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From the Louisville Advertiser. CHANGE OR NO CHANGE? "That's the Question."

We are not about to importune our patrons, though we confess we are really in need of "the needful." We propose to discuss a very different subject. With our opponents we are at issue with respect to something less tangible than *rhino*, even in these "hard times." It is Mr. Clay's consistency! The Journal recklessly affirms that Mr. Clay has always been consistent, and the Focus repeats the perilous affirmation. Do such characters really believe they can impose upon an intelligent community? Who has forgotten what was said of the recommendations of the President on the subject of the tariff during the late electioneering canvass? Do we not all know how the word "modification" was mouthed—how its meaning was distorted! The Clay men, at that juncture, could not brook the idea of modifying the tariff. They contended that the system was perfect, and nobody—save its enemies—wished to disturb it. Gen. Jackson, they said, wished to destroy the system by attacking it in detail—by acting on prominent articles of import separately. The act which had been passed, reducing the duties on tea, was virulently assailed. On more than one occasion it was the topic of discussion between the candidates for Congress in this district. Is that fact also forgotten? Then, the reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, &c. was denounced, as a measure only calculated to favor the rich. Last year, tea and coffee were luxuries only used by the rich—now they are pronounced "necessaries of life," and it is contended that the duties on them should be greatly reduced or entirely repealed, for the benefit of consumers generally, rich and poor. How has this singular change been effected? Mr. Clay has changed, and a corresponding change has necessarily taken place in the opinions and language of his followers.

In his speech delivered at Cincinnati, in August, 1830, Mr. Clay declared that "the tariff and internal improvements were intimately, if not indissolubly united." What did he mean? Simply this: That the expenditure of large sums of money, on internal improvements, was necessary to give vent to the immense revenue derived from duties on imports—that one part of the system was to raise the money, the other to provide for its expenditure—that the tariff was to draw the funds from the pockets of the people, and the system of improvement was designed to absorb them. This is precisely what Mr. Clay meant. Referring to the veto of the President, he said:

"The same system which has been devised and practised to defeat the tariff, has been adopted to undermine internal improvements. They are to be attacked in detail. Hence the rejection of the Maysville Road, the Fredericktown Road and the Louisville Canal."

Looking to the state of things, as he then saw it, or affected to see it, Mr. Clay exclaimed:

"Internal Improvements gone or going; the whole American System THREATENED, and the triumphant shouts of anticipated victory sounding in our ears."

These declarations gave the cue to the Clay party, on which they acted during the late canvass. They therefore asserted, in the most positive terms, that the President, by putting his veto on the Maysville Road Bill, had manifested his hostility to the System—and that, by recommending a modification of the Tariff, he had shown his hostility to American Industry. The word "modification" was construed to mean a general reduction of duties, against which the Clayites protested with open mouths, distended eyes and uplifted hands! But what is their language now? Mr. Clay has changed, and his followers have followed suit. Like him they are now in favor of "relieving consumption as much as possible, consistently with an economical administration of the government."

Though the reduction of the duties on Tea was last year pronounced an abomination, Mr. Clay is now striving to "out Herod Herod" on that subject. He is actually complaining that the government moves too tardily in reducing the duties and relieving the poor; and, if his friends have not believed him, there is now, between Mr. Clay's wishes in respect to the tariff and those of his moderate opponents in the South, "a perfect and entire agreement!" In

truth, it is contended, that the "Nullifiers ask no greater reduction" of duties, than Mr. Clay "is willing to assent to!" Will it hereafter be asserted, that he has not changed his views in relation to the tariff? In the face of these declarations, and of his recent public avowal, that he is for "relieving consumption as much as possible, consistently with an economical administration of the government," can it be believed he is the same ultra advocate of high duties, that he was in March, 1830?

The sudden change of tone in the Clay Editors, with respect to modifying the tariff, so strikingly illustrates their utter destitution of principle, that we cannot doubt their determination to obey, strictly all the mandates of their leader. As for our pious neighbor, Little Decency, we believe he would promptly obey, were he commanded by Mr. Clay to "sell the fee simple of his salvation, the inheritance of it—and cut the entail from all remainders." Such is the creature who occasionally ventures to prate about the purity, freedom and independence of the press! A mere underling, who only knows how to veer as his master listeth, and to keep time with servility itself, dares to question the sincerity and independence of others! On the subject of the tariff—the system—we have yet to read a lesson to the panders of Mr. Clay in the west. We invite them to turn to their files—to their papers published during the last electioneering canvass—and see how they will be made to unmask them. In performing this task, for the amusement and edification of our readers, we shall have to present *Little Decency* and the *Unspotted* to the public, like Juno's swans, coupled, and inseparable.

Louisville Adv.

The following letter from Gen. Jackson to Stephen Simpson, gives us at once a key to the fire and faggot warfare, waged by this heartless dastard. The dictatorial letters to which Gen. Jackson alludes, were the claims set up for the Post Office in Philadelphia. The letter does honor to the head and heart of the incorruptible Hero.

Frankfort Argus.

From Gen. Jackson to Stephen Simpson.
Washington, May 4th, 1829.

"Sir—Your letter marked confidential, April 30th, 1829, has been received. I had supposed the letters of Maj. Lewis and Mr. Donnellson would have proved satisfactory as to the friendly feelings which were entertained towards you, and for the present that things would have rested there. Finding it not to be the case, and that in connection with your own complaints, the name and remark of Mr. Miller of Tennessee, are obtruded upon me in your letter, I can be at no loss to draw the conclusion, that you and he have been actuated by similar motives; and because I did not forthwith appoint persons to office, as you and he believed I should, that therefore your enmity is to flow as a consequence. Those who pretend to be friends, little understand me, if they have persuaded themselves that I am to be operated upon, by any such considerations; my own time and manner of doing things, now as has ever been the case, will be my rule of action, I assure you.

You charge me to be under the influence of Mr. Ingham; it is quite a modest imputation, and one that would merit no consideration, had your manner of addressing me been different. Justice to him compels me to say that in no instance did he ever attempt any such a thing as you have imputed. There is not an appointment at Philadelphia, one excepted, which as far as I am advised, and do believe, was the first choice of Mr. Ingham; and had you really known as much about this gentleman as you profess, this fact would have suggested itself to you. But what of those appointments with which you are pleased to find so much fault! Are they not all of them honest and capable men? And if so, of what consequence can it be what has been their political opinions? The country requires faithful agents, and those being obtained, I shall feel quite contented and happy, although some may be found who will complain. All I have to say is, be it so.

It is altogether unnecessary for you, to talk further of my fame and success; and of your efforts to maintain both. Whatever you have done under the government of principle, has been well done, and your country, for it, may feel

itself your debtor—what may have been the result of motive and self-interest for yourself to appreciate. Upon this, I can only remark, that I was at home,—the Hermitage, where it was my highest ambition to continue. Contrary to any wish entertained by me, my name was brought before the country. Mr. Miller, whom you have named, was one who commenced it, and you supported it, acting as you have both asserted and maintained, upon principle. I regret to find, and it is painful to me to admit, that both of you have been actuated by other considerations than to serve those great Republican principles, which were professed as your rules of action. Give me leave to say, that office when demanded, as the consideration of rendered service, stands stripped of all the honor that should attach, & which only can attach, when bestowed apart from such demand presented & pressed.

I have thought it right and proper to make this reply to you,—extorted by your own reiterated complaints and letters, presented in the most objectionable and dictatorial form. You must cease to think you have done any thing for me, or to serve me. If in your exertions any thing shall arise to benefit the nation, then you will be entitled to its thanks, and to mine also, and your reward I hope in whatever may follow. But when the contest is ended to insult me, is neither congenial with my feelings nor is it in accordance with that action which professes to lean itself upon principles and the general good. It is impossible, therefore, under a review of the circumstances, for me to refrain asking you to forbear any further communication to me, until you can conclude to write with that becoming moderation which is at all times becoming. Until this can be the case you will be good enough to trouble me with no further communications. I am thankful to my friends for their kindness and good opinion, and shall ever be glad of their suggestions on public matters; but cannot feel any obligations when they become dictatorial and authoritative.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient serv't.
ANDREW JACKSON.
Mr. Stephen Simpson.

In the Senate of the United States, Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties on wines and silks, and that they ought to be reduced:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance report a bill accordingly.

In the year 1830 Mr. Clay denounced, in his Cincinnati speech, as sacrilege, any reduction of duties. The reduction of the duty on salt, he declared to be the commencement of an attack on the American System in detail. He avowed that Internal Improvements and the Tariff constituted in their Union the "American System," and that every part and parcel of it ought to be sacred and intangible. But now the popular breeze is perceived to set in another direction; and Mr. Clay adjusts his sails accordingly.

It certainly argues but a small portion of sagacity in a statesman to be compelled to shift his ground so frequently. Many politicians in 1830 predicted the very state of things which now exists. Many foresaw that, with the present Tariff, we should soon have an immense surplus revenue. Mr. Clay probably had some anticipation of such a condition of affairs. But he viewed the probable surplus, as the source of expenditure upon his splendid schemes of Internal Improvements. The above resolution seems to be a virtual abandonment of such disposition of the surplus revenue. Mr. C. now sees that the people desire the taxes levied to conform to the probable expenditures of the Government—and with a characteristic avidity to seize upon and appropriate to himself the merit of every popular scheme of policy he has produced this resolution.

Nat. Rep.

Of the higher nominations made by the President, not yet confirmed, are those of Mr. Livingston and Mr. Van Buren. The acknowledged and commanding talents of Mr. Livingston—his uniform adherence to the principles of what Mr. Jefferson termed the "old school" Republicans—the part he bore in defending New Orleans and his un-

wavering devotion to the 'Military Chieftain,' all combine to render him wormwood to the opposition. They must, however, swallow him at last. In other terms, his character is so exalted that it will be impracticable to prevail on a majority of the Senate to vote against his nomination. That of Mr. Van Buren will probably be kept 'hung up' to the last moment, with a view to reject it, if possible—but, at all events, to test his strength in the Senate, and to vamp up some old charge against him, to influence the next Presidential election. We shall soon learn the result.

Louisville Adv.

Two cases of that almost incredible crime, "Barking," occurred in London, in the first week of last month. One of the victims was a fine Italian boy, about fourteen years of age, and in perfect health, murdered by "a professed body snatcher" for the sake of the nine guineas which he obtained from the surgeons, who denounced the case to the police, as soon as it excited suspicion in their minds.

National Gazette.

RALEIGH, N. C. JAN. 13.

Distressing Conflagration.—"The star that rules our luckless lot," seems to have fated our certain and complete destruction. It is with feelings which can be better imagined than expressed, that we record another awful calamity with which our city has been visited. At about half past 4 o'clock on Saturday morning last, the Millinery Store of the Misses Pulliam, on the east side, of Fayetteville street, was discovered to be on fire, when the alarm was given, and our citizens and members of the Legislature immediately repaired to the spot. The fire engine was put in operation, but, in consequence of the pipe bursting, she soon became useless, and was laid aside. Water in this part of the town being scarce, the only alternative seemed to be, to blow up the adjacent houses; which was immediately resorted to. But all exertions to arrest the raging element was vain; for, although 12 or 14 houses were blown up, & but little air stirring at the times, the buildings were constructed of such combustible materials, the flames continued to rage until the whole range of buildings between Mr. Marshall's Store & Mr. Stuart's dwelling, about 50 in number, including the market house, was totally destroyed. It was with great difficulty, notwithstanding the favorable state of the atmosphere, that the fire was prevented from extending to the opposite side of the street. But for this fortunate circumstance, such was the consternation produced by this sudden and unexpected catastrophe, and our general unprepared state to meet it, the whole of the business part of our ill fated city must have been laid in ashes.

In reviewing the dreadful scene, awful and heart rending as it was, we have, therefore, much cause of grateful emotion; and for this comparatively happy result, we are in a great measure indebted to the generous and manly exertions of members of the Legislature, many of whom, with a magnanimity and intrepidity disdaining all personal considerations, rushed to the spot of distress and danger, and contended with the devouring element to the utmost stretch of human power until its devastating progress was arrested. Some of them sunk, overpowered by their efforts, having so far strained the energies of nature that alarming symptoms of entire exhaustion were induced. We are happy to learn, however, that those who were thus prostrated, have regained their strength, and that no serious consequences are now apprehended. As it would be impossible to discriminate between those who were most active, we forbear to mention the names of any; but they are engraven on the hearts of our grateful citizens, by whom they will be cherished among the fondest objects of memory "while life, and thought, and being last."

We should do great injustice to our coloured population and violence to our own feelings, were we to pass over in silence their praiseworthy conduct on the occasion. They were among the most active and efficient laborers; many distinguished themselves by the zeal and fidelity with which they behaved; and one poor fellow, by his excessive exertions, was so completely paralyzed, that his life was despaired of. We are glad to hear, however, that he is recovering. Fortunately, no other personal injury, it is believed was sustained.

It is a remarkable fact that the very same part of the city, to the same extent with the exception of one or two houses, was destroyed by fire in 1816.

We had designed issuing an extra on the morning of the fire, announcing to our readers early intelligence of the fatal event; but on returning to the office, we found our hands in such a state of exhaustion as to render it impracticable. A committee has been appointed by a town meeting to collect this information; and we shall, perhaps be able to publish the result of their inquiries in our next. In the mean time, it may not be uninteresting to state that we have heard the total loss estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000; not one cent of which, we understand, was insured.

Indiana Legislature.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. Hendricks, from the committee on Canals and internal improvements, to which had been referred the petition of John Saunders and others, praying for the incorporation of a company to construct a Rail Road from Lawrenceburgh by way of Greensburgh to Indianapolis, reported a bill to incorporate the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Dumont from the committee on Education reported a bill to provide a fund to encourage common schools, which was twice read, referred to a committee of the whole and made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Whitcomb, from the select committee to which the subject was referred, reported a joint resolution relative to the public lands, which solicits a division of the public lands into 40 acre lots by east and west lines which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, Resolved, That the Committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress to provide a grant of waste lands in Knox county, for the purpose of constructing a canal, to connect White river with the Wabash, at Vincennes.

The Senate then took up the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the bill relating to a bridge at the falls of Ohio, which was further discussed, debated, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 22 to 5.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. Vawter from the committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred a resolution of the House, directing said committee to inquire into the state of the 3 per cent. fund, and ascertain how soon all former appropriations of said fund can be liquidated &c.; reported that they had performed that duty, and found that the same was kept by the Agent thereof, in a manner highly creditable to himself and former Agent—that they find in the hands of said Agent the sum of \$8,007.53 cents, moneys appropriated to rivers, roads &c., prior to the appropriation of money made by the Legislature, at the session of 1830 and 31, a greater part of which has been on hand for several years;—that every facility and accommodation that could be asked for, was afforded by the Agent, in the discharge of the duties of the committee, and also introduced a resolution for entering the report of B. I. Byrre, agent of the 3 per cent. fund, as correct; (with the exception of \$10 00 found due to road No. 33) and directing said Agent to all the credits set forth in his said report the same having been fully paid by himself or predecessor, as does fully appear on comparing the vouchers of money paid, with the Agent's book, and for causing the reports of the Agent to be made hereafter, with reference to roads, rivers, and bridges, to which moneys are due.

Which resolution was agreed to by the House.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

Mr. Fletcher from the Judiciary committee to which had been referred a resolution requiring an inquiry in regard to the duties of Judges in noticing and reporting the defects which they may discover in existing laws, reported a joint resolution providing a mode for