

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 5.

A considerable part of our paper to-day is occupied by the all-engrossing subject of Nullification. No apology is necessary for this we presume; for nothing, not even the declaration of war against England in 1812, has ever transpired in this country calculated to enlist the feelings and arouse the patriotism of every true American, to that degree as is this subject.

The account of the public meeting in the old "cradle of liberty," Faneuil Hall, Boston, which we publish to-day, will, we are sure, afford our readers the highest gratification.

To the demand of Gov. Hamilton, of S. C. for the surrender of the Arsenal and Fort Pinkney, the President has replied that he has no power to comply with such a demand; and that, when the Fort is completed it will be his duty to arm and equip it, and that that duty will be performed.

It is said that the Marshal of the South Carolina district has been removed and a new nomination made to the Senate.

We have observed, with some surprise, an article in the *Madison Republican*, censuring in no very measured terms, the members of the Legislature for voting a supply of the two papers printed at Indianapolis, during the session. This was not to be expected from any individual, much less from the intelligent editor of a periodical so respectable as is the *Republican*. The editor affects to view it as a matter of mere private accommodation to the members themselves, when in all probability, their own convenience was unthought of. They undoubtedly considered it the cheapest and most convenient method they could devise to place before their constituents a full account of their doings; and thus enable them to judge whether or not they were faithful to their trust. The Resolution of the Legislature, of which the *Republican* complains, places in the hands of each member twelve papers per week; and we believe the fact will bear us out in the assertion, that, nine times in ten, not a single copy is retained for their own private use. It is a practice uniformly adopted by every Legislative body with which we ever had any acquaintance: in fact they seldom go so far as to confine them to the choice of such papers as contain details of their proceedings.

It should be remembered that the publishers of the two Indianapolis papers very liberally exchange with other editors throughout the state, by which they are enabled to lay before their readers the proceedings of the legislature, which but for that they could not possibly do but at a great expense of postage. We think that no man, who is as well acquainted with the drudgery of embodying, and giving "form & feature" to legislative transactions, as we are will envy the publishers of the "Democrat" and "Journal" the meagre profit they realize from the vote of the Legislature, which is so much censured by the "Republican." We also believe that the good people of Indiana have too much State pride, to condemn their representatives and senators, for adopting a measure which has been customary with the Legislatures of nearly every other state in the Union.

"A Duel." The Lynn, Mass. Messenger, states that a duel was fought near the division line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 'somewhere about Christmas Eve,' between two rather dissipated young bloods from Boston. We hope they were not, as sometimes happens, so deep in their cups as to mistake their leg for a post.

South Carolina. Mr. Hayne was elected Governor, and Mr. C. C. Pinkney Lieut. Governor of this state, on the 10th instant. On the next day John C. Calhoun was elected Senator of the United States, to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Hayne.

The Convention of the Union party met on the evening of the 10th, agreeably to adjournment, and appointed a committee to consider the Ordinance passed by the Nullification Convention. On the 11th Mr Hunt introduced resolutions to the following effect:

"That the Union party acknowledge no allegiance to any government, except that of the United States. That, in referring this resolution to the general committee they be instructed to inquire whether it is not expedient to give a military organization to the Union party throughout the States? Whether it will not be necessary to call in the assistance of the general government, for the purpose of maintaining the laws of the United States, against the arbitrary violence which is threatened by the Ordinance of the late Convention." Which resolutions were referred to the general committee."

The Cincinnati Gazette has this paragraph:—"The Governor of Missouri sent his first address to the Legislature of that State on the 22d ult. He commences by saying, 'I feel sensibly my want of qualification, and a consciousness that the honour conferred upon me was unwarranted.' Judging from the address, we are decidedly of his Excellency's opinion."

The President's Proclamation has been placed upon the Journals of both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and eight thousand copies, in German and English, have been ordered to be printed for distribution.

Indiana Legislature.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Indianapolis, Jan. 1, 1833.

The bank bill, according to order, was considered yesterday in committee of the whole, and a few unimportant amendments adopted, when the committee rose and asked leave to sit again—which was granted. The subject will be resumed to-morrow, I presume. From the vote on two or three motions to amend, I am led to believe the bill will pass the house by a majority of 20 or 30 votes; what its fate may be in the senate, I am, at present, unprepared to say.

A bill has passed both houses to establish a state road from Harrison via M'Kinzie's Cross Roads, to intersect the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis state road at or near Amos Boardman's. George Waldroff, Merit Hubble and John Whitehead are appointed commissioners to make the location. A bill has also passed both houses, to extend the privileges granted to the Whitewater and Harrison Bridge Company. These bills are local in character, but of importance to the citizens in the upper part of Dearborn county.

A petition was offered yesterday, and referred to a committee, asking the incorporation of a company to make a M'Adamised turnpike road from Harrison via Brookville to this place.—A bill, of course, will be reported.

The "act incorporating congressional townships, and providing for public schools therein," is under revision, with a view to better it. The engrossed bill of the Senate, establishing congressional districts, is in the file on the 2d reading, and will probably be reached this week and passed.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

On Thursday, in the House of Representatives, the bill to amend an act entitled "an act regulating the interest of money in the state of Indiana," approved, Feb. 1st, 1831, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 57 to 17. The first section provides that if any person, bodies politic or corporate, shall, directly or indirectly, with a view of obtaining any higher rate of interest than six per cent. per annum, for the use or loan of money or other commodity, receive any money, obligation, promise or other commodity, by way of premium, on any contract which shall hereafter be made, and shall institute a suit for the same, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action, in pleading, to set forth the special matter in bar, of so much of the real sum of money or price of the commodity actually lent, advanced or sold, as shall be the amount of the aforesaid premium, or sum actually received; and if the plea of the defendant, is confessed or adjudged good, on demurrer, or supported by the verdict of a jury, then, and in every such case the plaintiff shall recover no more than what remains of the aforesaid sum of money or price of the commodity actually lent, advanced or sold, after deducting the said premium, without even any interest on the principal, and if a retidue is still left, the plaintiff may enter judgment for the same, and have execution therefor, with interest and costs accruing from the signing of the judgment: Provided, always, that if the premium or usurious interest and cost exceed the principal or real sum of money, or the price of the commodity actually lent, advanced or sold, the excess shall be deemed a debt of record, and on motion of the defendant made in open court, such defendant shall have judgment entered for the same, with costs, at the next or any subsequent term, within one year, and have execution accordingly. The second section provides for the repeal of so much of the second section of the interest law of 1831, as authorizes any higher rate of interest than six per centum per annum.—The Governor announced in a communication to the House, that Douglas Maguire, Esq. is appointed his private Secretary, and is the authorized bearer of his messages to the House of Representatives. Considerable discussion took place on two amendments, made by the Senate, to the bill of the House, to amend the act incorporating the Hanover Academy,—granting it College privileges—the first of which provided that no sectarian principles should be inculcated, without a forfeiture of the charter, and the other that the manual labor system of education should form one of the fundamental principles of the institution; both of which were disagreed to by the House. The amendment of the Senate, providing that the charter may be altered or amended, after the year 1843, was concurred in by the House.

On Friday, Mr. Rariden from the committee on education, reported a bill to amend the act incorporating Congressional townships and providing for public schools therein, making many alterations in the present system, with regard to the manner of establishing and regulating schools; which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House. The bill to amend "an act entitled an act regulating the interest of money in the state of Indiana," was read a third time. Mr. Payne moved to recommit the bill to a select committee with instructions to amend the same, so that no greater amount than 6 per cent. interest shall be charged on money loaned, &c. except the contract shall be in writing, when 8 per cent. may be charged. Mr. Payne, in support of his amendment, made a short but pertinent speech. He thought the amendment he offered would afford protection to the unfortunate—that it afforded protection both to the lender and borrower. Mr. Rariden in some remarks opposed the

amendment, and supported the bill, on the ground that he wished a penalty annexed to those who were guilty of taking usurious interest, above a certain amount, at the conclusion of which he called for the previous question, (being on the passage of the bill) which being put was carried in the affirmative—ayes 39, noes 31. The question was then put on the passage of the bill and decided in the affirmative—ayes 50, noes 20. *Ind. Democrat.*

From the New York American.

At a meeting of the citizens of New-York, agreeably to public notice, in the Park, in front of the City Hall, on Wednesday, 20th December, 1832, at noon his honor Walter Bowne, Mayor of the city, was appointed President of the meeting, Abraham Bloodgood, P. A. Jay, Eldad Holmes and James Kent, Esq's. Vice Presidents, Saul Alley and John L. Lawrence, Secretaries.

The following resolutions, offered by Wm. Bard, Esq. were read and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the People of the United States have enjoyed under their present Constitution, unexampled prosperity, and, during a period in which the civilized world has been shaken to its centre, and nation has been arrayed against nation have remained in peace, and with the exception of a short interval, in amity with foreign Powers, engaged in building towns and cities, extending information, facilitating communication between distant parts of the country, advancing the interest of religion, promoting science and encouraging the arts, until they have attained their present proud eminence among the enlightened and powerful nations of the earth: And, whereas, the world has hitherto proclaimed, and we ourselves have acknowledged, that to the Union of the States, as secured by the Constitution, these blessings are eminently due—

Therefore Resolved, That the citizens of New-York here assembled regard the Union of the States under the constitution as the source of all their wealth and power, the foundation of their peace and happiness, the defence and bulwark of their freedom,—and while they are willing to sacrifice to its preservation and security all temporary advantages and sectional interests, they fully concur in the sentiment of the Chief Magistrate, that the Union must be preserved.

2. Resolved. That we approve the principles and sentiments expressed in the Proclamation of the President of the U. S.—that a crisis appears to be approaching on which the continuance of our unexampled prosperity and political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments depend—on the approach of such a crisis, the first magistrate of the country is bound to exert temperately, but firmly the power conferred upon him for the execution of the laws,—and that in the exercise of this duty, he is entitled to the warm approbation and zealous support of every lover of his country.

3. Resolved, That appealing to the virtue, the intelligence and patriotism of our fellow citizens of South Carolina, and influenced by those feelings which ought to control the conduct of members of the same family, this meeting most earnestly conjure their brethren of that enlightened State to forbear from pursuing measures which may tend to alienate the affections of one portion of the Union from another.

4. Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the serious consideration of their fellow citizens in every State, the following sentiments of the Father of his Country, deeply persuaded that the Union will never be in danger so long as the example and Counsel of Washington shall be remembered and followed.

[Here the extract beginning "The unity of Government which constitutes us one people" was read audibly by the Mayor.]

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries, and be transmitted by them to the President of the United States and that they also be published in all the papers.

WALTER BOWNE, President.
ABM. BLOODGOOD,
P. A. JAY,
ELRAD HOLMES,
JAMES KENT,
SAUL ALLEY,
JOHN L. LAWRENCE, } Secretaries.

The Premium of the American Peace Society for the best essay on the subject of "A Congress of Nations, to promote the great cause of Peace," and which is to be sent to L. D. Dewey, 120 Nassau street, New York, on or before the 1st of December, 1833, is to be awarded by the Vice-President, J. C. Calhoun, Hon. Wm. Wirt, and Mr. Justice Story.—[The Vice-President appears to have something else on hand than to attend to treatises on Peace.]

We have been permitted, says the Mobile Register of the 4th inst. to make the following extract from a letter, addressed to a respectable commercial house in this city, by their correspondents at Augusta, under date of the 27th ultimo.

"We take nothing on Charleston, to become due after 1st February—neither will our Banks. Nullification will ruin Charleston as to business."

The editor of the Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser says—"We ourselves know of four gentlemen [?] epicures in this town, who lately ate a large barrel of oysters at one sitting, without any 'trimmings!'"

Upper Canada. The Assembly, after a long debate has rejected the application to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Chippewa to Queenstown, a distance of about eight miles. The measure was opposed on the ground that it would interfere with the Welland Canal: the majority opposed was only two.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. The Editor of the New England Weekly Review says:

It is worthy of an attentive and candid perusal.—Whatever may have been the opinions of legal and political men respecting the doctrines heretofore advanced by the President, all must admit that those on the subject of nullification, recognised in this Proclamation, are sound and salutary, the reasonings correct and conclusive, and the results legitimate and unavoidable. It is evident from the whole tenor of the Proclamation, that the President feels his responsibility, and in this case, if in no other, is determined fearlessly to discharge the duties thrown upon him by the constitution and laws, regardless of popular or unpopular consequences. This is as it should be; and we rejoice to see him awake to a sense of duty at this interesting and important crisis.

Besides their applicability to the ordinance of South Carolina, there is another point of view in which the recognition of these principles is highly important. They have a direct bearing upon the ultimate enforcement of the mandate of the Supreme Court in the case of the imprisonment of the Missionaries, by an unconstitutional law of Georgia and may be considered indicative of the views of the President respecting his executive duties in relation to the insubordinate spirit manifested by the authorities of that refractory state. We cannot well see how these principles extend to the one case more than the other, or how the social compact is more violated in the former than in the latter case. It is true the nullifiers in South Carolina have resorted to more high handed and outrageous measures than the Georgians; but the principles assumed are no more at variance with the doctrines of the Proclamation, and equally call for executive interference.

"By thine own mouth, &c." A late number of the New York Courier says:

"Where is the person who ever knew us to make an allegation, which we had not the means of sustaining?"

Answer.—From the New York Courier of October 3.

Letters from different parts of this state warrant the prediction that the anti-Jackson electoral ticket will have a larger majority than GRANGER? Let this be remembered, and let us be quoted for the assertion, that Granger will be elected by more than 10,000 majority.—*Bos't Stat'n.*

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. Dec. 18.

Col. Bankhead will leave town to-day, to assume the command of the U. S. troops, stationed in Charleston Harbor. A better selection could not have been made for this delicate and responsible trust. In the prudence and firmness of Col. B. the most implicit confidence may be reposed, whilst no officer could have been chosen more personally acceptable to the citizens of Charleston, where he commanded for many years. [Arena.]

A public meeting was held at Newburyport, the 18th. It was one of the most numerous ever known there. Capt. John Willis was Chairman, and Mr. John Harrod Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. John Porter and C. Cushing, and resolutions passed approving the course of the President.

A Convention of the Union party in South Carolina, convened on the 10th inst. About 150 delegates were present, and "the finest spirit prevails."

Nullification avowed in Missouri.—The new Governor of Missouri, in his inaugural address broadly advances the doctrine of Nullification, a doctrine we trust, in which he will not be supported by the people.

Congress.—Mr. Root of New York, in the House on Friday offered the following resolutions, stating at the same time that, gold to silver had formerly been as fifteen to one, but it had now got to be sixteen to one; and that the effect of the measure he proposed would be to prevent the gold coins of the U. States from being more valuable as bullion than as coin, and consequently ceasing to be a part of the circulating medium of the country.

Whereas by the act of the 2d of April, 1792, establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States, the American dollar, of the value, of a Spanish milled dollar was required to contain 371.25 grains of pure and 416 grains of standard silver; and the American Eagle, of the value of ten dollars was required to contain 247.5 grains of pure and 270 of standard gold: and, by the same act, the relative value between silver and gold was 15 to 1: "that is to say, every 15 pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value, in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold."

And whereas, the relative value of gold and silver bullion has since that time, varied in the principal commercial countries of Europe and the United States, and it being desirable that Congress be advised of the extent of that variation: Therefore.

Resolved, That the Director of the Mint do report to this house, as far as in his power, the present relative value of gold and silver bullion in the principal countries of Europe and the United States; that is to say, if 371.25 grains of pure silver is worth one dollar, what is the value of the same weight of pure gold.

Resolved. That the said Director do report to this House his opinion of the degree of fineness, or proportion of the alloy, best fitted in gold coins, to give durability and continued brightness to the metal. And also his opinion what is the most suitable metal for that alloy.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Charles Colesworth Pinkney, has been elected Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, and Robert Barnwell Smith, Attorney General.

SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.—The Boston Atlas gives the following account of a Slave case, which was brought before the U. S. District Court in that city a few days ago:—

A gentleman from Maryland, by the name of Worthington, lost one of his slaves, and having been informed that he had made his way to this city, Mr. Worthington came here for the purpose of apprehending and taking him back. Soon after his arrival, he met the fugitive in the street and seizing him by the collar, carried him into the District Court, in order to take such measures as the laws of the land authorized, for the recovery of his property. The negro maintained most stoutly that he never was the slave of any man, and that he had never before seen or heard of Mr. Worthington. The evidence satisfied Judge Davis that he was the property of Mr. Worthington, and he gave a certificate to that effect. Mr. Worthington enquired of the Judge in what manner he should proceed to secure the slave, in order to convey him to Maryland; to which the Judge replied that he could use the same means that he would to protect any other portion of his estate. The arrest created not a little excitement among the colored population, who flocked to the Court House in great numbers, and stood around the door, waiting anxiously to know what the decision would be. When Judge Davis had adjourned the Court, and was passing into the street, they crowded around him and asked if this were not a land of liberty? The Judge answered that it was a land of laws as well as of liberty, and cautioned them against interfering, with a view to release a person from custody, who was by the laws of another State, the property of the gentleman who claimed him. The admonition had a very happy effect, and they departed readily. The slave was forthwith transported to Maryland.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, having taken out letters of Administration on the Estate of William Abdon, dec'd. will expose to sale on the 25th inst. at the late dwelling of the dec'd., all the personal effects belonging to said estate, on a credit of three months.

FRANCES ABDON, Adm'r.

P. S. Those indebted to the Estate of Wm. Abdon, dec'd., will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them to me well authenticated, within one year. The Estate is considered solvent.

F. ABDON.

51—3w.

January 1, 1833.

Zanesville Salt,

RECEIVED and for sale by N. & G. SPARKS, January, 1833. 50—tf.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Indiana, on the 1st of January, 1833, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Armstrong Wm. F.	Loyd W.
Armstrong Irwin 3	Longwood Christopher
Alger Wm. H.	or Milo
Bryant Martha	McClester James
Brazier Robert	Mendal George
Buel George P. 3	Morrow James
Beach Joel	Malcomb Robert
Blasdel Jacob	Miller Sarah Mrs.
Bostick James	Miller Nick, or
Barton Wm.	Tomis Feery
Bloomer Elizabeth	M'Neely John 2
Bonington John	Newton Henry
Hillingsby John	Perry William 2
Boon Mrs.	Parks John
Binegar John, and	Patterson Robert
James Hunter	Reid Herod C. 2
Brumfield Wm.	Reid Herod or Thomas
Bruce Chas.	Ross Samuel
Crozier George	Ridden Abraham
Callahan John	Ripley Joseph S.
Carroll James	Randell John
Cress Rachel Mrs.	Rhodes John W.
Callingham Wm.	Scott John H.
Dunn John P.	Swales Mary Mrs.
Duskey Enoch	Smith Hannah
Dill James	Schoales William
Dunn Isaac	Sutton Juliann
Dunkin Mary Mrs.	Seibert William
Fleming William	Thom Allen
Gidney James D.	Tibbets Benjamin
Gillett Sam'l T.	Tucker William
Goucher Samuel	Thacher Elijah
Gidney Isaac	Test Edward F.
Gleason A.	Tousey George
Gilbert Mary Miss	Tousey Omer 3
Stephen Joel Dr. 3	Van de Wier 2
Charles Gibson	Vancelet Garret
Hundley Benjamin	Vanhorn Cornelius
Hundley Robert	Wilson Joseph
Hudson John	Wilson Maria
Hook Eliza	woman of color
Henderson Wm.	Walpo's Luke 2
Hibbitts James	Waldon James
Harrington Wm.	Wilson John
Johnston Wm. 2	Wood Ebenezer
Johnson George	Walker Robert
Keightley Robert	Wadley Silvester

JAMES W. HUNTER, P. M.

REMOVED.

THE subscribers, J. H. LANE & Co. have removed their stock of Goods to the corner of High and Short streets, in Stephen Ludlow's new building, where they intend to keep constantly for sale, in addition to

DRY GOODS, &c.

Whiskey, Flour, & Salt, by the barrel, all of which, will be sold low for Cash or produce, payable at the time of receiving Goods, having determined to sell only for pay in hand from the first day of January next.

GEO. P. BUELL,
J. H. LANE.

Dec. 5, 1832.

47—3w

Who wants Money?

THE subscriber wishes to employ 2 or 3 persons to ride as mail carriers, to whom employment for one year and liberal wages will be given. Young men of industrious, moral habits, weighing from 120 to 130 pounds would be preferred. Application should be made immediately.

JOHN D. CUMMINS.

Oct. 26, 1832.

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WHISKEY, by the barrel, for sale by N. & G. SPARKS, Nov. 8, 1832.