

enquire into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of the next session of Congress, to an earlier period than the first Monday in December. The leave was objected to, and a motion to suspend the rule, was negative, Yeas 83, Nays 51—two-thirds being required. In consequence of the continued indisposition of the counsel, (Mr. Key,) the trial of General Houston was further postponed until this day half past 11 o'clock. The bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1832, was taken up. A long and animated debate arose upon the proposition to concur with the Committee of the Whole, in their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, striking from the bill \$30,000 for an outfit for a Minister to France. Messrs. McDuffie, Wickliffe, E. Everett, Ingersoll, and Doddridge, supported the amendment proposed by the Senate, and it was opposed by Messrs. Archer, Wayne, Drayton, and Adams. The latter gentlemen called for the Yeas and Nays upon the question of concurring in the disagreement of the Committee of the Whole, to said amendment, which was ordered, and were Yeas 102, Nays 77. So the amendment proposed by the Senate, was rejected. Without disposing of some other amendments to the bill, adopted by the Senate, the House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

MAY 1. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the resolution of March 30th, instructing that Committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of the 2d Auditor and the 3d Comptroller, made a report thereon, concluding with a motion for the discharge of the Committee from the further consideration of the subject. At an early hour, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, in which they were engaged till the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions and memorials, Gen. Houston was again conducted to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms. In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Key, (the counsel of the accused,) on motion of Mr. Irvin, further proceedings in the trial were postponed until this day, at eleven o'clock. The House resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill, and the amendments of the Senate thereto, which were severally disposed of either by concurrence, further amendment, or disagreement.

**BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
Mr. Clayton, from the Committee appointed to examine the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, made a detailed report, accompanied with a mass of documents which he moved, without reading, to be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and printed.

Mr. McDuffie rose and explained at length upon some of the facts which, he said, were stated in the report, in order to obviate the unfavorable effect they might produce if not understood. He was followed by Mr. Clayton in reply, and in vindication of the reports which, he said, was principally a statement of facts, and not of opinions, or inferences.—Mr. Adams remarked that he did not know whether there was a single sentence in the report in which he concurred,—believing, as he did, that the Committee had transcended the power given them by the resolution under which they acted—that the report had been very recently drawn up, and that he should take an early occasion to present some views on the subject, in the form of a report of the minority of the Committee.—Mr. Cambreleng defended the course of the Committee, and went into some detailed statements showing the propriety of the course the Committee adopted. After Mr. McDuffie had made a further explanation, Mr. Wayne moved to postpone the subject to Monday next, to give the minority of the Committee an opportunity of presenting their report—which was negative.

Mr. Wickliffe made some brief observations upon the statement of Mr. Cambreleng, relative to deferring the redemption of the 3 per cent. stock. After some remarks by Messrs. Thomas, of Maryland, and Johnson, of Kentucky, in defense of the report, and by Mr. Watrough respecting a report from the minority of the Committee, the motion of Mr. Clayton was carried. The report itself not having been read, nor in any other way laid before the public, it would be difficult at this time to render either the criticism or the defense of it, which occupied nearly the whole day's sitting, intelligible to ourselves or to our readers. Mr. Clay moved a suspension of the rule, for the purpose of moving that 10,000 additional copies of the report be printed. This motion was lost, yeas 86, nays 84—two thirds being required. The House then adjourned.

Our readers will have seen in our brief sketch of the Congressional proceedings of Wednesday, that Mr. Stanberry rose in the House and said,

"That he pledged himself to prove all he asserted relative to this fraud. He said he was fully aware of the danger of making such statements, and of the threats that had been expressed by the Executive against all who enquired into these abuses; but he was willing to bare his bosom to assassination."

Upon making this declaration, Mr. Bates interrogated Mr. Stanberry:

"Does the gentleman intend to say that the President of the United States has threatened any member of this House on account of his actions here?"

"To this, Mr. Stanberry replied—"I do, and am ready to prove it."

Now we assert the charge made by Mr. Stanberry, to be a malignant falsehood; and we call upon him to produce the proof which he has proffered. So far from using threats to prevent enquiry into the subject

alluded to by Mr. Stanberry, we know that the President's personal friends have urged the propriety of adopting a resolution to have a full enquiry made in regard to it, by a Committee of the House. *Globe.*

## PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, May 12.

—A meeting of the voters of Lawrenceburg township, friendly to the re-election of President Jackson, will be held at Mr. Hunt's Hotel on Tuesday evening next, to appoint delegates to meet in county convention at this place on the 1st Monday in June next.

We are authorized to say that Benjamin Tibbets, Jr. is not a candidate for the sheriff's office.

We tender our thanks to Messrs. Tipton and Hendricks, of the senate, and to Messrs. McCarty and Boon, of the house of representatives, for the various public documents politely forwarded by them to us.

The case of Gen. Houston remains undecided. We think the house would be willing to let the matter fall, if it could get rid of it with any kind of decency.

A very valuable and well assorted load of produce left our wharf on Monday last, on board the hull of the steam boat *Heracles*. She was purchased by the Messrs. Guards of this place and vicinity, and fitted up for a stock boat; and when loaded had on board 105 head of cattle, 400 hogs, 500 sheep, several 100 chickens and turkeys, a large amount of bacon and lard, and other articles. We have not heard any estimate made of the value of the load, but would suppose it to exceed \$20,000, at the rates now given.

On Monday last an inquest was held over the body of a man found dead in the Ohio river, near Aurora, below this place. It was supposed it had been in the water 10 or 11 days, and was considerably mutilated. No papers or other evidence were found by which to ascertain the name of the deceased. The body was of the middle size, and the clothing a blue cloth coat and linsey pantaloons.

The Ohio river has been falling for some days, but is still 15 or 20 feet above low water mark, and high enough to admit steam boats to pass over the falls.

Gen. Samuel Milroy, one of the delegates appointed by the convention at Indianapolis, passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to Baltimore to attend the convention on the 21st inst. The other delegates are our delegation in congress, Messrs. Boon, McCarty and Carr, of the house of representatives, and Gen. J. Tipton, of the senate.

We understand from gentlemen who have recently returned from New Orleans, that the Mississippi river has made a considerable break in its western bank, near the mouth of Red river, and is finding a new channel to the Gulf of Mexico along the bed of the Chefaliga. Great fears were entertained in New Orleans that, unless some means could be adopted to arrest the water in its new course, the whole current of the great river, that gives to that city its importance, will run long pass to the ocean a long way to the west, and leave its present channel to fill up with sand and water willows. The only alternative left to the citizens of New Orleans, is either to resist the injustice in the spirit of nullification by force; or, more mildly, to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of injunction.

"The bottom out of the Well." Among the many strange occurrences of the year, the following, which comes to us well authenticated, is not the least singular. During the extreme high water in February, a family residing in the lower part of the town of Rising Sun, in this county, heard a strange and unusual noise in the vicinity of their house, which, upon examination, was found to be occasioned by the pouring of the river water into the well with such violence as to produce a loud rumbling noise like distant thunder. The water from the river covered the level of the mouth of the well 12 or 18 inches, but the aperture at the bottom seemed to displace it much faster than it could enter, and by leaving a vacuum produced the roaring noise. The water continued to pass off in this manner until the Ohio sunk below the surface of the well, when the fissure or hole at which the water escaped, was discovered to be near or quite at the bottom, on the side opposite to the river. The well is situated about 200 yards from the river, is very deep, and up to the time spoken of always yielded a plentiful supply of water, but since it has afforded none.

Having settled a doubtful question, and shown conclusively that the bottoms of wells are not so permanent as some would imagine, we leave further speculations on this new phenomenon to the curious.

We have been favored by Messrs. Shaw and Protzman of this place, with the New Orleans Price Current of April 21, from which we make the following extracts.

Bacon lb. 7½, hog round 5½; Butter lb.

12 to 25; Beans bbl. \$4 to 4 50; Coffee lb.

12½ to 14½; Corn in ears, bbl. \$1, in sacks,

bushel, 50 cts.; Fish, mackerel, bbl. No. 1

\$6 50, No. 2 \$5 25, No. 3 \$3 25; Flour

bbl. \$5 25; Hay 100 \$1 75 to 187; Lard

bbl. \$1 25; Pork mess bbl. \$11 75 to 12

prime \$9 50; Sugar lb. 5 to 6½; Salt, sack,

\$1 40 to 1 50; Tobacco, 1st qual. 4, 2d do.

3; Whiskey gal. 31 to 32.

The Dearborn Temperance Society met at the court house on Thursday evening last. After the minutes of the Secretary were read, Dr. J. H. Brower rose and addressed the society in a very appropriate and well digested speech. At the close of the address the Society proceeded to electing officers for the ensuing year, whereupon Isaac Dunn was re-elected president, A. St. C. Vance vice-president, S. Major secretary, and C. F. Clarkson treasurer.

**U. S. Bank.** On the 30th ult. Mr. Clayton, on behalf of the majority of the committee appointed by the house of representatives to examine the U. S. Bank, made a detailed report. The committee confine themselves to two enquiries, 1st "Whether the provisions of the charter had been violated;" and 2d "Whether there had been any circumstances of mismanagement against which future legislation might guard, which should destroy its claims to further confidence." In pursuing these enquiries the committee disclose many facts, calculated to throw a shade over the transactions of the bank. The committee conclude by recommending the postponement of the bill to recharter the bank, until after the public debt shall have been paid off, and the revenue adjusted to the measure of the federal expenditures.

The report is, in many parts, highly interesting, but too long for insertion in our paper. We shall give some extracts from it as room permits.

A bill apportioning representatives in congress has passed the senate. The bill sent from the other house was amended by striking it out from the enacting clause, and substituting Mr. Webster's, providing for fractions. The number of members will hereafter be 251, should the lower house concur in the amendment, which we hope and believe it will not. We think the Senate in arrogating to itself the right to fix a new principle of apportionment, and say how many members each state shall have, has attempted to usurp a prerogative not properly belonging to it. This duty belongs to the immediate representatives of the people.

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill in the senate. Messrs. Hendricks and Tipton, it will be seen, went against it, and are deserving of the thanks of the state they represent.

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dickerson, Ewing, Foot, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Webster.—20.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Dallas, Dudley, Ellis, Hendricks, Hill, King, Mangum, Marey, Robinson, Ruggles, Tazewell, Tipton, Tomlinson, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins.—18.

The board of county commissioners, at their late sitting, appointed Russel Coman, Esq., Collector, and re-appointed Walter Armstrong, Esq., Treasurer.

Jackson. A new township, bearing this name, was laid off by order of the board of commissioners of this county. It is composed of parts of Kelso and Manchester, and borders on the northern and western boundary line.

### TO THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1832.

Dear Sir—You have doubtless seen ere this, Mr. Clay's bill and report, in favor of continuing the present high price on all the public lands of the United States, and distributing the proceeds arising from the sales of those lands, among the several states of the Union, after deducting 15 per cent. on the sales, in favor of the states respectively in which those lands are situated; five per cent. of which, the new states are entitled to by compact!

Should Mr. Clay's policy be adopted, it would be ruinous indeed, to the new states of the west, as it would at once check the tide of emigration to those states, & dampen the hopes of thousands of our poor citizens from ever becoming the owners of a small freehold estate on which to raise their families. And this is not all—for the moment the old states become directly and individually interested, all further surveys of the public lands will be stopped, and a refusal further to extinguish the Indian title to the lands in the new states, until all the lands which are now surveyed shall be sold; and then, new surveys will be ordered, and land districts established, and the land sold at

to the collector's per centage on 2790 44,

To treasurer's per centage on 2307 91

530 23

To amount allowed collector for delinquents on duplicate

77 47

To collector's per centage on 2790 44

167 44

To treasurer's per centage on 2307 91

69 23

2377 143

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 8th day of May 1832 of \$1120 312

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer

of D. C. Ia. Messrs. Arnold, McCracken and Woods, Commissioners.

Remarks of Mr. Smith, in the Senate, on Monday the 23d instant, in reply to Mr. Clayton, on the amendment of the Appropriation Bill, adopted in Committee of the Whole, striking out the outfit for a Minister to France.

Mr. Smith said that the amount drawn from the Treasury in the year 1831, for the expenditure of the year as stated by the Senator, [Mr. Clayton] was perfectly correct, to wit: \$13,918,769, but he, Mr. S., must again protest against the taking of any one year as a criterion to judge of the expenditures of the nation. Its improvidence is glaring as to the year 1831. The acts of Congress had increased the pension list beyond that of any of the years 1827, 1828 and 1829 in the sum of \$100,000, which deducted from the gross amount, would reduce the actual expenditure to \$13,518,708—besides in that year there were paid several heavy appropriations made in 1829 and 1830, a great portion of which was paid in 1831, viz:

For the Fifth Census, \$327,788 14  
For exchange of lands and removal of Indians, 190,612 28  
For Massachusetts claims, 419,748 26

8938,211 68

Now, Mr. President, let the Senate deduct that amount from the sum expended, to wit:—\$13,918,708 in the year 1831, and the true expenditure will be found to amount only to the sum of \$12,980,492; the average expenditures of the three years of Jackson's Administration has been \$13,269,577.

MARRIED—On the 2d inst. by Rev. Scovil Mr. JEFFERSON RITTENHOUSE to Miss MARY MOORE—both of Harrison, Ia.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,**

HELD FIRST MONDAY IN NOV. 1832.

For President

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOHN WEAVER, WARREN TEBBS,

WILLIAM DILS, MILTON GREGG,

RUSSEL COMAN.

**Whiskey & Flour.**

FOR Sale 50 bbls. Super Fine

FLOUR.

Also 150 bbls. best Rectified

WHISKEY.

SHAW & PROTZMAN.

March 31st, 1832.

11-1f

WM. PARVIN.

April 10th, 1832.

13-1f

WM. PARVIN.

13-1f

## NOTICE.

ON Monday the 11th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the court house door in the town of Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, the following property will be offered for sale at public auction, to wit: Fractional lots numbered 76, 77, 78 and 79, in that part of the town of Connersville laid off by Enoch McCarty and others; and lot No. 3, half of lot No. 36 and one fifth of lot No. 37, situate in Connersville, with their appurtenances. A more particular description will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, on Wednesday the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. at the court house door, in Brookville, Franklin county, the following property will be offered for sale at public auction, to wit: part of lot No. 38, on which is a frame house; part of lots No. 57 and 58, on which is a frame stable, situate in that part of Brookville laid off by Jesse B. Thomas and others; lot No. 52, on which is a brick house; and lots No. 37 and No. 48, in that part of Brookville laid off by Amos Butler; and part of out lot No. 4; also, the south half of out lot No. 5, adjoining that part of Brookville laid off by Amos Butler, on which is erected a comfortable frame dwelling house; also, lots No. 1, 20, 21, 22, 23, 38, 70, 103, 105, and 125 in that part of Brookville laid off by John Allen, Senr.; lots No. 2, 8, and 3, in that part of Brookville laid off by Wm. H. Eads; and lots No. 35, and 38, in Fairfield Franklin co., Ind. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash paid on the day of sale, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest on the whole amount due, payable each year. For which payments the notes