

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Cuiley.

Terms—\$3 PER YEAR.....33 1/3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT MADE ON ADVANCE, OR 16 2/3 ON HALF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

VOL. VIII.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, (IA.) SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1832.

[NO. 12.]

In Senate of the U. States.

THE TARIFF.

MARCH 22. On motion of Mr. CLAY, the Senate resumed the consideration of his resolution, proposing a modification of the Tariff.

Mr. FORSYTH withdrew his motion for the postponement of the resolution till the first of May next.

Mr. SPRAGUE spoke at some length, in favor of the resolution.

Mr. WILKINS submitted the following amendment to the resolution:

Strike out all after the word forthwith, and insert the following:—"so far reduced, or altogether abolished, as to bring down the amount of the public revenue to a sum sufficient to defray the ordinary expenditures of the government, after the payment of the national debt, as proposed in the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and without a view to a surplus revenue, or for distribution, having such regard as they may deem expedient to such an ultimate equalization of duties as will render them efficient for the purposes of their imposition."

Mr. WILKINS said it was conceded that the revenue must be reduced in consequence of the approaching extinction of the public debt; and the question was, in what manner the duties should be spread over the various articles of imports. He was not willing to concede, in arranging the duties, the principle of protection. However erroneous the legislation of the country may have been which had led to the present posture of its industry, he was opposed to the abandonment of that system. He did not deem it consistent with public faith to withdraw from manufactures that protection, under which they had grown up. He was willing, however, to conciliate the interests opposed to this system, and for that purpose he had prepared this amendment, and should offer two resolutions, which he read.

Mr. HAYNE asked whether the views of the Senator from Pennsylvania would be met by the amendment submitted by him. The amendment would retain all the duties on protected articles.

Mr. WILKINS explained, that he hoped by a change of commercial regulations, to render the reduction of some duties on protected articles perfectly harmless to the manufacturing interest—and he had prepared two resolutions which had for their object the improvement of the revenue laws, and the cash payment of duties.

Mr. CLAY made some remarks in opposition to the amendment. If any thing was to be done this session in relation to the tariff, it must be done, without the very long delay which the adoption of the resolutions would occasion, unless the session should be extended through the year. The amendment, by itself, would not effect any object which the gentleman had in view. After all, there was but one question to be decided—whether we were to retain the protective principle or not. Afterwards the question would arise on what protected articles a reduction could be made. It was difficult to say *a priori* what should be the precise reduction of duties on all articles. If we reduce or abolish the duties on unprotected articles, at this session, to the extent of seven millions, and leave the protected class of duties untouched till the next session, we should probably go far enough, though not so far as he was willing to go. But the adoption of the gentleman's proposition would inevitably prevent the possibility of effecting any reduction whatever at this session.

Mr. HOLMES made some remarks in opposition to the amendment, which, he thought would not effect a reduction of the revenue to the sum named, without impairing the principle of protection. A reduction, to that extent, could not be made without taking off the duties from protected articles. If the manufacturers were to find a remuneration in the commercial regulations of this and of foreign countries, what were these regulations, and how were they to be effected?

Mr. MARCY spoke against the amendment, and suggested an amendment, which he proposed to offer, should the present motion fail. His object was to bring the whole subject before the Committee. He was opposed to any partial legislation on the subject. If the whole subject was not reviewed now, and finally settled, the amount of discontent in the country, upon the subject, would be increased.

Mr. WILKINS spoke in reply to the Senators from Maine and Kentucky. He thought it perfectly practicable to review and arrange the whole system at this session. He wished to have the enquiry made whether, by a change in commercial regulations, an equivalent can be afforded to the manufacturers for a reduction of the duties on protected articles. He did not pretend to say how far this purpose would be effected by abolishing credits on duties, and by the adoption of another valuation system; but these regulations, as they exist, certainly have an unfavorable bearing upon the protected interests. He would not abandon the system, for he considered it as constitutional and expedient. But he would yield much for the sake of having the subject settled at once, and forever. He was not afraid of the delay growing out of his amendment. It would have a great effect. Inquiries had been set on foot by

the Treasury Department, which would result in very important information.

Mr. CLAY did not know, he said, that he should be unwilling, at a proper time, to assent to the amendment suggested by the Senator from New York. He was perfectly willing, as he had frequently remarked, to look into the protected class of articles—and he did not doubt that such a reduction might there be effected as would satisfy at least the moderate portion of the opponents of the protective system. The amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania, he opposed as hostile in its effect, to the protective system.

Mr. HOLMES made some further remarks in opposition to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLAY called for the Yeas and Nays on the question and they were ordered.

Mr. TAZEWELL gave his reasons for voting for the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania. He had to make his choice between three propositions—one of which, offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania, was bad; the second by the Senator from Kentucky, which was worse; and the third by the Senator from New York, which was worst of all. The proposition of the Senator from New York, went to the retention of all the duties on the protected articles—that is, for giving to the protected articles such an advantage in the competition as to exclude the foreign articles. This went farther than any proposition which had, as yet, been made; for even his friend from New Jersey, (Mr. Dickerson,) did not propose prohibition, but adequate protection.—The amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania, was the least bad of the three, because it retained no superfluous revenue to be scrambled for. He proposes to enquire whether an equivalent to any extent and to what extent can be afforded to the manufacturer for a reduction of duties by the cash payment of duties, by abolishing the warehouse system, and by the adoption of a new system of appraisement. For that proposition he should vote, without committing himself in favor of the resolution as amended; for he should himself propose a motion for another disposition of the subject.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke at some length in favor of a motion which he made to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Manufactures, and upon that motion he asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. HAYNE suggested to the Senator from Indiana, the expediency of moving the reference to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HENDRICKS was opposed to the reference of the subject to any Committee but that of Manufactures.

Mr. CLAY was willing, he said, to vote for the reference, with the understanding that the Committee would have the power to report by bill.

Mr. HAYNE opposed the motion, as substantially the same with the original resolution. A reference to the Committee on Manufactures, constituted as it is, was equivalent to an adoption of the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky. In the shortest time possible, that Committee would send us the bill, framed upon the principle of that resolution. His hopes of an adjustment of the question, had long been failing, and this day they had expired. He had hoped that the Senate, after full discussion, would express its sense upon the abstract principle of the resolution.

Mr. CLAY spoke in favor of the reference, and stated that he should urge a report from the Committee, of a bill repealing the duties on unprotected articles. At the same time, he should not be unwilling to go, also, into the list of protected articles. He had long been anxious to obtain a direct expression of the sense of the Senate upon the resolution.

Mr. HOLMES moved an adjournment—which was rejected.

Mr. SMITH said, that it was of no consequence to what Committee the resolution was sent—for it instructed the Committee to report a bill on certain principles.

Mr. KING expressed his dissatisfaction at the course proposed to be adopted with the subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT stated it as his opinion, that the Committee to which the resolution should be sent, would have it in their power to report what they pleased.

After some further remarks from Messrs. SPRAGUE, SMITH and DICKERSON,

Mr. FORSYTH said, that he should vote for the motion. He did not consider it as committing the Senate in favor of the resolution, but rather as a refusal to adopt the principle of the resolution. When the Committee reported, we should have something to talk about. We should no longer be engaged in beating the air with our swords—we should have something to fight for and against. The Committee would probably, as the Chairman tells us, soon report a bill repealing the duties on unprotected articles, and retaining every thing that was odious and oppressive in the present system. Such a bill he did not believe would pass the Senate, or any other legislative body on earth—for it was manifestly unjust.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. DICKERSON and FOOT.

Mr. POINDexter opposed the motion for reference.

Mr. WEBSTER had, he said, forborne to take any part in the discussion, for the rea-

sons alluded to by the Senator from Georgia, that a debate on abstract propositions can result in nothing. He was in favor of the reference, precisely for the reasons given by the Senator from Georgia, for the purpose of ascertaining where we agree and where we differ. He approved the suggestion of the Senator from Mississippi, that the Senate would be committed in favor of the resolution, by referring it.

Mr. HAYNE expressed his opinion that a reference of a specific resolution to a Committee was tantamount to an instruction to the Committee to report according to the terms of the resolution. The proposition to refer both the resolution and his amendment to a Committee was rejected, because it would have left the subject open. The amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania, he contended, did not vary the principle of the resolution; and he expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Georgia, who, in the onset of the debate, declared his intention to die in the last ditch, in opposition to the continuance of the protective system, had now turned his fire into the camp of his friends. He had, in presenting his amendment, gone to the extent of concession which his duty to his constituents would allow. The other side rose up, *en masse*, against the reference of that amendment, but, for the reference of their proposition, they are all willing. If this motion prevailed, he should abandon the expectation of any adjustment of the question.

Mr. WEBSTER spoke briefly, in support of the opinion he had previously given, upon the effect of the proposed reference.

Mr. KING moved that the subject be laid on the table. He would, to-morrow, submit a proposition for referring the resolution, together with the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina, and the amendments since offered.

Mr. FORSYTH spoke briefly, in reply to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. CLAY contended that the adoption of the motion did not commit the Senate in favor of any particular system.

Mr. KING renewed his motion to lay the resolution on the table, and the question being taken it was decided in the negative, yeas 17, nays 29.

Mr. FORSYTH moved that the Committee be instructed to take into consideration the amendment offered by Mr. HAYNE, some time ago, and rejected.

Mr. POINDexter moved that the Committee be also instructed to take into consideration the resolution offered on the 21st of December, by him, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of fixing a rate of duties on foreign imports, not to exceed, on any article imported into the United States, more than 20 per cent. ad valorem; and not to reduce the duty on any article so imported, below 10 per cent. ad valorem; and to arrange such duties, having regard to all the great interests of the country, so as to produce a net revenue of not less than fifteen millions of dollars annually.

Resolved, That the said Committee be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of giving effect and operation to said system of duties on the 30th day of June next.

Mr. BIBB moved that the Committee be also instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the price of the Public Lands.

Mr. HENDRICKS adopted all the above motions, as modifications of his motion.

Mr. CLAY opposed, and Messrs. BENTON and BIBB, supported the motion of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Bibb.]

After some remarks from Messrs. HENDRICKS, TITTON, BUCKNER, KANE, and KING, on this subject,

Mr. ROBINSON moved the following amendment, so as to make the last amendment read as follows:

"And also to enquire into the expediency of reducing the price of the Public Lands, and transferring the residue to the states in which they lie."

Messrs. HENDRICKS and BENTON, spoke in favor of the object of the last amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS accepted the additional amendment, as a modification of his original motion.

Mr. CLAY objected to the last instruction.

Mr. FORSYTH thought the proper reference of the motion would be to the committee on finance; but, if the other portions of the subject equally regarding the finances, were to be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, the disposition of the public lands should go to that committee also. The future price of the public lands must be taken into consideration in fixing the amount of revenue to be retained.

Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. BUCKNER opposed, and Messrs. BIBB and WHITE advocated the motion.

The question being then taken on the motion to refer the resolution as amended, on motion of Mr. WILKINS, Mr. FORSYTH, and Mr. POINDexter, to the committee on Manufactures, it was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Frelinghuisen, Foot, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marcy, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Webster, Wilkins—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Smith, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—19.

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The discussion of the motion of Mr. BIBB, as amended, on motion of Mr. ROBINSON, was continued by Messrs. CLAY, ROBINSON, BENTON, DICKERSON, TAZEWELL, MOORE, and BUCKNER.

The question being then taken on the reference of this instruction, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 26, Nays 20.

Mr. CLAYTON then moved, as a further instruction to the Committee on Manufactures, that the committee report a plan for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States according to equitable principles.

The Senate then adjourned.

Congressional Analysis.

[From the Globe.]

MARCH 23. In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the Judges of the District Courts of the United States to take bail, during vacation, for property seized, was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading. Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill making appropriations for the support of the army, during the year 1832, with amendments, and gave notice that he should call up the bill this day. Mr. WILKINS made an ineffectual motion to take up the Apportionment Bill. Mr. CLAY's resolution was taken up, and Mr. FORSYTH having withdrawn his motion to postpone its further consideration to the first of May next. Mr. SPRAGUE spoke, at length, in support of the resolution. Mr. WILKINS offered an amendment to the resolution. Several other amendments were offered and debated, and, at length, the resolution, with various instructions, was referred to the Committee on Manufactures. The Senate adjourned at 7 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. IRVING, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the sale of the unlocated lots in the fifty quarter townships in the U. States Military District in the State of Ohio, reserved to satisfy warrants granted to individuals for their military services. The greater part of the day was spent in the consideration of the bill from the Senate, for the organization of the Ordnance Department; and the House adjourned, pending the same.

MARCH 24. In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted on Thursday, by Mr. CLAYTON, instructing the Manufactures to take into consideration the expediency of distributing the public lands or the proceeds of their sale among the several States, was taken up, and Mr. CLAYTON spoke in its support. Mr. POINDexter moved an amendment referring it to the Committee on Public Lands; and on motion of Mr. HAYNE, the resolution and amendment were laid on the table. The Army Appropriation Bill was taken up, amended, and ordered to a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. VERPLANCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations in conformity to the stipulations of certain Indian treaties. Mr. DONDRIDGE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to erect a bridge and aqueduct over the Potomac river at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. The resolution proposed by Mr. WILDER, in relation to the specie circulation of the country, was further discussed by Messrs. IRVING and SPEIGHT. The debate was arrested by the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. Numerous private bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and ordered to be engrossed. The House adjourned over to Monday.

Remarkable escape from a Rattlesnake.

A curious incident occurred at this spot to one of our men, named La Course, which was near proving fatal. The man had stretched himself on the ground, after the fatigue of the day, with his head resting on a small package of goods, and quickly fell asleep. While in this situation I passed him, and was almost petrified at seeing a large rattlesnake moving from his side to his left breast. My first impulse was to alarm La Course; but an old Canadian whom I had beckoned to the spot, requested me to make no noise, alleging it would merely cross the body, and go away. He was mistaken; for on reaching the man's left shoulder the serpent coiled itself, but did not appear to meditate an attack. Having made signs to several others who joined us, it was determined that two men should advance a little in front, to divert the attention of the snake, while one should approach La Course behind and with a long stick endeavor to remove it from his body. The snake, on observing the men advance in front, instantly raised its head, darted out its forked tongue, and shook its rattles; all indications of anger. Every one was now in a state of agitation as to the fate of poor La Course who still lay slumbering, unconscious of his danger; when the man behind, who had procured a stick seven feet in length suddenly placed it upwards of ten feet from the man's body. A shout of joy was the first intimation La Course received of his wonderful escape, while in the mean time the man with the stick pursued the snake, which he killed. A general

search was then commenced about the encampment, and under several rocks we found about fifty of them, all of which we destroyed. They have a strong repugnance to the smell of tobacco, in consequence of which we opened a bale of it, and strewed a quantity of loose leaves about the tents, by which means we avoided their visits during the night.

Adventures on the Columbia River.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 28.

FIRE. A fire broke out yesterday morning in a frame building, used as a wagon maker's shop, on 8th street, east of Sycamore, which, together with the adjoining house, belonging to the Widow Bailey, and used as a hay scale, were consumed before the flames could be arrested. It is strongly suspected that it was the work of an incendiary, as an attempt was made to set fire to the premises on the evening previous, but was discovered in time to be prevented.

ANOTHER.—Yesterday about the hour of twelve o'clock, the citizens were again alarmed by the cry of fire. Upon repairing to the spot it was found to be a building belonging to Mrs. Moore, situated on the west of Western Row, and north of Seventh street. By the exertions of the firemen the flames were checked without doing any other damage than burning the roof and a portion of the weather-boarding. *Republican.*

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Attorney for the imprisoned Missionaries, has proceeded to Georgia with a copy of the record and judgment of the Supreme Court. It is stated that he will move for a *habeas corpus* and discharge of the prisoners, and in case of refusal the *Executive will be invoked*.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"—but come when it may, the Executive will be found to meet the question boldly and fearlessly.

For what do the enemies of Georgia now "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war?" For more than thirty years, she has waited the action of the General Government. The whole Territory of what now constitutes the states of Alabama and Mississippi, she surrendered upon condition that the Indian title should be extinguished within her reserved limits.—This has been delayed from time to time, and she was at length compelled, in self-defence, to extend her laws over the Cherokee Country—her citizens having been more than once tied up by the Indians and ignominiously whipped.

To say that "the policy of Georgia has been a cruel one" is to say that which we do not believe.—After the Missionaries were sentenced, a pardon was offered upon condition that they would leave the country or submit to the laws. Nine of the eleven took the oath and were discharged; Messrs. Butler and Worcester only preferring to play the Martyr. A citizen of Georgia is now confined in the same penitentiary for stealing the cattle of the Indians.

The Supreme Court have decided that the Cherokees are "an independent and sovereign nation." What was the reply of Messrs. Adams and Clay when this claim was set up for the Indians by the British Commissioners at Ghent? *"We cannot consent to recognize these Indians as sovereign and independent nations, whom Great Britain having obtained the recognition, would have the right to consider in every respect as such!"* Yes; under the decision of the Supreme Court, Ferdinand of Spain or William the Fourth of England, or Don Miguel himself can purchase the Cherokee lands and erect a petty monarchy within the bosom of the Republic! *Ky. Gazette.*

MARRIED.—In Saco, Maine, on Christmas eve, by the Rev. Wm. Jenkins, Mr. Theophilus Hutcheson to Miss Martha Wells—Mr. Richard Hutcheson to Miss Eliza Wells—Mr. Thomas Hutcheson to Miss Sarah Ann Wells—Mr. Titus Hutcheson to Miss Mary Wells—Mr. Jonathan Hutcheson to Miss Judith Wells—Mr. Ebenezer Hutcheson to Miss Virginia Wells—Mr. John Hutcheson to Miss Peggy Wells. *Look out for Nullification.*

Barnstable Enquirer.

Mr. Walsh, the editor of the National Gazette, a warm supporter of Henry Clay, thus rebukes that gentleman for his ungentlemanly attack on Mr. Gallatin:—

"We have received pamphlet copies of Mr. Clay's great speech in defence of the American system. We read it last evening with lively interest, and a strong disposition to proclaim emphatically all the merit which it might appear to us to possess. But we experienced pain and damp, when we reached that paragraph of the eleventh page, wherein Mr. Gallatin is so harshly treated.—The *verbum ardens* in the heat of public declamation may be excused, but this is a deliberate repetition of what could be so, only in that point of view. The paragraph strikes us as repugnant to justice, dignity and decorum. It betrays a spirit of intolerance in the matter of opinion on the tariff question, to which we should make opposition, even if we were advocates of the Chinese policy. If 'fifty years ago' Pennsylvania began to cherish and honor" Mr. Gallatin, he gave her in return the almost exertion of his great abilities and attainments, & the credit of the