

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 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 drowned 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 Lawrenceburg on the 1st Monday in June next.

Resolved, That John Palmerston, Thaddeus Owain, David Tibbets, C. C. Jaquith, 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 Lawrenceburg; 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 Myers 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 characterised his administration, as well as the noble and dignified bearing of Andrew Jackson, as chief magistrate of these United States, we have realising our most pleasing hopes in his elevation to office.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the propriety of holding a county convention at Lawrenceburg, 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 Lawrenceburg, 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 for 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.

W. 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 Lawrenceburg 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 Lawrenceburg, 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 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.

or before the 1st Monday of September next.

SEC. 3. 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 Lawrenceburg, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the President and Select Council of the town of Lawrenceburg, 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 Lawrenceburg, 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 Lawrenceburg, 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 shall thereafter so as aforesaid continue such nuisance, or shall continue to practise 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 Lawrenceburg, 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. ST. C. VANCE, Pres't.

CHARLES SPOONER, Rec'r.

and make return thereof to the treasurer, on