging, your worship, except in the words of the old song, “on the cold ground.”

Sir R. What are you?

Mr. B. Faith I am a prisoner, I believe.

Sir R. I mean how do you get your living?

Mr. B. Och! through the blessing of Providence, to be sure your honor.

Sir R. Have you no trade?

Mr. B. Is it myself? O, the devil a trade.

Sir R. Were you brought up to no business?

Mr. B. No, by my soul, I was tenderly reared, and my education was my only patrimony.

Sir R. That sort of money doesn't go far with men of your inclination.

Mr. B. Fore God you're right again, your worship, for all the learning in the world is of no use at the bar—I mean the bar of a public house; barring you back it with the circulating medium.

Sir R. I'm afraid you have been circulating your earnings through a very *improper* medium.

Mr. B. Devil a truer word you ever spoke in your life, your worship.

Sir R. If I let you go now, you will set off and get drunk again.

Mr. B. I'll go bail I won't, for I havn't a rap in the world; and for my credit, it's like my coat, it's quite worn out.

Sir R. I am half disposed to try you.

Mr. B. Not for tipping I hope your worship, for if you do I'm sure to be found guilty.

Sir R. You seem to be a good humored fellow.

Mr. B. By my soul, and there's a pair of us, your worship.

Sir R. (Laughing.) Go about your business.

Mr. B. Before I go, I would just ax one favor of your honor.

Sir R. Well, what is that?

Mr. B. Jist give me a bit of a note to your countryman, Mr. M'Adams,* and as I despair of mending my own ways, may be he will give me a bit of a job in mending other people's.

Sir R. (Laughing.) Go out then, and I'll endeavor to put you in the high road to industry.

Mr. B. shrugging up his shoulders with great good humour, and pulling up his unmentionables, trotted out of the office; the worthy magistrate, however, gave him a letter, which would probably procure for him employment.

* M'Adams the road maker.

Marrying Youth and Age.—Gumilla relates, in the history of the river Oronoko, that there is one nation that marries old men to girls, and old women to youths, that age may correct the petulance of youth. For, they say that to join young persons, equal in youth and imprudence, in wedlock together, is to join one fool to another. The marriage of young men to old women is, however, only a kind of apprenticeship, for after they have served for some months, they are permitted to marry women of their own age.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following table will show the number of electoral votes each candidate for the presidency has received in the different states.

STATES.	ELECTORS	Jackson	Adams	Clay	Crawford
Maine	9	0	9	0	0
Massachusetts	15	0	15	0	0
New-Hampshire	3	0	8	0	0
Vermont	7	0	7	0	0
Rhode-Island	4	0	4	0	0
Connecticut	8	9	8	0	0
New-York	36	1	26	4	5
New-Jersey	3	3	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	23	23	0	0	0
Delaware	3	0	1	0	2
Maryland	11	7	3	0	1
Virginia	24	0	0	0	24
North-Carolina	15	15	0	0	0
South-Carolina	11	11	0	0	0
Georgia	9	0	0	0	9
Ohio	16	0	0	16	0
Indiana	5	5	0	0	0
Illinois	3	2	1	0	0
Kentucky	14	0	0	14	0
Tennessee	11	11	0	0	0
Mississippi	3	3	0	0	0
Alabama	5	5	0	0	0
Louisiana*	5	3	2	0	0
Missouri	3	0	0	3	0
Total	261	99	84	37	41

* Some statements give Jackson 3 votes and others 4 in this state. We will correct the above, should it be an error.

The President's Message.—This document, though of considerable length, embraces many topics of interest, and is written in a plain comprehensive style, by no means inelegant, yet free from studied embellishment. Indeed it may not be amiss to state, that the messages of President Monroe have always been creditable to him and to the country. The prosperous condition of the United States, and the well-founded anticipations of future greatness, cannot but be gratifying to every citizen, and promote that union, tranquility, and enterprise, upon which our future prospects depend.

Nat. Adv.

WARRANTED MEDICINES.



THE subscriber having opened a Drug Store on High Street, sign of the GOLDEN MORTAR.
Offers for sale a general assortment of genuine Drugs, Medicines, & Chymicals; Paints, Dye-stuffs, Oils, and Patent Medicines

Of all descriptions, of the first quality, and at low prices for Cash, Beeswax, Ginseng, or any approved produce.

Country Physicians will do well to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All orders promptly and neatly executed.

J. C. DENIS.

Lawrenceburg, Jan. 1st, 1825. 1—3 p.

INDIANA HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken the large and commodious brick tavern house, formerly occupied by Jesse Hunt, wishes to inform travellers and others, that he is now ready to attend on those who may give him a call; and that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to render their stay with him agreeable and pleasant. His table and bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured in the western country. His stable will always be supplied with provender of all kinds, and an attentive and careful ostler.

JAMES A. PIATT.

Lawrenceburg, Jan. 7, 1825. 1—3 p.

Administrator's Sale.

THE administrator of John Dill, late of Dearborn county, will expose to sale at public vendue on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of this present month, the South West quarter of Section No 7 Town No 5 in Range No 1 West & C. The certificate will be transferred to the purchaser, and the terms of sale made known on the day.

By order of the court for the settlement of decedents' estates in Dearborn county.

JAMES DILL, Clk.

5th January, 1825

For Sale at this Office,

A Few copies of the Revised Laws of the state of Indiana, passed at the last session of the legislature; to which are attached, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of