

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 negatived, 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 \$9,000 for an outfit for a Minister to France. Messrs. McDuffie, Wickliffe, E. Everett, Jagersoll, 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. Irwin, 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, 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 report, 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 negatived. 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 defence of the report, and by Mr. Watnough 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 defence 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 then 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.

## PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, May 12.

A meeting of the voters of Lawrenceburgh 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 Hercules. 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 linsy 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 ere 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. 74, hog round 54; Butter lb. 12 to 25; Beans bbl. \$4 to 4 50; Coffee lb. 12 to 14; 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 1 87; Lard lb. 7 to 7 1/2; Molasses gal. 19 to 20; Oats bbl. \$1 25; Pork mess bbl. \$11 75 to 12, prime \$9 50; Sugar lb. 5 to 6; 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 elect 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, or 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, Poindester, Prentiss, Robbins, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Webster.—20.

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

The board of county commissioner, at their late sitting, appointed Russell 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 perhaps five dollars per acre! This has been already declared by some of the leading members of Congress from the old states.

If the bill to reduce and graduate the price of the refuse lands, fails to become a law, its failure must be attributed to H. Clay, the "National Republican" Candidate for the presidency.

Your obedient servant,  
R. BOON.

From the Daily Albany Argus.

#### THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

A letter to the Editor, dated at Washington, the 18th inst. says, "The Senate, I presume, will engraff on the Apportionment Bill, an amendment, recognizing the fraction principle; which the House, I hope and believe, will reject. What will then be its fate, may not be positively predicted. Probably no bill will pass at this session. If the bill shall fail, I shall not be surprised if New York should manifest some sensibility on the subject. If she had not been in the Union, the old method which was so maturely considered by the Congress of 1792, and Gen. Washington, would not have been attempted to be departed from. The effect, however, of a refusal to pass the bill at this session, will be equally a denial of justice to Ohio, and most of the Western States in the next electoral College. They will scarcely forget those who push a principle, not warranted by the constitution, to such an extent,

that the effect must be, whatever may be the design, to postpone the passage of the bill; and thus deprive them of their just relative weight in the coming election."

This information is less a matter of surprise to us now, than it would have been a month since. We have been slow to believe that whatever may be the nature of the composition of a majority or moiety of the Senate, that body would dare so far to disregard the expectations of the country, as to defeat the passage of the apportionment bill at the present session. But our doubts are yielding to indications, too obvious to be mistaken. The increased votes in the next college, are in States, nearly all of them friendly to Gen. Jackson—they are most of them in States that will sustain the Baltimore Convention—South Carolina, Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c. gain nothing. Hence the importance, to the second triumvirate, of preventing Ohio, New York, Georgia, Tennessee, Indiana, &c. &c. from coming into the next canvass with their accession of votes. Hence the delays, and the attempts to embarrass the subject. Hence Mr. Webster's efforts, aided by the personal electioneering of Mr. Calhoun, to push his principle of fractions through the Senate, under a reasonable certainty that the House will not sanction it;—but with the hope that the delay may throw the bill so near the winding up of the sessions, as to leave it among the unfinished business. We shall see whether the coalition will venture thus far. We shall see whether they will venture to give this bill the go-by, for the merest party purposes of aiding in the efforts to defeat the election of the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and to devolve the choice on the Senate.

#### Extract from the Report of the Treasurer of Dearborn county, Indiana.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, )  
Lawrenceburgh, May 8th, 1832.

To the hon. Board of Commissioners, now in session, of May term 1832.

The following will show the state of the treasury since the 9th day of May 1831 to the 8th day of May 1832, to wit:

For permits, licenses and public exhibitions, the sum of \$611 31

Paid by the clerk of the circuit court, for jury fees and law process 18 00

Whole amount of Duplicate to John Spencer Collector for 1831 2868 19

Making in all the sum of \$3497 46

Treasurer's credit to amount of county orders, settled with the commissioners at their January session 1832 \$1532 77

County orders here-with paid 530 23

To amount allowed collector for delinquents on duplicate 77 47

To collector's per cent- age on 2790 44, 167 44

To treasurer's per cent- age on 2307 91 69 23

2377 14

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 8th day of May 1832 of \$1120 314

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: \$13,918,709, 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 impropriety 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 \$400,000, 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

\$938,211 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. Scoval 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 Fin  
P. T. FLOUR.  
Also 100 bbls. Best Rectified  
WHISKEY.  
SHAW & PROTZMAN.

March 31st, 1832. 11—tf

## 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 9, 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 of the purchaser will be required. This property was conveyed to the Treasurer of the U. S. by the Bank of Vincennes the state Bank of Indiana, and is now sold by order of the Solicitor of the Treasury. A certificate will be given the purchasers by the District Attorney, and on full payment being made, the Solicitor of the Treasury of the U. S. will cause deeds to be made accordingly.

SAMUEL JUDAH, Attorney  
U. S. Ind. District.  
April 30, 1832. 17—ts.

## Wool Carding.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has leased for the term of 6 years, the well known stand of Robert May's, dec'd, four miles above Harrison, at which he is starting 4 CARDING MACHINES of the very first quality, which will be in complete operation by the first day of May next. The great variety of machinery employed will enable him to card any quality of wool and do it ample justice. From his long experience and close application to business, he flatters himself that he will merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Wool must be well picked and free from burs and sticks, and one pound of grease added to every eight of wool. He will card for 4 cents per pound, or as low as any other machine in the vicinity. Produce taken in payment at a fair price. All work left with him will be attended to with great despatch. In addition to the carding works, he has a grist mill, at which he will be able at all times to grind for customers and others.

ELI SEWELL.  
Logan township, Dearborn Co., Ia. April 21.

## NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Lawrenceburgh Insurance Company are hereby notified, that the Company is organized, and that they are required, within 30 days from the 23d instant, to pay the amount of stock subscribed, or secure the same agreeable to the charter. By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS PORTER, Agent.  
April 23d, 1832.

## To the Public.

THE undersigned have just received from New Orleans, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, a large and general assortment of

## GROCERIES, &c.

Which they are now opening, and offer for sale on very reasonable terms, consisting, in part, of

## TEAS best quality;

Imported and Domestic Liquors;

Spices; Window-Glass,

All sizes; NAILS, well assorted;

Iron; Sugar; Coffee;

MACKEREL, RASINS,

And many other articles.—All of which will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, at their House in Lawrenceburgh, opposite the store of Enoch D. John.

THOMAS SHAW,

ISAAC PROTZMAN.

March 29th, 1832. 11—tf

## Lawrenceburgh

## CHAIR MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public in general that he has established the chair making business, on High street, opposite the market house, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of



Which he warrants for durability and workmanship, equal to any in the western country; which he will dispose of, on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and judge for themselves.

WM. N. ROGERS.

Feb. 11, 1831.

## A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his farm consisting of 70 Acres about 20 under good improvements. It is separated into six different tracts; the balance is well timbered, consisting of oaks, walnut, blue and gray ash, locust, sugar trees, &c.; lying nine miles from Lawrenceburgh, and three miles from Harrison. For further particulars call and view the premises at which place the subscriber will generally be found.

WM. PARVIN.  
April 10th, 1832. 13—Gw.