

Stanberry, after having received several blows, ceased to halloo, and lay as I thought perfectly still. All this time I had not spoken to either of the parties or interfered in any manner whatever. I now thought Stanberry was badly hurt or perhaps killed, from the manner in which he lay. I stepped up to Houston to tell him to desist, but without being spoken to, he quit of his own accord. Mr. Stanberry then got upon his feet, and I then saw the pistol in the right hand of Gov. Houston for the first time; some altercation passed between them; Houston observed that he had taken the pistol from Stanberry. Mr. Stanberry, about that time, asked Houston, "why he attempted to assassinate him in the night?" Houston replied, "he had not attempted to assassinate him, but had chastised him for having traduced his reputation." By this time, a crowd gathered round; and some person, I do not know who, spoke to Houston—Houston replied "that he attended to his business, and that he had chastised the damned scoundrel; if he had offended the law he would answer for what he had done." He repeated, "that he had disarmed him, and borne off his pistol." Houston then walked off and left me; then after standing for a few moments I walked off and left Stanberry standing with the crowd. I saw no more of it.

The globe, in vindicating Mr. Buckner from the charge of having been an accessory to the attack made by Gov. Houston upon Mr. Stanberry, gives the following description of the two combatants:

"Mr. Stanberry is a man of powerful muscular form, weighing at least 200 pounds, and in the prime of life. His antagonist is also a stout man, but his right arm having been broken near the shoulder joint, and being wasted by a running issue from the wound he received at the battle of Horse Shoe, the limb is enfeebled and incapable of rendering much service in such conflict. Under such circumstances, to have given his adversary any advantage by holding him, even for a moment, might have proved fatal to him. After Mr. Stanberry had snapped the pistol at Governor Houston, and given indications that he was vanquished, and that no unfair advantage could be taken of the interposition of a third person, Mr. Buckner did come forward to interfere. But it appears that Mr. Buckner acted at least under a mistake with regard to Mr. Stanberry being much hurt. Mr. Stanberry says himself that the worst blow he received was on the head, and yet there does not appear to be a cut, or the slightest contusion, requiring an application of any sort.—Indeed no one can perceive the slightest mark upon him that would induce the belief that he had been engaged in a combat."

[PUBLIC No. 28.]

AN ACT for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the fifth census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every forty seven thousand and seven hundred persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, that is to say within the State of Maine, eight; within the State of New Hampshire, five; within the State of Massachusetts, twelve; within the State of Rhode Island, two; within the State of Connecticut, six; within the State of Vermont, five; within the State of New York, forty; within the state of New Jersey, six; within the State of Pennsylvania, twenty eight; within the State of Delaware, one; within the State of Maryland, eight; within the State of Virginia, twenty one; within the State of North Carolina, thirteen; within the State of South Carolina, nine; within the State of Georgia, nine; within the State of Kentucky, thirteen; within the State of Tennessee, thirteen; within the State of Ohio, nineteen; within the State of Indiana, seven; within the State of Mississippi, two; within the State of Illinois three; within the State of Louisiana, three; within the State of Missouri, two, and within the State of Alabama, five.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States,

and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, May 22, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—Dr. Simon Yandes, formerly a citizen of Brownsville in this county, and a Mr. Young were downed in the Wabash river, opposite the town of Lafayette, on the 29th ult. They were crossing the river in a small canoe, in company with Judge Clark, and had got near the middle of the river when a slight totter threw Dr. Yandes into the water. He rose to the surface and took hold the canoe, but in attempting to get in, upset it and threw his associates into the river. The water being severely cold, swimming was impossible. Yandes and Mr. Young soon sunk, Clark saved himself by holding to the canoe till he was enabled to save himself by clinging to a limb with which he came in contact.

Liberty Ia. Port-Folio.

The act of perpetual banishment which has passed the two branches of the French legislature against all the relatives of Napoleon, and Charles X. and all his family, is a measure which may be cited as an illustration of the difference between republican and monarchical institutions. In our country we fear the presence of no man—woman or child;—no one family whatever is a subject of particular hope or alarm.

National Gazette.

Administration Meetings.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

At a meeting of the friends of the present administration, held at the house of Oliver Heustis, in Manchester, on 26th May, 1832.

Oliver Heustis was called to the chair and Russell Coman appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we will use every fair effort to strengthen the arm of the administration by raising well tried republicans to office.

Resolved, That we approve of the republican plan of nominating candidates for office by public meetings.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to support such men as may be nominated by the county convention.

Resolved, That six delegates be appointed from this township, to attend the county convention to be held at Lawrenceburgh on the 1st Monday in June next.

Resolved, That John Palmerton, Thadew Owin, David Tibbets, C. C. Jaqueth, C. W. Wright, and James B. Deemer, be appointed delegates in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Palladium.

OLIVER HEUSTIS, Ch'n.

RUSSELL COMAN, Sec'y.

LAUGHERY TOWNSHIP.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Jackson Democratic citizens of the township of Laughery, held at the house of James Lindsay, on the evening of the 26th May, 1832, to appoint delegates to meet in county convention at Lawrenceburgh; James Lindsay was called to the chair and William Conaway appointed secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, to wit: Thomas Baker, Stephen Green, John Myres, Charles Lindsay and Joseph Trester. Mr. John Myres from the committee reported the following resolutions, which, after filling the blank in the 4th, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is the undoubted right of the people peaceably to assemble together to deliberate upon public affairs, and that we highly approve of the long established usage of the Democratic party, in holding public meetings of the people to consult upon and adopt suitable measures for the selection of proper candidates for office.

Resolved, That in the furtherance of pure republican principles and excellent measures, which have characterized his administration, as well as the noble and dignified bearing of Andrew Jackson, as chief magistrate of these United States, we have realized our most pleasing hopes in his elevation to office.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the propriety of holding a county convention at Lawrenceburgh, on the first Monday in June next, to nominate candidates for representatives, and that six delegates be appointed by this meeting to represent this township in said convention.

Resolved, That James Lindsay, William Conaway, John Myres, Stephen Green, Martin Trester, and Walter Kerr, be appointed to represent Laughery township in county convention at Lawrenceburgh, on the first Monday in June next.

Resolved, That we will cordially co-operate with our fellow citizens in the several townships, in promoting, by all honorable means, the election of the candidates the convention may nominate for the different offices.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Indiana Palladium.

JAMES LINDSAY, Ch'n.

WM. CONAWAY, Sec'y.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

At a large and respectable meeting of voters of Logan township, friendly to the administration of Andrew Jackson and his re-election, convened, agreeably to public notice, at the house of John Bledsoe, on Saturday the 26th May, to appoint delegates to attend the county convention, to be held at Lawrenceburgh on the 1st Monday in June next, to form a ticket to be supported at our August election; on motion, John Case was called to the chair & James Cloud appointed secretary. The meeting being organized proceeded to nominate and appoint John Godley, Zedekiah A. Bonham, and Miles Kellogg, as delegates, to meet at the county convention at Lawrenceburgh, on the 1st Monday in June next, to nominate 3 representative candidates for the Legislature, and a Sheriff, and other officers, as shall be considered proper.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this meeting highly appreciates the honor conferred on it by the personal attendance of two revolutionary patriots and soldiers, and that its thanks be tendered to them for their prompt and kind assistance as chairman and secretary on this occasion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Indiana Palladium.

JOHN CASE, Ch'n.

JAMES CLOUD, Sec'y.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. KING, of the Senate, from the Committee on Public Lands, made an able and extended report on Friday last, on the federal lands. It was counter in all respects to the report made by Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Manufactures. The report of Mr. Clay was adverse to a reduction of the price of the lands, and in favor of selling them all for the best price, and dividing the proceeds among the States; the report from the Committee on Public Lands is in favor of reducing the price of new lands

to \$100 per acre, and of old lands which have been in market five years and upwards, to 50 cents per acre, with preferences and donations to actual settlers, and considers the revenue to be derived from the imports which result from the exports which are the produce of the soil, as the true price which the government receives for its lands, and infinitely transcending in amount the price received for the sale of the lands. The report is replete with original and liberal views and must be read with great interest in every part of the Union, and especially in the new States, which must look to the present crisis of the payment of the public debt, as the critical period in which the great questions which involve their interest and prosperity, must be decided one way or the other. The public lands are now released from their pledge to the payment of the public debt, and must take a new destination of some kind, and whether that destination shall be disastrous, or felicitous, for the new States is now to be decided.

Globe, May 21.

From the Globe.

Mr. Blair: I am a plain man—a casual visitor at Washington—came here merely to look through our public offices, shake hands with the President, and see how business is progressing in the two Houses. The people where I came from are getting along very well, have the prospect of good crops, and a good price, and in a word we are all contented, and disposed to "let well alone." And now, having, after old Doctor Franklin's fashion, answered every question that you would put to me beforehand, I will tell you why I have set down to write to you.

The very first thing I heard when I went into the House, the other day, was a resolution declaring that Members of Congress are no longer safe—that they are in danger of "murderous attacks," "conspiracies," "assassinations," and so on; and proposing to enquire whether the President had not something to do with producing this state of things. It put me in mind, in a minute, of my neighbor Tom Brown's misfortune—Tom Brown, up at Kennicott, you know. His Chimney accidentally caught fire, and he just threw a pitcher of oil on to put it out, and had his house burned up—you heard of it, I dare say.

Well that was silly—but Tom never could imagine why his house took fire until told of his mistake, and I dare say it is just so with the old gentleman who offered the resolution—he doesn't know that he was pouring oil on the very fire of which he complained, and which he wished to extinguish. It's as plain as day, that our wise men here don't know every thing, a bit more than us country people.

Now, as old Lorenzo Dow said, the other day, when a chap wanted to get him to talk politics—"Let every man peddle his own goods." We sent our folks to Congress to make laws—and instead of that I understand they have got at loggerheads about making Presidents and Vice Presidents—abuse this person because he is for one man, and that person because he is for another man—and raise a great dust—and get as mad and uproarious as our Canawlers—and get other people as mad as themselves. Now, I say, we didn't send our people here to peddle such goods. In common parlance, let the Congress mind its own business. We mean to make the President and Vice President ourselves—they needn't quarrel about that, any of 'em. And if the Congressmen would just set themselves honestly about their business—and do that, and keep in a good humour, like wise men themselves, there would be no clubbing or quarrelling.

I'm a pretty old fox, Mr. Blair, and I've a conceit that our public men, upon the hill yonder, are getting to be rather too much of gentlemen for their masters. I don't make distinction—I like the plan of my old schoolmaster, who, when he couldn't find out the rogue that did the mischief, flogged us all round, and so made sure of it. And if they don't look out they'll get served the same way next election—that's all. I'm no club man, and would most as lief touch a rattlesnake as one of them nasty gunpowder things called pistols. But I'm for settling up accounts on election day. And if we had that there Jersey resolution man up at Kennicott, we'd put as much ink on his name at the ballot box, as he put into his resolutions.

Why, what sort of a tale do those resolutions tell about our Congress? There was Jim Rattler, that I once had for a neighbor—did you ever see him, west? He got so out with every body there that he went at last to Squire Summers and wanted to swear his life against the whole neighborhood. But the Squire told him that his very complaint proved that he was a good-for-nothing fellow—and that, though he would see that the peace wasn't broken, he had no doubt he deserved to be licked. The people will say the same thing of Congress if they don't keep on better terms with their neighbors—if they go to swearing the peace against every body.

My father told me once when I went to training "Oliver, keep a civil tongue in your head, and no body'll hurt you." I have remembered it many a time—and no body ever did hurt me. But in the country, if a man will be like Nim Wildfire, that they played t'other night, he will get into pretty considerable many scrapes. And public men are on the same general footing as others. We don't send people to Congress to give them offices to make privileged orders of them. "Privilege" isn't in the book. The laws don't say anything about it—and ours is a country of constitutions and laws, as old Deacon Peabody says.

I didn't intend to write much, Mr. BLAIR, and if you think well of this, you may print it, to save me the trouble of telling all our Congressmen my mind about it, for there is an ocean of 'em I find. Yours to serve.

OLIVER CRANE, from Kennicott.

From the New-Albany Gazette.

We received the following communication from a citizen of this place, with an assurance that its correctness may be relied on.

MOB AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, May 18, 1832.

On the morning of the 18th inst., a respectable looking young man was found dead in the yard of a house, known by the name of the Goosehorn, who was killed by a stab in the thigh, inflicted by a knife, from which wound he bled to death. The act is supposed to have been committed by a female inhabitant of the house, who is committed to jail for trial.

About 11 o'clock of the same day, a number of the citizens assembled, and tore down the house, (Goosehorn) together with some smaller buildings connected with it, after which the keeper was tarred and feathered, and abused with several blows. By this time the multitude of people was great, and having a barrel of whiskey with one head out, a number of them drank very freely. One or two of their most respectable citizens acted as General Linch; gave the warwhoop, and proceeded to tare down several houses of a similar character, but of a more private nature; breaking and destroying the furniture as they went along. The destruction of property has been considerable—at least \$50,000; and would, no doubt, have been much greater, had not a heavy rain commenced in the evening, which had the effect of dispersing the crowd.

The few respectable inhabitants that headed the mob in the morning, only intended to demolish the house in which the murder had been committed; they did not foresee the consequences of a drunken rabble, which proved to be too true. Three houses were sacked and burnt to the ground, and about nine others destroyed. The mob took possession of the fire hooks, with which stone and brick houses were torn to the foundation. It is said two respectable families suffered and are left in abject poverty. No doubt if a finger had been pointed at the Bank, it would have been plundered. Of all gross outrages that has ever been witnessed in a supposed civilized community, this surpassed any thing that language can describe. At night robberies were detected, and some of the rabble found themselves the following morning in "durance vile."

A SPECTATOR.

AN ORDINANCE

Giving further time to the citizens on Walnut street to fill up and improve the same, and for other purposes.

Whereas, it appears by an ordinance, passed 5th Nov. 1831, entitled "an ordinance for filling up and improving Walnut street," that the citizens and owners of lots residing and situate on the same, were required to fill up and grade the entire fronts of their lots by the 1st of December last, and whereas it appears many failed to complete the work, as required by said ordinance, and now desire further time; therefore

Be it ordained by the President and Select Council of the town of Lawrenceburgh,

That the provisions of the ordinance entitled "an ordinance for filling up and improving Walnut Street" be and they are hereby extended to the 1st Monday in August next.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That the grade fixed by the above recited ordinance, for filling up and improving Walnut street from High street to Partition Lane, be and the same is hereby changed so as to make a line drawn from High street to the level of the filling up between Bishop's and Dunn's lots, the grade; and all persons filling up under the ordinance aforesaid, are hereby required to observe the grade as fixed by this ordinance between the points aforesaid.

Sec. 3. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

PASSED May 28th, 1832.

A. VANCE, Pres't.

C. SPOONER, Rec'r.

AN ORDINANCE

For assessing and collecting a revenue for corporation purposes.

Be it ordained by the President and Select Council of the town of Lawrenceburgh, That for the purpose of raising a revenue for corporation purposes, it shall be, and it is hereby made the duty of the marshal of said town to proceed to assess the value of all the property, both personal and real, within said corporation, and return a list thereof, together with a list of the polls, to the recorder's office, of said corporation, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Sec. 2. That to enable the marshal aforesaid to discharge the duties enjoined on him by the 1st section of this ordinance, he shall take to his assistance two qualified freeholders of the said town, who, having first taken an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties as assistants, shall proceed to value the property as aforesaid, keeping the No. and value of the lots and the value of improvements in separate columns from the personal property.

Sec. 3. The said marshal and assistants, in all cases where they may have doubts as to the value or amount of property, may require the owner or owners thereof to answer on oath touching the same; and any person who shall refuse so to answer, or who shall report a false or incomplete list of property to the appraisers, shall be liable for, and pay twice the amount of his, her, or their corporation tax.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, That whenever the marshal shall have made a return of the taxable property and polls, as required in the first section, there shall then be levied and collected on each poll 25 cents, and on the value of the property, such per cent. as will secure to the treasury, including the poll tax, a sum equal to three hundred dollars, after paying the marshal's per centage and incidental expenses; and it shall further be the duty of the marshal forthwith to proceed to collect the same, and make return thereof to the treasurer, on

or before the 1st Monday of September next.

Sec. 5. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication.

PASSED May 28th, 1832.

A. VANCE, Pres't.

C. SPOONER, Rec'r.

or before the 1st Monday of September next.

Sec. 5. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication.

PASSED May 28th, 1832.

A. VANCE, Pres't.

C. SPOONER, Rec'r.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent obstructing the common, or taking earth, loam, sand, or gravel from the streets and alleys of the town of Lawrenceburgh, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the President and Select Council of the town of Lawrenceburgh, That if any person or persons shall hereafter fence up, or in any way or manner whatsoever obstruct any commons or any part thereof, belonging to the town of Lawrenceburgh, so as to hinder the view or passage of the same, he, she, or they, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof before the president of said town, be fined in any sum at the discretion of said president, not exceeding five dollars; and if the person or persons who shall so as aforesaid be convicted, under the first section of this ordinance, shall fail to remove the obstruction or obstructions aforesaid, for which he, she or they shall so as aforesaid be convicted, he, she, or they shall for each and every day that the same shall be continued, forfeit and pay a further sum not exceeding three dollars, at the discretion of the president.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That if any person or persons shall, without the special leave of the select council, dig or carry away any earth, clay, sand or loam from any street or alley in the town of Lawrenceburgh, he, she or they so offending, on conviction thereof, shall besides paying the value of the soil, so as aforesaid dug or taken, forfeit and pay a further sum not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the president.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That if any person or persons shall erect any public nuisance, or shall practice any unwholesome trade or business, within the bounds of the corporation, by which all or any of the inhabitants of said town shall or may be injured, either in their persons or property, or shall or may be put to inconvenience in consequence thereof, the person or persons so offending shall upon conviction thereof before the president of the corporation of said town, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, at the discretion of the president, and to pay the costs of prosecution; and if any person or persons after he, she, or they shall so, as aforesaid be convicted, shall continue any such nuisance, or continue to practise any such unwholesome trade or business, he, she or they, so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, as aforesaid, forfeit and pay a further sum not exceeding ten dollars, for each and every day he, she or they shall thereafter so as aforesaid continue such nuisance, or shall continue to practice such unwholesome trade or business, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the marshal, by order of the president and select council, to remove all nuisances and obstructions whatsoever that shall or may be erected within the bounds of the corporation, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, and that the expense of removing the same shall be recovered off the person or persons erecting or continuing the same, by action of debt or otherwise, in the name of the marshal of said town, before the president, with costs of suit.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained, That if any person or persons shall hereafter ride or drive any horse, mare, ass, or mule, or any carriage, gig, wagon, cart, dray or any other vehicle, in any of the streets, alleys, lanes or commons of the town of Lawrenceburgh, at a faster pace than a trot, every such person or persons, so offending, shall upon conviction thereof, before the president of the corporation of said town, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding one dollar, and for each and every succeeding offence, a further sum not exceeding five dollars, to be recovered as aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Sec. 6. And be it further ordained, That if any person or persons shall hereafter shoot off, fire or discharge any gun, pistol or other kind of fire arms, within the bounds of the corporation, without reasonable cause, he, she or they so offending, shall, upon conviction thereof, before the president, be fined in any sum not exceeding one dollar, to be recovered as aforesaid with costs of suit.

Sec. 7. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the marshal, when he knows of the breach of any of the provisions of this ordinance, or is informed thereof, to make complaint of the same to the president, who is hereby authorized on such complaint, or on complaint made by any other person, or on view thereof, to issue his warrant, and in all respects to proceed in the same manner as justices of the peace are authorized to proceed in the collection of fines by the laws of this state; and all fines and moneys when collected, by virtue of this ordinance, shall be paid over to the treasurer, for the use of the corporation.

Sec. 8. And be it further ordained, That in all cases arising under this ordinance, in which, by the laws of this state, a jury would be allowed to the defendant, in all such cases it shall be the duty of the president to allow a jury to be summoned, to be dealt with in the same manner as before justices of the peace as near as may be.

Sec. 9. And be it further ordained, That all ordinances and parts of ordinances, heretofore ordained, coming within the purview of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed. This ordinance to be in force from and after its publication.

PASSED, 21st of May, 1832.

A. VANCE, Pres't.

C. SPOONER, Rec'r.