

Collectors to sell lands for the non-payment of taxes, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. So much of the act to which this is an amendment, as requires Collectors of state and county taxes to advertise the sale of lots and lands in a newspaper, and so much as requires Clerks to make out a detailed list of delinquents to enable the Collector to settle with the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby repealed. And hereafter the Clerks in their respective counties shall certify under their hand and seal of office, the gross amount of credit such Collector may be entitled to on settlement with the Auditor of Public Accounts.

THE BANK.

On the 10th inst. Mr. M. Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.

1. It reserves to Congress the power to repeal the charter at any time after ten years from the 31 of March, 1826, upon giving three years notice of such intended repeal to the President and Directors of the Bank.

2. It proposes to vest in the President power to appoint one director of each of the branches of the Bank.

3. That the mother Bank may appoint officers to sign and countersign notes.

4. That the Bank shall be prohibited from issuing notes which are not payable at the office from which they are issued—and from drawing any checks or drafts for twenty dollars or any smaller sum.

5. That the Bank shall furnish a list of stockholders, resident in each State, annually, with the amount of stock held by each, and that the several States shall have the power to tax the real estate of the Bank and the proprietary interest of their respective citizens in the stock, to the same extent that they may tax other real estate within their jurisdiction and like interests in the stock of other corporations.

6. That per cent. shall be paid annually for the use of the national deposits.

7. That, after the 31 of March, 1826, the Bank shall not establish any additional branch without the consent of Congress.

This synopsis of the bill proves that the friends of the bank have become sensible of the necessity of modifying the present charter; and, although they have not yet assented to the changes which are demanded by public opinion and public security, we are now persuaded a bill that will satisfy nearly all parties may be agreed on. On this subject we advise the friends of the administration to pursue a frank and fearless course—keeping the fact in view, that “money is power.” In pursuance of the advice we have just given to our political friends, we shall comment briefly on the provisions of Mr. McDuffie’s bill.

1. The power to be reserved to repeal the charter is not desirable. It can be reached, if properly modified, by Quo Warranto, should the interest of the country require it. The proposed reservation is moreover objectionable, because it would, in effect, render the new charter EXCLUSIVE for seventeen years to come. To such a state of things we will now urge but three objections:—1st. We doubt the power of one Congress to bind up another—to restrict or circumscribe their own future action under the constitution: 2d. Exclusive privileges are at war with the spirit of our institutions and can never be safely granted: 3d. The notice of three years required, would give the bank ample time, should the public interest demand the repeal of its charter, to complete the work, good or bad, which would render such repeal necessary. In addition to this, the stipulation is derogatory to the government and should not be made. We are opposed to all restrictions on the government in relation to the bank, and contend that Congress should be left free to charter a new institution—should the present fail to answer the ends for which it was established—or a rival bank, should public security or the increasing commerce of the country render such an act expedient. At all events, we are unwilling to see the government of our country “tied up” by any charter to a corporation; and we would leave it free in relation to the bank, because that freedom would prevent abuses under the charter.

2. The proposition to vest in the President power to appoint one director of each branch, would be a silly and unnecessary increase of executive patronage. It would neither enable the government to control the bank, nor insure to it representation in proportion to its stock (if the government stock should not be sold) in the institution. The proposition is not, therefore, justifiable on any principle.

3. We approve the third proposition, to give the bank power to appoint persons to sign and countersign the notes issued by it—because it is impossible

for the President and Cashier of the mother bank to undergo that labor.

5. The fourth provision of the bill, which makes notes issued redeemable at the branches by which they may be issued, is a virtual enlargement of the privileges conferred on the corporation. The *prohibition* proposed would convert each branch into a local bank—by leaving each responsible for its own issues. On this point the existing charter would be preferable to the modification proposed.

5. The fifth section proposes to confer on the States, the right to tax the real estate of the bank. The States are already in the full enjoyment of this right, and will not surrender it except at the point of the bayonet—they will therefore refuse any thing like a re-confirmation of this power through a charter to a bank. The same section proposes to permit the States to tax the proprietary interest of their respective citizens in the stock of the bank. This proposition is absurd in the extreme. It would, if carried into effect, amount to an exemption in favor of foreigners and non-residents; while it would prevent the new States, owning no stock, from taxing the bank in any shape.

We hold that sound policy will rarely, if ever, justify the imposition of a state tax on such a bank—but, if a tax be imposed, it ought to be laid on the whole capital stock employed in the State, or on the amount of business transacted by the bank or its branches. In no other than one of these modes can an equitable tax be imposed on the institution.

6. To the sixth proposition we object, because we are opposed to the principle of selling privileges or bartering for monopolies. No government can remain pure and indulgent in such a traffic. If the public interest requires the exercise of banking privileges under a charter from Congress, let it be granted ‘without money and without price.’ Then the rich will not have an opportunity to *buy up* the government, and to overthrow the liberties of the people.

7. The seventh inhibition, if made in the shape proposed, would prove entirely nugatory. After the 31 March, 1836, the bank is to establish no new branch without the consent of Congress—but, before that period she may establish a sufficient number to insure the consent of Congress to the establishment of as many as she pleases, or to anything else. This is about the plain English of the proposition.

Though we are decidedly opposed to the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie, we are pleased to perceive that the main point is yielded—that the Committee to whom the subject has been referred, admit that it is necessary to modify the existing charter. It is the business of Congress to render that modification just and appropriate, or to refuse to renew the charter. Of the changes demanded by the public voice and public security we shall hereafter speak.

Louisville Adv.

STATE HOUSE. On Monday last, (20th, ult.) Governor Noble, Mr. Merrill, and Mr. Morris, the Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature to superintend the erection of a State House, made a contract for the whole undertaking with Mr. ITHIEL Town, the gentleman to whom the premium was awarded by the Legislature for his plan of the building. The house is to be completed one year short of the time given by the Legislature, and may be used for the session of 1836. It will be 180 feet long, 80 wide, and 45 from the foundation to the cornice. The roof, dome, and cornice are to be covered with zinc, which will make it fire proof, the walls rough cast, and the Legislative Halls, Court Room, and Rotunda to be ornamented with stucco work. From the beauty and simplicity of the plan adopted, and the high reputation of the architect, it is believed that this house when completed will be surpassed by few if any similar buildings in the United States. The cost will depend upon the kind of finishing preferred by the Legislature. If all parts be completed in the most perfect manner according to the plan, the cost will be \$58,000, which may be reduced to less than \$47,000 by dispensing with the zinc, cupola, dome, and some of the ornamental finishing.

Mr. Town, the gentleman into whose hands this contract has fallen, is doubtless one of the best architects in the United States. With a view to make himself perfectly master of his profession, he has recently travelled through various parts of Europe. He has, we understand, planned and constructed several State Houses and other public buildings. Whilst at this place letters were received containing demands for his services. Our state has certainly been fortunate in procuring so competent an architect to superintend the construction of the extensive building in contemplation.

Ind. Journal.

FAMILY JARS.—No less than twenty-three couple were divorced by the act of the Legislature of Georgia, at the last session.

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, March 3.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

for president

ANDREW JACKSON.

Owing to the forcible entry and occupation of our premises, for some days, by a certain well known and obtrusive character denominated *High Water*, no paper was issued from this office for the last two weeks. This is the 2d failure that has occurred in the regular appearance of the Palladium in seven years; and is the more to be regretted, as the unhappy cause which produced it, has spread far and wide over the country, and proved far more disastrous to thousands than to ourselves. To those of our readers residing in the valley of the Ohio, we need make no apology for this failure; and to others, none more than to promise that no exertion shall be wanting on our part to ensure the usual regular appearance of the Palladium. The two weeks omitted, it should be observed, is our loss, as 52 papers are printed for the year.

Judge Test explains in the Statesman of the 24th ult., and disclaims being considered “really or ostensibly,” the editor of that paper. Next week the establishment will pass into the hands and control of Mr. Clarkson, who may perhaps explain farther, and say he is the editor, printer and proprietor of the Statesman.

The suspension of our paper, has rather put in the rear and rendered stale sundry articles inserted to-day. The speech of Mr. Clay, delivered on his tariff resolution, may appear so to many; but believing that a number of our readers have not seen it, and desiring to give a portion of the debate on so interesting a subject as the one named, and particularly the views of the leader of the “American System” party, we hope to be excused for being a little behind our contemporaries. By the way, without wishing to be troublesome, we would like to know whether Mr. Clay’s reasoning is not a little at variance with what has been held as orthodox “American System” doctrine. We have always understood that every proposition squinting at a reduction of the tariff, was a blow aimed at the “system,” and should be resisted as such by its friends. We now however, see a proposition to reduce the duties, offered and supported by Mr. Clay himself!

Since the rejection of Mr. Van Buren’s nomination by the U. S. Senate, he has been extensively spoken of as a candidate for vice president, to be run with Gen. Jackson. For ourselves we highly appreciate the talents and public character of Mr. V. B. and admire the spirit which actuates his friends, at this particular juncture, when he is traduced and vilified, in sustaining him; but are not altogether satisfied that it would be right or politic at this time to place his name before the public as the Jackson candidate for vice president, until after the meeting of the convention at Baltimore in May next. Should Mr. Van Buren be then nominated, we shall go for him heart and hand. Respect for the convention, and for those states which have selected delegates to represent them in that assemblage, would seem to require the postponement of all further arrangement of the presidential ticket for a season.

The board of county commissioners will convene in this place on Monday next, for the transaction of business.

The probate court will commence its next session on Thursday next, in this place.

We are pleased to be able to state that the bridge across Tanners creek, at New-Lawrenceburg, is standing, and the parts raised by the water, settled to their former positions. As soon as the floor is replaced, (which is being done,) the bridge may be crossed as usual.

The late great flood in the Ohio and its disastrous and ruinous effects, being subjects of painful interest to all, we have collected and embodied in our paper to-day, a number of statements from different towns on the river. From Pittsburgh and as far down as we have been able to learn, the destruction of property has been great beyond a parallel in the west.

The height of the water in this place, over the great flood of 1815, was 5 feet 9 inches, and over that of 1826, about 8 feet. High street, the most elevated part of old town, was covered with from 4 to 6 feet water its whole extent. On some of the cross streets the water was still deeper, and the inhabitants compelled to seek refuge in the buildings along High and Walnut streets. All the two story buildings on these streets were filled to overflowing—some having 3, 4, and 5 families in them. The injury done to the buildings in this part of the town was trifling—and not one removed from its foundation, notwithstanding several were light one story frames. Several frame stables situated low were either floated into other parts of the town or displaced from their foundations—but not a single building of any kind we believe was carried off entirely.

The principal loss sustained by our citizens is in fences, corn and hay. The stock was all secured in boats, or removed to high ground as the water rose. On Thursday week the water left High street, and at this time business is as brisk in the stores and trading houses, as if it had not been interrupted. The water for one or two days was about 3 feet deep on the lower floor of the store rooms on High street, but the merchants having removed their goods to the higher shelves or to the 2d story, none were injured we believe.

We are certainly under great obligations to the editors of the Madison papers for the very

feeling manner in which they chose to notice the situation of this town. We hope they will be kind enough to say we have escaped most miraculously, not by “fleeing to the hills,” but into our houses, none of which were disturbed or carried off.

The editor of the Cincinnati Republican, does our village up in fine style, and only leaves the “steeple of the church” and a few houses above water—the balance swept off entirely. We are glad the editor qualifies his remark by “it is said,” for then we can contradict it as the idle tale of some wag, without hurting his feelings. It will only be necessary to add that our church has no steeple upon it, and the “few houses” which were here before the flood, are here still—our office, a small one story frame, among the number.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Louisville, Feb. 17th, 1832.

DEAR SIR—I have but a few moments of leisure, and cannot devote them to a better purpose than that of giving you a faint idea of the gloom that has overspread our city, in consequence of the present unparalleled flood. Its course is marked with devastation and distress. Hundreds after hundreds of our fellow citizens have been driven from their houses to seek shelter, which can only be found in the hospitality of those more fortunately situated; and I feel a pride in stating that, thus far, the relief has been ample.

“The whole of Front street is rising twenty feet under water, and all our large ware-houses on that street have water in the second stories. The smaller buildings, such as were capable of withstanding the water, present barely the roofs—many, however, lay broadside to view. And this day, I saw a whole building floating with the current. Our cross streets, or the mouths of them, are navigable for the largest class of steamboats. The loss of property, it is supposed, will not fall short of 20 or \$30,000, and this may be a safe computation should the flood even soon be stayed—but the prospect for such an event is not flattering, as the water is coming up at the rate of one inch per hour. The best is always hoped for, but, we cannot rationally calculate upon a stand, short of two or three days to come, and how long it will be, before the frightful element will retreat from our premises, is known only to Him whose pleasure sent it hither. I can only implore the mercy of Heaven to save the earth.”

Washington, Feb. 15th, 1832.

D. V. CULLEY, Esqr:

Sir, the bill from the House of Representatives, to establish the ratio of representation in congress (under the late census) among the several states, has, after a protracted debate, been ordered by the House, to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow. The ratio as fixed by the House, is 47,700; by which, the state of Indiana, will be entitled to seven representatives in congress for the next ten years; and nine electoral votes, at the next presidential election.

Very respectfully, &c.
R. BOON.

THE MISSION. It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that Mr. Van Buren is “at this moment engaged in a most important negotiation with the government to which he is accredited—one of the most important in which this country can be concerned: He is attempting to close the door to future wars with Great Britain, by arranging the difficult and delicate questions of impressment, of blockade and of contraband of war.” A letter from Washington, addressed to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, states that Mr. Van Buren has already got the start of his enemies—that “there are strong hopes of his success.” We trust, and are inclined to believe, that this statement will prove correct—and, if so, what a figure Messrs. Clay, Calhoun and Webster will cut! Should these delicate and important questions be arranged, how ineffably contemptible will the opponents of Mr. Van Buren appear!

The failure, on the part of our Commissioners at Ghent to adjust those questions, persuaded a large portion of the American people that we had gained but little by the late war—indeed, nothing but “the glory acquired by our Jacksons, Perrys, Browns, McDonoughs, &c. We had convinced the world by our gallantry in the field and on the ocean, that we were competent and willing to defend ourselves—but, had it not been for the achievements of our soldiers and our sailors, the war would have terminated ingloriously. During the conflict, our motto was: “Free Trade and Sailor’s Rights”—yet, in the treaty of peace, there was no abandonment, on the part of the British, of the right of impressment; no relinquishment of the principles on which she had acted in relation to blockades—no stipulation with respect to what should or should not constitute contraband of war. The peace obtained, only indicated that John Bull was tired

of the war. He was not, however, constrained to yield the unjust and iniquitous pretensions which forced us into a conflict with him. Our Ministers at Ghent made an effort to adjust the questions of impressment, blockade, &c. but failed. They did not think then, as the gallant and the patriotic Mr. Webster affects to believe now, that honor requires us to negotiate on those topics in no other mode than arms in our hands. The remarks of the God-like on this subject reflect injuriously on the conduct of “the Ministers at Ghent,” whether they were so directed or not.

Louisville Adv.

FOUR DAYS. It seems that Mr. Clay’s speech, in reply to Mr. Hayne, was commenced on Thursday, 2d inst., continued on Friday and Saturday, and finished on Monday, 6th inst. No man can speak sensibly, for four days, on any subject.

Ib.

Rail-Road Meeting.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, assembled at the house of N. D. Gallion in the town of Greensburg on Thursday, the 23d of February, 1832, on motion, John West, was chosen chairman of said meeting, and John Hendricks, *clerk pro tempore*. And on motion, it was determined that the directors present proceed to the election of a president; whereupon the Honorable John Test was unanimously elected. On motion, George H. Dunn was elected Clerk; and ordered that he give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with security to the satisfaction of the President. Ordered that books for subscription of stock be opened at the town of Lawrenceburg on the last Monday of March—at Cincinnati on the first Monday of April—at Indianapolis the second Monday of April—at Shelbyville the third Monday of April—and at Greensburg on the fourth Monday of April; that George H. Dunn, and David Guard be authorized to attend to opening books at Lawrenceburg; that John Test, Geo. H. Dunn, and David Guard attend to opening books at Cincinnati; Nicholas McCarly and Benjamin J. Blythe at Indianapolis—John Walker, and John Hendricks at Shelbyville—and that Martin Adkins, James Freeman, and Nathan D. Gallion at Greensburg attended to the same.

Ordered, that there shall be a meeting of the board at Greensburg on the 4th Monday of April next.

Ordered, that there shall be required to be paid by the person subscribing, five dollars on each share subscribed, at the time of subscribing for the same.

By the President.

JOHN TEST, Pres’t.

JOHN HENDRICKS, Clrk.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

We have been requested to announce the following named gentlemen as candidates, in this township, at the ensuing election.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Saltmarsh, Thomas Palmer, James Watson, Benjn. Fuller, Abraham Decamp, Jas. W. Hunter, A. St. C. Vance, Samuel McCurdy.

FOR CONSTABLES.

Hiram W. Cloud, Waller Hudson, Lemuel G. Elder, Mahlon Hayes, John Feree, Abram Roland.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution, to me directed, from the clerk’s office of the Dearborn circuit court, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Lawrenceburg on Monday the 10th March inst. between the hours of 10 o’clock A. M. and 4 o’clock P. M. of said day, first the rents and profits for seven years, and if no bidders, then the fee simple of a certain lot of ground, known and described as lot No. 2, of the lots divided between the heirs of John Moore, decd. being part of the south-west quarter of Section 2, town 4 range 2 west in the county of Dearborn, containing 28 acres, 1 rood and 8 perches; taken as the property of Robert Fulton and wife, at the suit of Samuel Fulton.

M. GREGG, Sheriff D. C.

March 2d, 1832.

7-13.

RAIL-ROAD.

BOOKS for subscription to the Stock of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Rail Road Company will be opened at the office of the subscriber, in the town of Lawrenceburg, on Monday, the 27th day of the present month.

The shares are fifty dollars each, and five dollars on the share is required to be paid down. By order.

GEO. H. DUNN, Clerk.