

# INDIANA PALLADIUM.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, INDUSTRY, MORALITY, LITERATURE, & AMUSEMENT.

VOL. VIII.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, (IA.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1832.

[NO. 2.

From the Louisville Advertiser.  
It is stated in an eastern print, that Mr. Clay, in a recent conversation at Washington, expressed surprise at the conduct of the general government towards the Cherokee Indians, and said it "was matter of astonishment to him, that the people of this country had not, from one end to the other, been roused on this subject." He added that he felt a lively interest in the situation of the Cherokees, and "deeply sympathized with the missionaries who had been imprisoned in the Penitentiary of Georgia." On these topics Mr. Clay is to "open," should a favorable opportunity occur. The gentleman's abhorrence of imprisonment seems to have been greatly increased, since he attempted to revive the *Ca. Sa.* in Kentucky, through the instrumentality of the Federal Court, with a view to counteract the law of the legislature abolishing imprisonment for debt. He was then very willing to incarcerate his fellow-citizens for debt—now he is shedding crocodiles over a pair of hypocrites who have been imprisoned in Georgia for violating a penal law of the state. His sympathy for the Cherokees will be duly appreciated, and his avowed "astonishment" will be understood. His sympathy was designed to enlist fools and fanatics against the administration—and the failure of the manœuvre very naturally astonished its principal projector. An attempt on the part of Mr. Clay to revive the Indian Question, in or out of Congress, can only serve to render him more unpopular and odious than he now is. In recommending the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, Gen. Jackson has acted on the suggestions—say, the recommendations—of the administration of which Mr. Clay was a member. That part of the Report of Gen. P. B. Porter, (as Secretary of War under Mr. Adams,) which relates to the removal of the Indians, will serve as an appropriate reply to any attack Mr. Clay can make on the conduct of the government towards the Cherokees. The removal of the Indians was declared to be part of the policy of the late administration.  
*Louisville Advertiser.*

Henry Clay was nominated by the Nationals at Baltimore, for President, and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania for Vice President. The "System" editors express as deafening and sudden bursts of enthusiastic joy on this occasion, because the vote was "unanimous," as if a new grand and unexpected event occurred. This is as ludicrous as Clay's hypocritical letter to the convention, begging not to be nominated if another candidate, should suit them better. Now Mr. Clay, and every member of the Convention, and the whiffets that bark for them, all knew this result three months ago—when Clay town meetings, Clay village meetings, Clay county meetings, Clay state conventions, all elected Clay delegates, to procure the nomination of Clay at this Baltimore Clay convention, and nobody but Clay has been thought of for their candidate. But the nomination was not "unanimous"—one member from North Carolina "had not made up his mind upon the subject"—and more than half of Clay's friends think him better fitted for the Senate, where he is, than for the presidency, where he never can be. On the whole, we are pleased that the "System" attizers have returned to their "System" and cleansed their hands of the filth of Anti-masonry. They ran down hill like a sluice, when in bad company; but now we hope to see something like a manly opposition that will add dignity to the great triumph of Old Hickory.  
*Farmers Advocate.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17, 1831.

National Republican Convention.—This body was to have adjourned *sine die* last evening after a laborious daily session of five days, and a private session of four nights. We believe their proceedings may be briefly summed up thus:—They have nominated a candidate for the Presidency and another for the Vice Presidency,—described themselves to be a band of disinterested patriots in whom there is no guile, and there adversaries a herd of hungry ignorant and wicked knaves or mere fools,—adopted an address to the people, in which they are counselled not to believe the public documents or their own eyes and feelings, but to weep over the disgrace and ruin which it pleases Mr. Clay and the Baltimore Convention to say are desolating the country in consequence of the "misrule" of Gen.

Jackson:—beaten General Jackson according to the approved method of Captain Bobadil and Ezekiel F. Chambers, by computation and gone home with the consoling reflection that it is all perfectly useless, and that it would have been quite as useful and much more discreet not to have come here at all. Indeed we conjecture that these proceedings look to the election of 1837, and that not one out of fifty among them thinks of prevailing against General Jackson.  
*Republican.*

From the United States Telegraph.

The opinions of individuals as to the apportionment of the representation in Congress, under the fifth census, seems to range from one representative to every 48,000 souls, to one to every 55,000 souls. In order to satisfy myself of the effect which either of the above rates, and also a rate at any of the intermediate thousands, would have upon the delegation of each State. I have constructed a table shewing the loss and gain of each State at any rate that may be assumed between the above points inclusive of both. As this table might be inconvenient for publication in a newspaper, I will merely give you some of the results, but will furnish you with the entire table if you desire it. Five States, to wit, Vermont, Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri, will not be affected by assuming any of the above rates. The three first of these States will return their present delegation, and two last will each gain a member, but a single member at any rate. Four States, to wit, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia, will each lose a member if the lowest rate is assumed. Seven States, to wit, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana, will each gain at the highest rate. The four first will gain one member each, the fifth two members and the two last three members, each. Maine Georgia, and New York would gain at the lowest rate. The two first one member each, and the last five members, and all would remain stationary at the highest rate. Pennsylvania would gain two at the lowest rate, and lose two at the highest rate. Kentucky would gain one at the lowest rate, and lose one at the highest rate. The greatest loss at the highest rate, would be Virginia, four members Connecticut, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and North Carolina, would remain stationary at the lowest rate, and lose at the highest—the three first, one member each, and the last two members.

The following is a table of the sum of all the fractions at each rate.

At 48,000,	530.534
At 49,000,	569.534
At 50,000,	626.534
At 51,000,	604.534
At 52,000,	590.534
At 53,000,	584.534
At 54,000,	743.534
At 55,000,	597.534

We perceive that a great attack is about to be made in the Senate of the United States upon Gen. Jackson, in relation to the West India trade. Dire things are threatened.

Preliminary to this matter, a call ought to be made for Mr. Clay's instructions to Mr. Gallatin. Mr. Gallatin's correspondence with Mr. Canning and Earl Dudley; Mr. Clay's instructions to Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Barbour's correspondence with the British Government. These documents will show "who's who."

Mr. Webster talks strongly about making Mr. McLane's instructions a matter of public examination and comment. Agreed, we say; let us have it openly discussed. There will be some amusement in a public debate at this day, on the merits of Messrs. Adams and Clay, and their joint administration of the foreign affairs of this country, which we take it Mr. Webster intends to provoke.

The point of the matter is this: Mr. Clay humbly implored to be permitted to rectify his own blunders, and was refused.

Mr. McLane offered frankly to correct the blunders of Mr. Clay, and succeeded.

The indignity, therefore, is not to the country or its character; but to Mr. Clay, which is altogether another affair. Mr. Clay should not thank Mr. Webster for stirring this affair; for the process of "whitewashing" him will proceed very slowly, if these are to be the materials employed. Again we say, let us have it publicly.  
*Balt. Repub.*

## POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS, THE LAWS, &c.

Mr. Arnold presented the petition of Samuel Martin, of Campbell station, in the State of Tennessee. The petition, Mr. A. remarked, presented several new and interesting questions, which would, no doubt, at some period not far distant, call forth the action of this House. He therefore moved that the petition be read; which was ordered by the House, and it was read accordingly.

Mr. A. then resumed, and assured the House that he did not intend to trouble them with a speech; but he felt bound to make a passing remark. It might seem to some gentlemen on this floor, that the propositions contained in the petition were wild and visionary. He confessed that, when he first received the petition, the boldness of some of the measures petitioned for startled him; but, upon reading it a second time, and after a moment's reflection, he was convinced that all the propositions contained in the petition were worthy of consideration, and that some of them, he honestly believed, deserved the highest consideration. All its propositions have the same tendency. They tend to open up the fountains of information to the whole people; and if, as he thought all must admit was the fact, the stability and permanence of this government, with all its boasted institutions of freedom, depended upon the virtue of the people; and if the virtue of the people depended upon their intelligence, then he was certain that he had not attached too much importance to this petition.

Mr. A. asked, what does the petition propose? It contained five distinct propositions:

1st. That, to all actual subscribers, newspapers and pamphlets, not exceeding one sheet, should pass through the mail free of postage.

2d. That all owners of printing presses and types, and all persons actually working and employed as printers, should be permitted to receive their letters free of postage.

3d. That the two cents at present allowed to postmasters for delivering free letters be dispensed with.

4th. That, so soon as the national debt shall be paid off, the whole expense of the Post Office Department be defrayed out of the general fund. This proposition, he presumed, would meet the views of gentlemen who are so much alarmed to know what shall be done with the accruing and increasing revenue.

5th. The fifth proposition he considered a very important one. It was, that all the newspapers within the United States should be permitted to publish the Laws of the United States, and the advertisement of the Post Office Department, and that each should receive one hundred dollars per annum for such publication. Every man in this country was presumed to know the law; and he was held amenable to the law, as knowing it. Such being the fact, he thought that much pains should be taken to let those who are subject to the laws know what the laws were. As at present promulgated, there was not, he would venture to say, one man in a thousand who ever saw the laws that were there enacted.

Mr. A. concluded by moving that the petition be laid on the table and printed; which motion was agreed to by the House.

Corn Oil.—The Utica, N. Y. Intelligencer states that a Mr. Curtis, who owns a distillery in that place, in the process of distillation from corn, perceived an oil which rose upon the surface of the liquor. He took pains to collect it, and found on repeated trials that it answers as well for burning as the best Spermaceti Oil, and also answers all the purposes of linoed oil. Little less than a quart is procured from a bushel of corn, which is a clear profit to the distiller, as it does not diminish the quantity of liquor or whiskey. Mr. Curtis saved about 12 gallons per day.

Why does the Journal complain of the manner in which Mr. Clay was disposed of on the committees of the Senate, and who would it censure? The Senate elected a Clay man as President *pro tempore*, Mr. Smith of Maryland, and Mr. Smith made the committees according, no doubt, to his views of propriety. If Mr. Clay and his friends get up family quarrels, let them settle them among themselves. The public care nothing about the matter.  
*Ind. Democrat.*

The new editor of the almost defunct Penn Yan Enquirer, former typesetter for the totally defunct "Lyons (or Lying) Countryman," after spending two columns of antimasonic sophistry on the subject of the President's Message, comes to the conclusion that it was not written by Mr. Van Buren, because he was across the "big waters"—and that although some people think Mrs. Eaton wrote it, he has his doubts on the subject. On the whole, he thinks Mr. Livingston was the author. We don't like to have our veracity questioned in this unceremonious way. Last week, we attributed the message to John Bins, knowing as we did, (from antimasonic information) that Jackson could not write his name nor do any thing more than to "make his mark"—a privilege which he has exercised ever since he was president. If any body wants to take away the credit of that message from John Bins, the coffin-handbill maker, he had better settle his political concerns as soon as possible, for it will be a hard case with him—and although Jackson can't write a message, nor an antimasonic letter, nor any such sort of thing, the people are beginning to understand his marks and hieroglyphics as well as those of old Thomas Jefferson, who burnt so many meeting houses in his day, wore plush breeches, kissed Monticello Sally, &c. &c.  
*Angelica Rep.*

Robert Dale Owen, Editor of the Free Enquirer, being on a tour of observation in the Eastern States, thus writes to his co-editor in New-York on the subject of Rail Roads:

A rail road! You have never travelled on a rail road! Then you have yet to witness one of the greatest triumphs of human ingenuity.

I left Albany this morning in the Schenectady stage which conveys over the three miles of rough road, to the point where the Schenectady rail road commences. There you find the steam engine already smoking, and 6 or 8 stages—cars they are commonly termed, though scarcely differing except in their wheels from ordinary stages—ready to receive passengers, of which about fifty entered them soon after our arrival.

I had never before been on a rail road, and therefore every thing was new and interesting to me.

First, the engine set off without its train, (as one would walk a race horse about before starting,) to get up its steam half a mile and return. Then it took us in tow, (six nine-seated stages,) and the next minute we were off at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, whistling past surrounding objects pretty much in the same style as if mounted on a fleet horse at a gallop. No one, I think, can enter a rail road car for the time and thus find himself conveyed with perfect ease and safety, without feeling that a new era in the annals of locomotion has commenced; and that even Fulton's noble discovery is cast into the shade by this new application of the magic power of steam. That twenty years from this time, the entire Union will be intersected with rail roads, needs not the spirit of prophecy to foresee; and how immense the advantages, mental and moral perhaps, as well as physical, which may thence result, it is not so easy to predict.

The whole line of the rail road, being twelve miles and a half, has been travelled in twenty-two minutes, being at the rate of more than thirty miles an hour, but the usual time employed is from thirty to forty-five minutes. On the Manchester and Liverpool rail road, the speed I believe is considerably greater. The machine can be run there at the rate of a mile a minute, and their usual speed is nearly a mile in two minutes.

A London paper says, since the discovery of the new world our English gardens have produced 2,345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1,700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia and Europe, until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.

Sudden Death.—It is stated in the Lexington, Kentucky, Observer, that Judge Mills, late Judge of the Court of Appeals of that State, was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, on the 7th inst. while walking in the streets of Frankfort, and instantly expired.

## Indiana Legislature.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

The bill establishing a state road from Connersville to Raysville, was ordered to be engrossed.

The joint resolution on the subject of granting pensions to officers and soldiers, and the militia who bore arms in the revolutionary war, and who are not provided for by existing laws, was taken up in committee, Mr. Clendenin in the chair, and after deliberation thereon, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the same with the amendments, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 30.

Mr. Noble from the select committee to which was referred a resolution of the House directing an inquiry into the expediency of so amending the Revenue law, that if taxes upon Land are 4 years in arrears, said land shall become the property of the State, &c. reported a bill, to amend an act entitled "an act for assessing and collecting the revenue," approved, Feb. 10; which passed to a 2d reading.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

Mr. Morgan from a select committee reported a bill to incorporate the Harrison and Indianapolis rail road company, which was ordered to a 2d reading, and on motion of Mr. Whitcomb was read a 2d time by its title, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hayes reported the memorial which was referred to a select committee instructing them to strike out those matters reflecting upon the President of the United States, amended as instructed by the Senate.

Mr. Pennington moved to refer the report from Mr. Hayes to a committee of the whole for this day, and Monday was also named, when Mr. Herod moved to lay it upon the table, which did not prevail, and it was ordered to be committed for Monday next.

While the motion to commit to a committee of the whole was pending,

Mr. Dumont said, I have been thinking for a few moments—what is the probable daily expense of the State Government—and my conclusion is, that during the session of the Legislature, it does not amount to quite four hundred dollars each day; this is a trifle, a mere nothing—and our treasury is so overflowing, that we know not how to expend the money. As to our time, we have nothing to do—indeed, one would think we were sent here to do nothing else than, to inform the people, what we think of Andrew Jackson. If this is our business, to inform the people of this state and of the United States, what we think of President Jackson—if the people call for, and demand this service of us, shall we not obey? It would be a pity that the rusty dollars of the state treasury should not be put in circulation. Our citizens we know, do not, form opinions for themselves and they probably elected us to come here, to give direction to their modes of thinking.

Mr. Lomax offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of districting the state for the purpose of electing representatives to Congress, and also to inquire into the propriety of establishing said districts on different ratios, such as will answer for either six or seven Representatives.

Mr. Permington moved to lay the same on the table, which motion was carried in the affirmative.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

A petition was presented by Mr. Morris, from sundry citizens of Shelby and Rush counties, praying the location of a state road: which was referred to a select committee of Messrs. Morris, Jones, and Flake.

Mr. Reid, from the select committee to which was referred a petition on that subject, reported a bill to incorporate the Harrison and Indianapolis Rail Road company: which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Culley moved the following resolution, which was negatived:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws regulating "fees and salaries" as to allow grand and petit jurors one dol-