

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, March 17.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
for president
ANDREW JACKSON.

The circuit court for this county, will commence its sitting in this place on Monday the 26th inst.

It is stated that a number of cases of the Small Pox has lately occurred in the city of Pittsburgh.

The Commissioners of the Wabash and Erie Canal, agreeably to previous arrangements, commenced excavation on the line of that important work, in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, on the 22d ult. A large number of persons assembled to witness the novel and interesting ceremonies of the day. An appropriate address was delivered by C. W. Ewing, esq.; who was followed by J. Vigus, esq. one of the Commissioners, in a few pertinent remarks, prefatory to breaking the earth.

On our first page we insert a certified copy of the "Act to incorporate the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company." The books for receiving Stock will be opened in this place on Monday the 26th inst., and from the spirit manifested and the confidence entertained in the practicability and speedy accomplishment of the work, we have little doubt but that a large portion of it will be taken by citizens of this county. We understand that a large amount of the Cincinnati, Lawrenceburgh and St. Louis Rail Road stock has already been taken.

The editor of the Statesman, in an article inserted in that paper one or two weeks since, censures Col. Boon for voting for a ratio of 49,000, alleging that had that number been fixed as the ratio of representation in congress, Indiana would have had but six members in the lower house, under the new apportionment, with a large fraction over. Supposing that the editor would discover that he had committed an error, and (departing from the general course of his party) would embrace an early moment to correct it and do Col. Boon justice, we neglected to notice it at the time; but finding that he still neglects to correct his article, we are induced, as the shortest way, to direct his attention to the following letter from Col. Boon.—At a ratio of 49,000, Indiana, it appears, would have been entitled to seven members, with a very small fraction over; and hence in voting for it, our representatives acted correctly and for the best interests of the state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th, 1832.

A. F. Morrison Esq.—Sir in your paper of the 27th ultimo you have, (unintentionally no doubt,) mistaken the number of Representatives which the state of Indiana would be entitled to in Congress, under the late census, at a ratio of 49,000.—The representative population of Indiana, as reported by the Marshal to the office of the Secretary of State, and from thence to the House of Representatives, is 343,031, instead of 341,582, as stated by you. From this statement, it will be seen that the state of Indiana would be entitled to seven Representatives in Congress, under the fifth census, at a ratio of 49,000 with a fraction of thirty. Should the ratio be fixed at 48,000, Indiana would be entitled to seven Representatives in Congress, with a fraction of 7,030. I deemed it necessary to make this statement of facts in order to prevent any erroneous impressions which might arise as to the course pursued by myself and colleagues on this interesting and perplexing subject. I have on all occasions voted with a view to sustain the relative strength of Indiana, and her sister states of the west. A ratio of 49,000 is the one most favorable for Indiana; but if we cannot get our favorite number, we must, in this scramble for power, do the best we can.

Your friend and ob't serv't.
R. BOON.

We have not yet seen all, nor read any of Mr. Clay's last speech upon the tariff. The editor of the Statesman says he has read it, and by way of preparing his readers for its reception, he gives them the following as a kind of "bird's eye" view of the thing itself:—

"His capacious mind seems to have collected and drank in the whole ocean of intelligence upon that subject, and now sends it forth through the proper channels in pure and limpid streams, watering, fructifying, and vivifying every department of social existence."

Odds blood! what a combination of good things, all in one speech. "Whole Oceans of intelligence," "pure and limpid streams, watering, fructifying and vivifying," &c. Now, don't this beat every thing? After this we shall have no more high or muddy water; but the Ohio will be one great "pure and limpid stream," rippling along to the great father of waters. What a blessed thing it would have been had this speech been delivered two months ago—it would have saved us, and others, a deal of scrubbing.

The report that the Cholera had appeared in Mobile and New Orleans, we are assured, by a gentleman just arrived from the latter place, has no foundation in truth.

On the 4th inst. the water was within 3 feet of high water mark at New Orleans. The great flood from the Ohio had not then got down.

On looking over our files of papers we do not discover that Congress is doing much of importance to the public. A few long winded speeches about the tariff, the U. S. Bank, the Indians and Indian affairs, and to disparage the administration, are all we see in the journals. This is the long session and very few laws will be passed until near the end of it, (in June,) when the orators have given over, and the business members have an opportunity to act.

The delegation from this state, we believe, are attentive to the interests of their constituents. The late suspension of our paper and the diversion of our attention from the affairs of the office, prevented a regular notice of the proceedings in which our members took a part, and in which our readers are more immediately concerned. We hope to be more attentive in future.

The editor of the Indiana Republican, (Madison) is correcting the statements of some papers, in regard to the high water, which he believes "are calculated to make a wrong impression on the public," in respect to that place. Alluding to a statement of the Indianapolis Democrat, of the damage done by the flood here and at Madison, the editor of the Republican observes—"Lawrenceburgh has suffered, and suffered severely, but Madison has not."

Now this is all well enough on the side of Madison, but we do not thank the editor for his explanations in regard to this place. His object of correcting "wrong impressions," might have been accomplished, one would imagine, by confining his remarks to his own town. But this was not enough; he must travel out of his road to give Lawrenceburgh a side wipe, without, we venture to assert, knowing any thing about the situation of the place or the damage it has sustained by the flood. One thing, however, he is certain of, and that is, Lawrenceburgh is becoming a "most convenient point on the Ohio river," for trade, and this it is, we opine, that inclines the editor to be so particular in recounting our "severe suffering." We have not attempted to injure or disparage the flourishing town of Madison, by telling the hundred and one stories of her losses.—No, we have not even said a portion of that elevated village was covered with water, and a number of buildings swept from their foundations—we have not said that the losses in that town have exceeded those of the citizens of Lawrenceburgh.—No, but have left the task of stating these things to those who do, and ought to know more about them than we do; and would humbly crave to be allowed the same privilege. We have two papers in this place, and to these, as the most proper, we hope our neighbor of the Republican will confide the correction of all statements "calculated to make a wrong impression on the public," as regards the effects of the high water in Lawrenceburgh.

The editors of the Madison Herald have done us the favor to say, that our citizens did not "flee to the hills," but took themselves to the upper stories of their houses.

In Senate of the U. States, Feb. 9, 1832.

Mr. Tipton, from the committee on Public Land, reported the following bill; which was read, and passed to a second reading:

A BILL

To authorize the Legislature of the State of Indiana, to sell and convey certain lands granted to said State, for the use of the people thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Legislature of the state of Indiana be, and is hereby authorized to sell and convey, in such manner, and on such conditions, as said Legislature shall by law direct, the following described tracts of land heretofore granted and set apart for the use of said state, namely: sections numbered thirteen, progressively to thirty-six, inclusive; section sixteen, excepted, in township numbered two, north of range two, west; and sections numbered one to twelve, progressively and inclusive, in township one, north of range two, west; and the northeast quarter of section numbered fourteen, in township seven, north of range two, west; and the northwest quarter of section numbered twenty-six, in township one, north of range five, west, in the Vincennes district; likewise, section fifteen, in township two, north; section twenty-eight, in township three, north of range four, east; and fractional section, numbered thirty-one, in township nine, north of range two, east, of the Jeffersonville district; and to apply the proceeds of said sale, to the purposes of education.

Senate of the United States, Feb. 27.

Mr. TITTON presented a resolution of the Legislature of the state of Indiana, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that state to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law providing for a more perfect organization of the militia of the United States.

Mr. TITTON also presented a resolution from the Legislature of Indiana, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use all honorable means to obtain the passage of a law granting pensions to all the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.

Mr. TITTON presented two memorials from the Legislature of Indiana, praying

1. For a grant of land for the purpose of constructing a canal to connect White river with the Wabash at the town of Vincennes, and

2. For a grant of land for the purpose of constructing a road between the southern bend of the St. Joseph's river and the state line of Indiana, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. TITTON submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate the quantity of public lands within each

state that have been offered, and remain unsold; stating the time when each district of lands were offered for sale, and the quantity of public lands within each state that have not been offered for sale.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of relinquishing to the states, respectively, the lands of the United States, within the limits of each state, on the principle laid down by the Secretary, in his report to the present congress.

Mr. HENDRICKS submitted the following resolution, on the 28th Feb:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Post Road from Williamsport, Warren county, Indiana, by the way of Lebanon to Danville, in the state of Illinois.

The following resolution—to which allusion was made in our paper last week—was submitted in the house of representatives, by Mr. MCCARY, on the 6th ult.

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Richmond in Indiana, by Washington and Muncietown to the treaty ground on the Wabash; also from Lawrenceburgh by Cambridge, York Ridge, Hughes's Store, German Village, Sunman's mill, and George's, on Salt Creek, to Rushville; also, from Florence, by Burlington, Kentucky, to Rising Sun, in Indiana.

Logansport, March 2.

Wabash Canal. It will be seen, by a reference to another column, that an actual commencement of the Wabash and Erie Canal, was made on the 22d ultimo. The 22d of February, 1832, will, therefore, be marked as an epoch in the history of Indiana—it will be revered by every patriot, not only as the birth day of the Father of his country, but the birth day of the great cause of internal improvement, in Indiana. This will be welcome intelligence to the friends of the cause at home and abroad, for who, that has the love of his country at heart—who wishes to see it prosperous, happy and independent, will not rejoice to learn, that the obstacles which have been thrown in the way, by the enemies of the Canal, have all at length, been surmounted—that the doubts and fears, entertained by its friends, are dissipated—and that the work itself is now commenced with a prospect of a speedy accomplishment?

Missionaries.—On Saturday morning, March 3, Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Missionaries, Worcester and Butler, imprisoned in the Penitentiary of Georgia. This opinion declares, the law of Georgia, and the sentence pronounced under it, to be null and void, being repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United States.

Judge McLean also delivered an able and elaborate opinion, concurring in the decision of the Court.

Judge Baldwin dissented. He considered that the cause was not before the court, because the transcript of the record was certified only by the clerk, the Judge of the State court not having certified a return to the writ of error. He has referred to his opinion last term, as evincing his dissent on the whole merits. Cincinnati Gaz.

The editor of the Pensacola Gazette says, that he has been politely favored by captain Percival of the U. S. schr. Porpoise, with Jamaica papers to the 28th ult. in which it is stated that the revolting blacks had been subdued, and returned to work. The fanatical preachers are supposed to have been the cause of the revolt, and 36,000 slaves were engaged in it, all of whom had been dispersed, scattered and driven to the mountains. Slaves that were before the revolt, worth more than £100, had fallen to 15 or £30. The island had been saved by the judicious location of the fleet, and the active exertions of Admiral Colpoys and Com. Faquier.—Through the exertions of our consul at New Granada, an arrangement had been made to reduce the duty on American Flour \$3 per bbl. and also to reduce the duty on other American products. N. O. Emporium.

Mr. Clay held forth this in one of his speeches in the Senate:

"Ask the MOTHER and her CHILDREN whose dependence was on the proscribed husband and father, what mercy was shown to them by the MAJORITY of which the honorable Senator is an influential member;" (Gen. Smith of Maryland.)

Such language from Mr. Clay is wonderful pitiful. Who was it that took from the WIDOW BAILEY, of Philadelphia, the Custom house printing and gave it to John Binns the author of the forged Harris letter, Coffin hand-bills and Monumental inscriptions? It was HENRY CLAY. Mrs. Bailey was "the mother of a large family of children, and the widow of a Revolutionary officer! Whilst Binns was a foreigner—who fled to this country to escape the punishment of an infamous crime!" Kentucky Gazette.

From Willie's Commercial Report.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—Feb. 18.

General Remarks.—Business, generally speaking, has revived since our last, and may now be considered decidedly brisk.—We hope sincerely, that the change may be permanent. The weather, as if to favor this desirable consummation, has continued favorable for business transactions. The Mississippi continues at about the same stage.

Cotton.—Large operations have been made this week, chiefly for English account. The sales, arrivals, and exports all equal, if

they do not exceed those of any previous week this season. They are as follows: Sales of about 10,000 bales, exports 13,358 bales, and arrivals 12,946 bales. Stock now on hand, including all on ship-board, not cleared 33,565 bales.

Sugar.—In the city this article has found ready sale at a small advance: Lots of superior quality have been taken readily at 64 a 64; and yesterday a prime crop of Attakapas was held at 7 cents on the Levee, which price the sellers were confident they could without difficulty obtain. The last advices from the North are rather encouraging, and an improvement looked for. On plantation, the last sales we hear of were made at 54 and 54 cents, but were not very extensive. Cleared this week, 681 hlds. wholly for Charleston and New York, except 9 hlds. for Mobile. The quantity sent up the river by steamboats we have no means of ascertaining.

Flour.—Sales have been made at \$5 50, which is now the general rate for good quality. The arrivals have not been so heavy as expected, and the present stock limited; prices looking up.

Whiskey.—There has been an immense demand for shipment, while the import has been limited,—consequently prices have risen, and are still rising. We advance our last weeks quotation from 30 to 33 cents in conformity with last sales.

Lard.—The stock on hand is heavy, the demand dull, and sales effected with difficulty at 64.

Coffee is without much inquiry, sales few—for Havannah green we quote 15c and dull, St. Domingo arrives slowly, none in first hands, 13 and 14 cents and scarce.

Hay.—Arrivals are slow, and prices varying; the article is scarce and sells generally at retail on the levee at \$1 25; wholesale \$1 12—demand good.

Pork.—We have changed quotations to day reducing the value of this article 50 cts. per bbl; the demand is dull, and plenty on hand.

Died, at Portland, Maine, on the 30th January, James Neal, a member of the society of Friends, aged 64.

On a slip of paper lying in an open drawer, this anecdote was found written off in his own hand.

"In the time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion an honest old farmer of the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to what denomination of christians were in the right way to heaven. "Vell den, said he, we ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest road, and some say dat is de pest, but I dink it dont make much difference which roat we take, for when we get dare dey never ask us which way we come, an' it is none of deir piziness, if our veat is goot."

"Singular Interposition.—A lady had a tame pet bird, which she was in a habit of letting out of its cage every day. One morning, as it was picking crumbs of bread off the carpet, her cat who always before shewed great kindness for the bird seized it in a sudden, and jumped with it in her mouth upon a table. The lady was much alarmed for the safety of her favorite, but on turning instantly discovered the cause. The door had been left open, and a strange cat had just come into the room. After turning it out her own cat came down from the place of safety, and dropped the bird, without doing it the smallest injury."

MARRIED.—On the 23d of Feb'y by Rev. A. J. Cotton. Mr. Talmau Noyes to Miss Nancy Brimhall.

By the same, a few weeks before, Mr. Amos Noyes to Miss Sarah Crocker, all of Manchester township.

On Thursday, March 15, by Jas. W. Hunter, esq. Mr. Robert Patterson to Miss Sarah Nelson, daughter of Mr. Jonathan R. Nelson, all of Lawrenceburgh township.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, a splendid stock of

NEW GOODS

At his old stand; where he is prepared to wait on his Customers and all those who may think proper to give him a call

JOHN P. DUNN.

March 17th, 1832.

RISING-SUN SEMINARY.

THE sessional examination, of the students of Rising Sun seminary, will take place on Friday the 23d inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. The friends of education in general and the board of visitors in particular are respectfully invited to attend. After the examination, there will be a vacation of two weeks, when the exercise of the institution will be resumed as usual.

E. N. ELLIOTT, A. B. Principal.

Rising-Sun, March 10th, 1832.

Boots, Brogans, & Shoes.

THE subscriber has a first rate stock of BOOTS, BROGANS, AND SHOES,

(COARSE AND FINE.)

For Men, Women, and CHILDREN

Which he will sell low for Cash.

JOHN P. DUNN.

March 17th, 1832.

CARDING MACHINES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell her Carding Machines, consisting of a CARDER AND BREAKER, And an inclined wheel and the necessary works for propelling the machines by ox or horse power. The whole will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. For particulars and terms, apply to the undersigned, Elizabeth-town, Ohio.

MARY RADCLIFFE,

March 17th, 1832.

Iron, Nails, & Glass.

JUST received from Pittsburgh, per Steamer Lady Byron, a quantity of NAILS, Assorted; IRON, Assorted And GLASS—Also, TRACE CHAINS, WHEAL AND WHEAT SEIVES, And for sale by JOHN P. DUNN. March 17th, 1832.

Rising-Sun Lyceum.

THE meetings of the Rising-Sun Lyceum are held in the Seminary hall, on Monday evenings, at half past 6 o'clock. The lecturers for Monday evening, the 19th inst. are Mr. Elliott on "Natural Philosophy," and Mr. Jones on the "Rights of Man."

E. N. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

Rising Sun, March 10th, 1832.

BOOKS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a good assortment of BOOKS, consisting, in part, of FAMILY BIBLES, (DIFFERENT SIZES,) WATTS, and METHODIST Hymn Books, TESTAMENTS, ENGLISH READERS, GEOGRAPHYS, And a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, NOVELS, &c.

JOHN P. DUNN.

March 17th, 1832.

Clocks, Watches, &c.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia an extensive and splendid assortment of

Jewelry, Table and TEA SPOONS,

Which he will sell on accommodating terms. He has also on hand a choice selection of materials for

Common Watches, PATENT LEVERS, AND REPEATERS.

Watches and Clocks of all descriptions, repaired and regulated at all times; and other descriptions of work in his line neatly and promptly executed.

F. LUCAS.

Lawrenceburgh, March 10, 1832.

Regimental Order.

The 55th Regiment, Indiana Militia.

COMMANDANTS of companies will muster their companies agreeably to law in the months of April, May and October, 1832. Those belonging to the first Battalion at Oliver Heustis' on Saturday the fifth day of May; those belonging to the 2d Battalion at the Public Square in the town of Lawrenceburgh on the 7th day of May, to perform Battalion duty; those belonging to the 55th Regiment, whose duty it is to perform Regimental Drill two days, will meet at Jacob Dils' on the morning of the 7th of September, and continue there until dismissed on the eighth by the commanding officer.

The 55th Regiment will meet at the house of Jacob Dils on Saturday the 6th day of October, to be mustered, inspected and reviewed by order of the Brigadier General.

Court of assessment of fines first Monday in November, at Jacob Dils's. Court of appeals first Monday in December 1832, same place. All the above musters and meetings will take place precisely at ten o'clock A. M. on said days.

JOHN PALMERTON,

Acting Colonel.

Manchester, February 28th, 1832.

Attend to this Notice, Or I Will.

THE Books, Notes, Fee Bills, Duplicates of Taxes, and accounts, of John Spencer having been put in my hands for collection, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to him are required to make immediate payment, as I am determined to make a final disposition of his business, as early as possible. I wish those interested to manifest their willingness very soon, at least by the 20th of March present, or fare worse, and by doing so, it will supercede the necessity of another notice, which might cost more than this.

ISAAC SPENCER.

March 8th, 1832.

P. S. I have a 2 horse wagon to sell or exchange for a yoke of oxen. I. S.

RAIL-ROAD.

BOOKS for subscription to the Stock of the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company will be opened at the office of the subscriber, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on Monday, the 26th 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.

March 1st, 1832.

GOODWIN & WILSTACH,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, No 3, Upper Market, (or Fifth) Street, at the old sign of the GOOD SAMARITAN, Cincinnati, Ohio. Wholesale & Retail dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE-STUFFS,

Window-Glass, &c. &c.

July 23, 1831.

29—6 mo

TIMOTHY HAY.

A few bales first quality Timothy Hay for sale.—Enquire of the PRINTER.