

tee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the price of such of the public lands as have been, or may hereafter be, in market more than five years, to one dollar per acre; and such as have been, or may hereafter be, in market more than ten years, to seventy-five cents per acre; and such as have been, or may hereafter be, in the market more than fifteen years, to fifty cents per acre; and that such as have been, or may hereafter be, in the market more than twenty years, shall be subject to be entered by actual settlers, as follows to wit: each person to be entitled to enter eighty acres, and no more, and requiring a continued residence of five years on the land by the settlers, or their heirs, before such person shall be entitled to a patent, and making an abandonment of possession and residence, before that time, a forfeiture of claim to the title.

Mr. Owen, advertizing to the importance of the measures proposed in this resolution, and wishing time more correctly to understand its provisions, with reference to the new matter which it might contain, moved that the consideration of it be postponed to to-morrow.

Mr. Smith replied, that it was a matter of little importance to him, whether the resolution should be taken up at this time or postponed to to-morrow. He did not, however, agree in the opinion that it proposes new matter, never heretofore presented to the same Committee.

It proposed a mere inquiry on subject of deep interest to many citizens in the West. His object in offering the resolution was simply, that these comprehended in it might be enabled to know, as early as possible, whether the Government intended, or not, to extend to them that relief to which he believed them justly entitled. It was, indeed, true, that many had been enabled to avail themselves of the provisions of a law already existing and had embraced the relief it offers; but there were others, and those in great numbers, who were equally pressed with difficulties, equally industrious and deserving, and equally entitled to relief, but whose situation had prevented them from embracing it. His wish was, to inform this worthy class of sufferers whether they were at once to be stripped of their only home, or whether the Government would as heretofore, stretch out its arms of mercy and receive them into its embrace.

Mr. Owen said, he had no desire to embarrass the gentleman's resolution & would withdraw his motion for postponement, but desired that the resolution might be read again.

It was again read, accordingly; when Mr. Strong suggested that the first of its two parts contained the substance of a resolution offered by an other member, and already referred to the same Committee. To the second part he had no particular objection, but was of opinion that it went to bind down the inquiry of the Committee more than would be favorable to the object the gentleman had in view.

Mr. Smith said a few words in reply; when the resolutions were agreed to.



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1827.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.

Price Current.—Beef, mess, bbl. \$12, plenty—Bacon hams, lb. 7 to 8 cts. plenty; hog round, lb. 4 1-2 to 5, plenty—Butter, lb. 5 to 9 cts. plenty—Beans, bbl. \$5, scarce—Coffee, best, lb. 13 to 15, scarce—Cider, bbl. \$6 to 7—Corn, in ears, bbl. 87 1-2—Flour, best, bbl. \$5—Hay, cwt. 62 1-2 to 75—Molasses, gal. 20 cts.—Oats bbl. \$1 25 scarce—Pork, mess, bbl. insp'd \$11, sales—Sugar, on plantation, lb. 6 1-4, sales; in city 7 to 8 cts.—Whiskey, gal. 26 to 27 cts. Tobacco, 1st qual. lb. 4 1-4 to 4 1-2, 2d do. 3 1-4 to 3 1-2, no sales.

We acknowledge the receipt of a number of public documents and reports accompanying the President's Message, politely forwarded by our attentive Representative Mr. Smith. We shall hereafter extract from them the Postmaster General's report and such other things as shall be deemed interesting to the public.

Casualty.—Mr. Andrew Ray, a respectable citizen of this county, returning home from this place late on the evening of Monday last, was drowned in crossing the Salt fork of Tanners' Creek. On Tuesday morning his body was found on the opposite side of the creek from that on which he must have entered, the head and part of the shoulders only remaining in the water; from this circumstance it is supposed he must have been swept off his horse in the stream, and his

foot remaining in the stirrup was drawn in that manner to the shore, but so much exhausted as to render his feeble efforts to get up unavailing.

The high waters and the consequent failure of the mails, have left us far in the rear of the proceedings of Congress and the State legislature. We shall hereafter (nothing similar preventing) endeavor to lay before our readers with as little delay as possible, the most important business transacted in either, during their Sessions.

By an examination of the congressional proceedings published to-day, it will be seen that several subjects of interest to this section of country have already been agitated in both Houses. The repeal of the duty on imported salt, is a measure which will undoubtedly meet the approbation of the people generally. The reduction in the price of the unsaleable public lands, and a further relief to the former purchasers of lands of the U. S. are subjects of vast importance to our citizens.

The state legislature, it is presumed by this time settled the Michigan road question. Where it is to terminate on the Ohio is not certainly known; but enough has been ascertained to warrant the belief that the terminating point, will be at or below the falls of the Ohio. On taking a vote in the lower House to ascertain some point, this place had only 12 members in its favor: all the members from the counties north, except Mr. McKinney of Franklin, voting against it. This to us was unexpected, and only to be accounted for on narrow contracted principles. The idea most probably was entertained, that a road terminating at this place, would affect the interests of the towns north, therefore it was thought best to put it as far south as possible.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

POLITICAL TOLERATION.

The time has been, when differences of opinion were tolerated—when those who held that such measures were right and such others were wrong, were not denounced as idiots, or as enemies to their country because of those opinions. But the times have sadly changed, or rather some of the people, to accomplish certain objects, which could not be attained by the old fashioned admission, "that you may be right and I wrong." Among the most zealous of the opponents to this principle, may be classed the editor of the Brockville paper, a thorough-going partisan, and one who don't stop at trifles. In his paper of the 27th ult. he puts forth the following, as a sample of his political tenets.—

"We have lately travelled through a considerable portion of the 3d Congressional District in this state, and have found that in all the towns and villages, there is a majority for the administration, tho' the same cannot be said in truth indiscriminately of the plantation settlements. The reason for this is obvious: the citizens of the towns and villages enjoy the privilege of examining the subject of the next Presidential election for themselves, by the aid of the public journals, which the other in general do not; and of course, judging for themselves on the principles of propriety and truth."

I have given the article entire, that the reader, whether an Adamsite or a Jacksonite, may examine and decide upon it aside from the comments I shall make. It is unnecessary to notice his assumptions as to the strength of the Adams party in "the towns and villages" in this (the 3d) Congressional district; this assertion may have been made with full belief of his correctness, and without any intention to misrepresent facts, therefore it would be ungenerous to attack it as an error of the heart. My object is to examine that part of his postulatum, wherein he so very modestly elogizes the superior sagacity & judgment of his party, and then—in violation of all the courtesies of life—turns upon his political opponents, and makes a most illiberal and ungentlemanly thrust at that useful and most respectable of our citizens, the farmer, because he don't see as much perfection in Mr. Adams, or his administration as he does. I shall force no construction upon the above remarks of Mr. Jocelyn, but what the article itself will justify: it is out of his own words I wish to condemn him. He says, in substance, that those who reside in towns & villages are better informed than those residing on the plantations, hence the inhabitants of towns and villages support Mr. Adams, and the laboring or country people Gen. Jackson. What is the inference? Is it not that the farmer, in common with the supporters of Jackson, is deficient in knowledge, or he would not support him! Who, but the editor of the Repository, would not blush and hang his head, were he to propagate such sentiments?

This redoubtable editor will most probably, on discovering the extent of his indiscretion, endeavor to claw himself off, by throwing over his shameless remark a coat of a different colour to that which it now wears. But it won't do. No pitiful subterfuge, or attempt at explanation, will wipe away the recollection of this soul and disgraceful attempt to cast reproach upon a respectable part of the community, merely to discover his taste for the marvellous, or to gratify a worse disposition.

Notwithstanding I am not disposed, in any shape, to subscribe to the "reason" advanced by the editor of the Repository, why people in the

country are more generally favorable to Gen. Jackson than in towns; it is frankly admitted that the farmer, from the nature of his pursuits, has less time to devote to the examination of political questions than the street-lounger, whose daily avocation it is to retail to a gaping crowd, before some bar-room, the vitiated contents of a hot blooded partisan paper. But does this dissimilarity of employment and situation give the latter any greater claims on the score of correct knowledge? If we may be permitted to judge from reason and observation, it must be admitted that the person whose reading, as to quantity, is limited to a certain degree, is as likely to arrive at just and rational conclusions on controverted points, as he who is always examining and trimming his opinions to suit particular circumstances, which he sometimes creates. The former has no prejudices to sway his judgment, the latter is often carried away by them.

But to pursue the odd reasoning of the editor a little further: Suppose it be applied to both Houses of Congress as they now stand, (a majority of which are undoubtedly opposed to the administration) will he have the hardhood to say that ignorance and a want of information is the cause of the disparity of the Adams party in congress? or will he say the majority is "palsied by the will of their constituents," & compelled to vote on the Jackson side? He dare not declare the one nor the other, and must lay about for better "reasons" to show why the friends of Jackson are the most numerous not only on "the plantations," but in the National Legislature. To conclude—the old gentleman, when he wrote his philippic against the country folks, never dreamt, I presume, that the most talented and dignified body in the world, would so soon give such unequivocal evidences of their attachment to the man of the people.

COMMUNICATED.

TO ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, ESQ.

SIR—After a longer delay than was intended, I proceed to offer a few thoughts upon what you have said (in your address) of General Jackson.

1st. You say he was "a youthful soldier of the revolution." In support of this, nothing will be offered, as I am inclined to believe it is not susceptible of proof, and is possibly incorrect. The name of Jackson was never (within my knowledge) associated with the revolution, until since he has been named as a candidate for president. In comparing the history of the revolution with the biography of Jackson, that war appears to have commenced in the sixth, and ended in the fourteenth year of his age; and I believe there is no account of the regiment, battalion, or company, to which he belonged, the officers under whom he served, or battle in which he fought, in that war. But there is still a stronger reason to offer for the opinion I have formed, for the correctness of which I appeal to the experience of the age in which we live. Men who engage in war, if successful, almost always feel an attachment for their leaders, that cannot easily be overcome. The war of the revolution, was a struggle for national independence and liberty; the conflict was long and severe, attended with the most trying circumstances, of all other, the best calculated to unite in the tie of friendship, those engaged in it. Washington was the leader of the patriotic and heroic band; his zeal in the cause of his country, his fatherly care of the men who served under him, his sympathy with them in their sufferings, his letters to Congress on their behalf, his success in leading them to battle, the laurels with which their exertions were crowned, and lastly, his affectionate Farewell, when they parted, were all calculated to inspire in their breast the warmest affection for, and devotion to his person, which was not confined to them alone, but was felt by every American patriot. Hence it was, that after the adoption of the present constitution, he was called from the shades of retirement, by the (almost unanimous) voice of the country, to officiate as their first president. In that office, new difficulties occurred, and for eight years more, he acted again the part of a father to the nation, and by the wisdom of his councils, led them through the most perplexing and mortifying difficulties. At last, worn down by the infirmities of age, in the service of his country, until he had nearly approached the grave, he informed Congress, that, admonished by the infirmities attendant on the decline of life, he had determined to retire to a private life. At this time, General Jackson was a member of Congress. The house on receiving his communication, appointed a committee to draft a suitable reply; which they did, in the most respectful terms, and presented it to the house for their adoption. Mr. Giles (now governor of Virginia) objected to it, and moved to strike out that part which express their regret that he was about to retire, and their confidence in his wisdom and firmness. In support of his motion, Mr. G. said, "he was not sorry, but glad the president was about to retire. He believed there were a thousand men that could administer the government as well as he had done; he had no confidence in his wisdom or firmness, but that it was the want of wisdom and firmness in the president, that had brought the nation into its present difficulties." Now sir, is it not reasonable to conclude that if Jackson had been one of the soldiers and patriots of the revolution, he would have resented this wanton

attack upon his late commander and thrown back upon the assailant the charges of want of wisdom and firmness? Would he not have made some attempt to defend the aged Patriarch in exercising the energies of his youthful ardor on his behalf? I think he would. Would not those sensations, that to this day fire with indignation, the breast of every patriot, who reads this famous speech of Mr. Giles, have excited him to action? What! the Father of his country attacked in his declining days, and wounded with the mortifying charge of imbecility, want of wisdom and firmness, and compelled to carry those wounds to the grave. Yes, Americans, it is true. At length the question is called for, and now we indulge the cheering expectation that our young Hero will amend his silence by recording his vote, as gratitude would dictate. Vain delusive hope! Where then do you find him? On the other side with the opposition. There you may read the names of WILLIAM B. GILES, ANDREW JACKSON, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, NATHANIEL MACON, and eight others now no more, standing together in the opposition. What think you of this? Was Andrew Jackson a soldier and patriot of the revolution? Without further evidence I cannot believe it.

Other points will be noticed hereafter, if circumstances permit.

A WESTERN CITIZEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 18.

The legislature is progressing rapidly with business. The various standing committees seem to have been unusually industrious and attentive, and no unnecessary delay has been occasioned by needless debate on unimportant subjects. The greatest degree of harmony and good feeling has thus far, characterised the proceedings of both branches. Several important subjects have been before them; among which may be reckoned, the bill to provide for the location of a canal route to connect the navigable waters of the Wabash with those of lake Erie, and accepting of the grant of land made by congress for the purpose of completing the same, which has passed the House of Representatives, and has received two readings in the Senate, whose sanction it will doubtless receive.

—[This bill, as originally introduced, will be found in another part of this paper, the blanks being filled, so as allow the commissioners two dollars per diem, and appropriating \$1000 out of the road and canal fund to defray the expense.] —The bill providing for the location of a road from lake Michigan to the Ohio river, which is now in committee of the whole in the H. R. and of the passage of which through both houses no doubt is entertained, the only contest being as to the point at which it shall strike the Ohio, and as to the selection of the commissioners—and the joint resolution, which has passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 5, and is now in committee of the whole in the H. R., instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their best exertions in favour of internal improvement and domestic manufactures, and of the passage of which by a large majority, there is no doubt. The standing committee on education this day reported a bill granting a college charter to Bloomington Seminary, and providing for its endowment. A proposition to repeal the law allowing a premium on wolf scalps, was lost in the H. R. by a small majority. The bill to incorporate the Indianapolis Steam Mill Company, in which the people of this part of the country are deeply interested, was passed two readings in the Senate, and will probably be sanctioned by both branches. All attempts to alter the present system respecting Prosecuting Attorneys have been unavailing. Efforts will be made to increase the number of Judicial Circuits, and if a measure of this sort succeed, it is thought there will be an entire reorganization of all Circuits. A joint resolution praying the removal of the Pension Office from Corydon to Indianapolis, this day passed the House of Representatives—33 voting for it and 24 against it—its fate in the Senate of course is doubtful. A proposition to instruct the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of repealing a poll tax for state purposes, was rejected by a considerable majority. The standing committee on military affairs have reported a bill, the object of which is to repeal the law of last session on that subject and increase the number of musters and the fine for non performance of duty. Violent opposition will be made to this bill, and its fate is uncertain. It is believed that the session will not last more than six weeks.

Indiana Journal.

We are requested to state that the meeting to be held at this place, composed of the friends of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, on the 12th of January, is deferred until the first Monday in May next. The chief object in putting off the meeting is, that a more ample, full, and distinct expression of public opinion may be gained, upon that course of policy which is conceived best calculated to confer the highest benefits upon the country.—lb.

MARRIED.—On the 25th inst. by Daniel Hagerman, Esq. Mr. THOMAS GRAY of this place, to Miss ELIZABETH FERRAN, of Laughey township.

On Thursday the 27th inst. by the Rev. E. Ferris, Mr. WILLIAM CASADY to Miss SARAH HENDERSON—all of this county.

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

Corner of Vine and Centre Streets, Cincinnati.

THE proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundry have lately made considerable additions to their establishment, and are now able to furnish on demand, on very short notice, TYPE, from fourteen line Pica to Nonpareil, mostly of NEW CUT, and as great a variety of FANCY JOB TYPE CUTS &c. as any Foundry in the United States, and at the same prices as at the Eastern Foundries. Also, Presses, Chases, Cases, Type-metal Reglets, cast to regular bodies; Brass Rule of every description; Printing Ink, of New York and Philadelphia make; Ball Skins, Parchment, &c &c. We will also procure Stereotype Plates to order, from J. How's Foundry, Philadelphia, and deliver the same at Cincinnati, free of charge, for transportation, commission, &c.

Printers who deal at this Foundry will please insert this Advertisement conspicuously, 9 times, and forward their bills for payment.

O. & H. WELLS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 17, 1827. 51-9t.

STATE OF INDIANA, { Set.

Dearborn County,

Dearborn Circuit Court, OCTOBER TERM, 1827.

Michael Shappel, { On Bill in Chancery.

David Moyer, { On Bill in Chancery.

THE subpoena in this cause, having been returned, not found, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from affidavit filed, that the defendant is not a resident of this state; it is therefore ruled and ordered, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given for four weeks successively in the Indiana Palladium, requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and on the first day of said Court, and there to answer the complainant's bill, and to abide by and perform the decree of the Court herein, or that the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters and things therein, will be decided accordingly.

ALEX' H. DILL, Deputy

FOR JAMES DILL, Clerk.

Dec. 28th, 1827. 51-4w

N. G. HOWARD, Solicitor for the complainant.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William G. Vanhouton, at the suit of Arthur Martin, for the use of Alfred Nye, I have seized and taken 162 acres of land, being the north-east quarter of section No. 3, town 6, and range 2 west—taken as the property of the said Vanhouton, which said land I shall expose to public sale on the 19th day of January next, at the Court House in the town of Lawrenceburg.

THOMAS LONGLEY Sheriff D. C.

December 27, 1827. 51-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, that I have taken out letters of administration on the Estate of Jacob Darling, dec'd. All persons having any claim against said estate, are hereby notified to present them within one year from this date, legally attested for settlement; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are notified to make immediate payment. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

The personal property of the deceased will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, at his late residence, in Manchester township, Dearborn county, on the 19th of January, 1828, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS DARLING, Adm'r.

Dec. 22, 1827. 51-3w*

LIBRARY NOTICE.

THE Members composing the Lawrenceburg Library company, will take notice that the Annual Election will be held at the Library room on the first Monday of Jan'y next, at 3 o'clock P. M. to elect officers for the ensuing year.

JESSE HUNT, Lib'n.

Dec. 29, 1827.

Collector's Notice.

HAVING been appointed Collector of Taxes for Dearborn county for the year 1827, and received the Duplicate, together with a precept commanding me to collect the same, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive the amount of tax due to each individual, as also arrears due me for former years I have been collector. No further indulgences need be expected by delinquents, as I am determined to collect as the law prescribes. I will pass through the county immediately for the purpose of collecting, at which time I hope to receive