

age value of the whole: and that so much of the act entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties," approved twenty-eighth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as requires the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in a package as the average value of the whole, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, upon the opening and examination of any package or packages of imported goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, or cotton, in the manner provided by the fourth section of the act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties, approved on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the said goods shall be found not to correspond with the entry thereof at the custom-house; and if any package shall be found to contain any article not entered, such article shall be forfeited; or if the package be made up with intent to evade or defraud the revenue, the package shall be forfeited; and so much of the said section as prescribes a forfeiture of goods found not to correspond with the invoice thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the ad valorem rates of duty on goods, wares and merchandise, shall be estimated in the manner following: to the actual cost, if the same shall have been actually purchased, or the actual value, if the same shall have been procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time and place when and where purchased, or otherwise procured, or to the appraised value, if appraised, shall be added all charges except insurance.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said third day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in calculating rates of duties, the pound sterling shall be considered and taken as of the value of four dollars and eighty-cents.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That sirup imported in casks, and all sirup for making sugar, shall be rated by weight, and pay the same duty as the sugar of which it is composed would pay in its natural state; and that loaf or lump sugar, when imported in a pulverized liquid or other form, shall pay the same duty as imposed by law on loaf or lump sugar; and all fossil, and crude mineral salt shall pay fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That, the several articles enumerated in this bill whether imported before or after the passage thereof, may be put into the custom-house stores, under the bond of the importer or owner; and such of said articles as shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the customs on the third day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-three, shall be subject to no other duty than if the same were imported, respectively after that day. And if the duties or any part thereof on the articles deposited as aforesaid shall have been paid previous to the said third day of March the amount so paid shall be refunded to the person importing and depositing the said articles. *Provided*, That this section shall apply to merchandise in original packages which may have been entered and taken into the possession of the importer or owner; upon condition that the said merchandise be placed under the custody of the proper officer of the customs, and that the same shall remain under his control on the third day of March next. *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this section into effect.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LITT'N. W. TAZEWELL

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED July 14, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

**South Carolina.**—It is gratifying to see the utter harmlessness of the Nullification manifesto upon our citizens, in town and country. We have seen a great many of them, and we have not seen one yet, that did not seem perfectly to understand it. It is lost powder, to a dead certainty. Messrs. Blair, Drayton and Mitchell will probably address the people upon the subject, and show the rational and common sense side of the picture; and yet we almost wish they would not. It seems too much like questioning the intellect of South Carolina to meet such a paper with an argumentative contradiction. The professed Nullifiers by divine right, *will* believe this or any other document signed by Hayne and M'Duffie, no matter what; and as to others—as to the cool and unprejudiced, they *cannot* believe it. It is an impossible as to believe that 1 multiplied into itself is 24.

*Camden Journal.*

**THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.**—We are authorized to offer a bet of \$100 that Andrew Jackson will receive the vote of New York for President, and \$100 that he will receive votes enough to elect him without those of New York. Those who place any confidence in the statements of his opponents respecting it and who are not opposed to the practice of betting, can have an opportunity of backing their opinion.

*Boston Morning Post.*

**The Nullifiers.**—The New York Courier is much alarmed lest South Carolina should nullify the laws. We have no fears on that point—there is much greater probability that her political men will nullify themselves. When people become so infatuated as to contend that the reduction of the revenue six or seven millions of dollars, increases their burdens, argument would but be wasted on them.—Time will do their cure.

*Boston Statesman.*

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

### Soliloquy of a Fence Man, (Formerly a Clay Man.)

SCENE.—A Fence Man sitting on a rail in front of a store on High Street.

To vote—or not to vote—that's the question; whether 'tis nobler in me to let Andrew take the chair without any effort of my poor self—or to take arms against the "scum and filth" of his adherents, and by opposing make his election doubly sure.—To vote—to make a ticket—nay more—for by that vote, what foes may I create—what sleepless nights such men as I am are heirs to—"Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished that all men should think like me—for in their thinking what harvest might I reap, while I sit snug at home, deliberating on my superior skill in management.—There is respect I owe my neighbors—but curse the party, who thus proscribes the independent thinker—for should I vote against "the rabble"—"the pealings and pairings"—"the off scouring"—what misgivings I should have—for who could bear the grins and laughs and taunts of the successful, "the insolence of office seekers," and the spurns the great must oft take of the unworthy, while I myself might my quietus make with mere type and black ball—who would these things bear?—But then the dread of being on the weak side puzzles the brain and makes me rather sit upon the fence I'm on, than fly to either side, until I know which is the strongest—Thus fear does make a fence man of me—and thus my resolution's fixed. With this expression of my own regrets, I turn away—I will not vote at all.

Cato.

### GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Upon a comparison of the polls from the different counties in the State, on Thursday last, at Frankfort, the aggregate vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor stood as follows:

Breathitt,	40,681
Buckner,	39,421
Breathitt's majority,	1,260
Morhead,	40,046
Taylor,	37,452
Majority,	2,594

A majority of TWELVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY for the Republican candidate, against the Bank party and Mr. Clay, will be hailed throughout the Union as a victory, as splendid and cheering as it was unexpected abroad. The lion has been bearded in his den. Mr. Clay's own State, his own neighbors and countrymen, disgusted with his principles, and ashamed of the man, have abandoned him to the fate which his unprincipled course has so justly merited. Who will now lift up a voice in his behalf? His party has dwindled down to a band of hungry desperate office-hunting "leaders" *without followers*. It would be madness to renew the struggle for him in Kentucky; and will the other States of the Union countenance the pretensions of a man forsaken, and cast off as unworthy of confidence at home? It cannot be believed.

The convention now "getting up" at Lexington, is designed entirely for effect abroad. The evolution is perfectly understood here. The decisive majority of Col. Breathitt, not only over Judge Buckner, his immediate competitor, but over Morhead, the Bank candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has left no doubt with the friends of Mr. Clay, as to the vote of this State in November next. But a show of zeal and confidence is to be kept up in Kentucky, with a view to delude his friends in other parts of the Union, and urge them on in the hopeless contest in which they are engaged.

Darkness and shadows hang upon Mr. Mr. Clay's prospects in every quarter of the Union. The great "day of accounts" is at hand, when one burst of popular indignation throughout the republic, will close his political life—when amid the curses of his betrayed country, he will, in his degradation, make some atonement for the "Bargain" of 1824, and for the countless acts of subsequent profligacy for which he has been distinguished. He need not call upon the majority for Clay, on joint ballot at least 13 votes. The tables are now turned and show, compared with last year, a loss of Clay strength on joint ballot equal to twenty votes. Add this to the election of Breathitt in Kentucky and Mr. Clay's gain in the west will show but a poor prospect for his friends elsewhere.—*Ind. Democrat.*

*Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend!..!* The treatment which Judge Buckner is now receiving from the Clay presses in Kentucky, must be to him mortifying in the extreme. He has sacrificed the high office that he held—expended his money—kept the faith of his party, and fought for them an arduous and toilsome battle, and what are his rewards? Is he thanked for his exertions? Is he cheered and consoled in his defeat by a single voice that speaks the accents of gratitude or friendship? No! He is calumniated by the very men at whose instance, and for whose advancement he has sacrificed every thing. Resolved to dissemble and deceive to the last, they declare that Kentucky is still devoted to Mr. Clay—that Judge Buckner has been defeated, not by Mr. Clay's unpopularity, but by his own *uncouthness*—*by his religious bigotry*. How unkind thus to taunt, insult and trample upon the feelings and fame of a friend who has served them faithfully, and who has covered himself with reproaches and misfortune for their sake! How false their hypocritical declarations! Judge Buckner was called to the canvass from the bench of the Supreme Court of our State. Was this an evidence of his unworthiness? He had served six years in the Congress of the United States—Was this proof that he lacked personal popularity? With the whole State before

them out of which to make their selection, the Clay convention nominated him as the strongest candidate that could be chosen from their ranks. Who will believe after these proud testimonials in his behalf, that Judge Buckner was not a popular man? None. He occupied an elevated stand before the people—possessed unquestionable talents—was an eloquent speaker, and enjoyed an extensive and solid reputation as a statesman. Surrounded by all these powerful recommendations to popular favor, he has been signally defeated—not by any unpopularity of his own—but by the desperate cause to which he was attached—by the odious principles he was compelled to advocate.

Thus Mr. Clay has ever served his friends. Cold, heartless and inordinately selfish by nature, he flatters and caresses his advocates while they are able to serve him to advantage in prosecuting his projects of ambition. But the stricken deer is forsaken and left alone—no hand extracts the rankling barb, or pours a balm into the wound. The fallen, down trodden friend is abandoned to his fate; he is cast off as broken arms from the tilt yard—useless—worthless—calumniated and despised. Adversity has overtaken Judge Buckner—devotion to Mr. Clay has smitten him to the ground. He looks around for those who drew him into the combat, for whom the bolt was invoked upon his head; and who, while his fortunes were fair, and hopes flattering, crowded around as patrons and parasites. But lo! they are gone—they vanished with the sunshine of the hour: he hears their voice—it is the voice of slander—of foul reproach. Even the mouth piece of Mr. Clay at Lexington, is heard to say in substance—"I know you not." His character is to be imolated, in the vain hope that such a step will prop for a few months the tottering reputation of Mr. Clay. We anticipate that the approaching convention at Lexington will give the finishing blow to the work thus begun. The total overthrow with which the party is threatened in Kentucky, will be attributed solely to the odium resting upon Judge Buckner.

The concerted attempt thus made, to deceive the American people, will be worse than futile. It is laughed at here as unspeakably ridiculous—*obroad*, they hope the credulity of the public will be duped by the stratagem, shallow and shameless as it is. That Judge Buckner, was religious, is true, but religion in Kentucky is no crime—no disparagement to character. The question was fairly made upon the measures of the administration—upon the Bank Veto, and their advocate triumphed—not only over Judge Buckner—but received a larger number of votes than the Clay candidate for Lieutenant Governor.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

The following, in addition to those published in our last, complete the returns of members elected to the next Legislature.

#### Ind. Democrat.

Senator—from the counties of Randolph, Allen, Delaware, Grant, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Laporte and Lagrange—Jeremiah Smith.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

Randolph—William Edwards, Delaware and Grant—David Ribble, Perry and Spencer—Mason J. Howell, Pike and Dubois—George H. Proffit.

#### STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

The full returns of members of the next Legislature of Indiana are received, and we will stand responsible for the assertion that as far as can be known, the strength of parties stands thus:

SENATORS,	
Jackson	11
REPRESENTATIVES,	19
Jackson	44
Clay	29
55	48

Jackson majority on joint ballot, 7  
Antimasonic, 2

The above statement includes old and new members, and it will be recollect that only ten Senators are annually elected. Of these ten, the returns show six Jacksonians. Last year the Senate stood, Clay—21. Jackson—9. The House of Representatives was nearly balanced, or possibly a majority of one or two for Clay, leaving the majority for Clay, on joint ballot at least 13 votes. The tables are now turned and show, compared with last year, a loss of Clay strength on joint ballot equal to twenty votes. Add this to the election of Breathitt in Kentucky and Mr. Clay's gain in the west will show but a poor prospect for his friends elsewhere.—*Ind. Democrat.*

*The Lexington and Ohio Rail Road.*—This road was formally opened on yesterday. Among the persons present, was Governor Metcalf. At 12 o'clock precisely the Car left its moorings at the upper end of the lower Market in fine style, having on board about 40 passengers. The road is completed entirely about one mile and a half, from its termination in the city; either portions are in a state of great forwardness, and will be ready for the car in a few days, which will make the whole distance completed about 3 miles.—The car travels at the rate of about ten miles an hour.—*Lexington Observer, August 16.*

**SMOKING.**—Our friends in Fall River seem determined to prevent the Cholera appearing among them if human exertions can avail. The order now is to fumigate all passengers from Providence, notwithstanding they may make objections. Last Thursday they were smoked with compound of rosin, and other villainous ingredients, to the great offence of their nostrils, and damage of their wearing apparel. A lady who went from Troy to Providence returned on Thursday and had to undergo the aforementioned fumigation, which entirely abstracted the colour from a beautiful new pink dress.

*New-Bedford Gazette.*

## Indian War!

From the Galenian.

Aug. 6.—Having just returned from the war, we have it in our power to impart some cheering intelligence.

The whole army under Gen. Atkinson embracing the brigades commanded by Generals Henry, Posey, and Alexander; and the squadron under Gen. Dodge, all crossed over to the north side of the Ouisconsin at Helena, on the 28th and 29th ult. They took a line of march in a northerly direction, in order to intersect the Indian trail. At a distance of about five miles the great trail was discovered, leading in a direction N. of W. towards the Mississippi, and supposed to be about four days old.

Gen. Atkinson seeing the direction of the enemy, knew well that it would require all diligence and expedition to overtake them before they would cross the Mississippi; and hence commenced from that time a *forced march*; leaving all baggage wagons, and every thing else which was calculated to retard the pursuit.

The country through which the Indian trail led our army between the Ouisconsin bluffs and the Kickapoo river, was one continued series of mountains. No sooner had they reached the summit of one high and almost perpendicular hill, than they had to descend on the other side, equally steep, to the base of another. Nothing but a deep ravine, with muddy banks, separated these mountains. The woods both upon the top of the highest mountains and deepest hollows, was of the heaviest growth. The under bushes were chiefly thorn and prickly ash. This is a short description of the route, and shows the difficulty of the pursuit. Notwithstanding all this, our army gained on the enemy daily, as appeared from the enemy's encampments. The tedious march thus continued was met by our brave troops without a murmur; and as the Indian signs appeared more recent, the officers and men became anxious to push on. On the fourth night of our march from Helena, and at an encampment of the enemy, was discovered an old Sac Indian by our spies, who informed them that the main body of the enemy had on that day gone to the Mississippi, and intended to cross on the next morning, August 2d. The horses being nearly broken down, and the men nearly exhausted from fatigue, Gen. Atkinson ordered a halt for a few hours, (it being after 8 o'clock) with a determination to start at 2 o'clock for the Mississippi, about 10 miles distant. At the precise hour the bugles sounded, and all were ready to march.

Gen. Dodge's squadron was honored with being placed in front, the Infantry followed next, Gen. Henry's Brigade next, Gen. Alexander's next, and Gen. Posey's formed the rear guard.

Gen. Dodge called for, and soon received, twenty volunteer spies to go ahead of the whole army.

In this order the march commenced, they had not, however, gone more than five miles before one of our spies came back, announcing their having come in sight of the enemy's picket guard. He went back, and intelligence was quickly conveyed to Gen. Atkinson, then to all the commanders of the brigades, and the celerity of the march was instantly increased. In a few moments more the firing commenced at about 600 yards ahead of the front of the army, between our guards and the Indian picket. The Indians were driven from hill to hill, and kept up a tolerably brisk fire from every situation commanding the ground over which our spies had to march, but being charged upon and routed from their hiding places, they sought safety by retreating to the main body, on the bank of the river, and joined in one general effort to defend themselves there or die on the ground.

Lest some might escape by retreating up or down the river, General Atkinson very judiciously ordered General Alexander and General Posey to form the right wing of the army, and march down to the river above the Indian encampment and then move down. Gen. Henry formed the left wing and marched in the main trail of the enemy. The U. S. Infantry and Gen. Dodge's squadron of the mining troops marched in the centre.

With this order our troops descended the almost perpendicular bluff, and came into a low valley heavily timbered, with a large growth of under brush, weeds and grass. Sloughs, deep ravines, old logs, &c. were so plenty as to afford every facility to the enemy to make a strong defence.

General Henry first came upon and commanded a heavy fire, which was returned by the enemy. The enemy being routed from their first hiding places, sought others. General Dodge's squadron and the U. S. troops soon came into action, and with Gen. Henry's men, rushed into the strong defiles of the enemy, and killed all in their way, except a few who succeeded in swimming a slough of the Mississippi, 150 yards wide. During this time, the brigades of Generals Alexander and Posey, were marching down the river when they fell in with another part of the enemy's army, and killed and routed all that opposed them.

The battle lasted upwards of three hours. About 50 of the enemy's women and children were taken prisoners, and many by accident in the battle, were killed.

When the Indians were driven to the bank of the Mississippi, some hundreds of men, women, and children plunged into the river, and hoped, by diving, &c. to escape the bullets of our guns, very few, however, escaped our sharp shooters.

The loss on the side of the enemy, never can be exactly ascertained, but according to the best computation, they must have lost in killed, upwards of 150. Our loss in killed and wounded was 27.

Some had crossed the river before our arrival, and we learned by a prisoner, that Black Hawk, while the battle waxed warm, had stolen off, and gone over the river from

this side; if he did, he took nothing with him: for his valuables many of them, together with certificates of good character, and of his having fought bravely against the United States during the last war, &c. signed by British officers, were found on the battle-ground.

It is the general impression in the army and at this place, that the Sac would be glad to conclude a peace on almost any terms we might propose.

On the morning of the 4th inst. a party of Sioux came to our