

# PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, Jan. 14.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE  
for president  
ANDREW JACKSON.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,  
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.  
JOHN SPENCER to be Receiver of  
Public Moneys for the District of Lands sub-  
ject to sale at Fort Wayne, in the State of  
Indiana, vice Jonathan McCarty, resigned.

The appointment of our townsman, Col.  
Spencer, to the office of Receiver of Public  
Moneys at Fort Wayne, we believe to be as  
acceptable, to men of all political parties in  
this state, as any which could have been  
made. For integrity of character and busi-  
ness habits he has no superior; and we trust  
his merits will be as highly appreciated by the  
community of Fort Wayne, as they are by  
that which he is about to leave.

Owing, it is presumed, to the late fresh-  
et, no Indianapolis papers have been received  
at our Post Office of later date than last Saturday. Consequently we are in arrears with the  
proceedings of the Legislature. Most of our  
exchange papers have arrived very irregularly  
for the last ten days; during which time very  
little has been received from Congress.

The ice in Licking River broke up on Saturday morning last, and rushed into the Ohio with such violence as greatly to injure the steam boats lying at the quay, in Cincinnati. The New Jersey, Chesapeake, and Lady Washington were entirely destroyed. The Lady Washington had no insurance. The New Jersey was insured for \$5,000 by the Cincinnati Insurance Company, and 5,000 by the Ohio Company. The Captain and crew narrowly escaped with their lives. The Chesapeake was insured for \$3,000 in the Ohio Insurance Company, and for \$8,000 at Louisville. The ice in the Ohio moved off about 2 o'clock on Sunday, and the river soon fell 5 or 6 feet, leaving the steam boats Companion, Senator, Robert Fulton, and Guyandotte dry upon the quay. The river has since risen so as to float them.

GIRARD'S WILL. The whole amount of Mr. Girard's estate is estimated to be from 6, to \$8,000,000. He has left two millions for the establishment of a public school for the city and county of Philadelphia; 300,000 to the State of Pennsylvania, to be subscribed to the Danville and Pottsville Rail-road; 500,000 for improving the docks in front of the city. There are but two legacies to individuals exceeding \$10,000.

The news most favorable to General Jackson is at present received through the channel of the opposition papers. There have been meetings in a majority of the states, got up by a few discontented individuals, with the design of creating something like an appearance of opposition to the candidate of the people. The main business of these meetings was the appointment of delegates to the Clay Convention, recently held at Baltimore. They show, in a very strong light, the immense disparity in point of numbers and character, between the friends of the President and those enlisted in the support of Mr. Clay. The proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and their address to the people of the United States have been published; and did our limits permit, we would copy them at full length; for we doubt whether we could render a more acceptable service to the cause of Gen. Jackson than by so doing. The Address, from title-page to colophon, abounds with statements which every one, who has examined the public documents, knows have no foundation in truth; and it can excite no other feeling, in an enlightened community, than contempt for its authors and an increased devotion to the man and his measures they so maliciously calumniate.

Mr. Clay is now identified with the party, christen it as you will, which had well nigh plunged our country into a civil war, at a period when we were a *second* time contending for independence with the most powerful nation of the globe; a party, whose avowed principle of action is an implacable hostility to the principles of that party to which, as a Democrat, Mr. Clay once claimed to belong; and every republican who favors the pretensions of this apostate, does it in defiance alike of reason and feeling.

On the other hand, Gen. Jackson has stood shoulder to shoulder with the democracy of the country, and fought with them the good fight, till their cause is triumphantly established, and he will not be deserted. For their own future peace of mind we wish his enemies converted; but from no other motive. We want not their aid. At the next election their voice will be scarcely heard. At present the Clay party acquire their chief importance from the frequent notices they receive from their opponents. We can almost believe that the vision of *Junius* prophetically extended to Mr. Clay, when he said, "he will fall back into a *silent* senator, and hardly supporting the weekly eloquence of a newspaper. The gentle breath of peace would leave him on the surface, neglected and unremoved. It is only the *tempest* which lifts him from his place."

## ITEMS.

Twelve convicts have escaped from the Penitentiary of Georgia, taking with them eight stands of arms and a suit of clothes each.

The debt of Great Britain, according to the last report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is \$333,313,333 dollars; the annual interest of which is within a fraction of 200,000,000 dollars.

James Turner has been convicted of the murder of his brother, at Fairfield, Ohio.

John Moran, convicted in N. Y. of manslaughter, for killing his wife by striking her with a tobacco pipe, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Opelousas Gazette states that the sugar crop in Louisiana has been greatly injured by the severe and long continued frosts.

There were 504 buildings erected in Cincinnati, during the year 1831. Thirteen steam-boats were built there during the same period.

Mrs. Hannah Adams, one of the most remarkable literary personages of this country, died at Brookfield, Mass., on the 16th ult. at an advanced age.

## Congressional.

### INDIAN TITLES IN INDIANA.

The bill making an appropriation to enable the President to extinguish the Indian title to land in Indiana was taken up, in the Senate of the United States, on Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. White, (chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs,) observed that

bills similar to the one then before the Senate, had been reported for two or three sessions without having been finally acted upon. The subject had first been brought to the notice of the Senate by a memorial from the legislature of Indiana, who represented that some of the tribes in that State were so situated as to be very much incommoded by the progress of the new canal; and that it was very desirable, if the Indians could be induced to sell, to remove them, to the end that the State might the better carry on its public works, and possess a population bordering on the canal, more suitable than the Indians to such a situation. At the last session of Congress a bill for the purpose contemplated by the present one, had passed the Senate with but little difficulty; but it had from some cause or other, failed in the other House. The subject never having been finally acted on, the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Hanna,) had brought it into view, by introducing the resolution on which the present bill had been predicated; and that gentleman could give further information, if this explanation were not deemed sufficient. As to the blank to be filled, it had been originally occupied with the sum of forty thousand dollars, and before the passage of the bill of last session, cut down to twenty thousand dollars. He would, therefore, move to fill the blank with the last mentioned sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. King rose to inquire of the chairman what was meant in the bill by the words "adjacent to Indiana." The bill proposed, said Mr. K., to extinguish the Indian title to land in the State of Indiana and adjacent thereto. He wished to know the meaning of this phraseology, in order that he might better understand the whole purport of the bill.

Mr. Hendricks replied, that the particular phraseology alluded to by the gentlemen from Alabama, was introduced in order to authorize the purchase of the whole of the lands on which the Pottawatomies were settled, part of which tribe was in Indiana, a part in Michigan and a part in Illinois; and this tribe, it had been understood, wished to sell out and remove.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with the sum of 20,000 dollars and carried.

Mr. King, in order to be more explicit, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "adjacent thereto," (as noticed above,) and inserting the words "Illinois and Michigan."

Mr. Hendricks objected to the amendment inasmuch as it might possibly be considered to sanction a departure from the real meaning of the bill, and exhaust the appropriation of \$20,000 by diverting it to other objects than those contemplated. It was intended only to extinguish titles of the Miamies and Potawatomies, the former of whom were settled wholly in Indiana, and of the latter, a part of the tribe resided in that State a part in Illinois, and a part in Michigan. With this view of the subject, it appeared to him that the amendment would have the tendency to authorize a latitude of construction which the gentleman seemed anxious to avoid.

Mr. Ewing suggested a modification of the amendment by substituting the following, "and so much of the [land owned by] Potawatomies as lies within the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan."

Mr. King having accepted the modification, the amendment was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Foot from the committee on pensions, to which had been referred the petition of Daniel Reddington, made an unfavorable report thereon, which on motion of Mr. Hendricks, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to reduce the price of the public lands.

On motion of Mr. Marcy,

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and when the doors were opened, adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DECEMBER 21.

On motion of Mr. Boon, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of improving the U. S. post road from Louisville, in Kentucky, to St. Louis, in Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Carr, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the price of the public lands, and that they graduate the price thereof in such manner that the refuse lands which remain unsold in districts which have been culled may be offered to purchasers at a less price per acre than the minimum price of the public lands, securing to the actual settlers for a specified term of time, the opportunity or privilege of purchasing the quarter section, half quarter section or quarter section by him improved.

On motion of Mr. McCarty, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into expediency of authorizing the State of Indiana to construct a road through the public lands, from the southern Bend of the St. Joseph's river by Fort Wayne, to Lawrenceburg, in said State; also, a road from a point on the Ohio State line, west of Oxford, by Liberty, Milton, Newcastle, Munceytown, and Gosho, to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana; and granting to the State of Indiana each alternate section of the unappropriated public lands through which said roads may pass, on each side thereof, for the construction of the same.

## IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the two White rivers in the State of Indiana, from the junction of the Wabash as high up as they may be considered navigable; and also that the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a survey of the mouth of Trail creek, at the Southern Bend of Lake Michigan.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29.

In the Senate, yesterday after the presentation of various petitions and memorials, and first and second readings of bills, the following bills were read the third time and passed. The bill to amend the act passed for the benefit of George Johnson, 2d March, 1830, the bill for the relief of John H. Harrison; the bill to revive and continue in force the act providing for reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court; and the bill supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands. When the bill to provide for the armament of certain fortifications of the United States came up, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, moved its indefinite postponement. A short debate then followed, in which the motion was supported by Messrs. Benton, Hayne and Holmes, and opposed by Mr. Smith. The question was finally decided by yeas and nays in the affirmative, yeas 31, nays 7. The Senate spent a short time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Choate, of Mass., from a lady named Smith, the widow of Lieut. Jesse Smith, of the United States Navy, one of the gallant and ill-fated crew lost in the sloop of war Hornet. Mr. Wickliffe, from the Public Lands Committee, reported a bill to grant pre-emption rights to actual settlers on the public domain who might purchase a quarter section of land at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. It was read twice and committed. A large number of private bills were discussed and acted upon; and the military appropriation bill for 1832, was introduced by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, and read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The resolutions of Mr. Blair, of Tenn., and Mr. Duncan, on the subject of the distribution of the public lands, were further discussed until the close of the hour when the House took up the question of the South Carolina claims, (the special order of the day,) which was passed through the Committee of the Whole and afterwards considered in the House till the adjournment.

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From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The following letter received by a gentleman in this city, we are permitted to lay before our readers:

Nashville, Dec. 31, 1831.

"I have just arrived in Nashville. You have, I have no doubt, heard ere this, that the steamboat Favorite struck a snag and sunk in Bordeaux chute, on the Mississippi river. The boat was, so soon as the water fell so as to get out any goods, attacked by an armed party from the Arkansas territory, and robbed by them and burnt by them, or by accident. Nearly every thing was, therefore, taken away by force, that had not in fact been destroyed by the sinking and burning of the boat, and her remaining under water several days. The hands left to take care of the boat, although assisted by some neighboring gentlemen, were wholly unable to resist the force; all assistance that could be obtained was procured immediately. In consequence of sinking and burning, and this attack, all the cargo or nearly all on board, was wholly lost or destroyed.

Respectfully,  
THOMAS B. WINSTON,  
Clerk of steamboat Favorite.

It is a remarkable fact that the state tax in Connecticut does not exceed an average of 12 1/2 cents on each inhabitant, while the income of the school fund which is distributed in equal proportions among the several school districts for the support of education and the division of knowledge among the people, is equal to a dividend of more than 25 cents to every inhabitant of the state. The Hartford Times, emphatically remarks.—"Probably the annals of the world do not present a similar instance. We here have a government, which, after paying all expenses, returns to the citizen more than double the amount he has been taxed. Instead of being burdened with taxation a bounty is bestowed on our own inhabitants."

Church of England. The fate of the Church of England is generally considered sealed by the vote of the Bench of Bishops against the Reform Bill. It has lost every hold upon the popular feeling, and there is no doubt but in a few years there will be a complete separation between the Church and State.

N. Y. Enquirer.

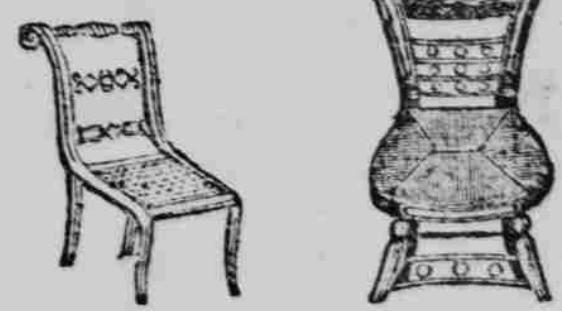
New Daily paper in Boston. The anti-masonic Boston Free Press is to be changed into a daily paper on the 3d of January, and to be called the "Advocate." Mr. Hallet of Providence takes the helm. Bating his anti-masonry, which is in him a harmless piece of fudger, Mr. Hallet is a man of good talents and fair attainments. As to electing Mr. Wirt, he may as well try to stop the current of the Mississippi with a Yankee shingle.

## ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP, by Adam Flick, of Loughery Township, Dearborn County, State of Indiana, on the 27th day of December, 1831, **One bright Bay Mare**, with switch tail; supposed to be seven years old this spring, with a small star in her forehead, some saddle marks, shot before, with one white hind foot, the right hind, and a scar on the same between the foot lock joint and the hoof; supposed to be done by a chain or rope, about fourteen hands three inches high; no other brands or marks perceptible; appraised to thirty dollars, by James Lindsey and Stephen Green, this 5th day of January, 1832.

A true copy from my estray book this 12th day of January, 1832.  
WILLIAM CONAWAY, J. P.  
Jan. 14 1832.  
2-3<sup>W</sup>

Lawrenceburg  
CHAIR MANUFACTORY



THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public at large, that he has commenced the Chair Making business, and will keep constantly for sale, good as

sortment of  
Fancy and  
Windsor Chairs,  
SETTEES, &c.  
which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.  
NELSON ROGERS.  
Nov. 19, 1831.  
46 1/2

## Cloth-Dressing.

THE subscriber informs the public that his Cloth-Dressing works at NEW BALTIMORE, OHIO, are in complete operation for the execution of work of every kind in his line. From his long experience, and the care which he takes to accommodate customers, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He has made arrangements for the reception of Cloth at Mrs. Mary Radcliffe's Carding Works in

ELIZABETHTOWN, OHIO, And for its return there when finished. The following are his prices for work, per yard.

For Black cloth	15 cents
" Navy Blue	15 do
" Snuff Brown	15 do
" Do. Dark (men's wear)	15 do
" London Brown & Bottle Green	18 3/4 do
" Drabbs of different shades	10 do
" Light Snuff (men's wear)	12 1/2 do
" Fulling & pressing any home colour	6 1/4 do
" London Brown Flannel	12 1/2 do
" Green do.	12 1/2 do
" All other colours	10 do
" Flannels coloured & pressed	4 do

JAMES RADCLIFFE.  
October 22, 1831.  
42-1/2.

WASHINGTON  
Agricultural School.

THE Second Session of this School commences the first Monday in December, (5th day.)

Terms for tuition, eight, ten and twelve dollars per session of 24 weeks. Boarding \$25 per session; for bedding and washing an extra charge of \$12 50 per session will be made. One half of the boarding and tuition to be paid in advance.

The school will be conducted agreeable to the plan proposed in the prospectus published last June. Male and Female pupils will be received.—The latter will be employed during the hours of recreation in the cultivation of flowers, and domestic economy. The subscriber is so well convinced of the superior advantages of educating children on this plan, that he has determined to direct his time and attention to the pupils placed in his school.

T. B. PINCKARD, Principal