

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, Feb. 4.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

for president

ANDREW JACKSON.

We have been requested to announce Mr. John Saltmarsh, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace at the ensuing election.

Also, Thomas Palmer, Esq. for the same office; and for constables, the following gentlemen.

Malton Hayes, Lemuel G. Elder, and John Feree.

The members of Congress from this state, will please accept our thanks for their polite attentions.

A cabal of Clayites were engaged in causing out an electoral ticket, at the court house, in Indianapolis, on Tuesday last. They have probably come to the conclusion that to assemble a Convention from the people at large would "cost more than it would come to." It is a wise course; they may as well save their pains.

The *pro tem.* Sheriff, Mr. Gregg, has got, in the person of Judge Test, a *pro tem.* editor for his paper. We say *pro tem.*, for we are convinced that Mr. Gregg's duties as Sheriff will be limited to August next. There seems to be but one opinion in regard to this appointment, extending to men of every political creed in this community, viz: that it was an injudicious one. Mr. Gregg has employed Judge Test to take charge of the Statesman, not from *necessity*, but that it may the more consistently advocate his claims to an election by the people; and the motive will be duly appreciated by them.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

On the 28th ultimo, a Bill passed the House of Representatives, appropriating \$25,000 for improving that part of the Michigan Road which lies between Logansport and the Ohio River. This appropriation was resisted at every point, by those opposed to the present location of the road, and was only carried by four or five votes. The bill for the relocation of the road has been laid on the table, by consent.

The Interest Bill was lost, on engrossing. Mr. Ewing's Resolution, respecting a Protecting Tariff, U. S. Bank, &c. has been laid on the table. The defeat of this hobby, got up to affect the President and to hold out an opinion abroad that Indiana is opposed to him on some leading subjects, must be a source of deep and lasting chagrin to its instigators.

The Michigan Road Bill passed the Senate, with a slight amendment, which will probably receive the concurrence of the House.

The Bill to charter a company to construct a Rail-road from Lawrenceburgh to Indianapolis has passed both Houses. It is limited to no definite period, and is otherwise liberal.

A Bill has passed the House, regulating the competency of witnesses. It prohibits the Court from rejecting a witness because he does not believe in a Supreme Being, but permits the introduction of other evidence to show the belief of a witness, and leaves it with the jury to estimate the credibility.

A Bill from the Senate has passed the House, prohibiting the circulation of bank notes, after September next, of a less denomination than five dollars. A Bill from the Senate has also passed the House, authorizing the building of a State House. It appoints three Commissioners, who may appoint a Superintendent to take charge of the work. It is to be built on Mr. Town's plan, and finished by 1838—cost not to exceed £60,000.

Mr. Clay's Consistency. The proceedings of Congress show Mr. Clay to be opposed to the payment of the *three per cent.* stocks. His objection to its redemption appears to be, that the government *may* realize six or seven per cent. on the capital, while it is only bound for the payment of three. This tells well; but how does it look? Is it honest? Will the principle compare with the standard of moral and political honesty? "That's the question." Every honest, highminded man must give a negative answer.

The government is an acknowledged debtor, and, let it be considered, the debt was contracted when the nation was poor, and her resources wholly inadequate to her necessities; and also, that the advance was made upon her faith, under the natural supposition that the stock would be redeemed as soon as circumstances would permit. The time seems now to have arrived.

The Report on the Finance presents her abundantly able to discharge her liabilities; consequently her creditors look for a liquidation of their claims. Longer to withhold them would be equivalent to a violation of public faith, entirely beneath the dignity of a gigantic republic. But Mr. Clay would procrastinate the payment of an honest public debt, contracted under peculiar circumstances, with no higher motive than to speculate upon the money. If his intentions are honest, he is to be pitied for his false notions of honor; and if he is governed by sinister motives, and would thus violate every principle of good faith, to thwart the operations of government, the destinies of the nation would be unsafe in his hands. In either case insuperable objections are urged to him as a politician. The one betrays his ignorance; the other his depravity: one horn of this dilemma he is compelled to take. His eagerness to win upon public confidence has entirely clouded his reason, and left him as a ship destitute of helm or ballast; subject to the surging billows of a tempestuous sea. He now stands before the public, in the unenviable attitude of a wrecked politician, stranded on the fatal rock of political inconsistency—bankrupt alike in principle and fame.

ITEMS.

The Liverpool Albion states that several of the Bristol rioters are believed to have taken passage for the United States.

Capt. Jacob Davis, of Lafayette, Ind., had one of his hands shot off while in the act of re-loading a cannon. The citizens were demonstrating their joy on hearing of the final passage of the Canal bill.

72,000,000 of gallons of ardent spirits are annually consumed in the United States, at a cost of \$48,000,000.

The stable of Major Butler of Bloomington, in this state, was destroyed by fire, the 13th ult.

A tavern near the London Fish Market, sells upwards of 4,000 glasses of gin, between the hours of 4 and 6 in the morning. Many of the fish women and porters consume 10 or 12 glasses each before breakfast!

Applications have been made to the legislature of New-York for 27 new Banks.

\$15,000 was raised by the Americans in Paris to aid the Polish refugees.

The Parisian gaming houses pay a license to the government, in the aggregate, of 4,500,000 francs.

Two Sunday papers have been recently commenced in New York.

No individual is allowed to marry, in Austria, who cannot read, write, and cipher. This is the most efficient measure for the promotion of education which could be imagined.

From the Kentucky Statesman.

On the 9th inst., a Memorial was presented to both Houses of Congress by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, praying a renewal of its charter. A motion was made in the House of Representatives, to refer it to a select committee, which was rejected; and it was referred to the committee of Ways and Means by a vote of 100 to 90. From this it would seem that the Bank has a majority in the House, and consequently a bill will pass granting a new charter, by a mere majority. In the Senate the same reference was made. Every Clay, and ten or twelve Jackson Senators are said to be friendly to the Bank. Less however, than two thirds of each House are, in our opinion, favorable to its recharter without some modification; and, unless some of its high privileges are curtailed, we hope to see the President's veto again check the progress of usurpation, and at least teach this golden colossus not to infringe upon the freedom of elections—not to announce itself a candidate for Congress as it did last year in the city of Louisville, and exert its whole influence through its agents against the republican candidate for Congress. Debar it the privilege of buying up the Press of the country and offering its bribe to newspaper editors.* Let the Bank appropriate its "secret service fund" to other purposes than purchasing a printing establishment for the *treacherous and notorious* Stephen Simpson.† And above all prevent our happy soil from falling a prey to the gold of a corporation of foreigners, who will ultimately by controlling our funds, and regulating our money market, become also the actual owners of our most valuable property. Verily these are dangerous times.

*It is an incontrovertible fact, that the editor of the New York Standard and Statesman, during the course of last summer was offered a bribe of *one thousand dollars* to advocate the stock of the Bank, which he indignantly spurned.

†Extract of letter to the Editor of the *Ky. Gazette*, dated, Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 4th, 1831.

A letter is now in the city *and* in *London*, to be used when necessary, stating that Stephen Simpson's *Whig* was established by the Bank—which is vouch'd for by responsible names; and who will be forthcoming; when a committee shall be authorised to send for persons and papers, as they assuredly will.

From Smyrna. Mr. Moore, passenger in the brig Curlew at Quarantine, informs Mr. Topliff that the Cholera was raging in Smyrna to a frightful extent, and probably the disease had never been more fatal in any city where it had existed. From 40 deaths daily, the number had increased to 300. At Constantinople, the disease was abating. A letter was received at Smyrna, a few days before the Curlew sailed, from an English Surgeon, in the Persian Army, stating that the disease was making fearful ravages in that country. We are indebted to Mr. Topliff for the following.

Bost. Statesman.

Extract of a letter, dated Smyrna, 22 Oct. "The disease is worse than ever, and every one is looking out for their own safety. Business is out of the question. Bazaars and all shops in the Frank street, closely shut up, and until we have a change of wind and plenty of rain, I am afraid the Cholera will continue.—On the 21st the deaths were 170 Turks, 50 Greeks, 15 Americans, and 15 Jews—in all 250 persons in one day."

From the Essex Democrat.

It will be recollect that several missionaries besides Messrs. Worcester and Butler were arrested and convicted in Georgia, and that all but the two above named gentlemen were immediately pardoned by the Governor of that State.—Among those who were pardoned, was Mr. Trott, a Methodist missionary whose conduct in that transaction, has been examined by the Tennessee Methodist Conference, of which he is a member. The proceedings are published in the N. York Zion's Herald, and we regret that it is inconvenient to give them at length in this paper.

It seems that Mr. Trott and several other Methodist missionaries had determined, as they had not taken any part in the unhappy controversy, to continue their neutrality, and remove to another part of the Cherokee nation, out of the limits of Georgia. Mr. Trott sought a new home in another part of that nation, but "owing to the extreme scarcity of provisions" and the illness of his lady, he was detained; but he avows his uniform determination to respect the laws of Georgia. In consequence of his delay he was arrested and convicted. The report dwells at some length on the gratuitous acts of severity inflicted by the guard, on the missionaries, and cannot consent that unmerited obloquy should be heaped upon their names. But at the same time "disclaims any wish to excite prejudice against the state of Georgia, her laws or her officers."

It is further stated they find nothing to sanction the idea that the *Methodist* missionaries used any influence to oppose the emigration of the Indians. "We wish it distinctly understood," says the report, "that we should most decidedly disapprove of such conduct; and that we neither expect, nor desire any peculiar privileges; or to be exempted from the operation of the law, that Georgia, or any other state, may think necessary to enact. If the missionaries act improperly, let them suffer; but let them not suffer because they are missionaries; and least of all, let not insult and abuse be added to their afflictions."

The report maintains that their Church yields to none in loyalty to the best of governments, and would not willingly be suspected of even imprudent demeanor. Having no sinecures either among the Indians or anywhere else, and ever anxious to do good, they hold themselves ready to aid the Cherokees either east or west of the Mississippi.

*We are solemnly assured by Mr. Trott, that the extreme scarcity of provision in a certain part of that nation, prevented his removal to it; and yet we are told that the Cherokees are industrious and good livers!!

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE DESTROYED.—On Saturday last, about 9 o'clock, A. M. the first pier of the Monongahela Bridge gave way, and precipitated the superstructure, comprising a space of two arches, into the river. Fortunately, though hundreds cross this bridge every Saturday morning, going to and returning from market, no lives were lost. There were on that part of the bridge which fell down, a man and a boy attending a returning coal waggon, belonging to Mr. Jacob Beltzhoover, and another boy. They of course descended with the falling mass; but were extricated from the ruins without sustaining the least injury! Four out of the five horses attached to the wagon were saved.

The Bridge was erected in 1818, at a cost of \$140,000—of course this accident will be a serious matter to the stockholders. It has not yet been determined, we learn, whether to repair the bridge or to build a new one.

Pittsburgh Democrat.

From the Louisville Advertiser. A Washington correspondent of the Journal, in describing Mr. Clay's grand display upon the Tariff, and detailing, with "ecstatic throbs," the numerous impressive incidents which occurred in the course of its delivery, notes as a circumstance, of "pith and moment," the following exquisite Pantomime, or dumb show, played off by Mr. Webster.

"I was," says he, gratified to see the pleasure which beamed on the expressive countenance of Mr. Webster, who sat close to Mr. Clay, and who gave frequent and not to be mistaken indications of the entire gratification, with which he listened to the exposition made by Mr. Clay."

Ye Gods!! "Jay-bird sat upon de limb, He wink at me and I wink at him. What a thrilling spectacle—a fair treat to the American Systemities—to see their two great champions, thus nodding and winking and blinking at each other. None of your shy, stolen glances—the timid ogling of lovers—but a downright glowing stare and a hearty, "frequent" shake of their "knowledge boxes"—or, as the classic poet would say, "their domes of thought."

Its effects upon the audience must have been prodigious as Domine Sampson would say. Alexander, when his brows were bound with laurels gathered in every clime, when surrounded by the spoils of a conquered world, in the midst of Asiatic pomp and revelry, does not exhibit so sublime a spectacle, when, in the language of the Poet, he

"Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres."

The grave wondered at the unfathomable thoughts divine, which thus lost their frail tenement about like a reed of the fitful wind gust—the lovers of the "poetry of motion" were tempted to exclaim: "slackaday!"—while the wags, the votaries of flash and fun, who being without souls of "impassioned mould," and incapable of appreciating aright the moral sublimities of the "God-like man," found much to excite their risibles, and relieve the *tedium* of Mr. Clay's political *allapodrida*. Mr. Webster "listened with entire gratification;" his "expressive countenance beamed" with delight; the correspondent was "gratified," and all, with pricked ears open mouths and up-stretched necks, leaned towards the "great orator," save Mr. Benton, who showed himself.

"A stoic of the woods, a man without a nod; He had the audacity to preserve a stiff neck—neither

"Nodding nor winking,
Leering nor blinking!"

But occasionally glancing over a newspaper, even in the midst of the mighty spell, which rested upon all around. For this non *chalance* the National Journal takes him to task very handsomely. His must be a proud and wayward spirit truly, that could refuse to bow at such a moment. In the kindness and guilty partiality of fortune, it is reserved, probably, for the citizens of Washington to be regaled with a repetition of this ludicrous treat. Upon the principle of "I tickle you & you tickle me," Mr. Clay will feel bound to wink & nod and give other "not to be mistaken indications" of his "entire gratification," when Mr. Webster shall make his speech upon the tariff, which will be very shortly, we presume.

From the Philadelphia Am. Sentinel.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to our correspondents of the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot, for a slip containing four days later intelligence from London, brought by the packet ship Columbia, for New York, which left London on the 27th of November, and Portsmouth on the 1st of December. Mr. Atkinson, of Brocklin, Mass. who came passenger in her, landed at Newport, and reached his residence, furnishing the latest accounts to the Boston editors.

The political news is important. Mr. Atkinson brings a confident report that an insurrection had taken place in Portugal, and that the *tyrant* Don Miguel had fled.

RIOTS IN FRANCE.

A letter from Lyons, Nov. 21, in a London paper, states dreadful riots had taken place between the manufacturers and the workmen, equal to those at Bristol, Eng. Several thousand workmen had assembled on one night, and burning and pillage had been carried on to a dreadful extent.

THE COLERA IN ENGLAND.

Sunderland, Nov. 23—Remained sick

32

New cases

14

—

Recovered 6

Died 8—14

—

Remained sick 32

From the commencement of the disease, Oct. 26, there had been 294 cases; deaths 86.

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MARRIED,

On the 29th ult. by Mark McCracken, Esq. Mr. JOHN SHOREMAN to Miss CYNTHIA DAWSON:

Also, on the same day, by the same;

Mr. NOEL DAWSON to Miss SARAH McGARDY, all of Manchester township.

Also, on the 19th ult. by Wm. Conway, Esq., JOHN BROOKS, Esq. to Mrs. ANN JONES, both of Wilmington, Dearborn County, Ind.

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DIED—On Thursday night, February 2d, JAMES MARSHALL PROTZMAN, aged two years and three months; son of Mr. Isaac Protzman, of this place.

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TAKE NOTICE,

WHAT I forewarn all persons from buying or trading for a note of hand, given the 21st day of October, 1831, for the sum of 25 dollars, payable to one Bond and Co., fifteen months after the said note was given, for a clock, which clock was insured to run and keep time for fifteen months or no sale; and said clock is of no force.

I therefore, forewarn all persons of taking the said note on my account, as I am determined not to pay it, as I consider it a fraud.

PHILIP WALDROFF.

February 4, 1832.

5-1stw.

BRIGADE ORDER.

Tenth Brigade of Indiana Militia, Printer's Retreat, Jan. 7, 1832.

THE several regiments composing said brigade shall be mustered at such place as their respective commandants may direct, as follows.

"The 3d regiment on Thursday, Oct. 4.

" 14th regt. on Saturday, Oct. 13.

" 15th regt. on Wednesday, Oct. 3.

" 44th regt. on Saturday, Oct. 20.

" 55th regt. on Saturday, Oct. 6.

" 60th regt. on