

vote against the proposition, through courtesy to him who presented the bill, recollecting that this measure was one peculiarly dear to the citizens of Johnson, and this being the case the Hon. gentleman from that county, as its representative was in duty bound, to propose it, and that he wished to have a fair investigation of the matter.

Mr. Crume opposed the motion to reject in a few remarks.

Mr. Logan requested the mover of the motion to reject to give some reasons for his motion: When Mr. Alley observed that, in his opinion, the present location of the road so much past legislation, was the one most agreeable to the citizens of the state, and from this fact, he felt himself bound to use his endeavours, not only to prevent a relocation, but to check all further legislation on the subject, and accordingly moved for a rejection.

Mr. Thornton opposed the motion.

Mr. Vawter was opposed to the motion, and remarked that he could not support it, as he believed the bill had merits, and such as entitled it to the full action and examination of the House—that it had been said that the citizens of the state are very generally satisfied with the location of said road, on which point he begged leave respectfully to differ: and as he desired further information in relation to the merits of said bill, and believed other gentlemen wished additional information on the subject of relocating the road he should vote against rejecting it.

Mr. Culley made some remarks favorable to the motion.

The ayes and noes were taken, and the vote stood thus:—Ayes, 23. Noes, 44.

Ordered, That it pass to a second reading.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 22.

Mr. Sering from the committee on roads asked to be discharged from the further consideration of that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the Cumberland Road, and, on motion, the report was ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate then took up for consideration the resolution introduced by Senator Ewing, and yesterday laid on the table, relative to the Indiana Democrat and its Editor, and after considerable time spent thereon, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. Bell moved the following Resolution.

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be requested, to inquire into the expediency of amending the law, that qualified voters of the State of Indiana, may vote any where within the limits of the State, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, on the day of such election.

Mr. Steele moved to amend the same by adding the words, "upon giving affidavit that they have not voted elsewhere in the State."

Which was accepted by Mr. Bell as a modification of the Resolution.

The Resolution as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Culley moved the following Resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on Roads, be directed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the road law, as authorizes a tax on lands for road purposes, and in lieu thereof reporting a bill authorizing an *ad valorem* tax on lands, personal property, goods, wares, and merchandise, for building bridges, repairing roads and highways, to be levied and expended under the direction of the County Commissioners of the proper county, in which the tax aforesaid shall be collected.

Which on motion of Mr. Morris was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hoover moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the State into Congressional Districts, prospectively, and if they find the same expedient, that they report a bill, based on a ratio, so as to allow Indiana six Representative Districts, and also, on a ratio, allowing her seven Districts.

Which was, on motion of Mr. Noble ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that they had passed an engrossed, Joint Resolution in relation to internal improvements, a protecting Tariff, and re-chartering the Bank of the United States, in which was requested the concurrence of the House.

The Joint Resolution was read the 1st time and ordered to a second reading on to-morrow.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

Mr. Hendricks presented a remonstrance of sundry citizens of Decatur county, against changing a part of the

Michigan Road where it crosses Clifty creek, which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. Dumont introduced the following joint resolution.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their utmost endeavors to procure such an amendment to the United States Land Law, as to donate to all, white actual settlers, who are not the owners of any land—a tract of land, of such size as Congress in wisdom, may direct, to be located in districts where the land shall have been ten years in market, upon the condition that each donee shall make specific improvements, and actually reside on the same for the space of five years.

The bill to prohibit the circulation of Bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars; was read a second time and on motion of Mr. Lemon committed to a committee of the whole.

The engrossed joint resolution on the subject of the United States Bank, was read a 2d time and passed.

The object of the resolution being to obtain the consent of the State for the location of a branch of said Bank within the state, several gentlemen entered into a debate on the subject, Messrs. Ewing, Farrington, Pennington, and Clark in favor of the passage of the resolution, and Mr. Lemon against it, and the question being taken, the vote stood Ayes 17, Noes 8.

The bill to provide for the election of Electors of President and Vice President, was then taken up and the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole thereon, Mr. Pennington in the chair, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and on motion the bill was laid on the table.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

Petitions presented, By Mr. Hite, from David Armstrong and others, citizens of Monroe county praying an amendment of the law, so that a person shall not be disqualified from giving evidence in a court of Justice, on account of his disbelief in the existence of a supreme Being, or other religious opinions: which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Culley, the petition of J. W. Hunter and others, praying the incorporation of an Insurance company in Lawrenceburgh; which was referred to a select committee of Messrs. Culley, Davis and Grover.

On motion of Mr. Noble,

The resolution relative to the formation of Congressional districts, moved by Mr. Hoover and laid on the table yesterday, was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Culley,

The several orders of the day which precede the Bill amendatory to the act entitled "an act to organize Probate courts, and defining the powers and duties of Executors &c.," approved Feb. 10th, 1831, were for the present postponed.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on said Bill, and after some time spent therein the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Wilson reported the same with one amendment, which was concurred in by the House.

The Bill was then ordered to a 3d reading on to-morrow.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

Mr. Thornton, from the Judiciary committee, to which was referred a resolution of the House directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the act regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace, as to make it necessary for plaintiffs in all cases to commence their suits alone, before some Justice of the Peace of the township in which the defendant shall reside, reported that in the opinion of said committee, it is inexpedient to legislate on that subject; which was read, when,

Mr. Angle moved that the same be referred to a select committee with instructions to report a Bill, limiting the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace as proposed in said resolution.

The subject was then very warmly debated by several gentlemen of the House, after which,

The question was then taken, and the motion passed.—Ayes 42, Noes 26.

Whereupon, Messrs. Angle, Ferguson, and Finch were appointed said committee.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 26.

Mr. Ewing from the select committee to which was referred that part of the Governor's message which relates to making provisions for the support of the poor, reported a Bill creating seven state Asylums, for that purpose.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, Dec. 26.

Mr. Culley made the following report:

The Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, to which were referred the petitions of sundry citizens of Dearborn, Shelby, and other counties in this state, praying the incorporation of a company to construct a rail road from Lawrenceburgh to Indianapolis have had the subject under consideration, and deem the prayer not only reasonable and proper, but of the greatest importance to the citizens in general and particularly those of the eastern and middle portions of the state; and to the end and purpose of carrying into effect the object of the petitioners, your committee have drafted and directed me to report a bill incorporating a company with certain privileges and immunities, defined and liberal; which they hope may meet the sanction and approbation of the House;

Which report was accompanied by a bill to incorporate the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis rail road company; which passed to a 2d reading.

Mr. Angle from the select committee, to which was referred, the report of the committee on the Judiciary, on the subject of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, with instruction to bring in a bill, limiting their jurisdictions in civil cases, to their respective townships, reported in pursuance of such instructions; a bill to amend an act entitled "an act regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace," with instructions to bring in a bill limiting their jurisdiction in civil cases to their respective townships, reported in pursuance of instructions a Bill to amend an act entitled "an act regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace," which passed to a 2d reading.

Comments on the President's Message by the Opposition.—One cannot help being amused by the feeble attempts of the leading opposition papers, to falsify their consciences by finding fault with this admirable state paper. It is, according to these great critics, not sufficiently explicit on some points, such as the Tariff, the Bank of the United States, and Internal Improvements. And why? Because it refers these questions to the decision of the People of the United States and their Representatives!

The second cause of complaint is, that the President, in speaking, of the successful termination of various negotiations, and the general prosperity of the country does not give all the credit of these results to the wisdom and policy of the preceding administration!

But the third cause of complaint is the most curiously serious of all. The President frequently speaks in the first person, singular—"I caused all the measures to be taken"—"Animated with the sincerest desire, &c.—I have given such instructions to the minister," &c.—"I have despatched a special messenger"—"I was on the point of despatching an armed force"—"I forthwith despatched a frigate," &c. All this, say these masterly commentators, is not only in bad taste, and highly egotistical, but it savours of an assumption of kingly authority; it may lead in time to the *sic volo* of absolute monarchs.

Let us examine these deductions with all the gravity of a philosopher, sounding the mysterious profundity of nothingness.

The uniform language of Kings in designating themselves in all public acts, and most especially when they exercise unlimited power, is "We." We, Nicholas, Autocrat of all the Russias!—We, Charles the Tenth King of France!—We, Ferdinand the Seventh, King of Spain!—We, George the Fourth, King of England, &c. &c. &c. For the President of the United States to assume the first person singular, is therefore highly indecorous, and smacks of a cunning intention, some day or other, to cramp the liberties of the people, and establish an absolute government! There was never a finer non sequiter manufactured by a tariffman, a national republican, or an anti-mason.

Again, The Constitution of the United States has placed the prerogative, of executing the laws exclusively in the hands of the President. He stands alone as the Executive officer of the Government, and from him all orders are presumed to emanate. He may or may not consult with his cabinet, just as he pleases. But whether he does or not, the Constitution considers him as the depository of power, and claims from him all the responsibility of its exercise.

And such, a republican chief magistrate ought to be.—Not like a King of England who when he does wrong has only to sacrifice his ministers, and all is well again. He "causes measures to be taken" when in his opinion they become proper and necessary in compliance with the power lodged in his hands by the constitution and laws. He "gives instructions to the ministers to foreign powers," He "despatches special messengers," and "inspects" the one to carry instructions to foreign missions, the other to answer the exigencies of the public service. For the proper exercise of these powers thus confided

to him, he is accountable to the people of the United States, and their Representatives in Congress assembled. He and he alone—for no one will be so unwise as to assert, that if he does wrong by the advice of his cabinet, that his having so acted by its advice would be considered a sufficient apology. The President might have said in courtly language—"we despatched a messenger or a frigate." But might the people not ask "who is we?" and who is responsible for the acts of this mysterious plurality? Or he might have said "a messenger or a frigate, was despatched." By whom?—Was it by a multitude of people—or a multitude of counsellors, one of whom was individually responsible? No. The President in accordance with the frank simplicity of his character says, "I did it—the act was mine and the consequences rest on me."

Thus much for the weak cavils of the enemy. They are rather gratifying than otherwise, for certainly one of the most unequivocal proofs of the excellence of the message is to be found in the fact, that neither the indignity of the malignity of the opponents of Gen. Jackson, has been able to detect any other faults than those just noticed. Happy the man who like the good old President, affords to his enemies no other grounds of complaint, than a manly submission to the will of the people, and a becoming departure from the pompous phraseology of royalty.

N. Y. Enquirer.

Not a word has transpired as to the probable course of Mr. CLAY and his new allies, in relation to the leading measures of the Administration. It is said that the portion of the Message advising a modification of the Tariff, has given offence, because Mr. C. himself wished to introduce and father the changes which public opinion from all sections of the Union demands. I think this quite probable, yet I cannot perceive how it is possible for Mr. Clay to advocate a reduction of duties without giving up his "System." Will he not be accused, and with justice, of having originated his system for selfish purposes and not for the national good? If it be a good system and Mr. Clay is satisfied of it, he cannot consent to abandon it on the ground of expediency. In my view of the subject he must stand or fall by his "System," and the very moment he yields any portion of it, he ceases to have any claim to the support of either party. Should he advocate a reduction or modification of the Tariff he will soon find that he has committed political suicide, if such a thing be possible after having already perpetrated the act by electing Mr. ADAMS President in 1824 and then taking office under him.

Ibid.

From the Baltimore Republican Dec. 10.

The opposition oracles differ already as to the kind of insult to be adopted towards the President, in relation to his Message. Two of their most learned critics have advanced a contrary judgment on its authorship,—or rather have taken a different view of the most politic mode of detracting from the reputation it must acquire for its author. The Patriot of this city charges without hesitation, that Mr. Livingston wrote it. But Mr. Walsh of Philadelphia, who since the decease of the "Democratic Press" has become the John Bins of Philadelphia, in this electioneering canvass, divides the honor among the Secretaries. It's a pity that two such astute philologists should not agree in judgment, on so simple a matter as an opinion on style.

The cost of Drinking.—The Gin and Whiskey taxes in Great Britain yield a sum to the government equal to the revenue of the Spanish monarchy; the beer tax exceeds the revenue of Bavaria. John Bull pays, for the tax levied on his thirst, as it variously inclines to brandy, rum, whiskey, beer or wine, a sum exceeding that paid by fifty millions of Russians for the support of a despotic government. He has the liquor to pay for in addition to this tax.

Connecticut measure.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut, last spring, gravely passed a law that five pecks should hereafter constitute a bushel. The bill was rejected by the Senate, but the House still insisted that five pecks should make a bushel; and appointed a committee and abused the Senate because that body would not come into their measure.

Boston Statesman.

The Focus remarks, that "the National Gazette compares the election of Mr. Clay to the Senate, with the return of Napoleon from Elba to Paris." Good. Mr. Clay will flourish for a few months to come, only to be Waterloo'd in 1832.

Louisville Adv.

A bill has passed the senate of Kentucky to incorporate a company for building a bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville.

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, Dec. 31.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

for President
ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Clay's toad eater of the Louisville Journal recommends to big whiskers of the Statesman, to pulverise us, and take us for a pinch of snuff. The idea, notwithstanding its source, is a good one. Prentice is undoubtedly aware of the necessity there is for clearing Gregg's head of its superfluous contents; and he could not have prescribed better. It would have been well for Mr. Clay had his biographer taken a few pinches himself, before writing his book.

Our familiar, alias the Devil, whispers us, that, owing to the circumstance of New Year's Day happening on Sunday, by some misfiguring of the Almanac-makers, he will appear to such of our patrons as he serves, this evening. Verbum sapienti sat est.

Fires Destructive fires have recently happened at Detroit, Buffalo, and Rochester. In Detroit a woollen factory, ware room, 3 grocery stores, bathing house, stable, &c. were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$10,000.—At Buffalo, 23 buildings were entirely consumed. No estimate of the total loss of property has been made, but it is said to be very heavy. At Rochester, nine buildings were destroyed before the fire could be arrested. The Cincinnati water-works were entirely destroyed by fire a few days since.

High-toned Conservancy. It is now pretty generally conceded that the Tariff laws should be modified. Even the "high pressure" Tariffites admit that the interest of the nation demands a gradual reduction of duties on foreign imports.

Mr. Clay himself has yielded the point; hence as Davy Crockett would say, he is no longer a Clay man, but a Jacksonian. It is strange that Mr. Clay should adopt the principles of the present Executive—that man who is to "ruin the country!" and still more so that his (Mr. C's) friends, who have been so clamorous on this subject, should become the advocates of a modification of the Tariff. After having labored incessantly, for several consecutive years, to wheedle the people out of their principles, they have at length discovered that the republicans of this country are not to be captivated by high-sounding titles and fine-spun theories; that their intelligence and virtue is the nation's guaranty against the evil machinations of a disappointed faction, led on by unprincipled aspirants, whose highest ambition is personal aggrandizement.

What tone will be assumed by the federal press, we are at a loss to conjecture. It has, without an exception from Maine to Mexico, for the past three years, teemed with opprobrious epithets: such as, "wee k and imbecile," "profligate," "infamous," "tyrannical," "ruinous," &c. &c., relative to the present administration. Their fears that, under this administration, the tariff laws would undergo a modification, have been repeatedly and lamentably expressed; while the universal cry has been, "displace the Executive, as the only means of preventing an innovation on the Tariff." But now, forsooth, Mr. Clay finds the current of popular opinion setting still stronger in favor of the policy recommended and acted on by the President, he admits its expediency, and, as it were by accident, when speaking of the operation of the Tariff, says: "relieve consumption, offer the payment of the public debt, as much as possible, consistent with an economical administration of the government. This, it will be admitted, is no modification of the often-expressed views of the President, but is their "sun and substance." The speedy liquidation of the national debt has been a paramount object with this administration, while its policy has been to encourage and protect, to a reasonable extent, domestic manufactures.

We ask, where now are all the fears of Mr. Clay's idolaters, as to the tariff laws undergoing a modification? And *echo* answers—where!

EDUCATION.

The importance of a just system of education must be as generally admitted as the necessity of education itself. If it be forcibly felt, that the human mind ought to be cultivated and improved, then will the choice and use of proper means for that purpose become a consideration of great importance to those who are engaged in preparing young persons for useful and honorable distinction in society.

Till within these few years, the instruction of youth appears to have been treated as an unimportant kind of business, in which almost any person might engage without impropriety, and any sort of books be used with equal success. But we have happily discarded those pernicious errors, so fatal to improvement, so injurious to the successful culture of genius, and so adverse to the diffusion of learning and science.

At present, the EDUCATION of YOUTH is justly regarded as a concern of the greatest moment to society; and therefore, parents, and all persons who are interested in the welfare of children, are solicitous to put them under the most respectable instructors; and these are anxious to put into the hands of their pupils, not only such books as may best facilitate their progression in knowledge, but such as are wholly free from error and improper principles.

Many persons have had occasion to lament throughout their lives, the improper mode by which they were taught, and the obsolete, imperfect and enormous publications which were adopted and used by their instructors. In this state of things, even those eminent branches of knowledge which are indispensable and which form only a part of the education of some, and