

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

Terms—\$3 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE, OR 10% ON HALF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

VOL. VIII.]

LAWRENCEBURGH, (IA.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1833.

[NO. 51.]

Counting-House Calendar.

FOR 1833.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
March.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
May.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
July.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
August.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
September.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
October.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
November.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
December.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

From the Globe.

GEORGIA—THE MISSIONARIES—SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Intelligencer of the 10th, has an account of a notification given to the Governor of Georgia, by the counsel of the Missionaries, from which it appears "that application would be made to the Supreme Court of the United States, at its session on the 3d of February 1833, for further process to carry into effect its former judgment and decree." The judgment and decrees alluded to, are, those declaring null and void the laws of the State, assuming jurisdiction over the Indian Territory within the limits of Georgia. Those who assert the supremacy of the Cherokee over a part of Georgia—and of South Carolina over the whole Union, are resolved to make the first days of next February memorable in the annals of our country. The Supreme Court is then to be called upon to nullify the jurisdiction heretofore accorded to every State in the Union, over the Indian Territory within its limits. And the South Carolina Legislature is, at the same time, to nullify the power of the General Government to impose duties and collect a revenue, expressly given in the Constitution, and practically exercised, from the first moment of its existence.

In the notification which has been given, there is proof positive of the falsehood of the assertions made by the Opposition during the late canvass that the President was bound to interfere in the present state of the question. The notice says, that the Court is to be applied to, "for further process to carry into effect its former judgments and decrees."—If the executive officers of the Judicial department fail to accomplish the objects of the Court, a new state of the case may arise, making it necessary that the Executive Department of the National Government shall determine what the duties imposed by the Constitution may then require at his hands. When the occasion comes demanding a promulgation of his views, the President no doubt will proclaim them, and perform to the letter, what his oath imposes as his constitutional duty.

The object of the desperate politicians engaged in the business of distracting the country, by bringing the Judiciary in collision with one State—and another State into a conflict with the Executive administration of the General Government, at the same moment, cannot be mistaken. Every man

who has read Plutarch, knows that ambitious and unprincipled men, who have once aimed at the chief power in a Republic, and suffered defeat, are instantly made the foes of the people, whose confidence they have forfeited, and as a matter of policy as well as revenge strive to destroy the popular power to which they attribute their disappointment and disgrace. When they have lost all hopes of public favor, they seek to shake the Commonwealth with factions and intestine war. If they do not succeed in effecting their objects through domestic commotions and conflicts, they next, like Coriolanus or Alcibiades, bring foreign enemies upon their country, in aid of the home-bred disaffection which they have previously engendered.

Our last war with Great Britain was the result of the hostility borne to the administration of the people, by the disappointed federal leaders. They invited aggressions on the part of our rival, by their disaffection, and hoped that the disasters and calamities of a war proclaimed by a Republican administration, would throw the Government into their hands. In this expectation, throughout the contest, they harassed the administration with the most vindictive opposition, and aided the enemy in all their operations.

The balked ambition of the leaders of the Coalition puts them now upon the alternative which has been embraced by reckless and disappointed aspirants in all times and countries. They are not willing to acquiesce in the judgment of the people, which consigns them to obscurity. They hate the Judges who have condemned and dishonored them, and the institutions which give the people the power to decide, on their high pretensions.—What do they care for the peace, the prosperity and the happiness of those who have defeated the aims of the ruling passion of their lives?

We must now look for civil war from the influence which our repudiated politicians exercise over interested, dishonest partisans, and their deluded followers. Mr. Clay will oppose all concessions, and conciliation—Mr. Calhoun will urge on resistance and secession. Mr. Webster has already proclaimed that, "the President has no authority to employ military force, till he shall be duly required to do so, BY LAW, AND BY THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES." And he adds, "I raise my voice beforehand against the authorized employment of military power, and against superseding the authority of the laws by an armed force, UNDER THE PRETEXT OF PUTTING DOWN NULLIFICATION." Yet this gentleman, in the very crisis of the country, absents himself, and doubts are entertained whether Mr. Webster will take his seat this winter." So it seems, this individual is resolved not to give the aid of Massachusetts, in supplying the authority to put down nullification, which he says the passage of a law is required to confer. In this we see the scheme of the triumvirate. One is to incense the people of the South, by denying all redress.—Another is to urge her on to destroy the Government of the Union, in the effort to obtain it—while the third withholds from the National Government the means which he admits to be necessary for its preservation.

Those public prints which are the special organs of disaffection, very distinctly disclose the manner in which the several factions, laboring to sever the Union, propose to co-operate in this work. As in the threshold of our last war with Great Britain, the domestic enemy insisted that we should declare war against both France and England, to secure their aid, so will the same party, who have introduced civil strife, insist that Georgia must be defended with South Carolina before they will give support to the Government against the violence of the latter—and upon this pretext they will oppose every patriotic measure of defence which may be recommended. On the other side, the champions of nullification assure us, that they will not be wanting in powerful allies.

The Telegraph says:

"We have treaties with Great Britain, by which her vessels have the right of entry in our ports.—The right of blockade being a belligerent right, and Congress alone possessing the power to declare war, any attempt, on the part of the President, to prevent the free ingress and egress of British vessels, will be a violation of our treaties as well as of the Constitution; which violation Great Britain would resent. She would counteract it by a British fleet. It is manifest that a war originating in such causes, would be popular in England, and he is blind to the condition of that country, and of the other European powers, who does not see that it is the interest of Great Britain to engage in a war with the United States provided she can carry with her the prejudices of her own people."

It will be found, however, that these measures of foreign support will not intimidate the patriots throughout the country, who are resolved to maintain its institutions—nor will the leaders of the Northern and Western opposition be able to carry with them any but the most violent ultras of their party, in support of an insidious policy, tending to procure anarchy, and the overthrow of the government. Thousands who have heretofore opposed the President—will respond to his patriotic watch-word—"The Federal Union," and say with him—"It must be preserved." They will rely upon the prin-

ciples of his Message; and those who have heretofore led them, must now follow or be abandoned to their fate.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES TREASURY REPORT.
The revenue, from the 1st of January, 1832, to the 1st of January, 1833, actual and estimated, is stated at \$21,732,659 51—making, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1832, an aggregate of \$36,255,573 96.

The expenditures, actual and estimated for the same period, are stated at \$31,711,466 50, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1833, (including the Danish indemnity) of \$1,644,107 35. [This balance includes the unavailable funds in the treasury, heretofore estimated at 1,400,000 dollars.]

On the 1st of January 1833, the whole public debt will have been reduced to \$7,000,698 83, which, set off against the seven millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, may also be considered as effectually extinguished, so as to leave the Nation free of debt.

The Imports for the year ending the 30th day of September last, are estimated at 100,652,677 dollars; and the Exports for the same period at \$87,936,933, of which \$63,074,815 were of domestic, and \$23,862,228 of foreign articles.

The Receipts during the year 1832 are estimated at \$21,000,000, and the Expenditures for the same period for all objects other than the Public Debt at \$17,638,577 35, to which must be added the amount of the Danish indemnity, (\$695,000) which will be payable within the year. The annual Revenue for some years to come, under the Revenue law of the last session, is estimated at \$21,000,000, and the annual expenditure at 15,000,000 dollars, leaving an estimated annual surplus in the Treasury, says the Report, of \$5,000,000 to which amount the reduction of the Revenue is strongly recommended, either by a diminution of duties on imports, or "partly by a relinquishment of the Public Lands as a source of Revenue," as suggested in the last Annual Report.

This recommendation is followed by an argument, to show the inexpediency of continuing duties laid for the protection of domestic industry, &c. beyond the point of protection.

From the Washington Globe.

THE INTELLIGENCER AND THE BANK.

The Intelligencer makes the following bold assertion, viz:

"There is, moreover, in the Bank at all times, as the President's Minister of Finance well knows, an amount in specie larger than the amount of the government deposits."

The slightest attention to the documents long since laid before the country, would have saved the editors of the Intelligencer the shame of detection in a palpable untruth, almost equally criminal whether the effect of ignorance or design. Probably there has been no period within the present year when the specie on hand has equalled the public deposits. In January last, the public deposits exceeded the specie on hand more than five millions of dollars, and in May about three millions. A statement furnished by President Biddle to the investigating committee, see their Reports, page 330, gives the specie on hand and the public deposits for the period named, as follows, viz:

1832.	Specie.	Public Deposit.
January,	\$7,038,823	\$12,589,354
February,	6,884,845	8,945,204
March,	6,790,463	9,097,724
May,	6,890,347	10,785,886

For the month of April the statement is left blank by President Biddle himself.

We thus show from a public document, furnished by the Bank itself, which has been accessible to the editors for the last five months, that their assertion so positively and recklessly made, is totally destitute of foundation. We have no doubt of being able to show in a few days, that at no moment within the present year has the Bank had specie enough on hand to pay the public deposits; and that an institution which has put forth all its power to destroy the administration, has in fact existed by its forbearance. If the public deposits had been at any moment demanded in specie, the Bank must have stopped payment, because it had not specie enough on hand to pay them.

Thus is the Intelligencer convicted of one truth by the evidence of the Bank itself.

The next assertion of that print is no better.—It proceeds to say—

"On the 2d day of October, we are well informed, the government deposits were less than three millions, and did not perhaps exceed the amount which other Banks were at that time owing to the Bank of the United States."

The assertion, that on the 2d October the Government deposits were less than three millions, is, if possible, worse than a direct untruth, for it may seek protection under a subterfuge. The government deposits in the Bank appear under three different heads in the Bank accounts, viz:

1. On account of redemption of the public debt.
2. On account of the Treasury.
3. On account of Public Affairs.

Nominally, the amount standing to the credit of the Treasurer on the 2d October last, was but \$2,799,000; but there was a larger amount of government deposits under the other two heads. On the preceding day, the 1st of October, the Bank itself reported them to be as follows, under the respective heads, viz:—

Redemption of public debt,	\$3,079,000
Treasurer's account,	8,346,000
Public affairs,	2,223,000

Total government deposits, \$13,648,000

This account was probably reduced on that day by the payment of some two or three millions of the three per cent. stocks; but there is no doubt, that on the 2d October, the government deposits exceeded ten millions of dollars!

On the first November, they were as follows, viz:

Redemption of public debt,	\$4,747,000
Treasurer's account,	5,108,000
Public affairs,	1,849,000

Total government deposits, \$11,704,000

On the first of December, they were as follows, viz:

Redemption of public debt,	\$4,214,000
Treasurer's account,	6,157,000
Public affairs,	1,905,000

Total government deposits, \$12,276,000

But we have said the Treasurer's deposit on the 2d October was 2,799,000 nominally. The truth is, it exceeded nine millions. The same Bank statement which exhibits this balance of \$2,799,000, presents also the account of outstanding drafts or warrants issued by the Treasury department and charged to the Treasurer, but not paid. On the 2d October these outstanding drafts amounted to no less than \$6,188,501. This amount, not having been drawn out though charged to the Treasurer in making out his balance, subject to draft, remained to his credit, in Bank. The statement also shows upon its face, that it is only the account of the principal bank which is brought down to the 2d of October. Those of the Branches are of different periods, from the 8th to the 22d of September, none of them approaching nearer than a week to the 2d October. Within that week, about \$190,000 had been placed to the credit of the Treasury in the New York Branch alone and huge sums in other Branches, probably amounting in all to at least 500,000. This was actually at the credit of the Treasurer on that day, though not included in the balance reported. The real amount then at the credit of the Treasurer in the principal bank and all its branches, must have been nearly as follows, viz:

Balance subject to draft	\$2,799,000
Outstanding drafts	6,188,000
Receipts at Branches as above	500,000

Total of Treasurer's credits on

2d of October \$9,487,000

Hence, our adroit financiers of the Intelligencer are mistaken seven millions of dollars in the government deposits; and if they mean the Treasurer's deposits, they are yet six millions wide of the truth! Yet they say they are "well informed." Will they please to give us the source of their information. For the first truth we have exposed, they are themselves wholly responsible, because public documents, accessible to them as to us contradict their assertion. For the second untruth, their information may be responsible to the government and country. If they would escape the odium of giving false information to their readers, let them disclose the name of their informant. Was it the President of the Bank? Or was it a bank advocate in Congress?

We shall next dispose of what the Intelligencer says about 2 per cent. stock.

Congressional.

FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

In the Senate, on yesterday, Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the project of a bill for reducing the duties levied upon imports, in conformity with the suggestions made by him in his annual Report. The resolution lies one day as a matter of course. M. King introduced a bill to authorize the laying out and constructing a road from Lynch Creek, through the Creek nation to Chattahoochee, in the State of Alabama, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. Dallas reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," passed on the 3d of March, 1825, which was read twice and committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.—The resolutions submitted on Wednesday by Messrs. Robbins, Buckner, Hendricks, Tipton, and Dudley, were considered and agreed to. The joint resolution submitted by Mr. Smith, to provide for the printing of the annual statements of Commerce and Navigation, was taken up, and after a few remarks by Messrs. Smith and Holmes, was laid on the table. The bill for the final settlement of the claims of certain states for interest on advances made during the late war, was read a second time, and committed to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Chair communicated a Report from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, giving a detailed

account of the improvements and the expenditures upon the same, in the City of Washington, during the present year, &c. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business; after which, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, appeared and took his seat. Petitions and memorials were presented by several members. Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution, directing the Clerk of the House to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report made last session by the Committee on Public Lands, relative to the Chickasaw reservation, with the original documents, which after a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Bell, Wickliffe, and Clay took part, was rejected—ayes 74, noes 91. Several other resolutions were offered and adopted. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of the correspondence with the President of the Bank of the United States, and the documents relative to the postponement of the redemption of the 3 per cent. stock, which was laid on the table, and 10,000 copies, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe, ordered to be printed. On the motion of Mr. Cambreleng to append these documents to those furnished from the Treasury from the agent appointed to examine the Bank, which were ordered to be printed yesterday, a discussion arose between Messrs. Wickliffe and Cambreleng, which was ended with the withdrawing the motion. The estimates from the Treasury Department were received and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Taylor in the Chair, upon the President's Message. The question pending when the Committee last rose, was the proposition of Mr. Watnough, to amend the resolution referring that part of the Message relating to the Bank of the United States to a Select Committee, by substituting the Committee of Ways and Means. The proposition was accepted by Mr. Speight and the resolution adopted. The other resolutions were also passed in committee—that relative to the election of President and Vice President having been modified at the suggestion of Mr. Root. Additional references were ordered on resolutions offered by Messrs. Conner and Daniel. The Committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the House, when on motion of Mr. Polk, the 3d resolution respecting the sale of stocks belonging to the United States was amended, so as to refer the whole subject to the Committee of Ways and Means. When the 7th resolution, a part of which as reported, proposed to refer the sale of the canal stocks to the Committee of Roads and Canals, came up, Mr. Polk moved to strike out that portion of the resolution, upon which question the yeas and nays were ordered. Before they were taken, the House adjourned.

The National Intelligencer furnishes us the annexed items of intelligence from South Carolina, in addition to those already published: Lou. Adv.

Letters from Columbia give sketches of the proceedings of the Legislature, which is busily engaged in maturing the bills for enforcing the Nullifying Ordinance of the Convention. Various amendments have been proposed, increasing, in a two-fold degree, the pains and penalties of the bills.

On the 8th the military committee reported a bill to protect and secure the citadel and magazine of Charleston.

A letter from Columbia of the 8th, announces the second reading of a bill "to suspend the election of members of Congress from that State, and to prescribe the time of holding the next election."

The bill for the security and protection of the State of South Carolina, with the strong amendments noted above, as having been proposed on the 7th, passed the House of Representatives on the 8th, by a vote 88 to 22, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An address to the citizens of Charleston, published in the Courier of the 11th says, the people "are in all parts of the State revolting against the high-handed and tyrannical measures of the revolutionists: they say they have been deceived, woefully deceived, and will be so no longer. They are joining the Union ranks every where, and will speedily put down our would-be masters."

A letter from Columbia, written on the morning of the 9th, states that "Dr. Cooper was last night acquitted of all the charges brought against him."

We understand that a History of the "Hartford Convention" is preparing by Theodore Dwight, Esq. of New York, who was Secretary of that body. The work, which will contain a review of the policy of the National Government, which led to the meeting of that Convention, is expected to make an octavo of from four to five hundred pages. Conn. Courant.

KENTUCKY.—The Kentuckian of the 18th inst. states that the Committee on Ways and Means have reported a bill adverse to the establishment of a State Bank on the proposed plan of the Governor.