

1, who she did not have complied with these conditions.

These provisions being thus repealed, the second section of the act of May twenty-fourth, 1828, then enacts that an alien residing in the United States, between the 14th of April, 1802, and the 18th of June, 1812, and who has continued to reside therein, may be admitted to become a citizen without any previous declaration of intention, provided that in cases where there is no certificate or declaration of intention, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the applicant was residing in the United States, before the 18th of June, 1812 and has continued to reside there since, which residence for at least five years immediately preceding his application shall be proved satisfactorily by the oath or affirmation of citizens of the U. States, which, together with the place or places where the applicant has resided during that time, and the names of the witnesses, shall be set forth in the record of the court, otherwise he shall not be deemed a citizen of the United States.

It will therefore, appear that in the case of a free white alien who has arrived in the United States since the 18th of June, 1812, and is desirous of becoming a citizen, he is no longer required to report himself and no certificate need be set forth in the record of the court, further than is required in the law above noticed.

From the Staunton Spectator, Nov. 2.

The skeleton of an animal of prodigious size, was discovered about four weeks since, at the Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky. We have the following particulars from a friend, who received them of a gentleman who resides near the Lick.

There are ten or twelve tusks, from four to twelve feet long—the claws are four feet long and three broad: the tusks were arranged in circular order, as if by the hands of man—within the circle, the bones were deposited which when placed together, showed the animal to have been at least 25 feet high, and 60 feet long. The skull-bone alone weighed 400 pounds. They were found by a Mr. Fenney, about fourteen feet below the surface of the earth, who has refused \$5,000 for them. The skeleton is said to be complete saving only one or two ribs.

When and how this animal existed must baffle all speculation. The mammoth himself so long the wonder of these latter times, must dwindle into comparative prodigy. If carnivorous, a buffalo would scarcely serve him for a meal; and if granivorous, trees must have been his tender herbage.

**Tenderness.** An elderly lady, residing at Margate, went into the market a few days ago, having made up her mind to buy a goose. There were but two in the market, both in the custody of a little cherry cheeked lass from Birchington, who, to the surprise of her customer, positively refused to sell one without the other. Recollecting that a neighbour had also expressed a wish for one, the lady was, without much difficulty, prevailed on to take both. When the bargain was concluded, however, she thought proper to inquire of the vender why she had so peremptorily declined selling them separate. "If you please, my lady," was the wise answer, "mother said as how the geese had lived together fifteen years, and it would be cruel to part them."

**Sugar Cane in Maryland.**—A fine stalk of Sugar Cane 4 inches in circumference, & more than four feet high, was brought to our office yesterday, from the farm of Wm. L. Brent, esq. in Prince George's county, who planted one or two hundred canes by way of experiment, in May last. The cane which we saw appeared to be well ripened, the juice abundant and sweet and to all appearance as fine as we understood, as if it had been the product of Louisiana. Its maturity is not alone evidence of the extreme mildness of our present autumn, but shows also we think, that the plant is susceptible of being acclimated in latitudes much higher than those to which its culture has been hitherto confined.—*National Intelligencer*

The Boston Palladium relates the following anecdote of John Randolph on taking leave of his black boy Juba at St. Petersburg:

Mr. Randolph said to Juba at their parting: "My remains will be sent to Virginia, in spirits. Bury them under the old oak on my plantation. Turn my head to the east, I wish to look westward." This was related by Juba to our informant, and it is too characteristic not to be true. Sickened of the old world, he wished, even in death to turn his back upon it, and to set his face towards the rising empire of the west.

**Elopement.** The daughter of one of the Rothschilds, eloping with a Mr. F—a, was lately arrested with her swain, in England, and brought back to London.—But they had been married before they started! The hero was an Irishman. It was a grand speculation—to be settled, perhaps, by a separation and 50,000.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Delivered in person to both houses of the general assembly of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on the 17th instant.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Of the House of Representatives:

The auspices under which we are assembled, as the servants of the best Sovereigns, the people, in obedience to the requisitions of a priceless written constitution, demand from each, a spontaneous tribute of profound acknowledgment, to an Overruling Providence, for the numerous blessings of the year, which is just coming to a close. Whatever ministers to the happiness of mankind, in all civilized nations, abounds in our beloved country, in all that undiminished profusion, compatible with the simplicity of rational desire. Whilst health, plenty, peace and prosperity, in uninterrupted continuity, constitute prominent themes for rejoicing and thanksgiving, ourselves with our fellow citizens, may gratefully each other, in the conscious enjoyment of all, and raise a pean of praise to the Author of all Good.

The universal developments of the past year, at home and abroad, on this and the other hemisphere, are calculated to raise the whole human family still higher in the scale of creation, in their own estimation, than anticipation ever reached. Many are the indications that the era has just been ushered in, for the complete overthrow of the most hateful errors and deadly enemies of the world, and the triumph and spread of regenerated and reasonable principles, based in the enlightened philosophy of the age and the eternal rights of man. Its great events have given birth to a simultaneous jubilee over half the globe, and planted deep in the thrilling souls of millions, a hope of deliverance, from long oppressions and the race of Kings. The Press has succeeded in convincing the governed, that they were not made to be ruled *jure divino*; but, that their rulers belong to them, as servants *jure humano*. The genius of liberty, from soaring triumphant with the Eagle and star-spangled banner of America, has taken her flight across the Atlantic, to career for a while, with the lilies and tri-colours of France. This celebrated flag, the emblem of popular supremacy and prostrate royalty, now waves unmoored over noble and gallant France. A *Republican Monarchy* is erected upon the ruins of the absolute throne of the Bourbon. A limited constitutional King sways a mild sceptre, and is now delivering lectures of practical freedom to Europe. Their force is felt, and neither the Alps nor the Pyrenees oppose barriers to their march. The spirit they breathe, has already shaken the dynasties of Europe from the little witless despotism of Brunswick, up to the iron throne of Nicholas. The Frank and the Hibernian, the Briton and the Scot, the Spaniard and the German, the Portuguese & the Netherlander, the Prussian and the Austrian, the Greek and the Italian, and even the cold Muscovite, are common worshipers at her shrine. Hope is strengthened by desire, that she may continue to brandish her blazing flambeau, until civilized Europe, and in time, the whole earth, are ignited with as pure a flame as now burns throughout the two Americas. Expressions of opinion at this time, by us, on these topics, will be both appropriate and encouraging, as they concern the cause of general freedom, and if things go as they have commenced, (however much upon moral principles we may deprecate a general war) must ultimate in a signal manner, to the advantage of our agricultural and commercial interests.—The new French government has already proposed to reduce the duty on bread stuffs. But, when we look to France, and there behold a scene of glory, as enduring as the everlasting hills, in the four days successful struggle of her Parisian population, against the stubborn tyranny of their dotard King and his puerile ministers, and learn the fatal cause of the revolution, and see the companion of Washington and late guest of the United States, General Lafayette, in the very evening of his life, shedding a fresh lustre over his already mighty name, which rather outshines in splendour the acts of his more brilliant meridian, we shall feel rather the obligations of duty than inclination to apology, for the brief notice taken of this wonderful affair. What in the whole history of nations, can more excite our admiration, than to see a single city giving liberty and law to thirty two millions of inhabitants about to be chained down in the most odious and cruel despotism, slavery and debasement—preserving and new-modeling a constitution with republican features—restoring the Press to its freedom—securing to the poor, privileges never before enjoyed on account of their misfortunes—separating church and state, and placing religious liberty upon a more firm basis than ever. (What a pointed rebuke this is, to the advocates of law-religion in our own country?) The news of this mighty revolution and its effects, fall upon

us, at this eventful crisis of our history, with the sweetness of music; and will visit the republics of South America, bleeding under their misrule and factions, and almost despairing of success, in consequence of their long civil wars, as a *Saviour* in the midst of their afflictions and wasting contentions, as the dew-drop upon the thirsty grass. Already have we seen the patriarchal Cincinnati of the French and Apostle of American institutions, announcing the recognition, by that government, of the independence of the Southern Republics—and Spain very soon, must now follow this example. Liberals throughout the world, will hail with raptures, their late acquisition of strength, and treat it as a sign of the times, ominous of the fate of absolute thrones and the fall of princes—of a change of sovereignty, from the usurpations of the few, to the natural and political rights of the many.

But whilst elated with the deep root which the representative principle has struck in the old world, we feel commingled with our joy, a sensation of poignant grief, at the death toned voice, from some members of our own family, at war with our permanent and successful experiment of its excellency. It presses upon our notice, a subject of such sacred, awful and frightful import, as to mirror to the fancy, the germs of the downfall of this renowned Confederacy. With dreadful innovations, which grate and fall upon our senses, the cry of DISUNION has been rung in our ears—its value is undergoing a calculation by dollars and cents. As *union* is our *palladium*, so *disunion* is the fabled wooden horse, as delusive, and yet as fatal to us, as he was to the Trojans. If this monster is not kept without the gates of the city, the time will come, when armies will rush from its bowels, only to conflagrate, despoil and demolish the temple of liberty. "The Union must be preserved" has been nobly said: We will add, by the same first and last resort which bought it. In looking into the consequences of any attempt to separate the States, we see a train of horrors and follies so appalling in an hundred aspects, that one is ready at the same time, to pity the weakness and condemn the wickedness of him who publishes a sentiment so regardless of social and relative duty. The palpable impossibility of ever succeeding in a project so suicidal, to the welfare of this national community, heightens the insanity of the dreadful scheme, and must finally brand its advocates with marks of distinction more indelible than those which still remain upon the guilty and treasonable foreheads of the Hartford Conventionists. The constitution of the United States is a compact and cannot be renounced by a minority, without a direct appeal to the *ultima ratio* under all governments, the laws of nature, and original rights, regardless of every thing but force, from the nullified and broken obligations of the constitutional agreement. A state taking this course, must throw itself into a belligerent attitude, upon its own resources and strength. The extra-constitutional course, must impose upon the violating and revolting state, all of the responsibilities, which the safety of the balance of the parties to the cancelled compact, may think expedient to impose.

Who is it, that cannot see the alarming picture, which might be here drawn, presenting civil war with all its calamities? Yet in view of all this, the doctrines of the right of a State, to secede from the Union, for causes deemed sufficient, by herself, originating in an opposition to a fixed and settled policy of the majority, from which she dissents, have received a practical scope, from the gigantic efforts now making, by popular men and States, to enforce them upon the public mind as orthodox theories of the republic, which, on account of their fearful tendency, make it incumbent upon State authorities, at their threshold, with counter opinions, to expose their fallacy. The United States' Government is neither strictly confederated or consolidated. The relation which the several States bear to the General government, beautifully exempted, (what has been maliciously denominated a monster in politics, by nullifiers), an *imperium in imperio*. Sovereignty is the attribute of the one as well as the others, according to the powers they respectively possess. A wise division of prerogatives to each, keeps all within their appropriate spheres. And in case of encroachment of either upon the other, it is not to be presumed, that there is no constitutional national Arbiter, to substitute law and order, for anarchy, nullification and violence. What a reflection is it, upon the fathers of the republic to contend, that differences between the several members of the Union, about such great questions as commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and revenue, should be left for adjustment at the mercy of a single State! Or, that the laws of the whole, could be rendered powerless by one, or any less than a majority of the parties to the agreement! The charter would

not be worth the parchment which contains it, and would be a fraud upon the citizen republican, if it recognised the right of minorities to rule majorities. The gordian knot of the Union, would sever with the breath of treason, if the few could enjoy the will of the many.

Let it be understood every where, that whenever the crisis shall demand it, the General Government will be called upon in the name of all the blood which was shed in the two wars for freedom—in the name of the illustrious dead and living who laboured so long and faithfully with the pen and sword to form and then to perpetuate the Union—in the name of the patrician, fratricidal and partricial wars, which must in future, desolate our country, and in the name of people and of God, to call all its various energies into active requisition, to preserve in the beak of the Eagle our favorite motto—"E pluribus unum," and the constellation of stars, and the escutcheon. But, first let the people of all the States do their duty, their Legislatures theirs, Congressmen theirs, by provoking each other to the broadest liberality, concession and compromise, with a view to a reconciliation of existing differences, in conformity with the principles of the constitution, and the rights of all and each.—The same generous forbearance, may preserve, which made the incomparable convenants, it all desire it. To Congress the preservation of the ark is entrusted. What would please us, would be, to see Congressmen, fix their eye steadily upon the Union, and bear every matter which may be presented by any State, in the form of a grievance, real or imaginary, with patience and respectful attention, and decide upon them according to their merits, with sincere and honest intentions, and with a wisdom, patriotism and indulgence, becoming the weighty subject; and above all, unbiassed by the mania of party spirit, and unincumbered with those angry discussions, which have, as if intended to widen the breach, seemed to delight too much, in invidious and unprofitable comparisons of one section of the country with another, in crimination for political effect, and denunciations of practices and men, that have long since been buried in infamy, oblivion or the tomb, by the laws of nature and retributive justice.

If the tariff imposing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, of general consumption here, and not the production of our soil and climate or of the labour of our citizens is too high, and if this is the ground of much of the excitement among our southern brethren, let it be modified by a prudent reduction. If the power so long exercised constitutionally, by the General Government, for the internal improvement of the country, has not done equal justice to the planting States, owing to their rigid construction of the federal charter, and this constitutes an item of complaint; let some plan be conceived by which they shall be placed on an exact equality with their sister States in all the disbursements of the national treasury. Some equitable rule for the apportionment of the surplus, may be easily found, such as territory and population combined. But, if our sister States in the South, expect us to abandon the fair and legitimate exercise of the numerous powers of express delegation in the federal constitution, by the national Legislature, and consequently the onward march of what is called and understood to be the "American System," or the employment of all the essential powers of the constitution, designed for the protection and encouragement of our manufactures, or the labour of our citizens against independent foreign legislation or policy, and the application of the means thus necessarily accumulating at the treasury, to make roads and canals or improving rivers, as well as objects at the Atlantic, of a national character, they are stumbling under a delusion, out of which they ought, in good faith, to be once awakened. These are twin measures, too cordial too deeply rooted in the expectations and interests of a vast majority of the people, to admit even of a possibility of their relinquishment. They must flourish or decay together. The politician of the West and of Indiana, who would not with all his powers cling to them, through all temptation, against influence, party, patronage or cause, should soon read his fate in the ballot box for abandoning the inheritance of his constituents in the common purse. Space here, will not permit an assignment of reasons, why we think the General Government possesses those powers, or why it is expedient to exercise them. We have no doubts on either point. And if we shall ever be compelled, by irresistible circumstances, to repeat our consent to an amendment to the constitution, conferring powers to the Government already there, for internal improvement and impost purposes, if the enemies to the system will then be quiet, we will undergo no trouble. To any "modus operandi" which may be selected, that will give us *Union* and these means, we will accede. It is charged upon the friends of this policy, that they impose a tax upon certain quarters of the country, in order to distribute it in bounties among themselves. How this can be, when all parts of the country, are equally represented in Congress and consumers of importations, and produce, in nearly equal proportions to their population, is not discernable. Such a phantasm, gives reason to fear, that there are liberticides in the land. I have received and shall lay before you, resolutions of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Louisiana, declaring that the Tariff of eighteen hundred and twenty eight, accords with the constitution of the United States, and is not injurious to the Southern States. Corresponding resolves are expected from you.

The state, which ourselves and our constituents have adopted within the past year, has presented many unequivocal evidences of a certain and increasing prosperity. The superabundant productions of a soil, adapted to the culture of both necessities and luxuries, affording a sure forecast of the future, when agricultural science shall attain to more perfection, are acknowledged as a guarantee, that the country of our choice, possesses attractions for rich and poor, superior to most others. With such a surface, and the hardy, industrious, and enterprising population, already seated upon

their own acres, and the powerful mass of emigrants which constantly throng our highways, in all directions, to settle upon the vacant lands, the most sceptical, cannot doubt as to the glorious destiny of the State. By the aid of a well regulated system of common schools, which shall generally diffuse a practical and useful American education to the poor, as well as to the rich, combined with more advanced Universities, with both corporeal and mental improvement as their aim, and an independent voluntary moral discipline, of the most liberal cast, she will soon take her stand upon the platform of equality, in numbers, mind, morals, and energy, with her most potent sisters. The history of the State, up to this period, will represent us, as strictly an agricultural people. But, by the aid of our natural outlets improved, and the artificial lines of communication in expectancy, we are sure to secure to ourselves extensive commercial privileges. And these, with the water power at our command, and fuel, combined with the culture of wool, hemp, flax, cotton, and silk, or the ease with which these articles may be obtained of our neighbours, may shortly add another branch of profitable industry to the common stock, in the growth and multiplication of manufactures. These necessary divisions of industry and sources of wealth, are sure to sustain the mechanical—the strong arm of all the departments of labour. To mechanical genius, most of the inventions of the distinguished last half century, owe their usefulness and fame. The power of steam and the lightnings of Heaven are controlled by it.

[To be continued.]

**Remedy for Hydrophobia.**—The following interesting notice of the discovery of means to prevent that dreadful disease, so frequently consequent upon the bite of a mad dog, is a translation from a German paper of November last. [N. Y. Gaz.]

"All caustic alkalies have, in consequence of the numerous and repeated experiments of Messrs. Von Redi, Fontani, Mederer Von Wuthewehr, and others, been found to possess the property of rendering altogether harmless the poison of the bite of a mad dog. The wound must be well washed, as soon as it can be procured, with *lye*, which, however, must not be stronger than can be borne in the mouth. If it be stronger than this, it has the effect of drawing the edges of the wound together, and preventing the *lye* from being applied to the bottom of the wound, where it might meet with, and neutralize, the poison."

"It is astonishing," adds the above mentioned paper, "that this so simple a remedy, should not have been before covered; and were it published in all the schools and academies of medicine, it would have the effect of saving many valuable lives."

From the Baltimore Republican.

The Boston Statesman says, "that the ship *Fama*, Capt. Larkin Turner, from St. Petersburg, arrived at that port on Saturday, the 6th inst. having on board part of Mr. Randolph's baggage, and one of his servants. We learn from Captain Turner, that the accounts which have recently been published in regard to Mr. Randolph, are materially incorrect. He represents the equipping and domestic arrangements of Mr. Randolph and his appearance, when abroad, to have been in a style becoming his character and station—that in due time, and with the customary forms, he was presented to the Emperor, and had repeated official interviews with the Prime Minister, &c. It is true that Mr. Randolph's distinguished reputation, united with his peculiarity of manners, attracted much notice—that in St. Petersburg, as in other capitals, there is a certain class of gentry, who delight in Court scandal; which there, as elsewhere, passes away with the breath that gives it utterance. He represents Mr. Randolph to be in bad health—afflicted with a severe cough, and altogether unable to endure the shocks of a northern winter. This extreme debility confined him, for the most part, to his lodgings, rendered his official duties, and the etiquette of Court exceedingly irksome, and determined him, at once, to leave the country. But it is even doubtful whether he will be able to reach the United States. This is the substance of the account given by Capt. Turner, who is a ship-master and gentleman of the first respectability."

## INDIAN MURDERS.

The Arickara Indians, who have been in almost a permanent state of hostility to the citizens of the United States, have committed new outrages. About the first of August a party of them fell in with Pierre Bouchet, Baptiste Heber, and Joseph Parische, men in the employ of Messrs. M. De. Papin & Co. of this place, smoked with them as friends, and then murdered and robbed them. This took place at the mouth of Heart river, about 40 miles below the Mandan villages and makes the number killed amount to 30 American citizens, within a few years past. The Arickaras are a small tribe, and rely upon distance to protect them; but there is a species of force which could easily reach them, to wit, mounted infantry. A bill to mount ten companies passed the senate last winter and if it can become a law this session, the country may rest assured that President Jackson will soon have these marauders stopped in their career of robbery and murder. St. Louis Beacon.