

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 12.

Extracts of letters to the Editor.

Indianapolis, January 3d, 1833.

DEAR SIR.—The Congressional district bill passed our house this day, and is a law. All the districts are the same as were published in the 50th No. of the Palladium. A select committee has been directed to report a bill, giving the election of county treasurer to the people, and I have no doubt but it will pass the house. A bill creating a new judicial circuit, passed the house yesterday.—A motion was made to recommend, with instructions to report a bill giving 3 terms of the courts to all the counties, the 3 first days of each to be set apart for probate business—which was lost. To-day a bill was introduced to form probate circuits, with a view of changing the present system. The bank bill was again considered in committee of the whole yesterday, but not gone through with when it rose. The same subject is under consideration in the senate, and it is believed it will pass that body. This day was principally taken up in the consideration of local business, in the orders of the day.

January 6th.

DEAR SIR.—The bank bill was under consideration yesterday in committee of the whole, and some amendments made to it, when it rose, without having gone through, and has leave to sit again.

The claim of the state to the Salt Lick Reserve in our county, is under investigation in the senate. The select committee, to which the subject was referred, have, I understand, reported at considerable length on the subject, and concluded by recommending the institution of judicial proceedings to gain possession of the land as property of the state. What the judiciary committee, to which the duty is assigned of drafting a law to carry this recommendation into effect, may think proper to do in the premises, I am unable to say. The report, I presume will shortly appear in the papers of this place.

The interest bill has not yet passed the senate. An amendment has been proposed, and is thought by some will prevail, limiting interest on contracts in writing to ten per cent.

In addition to the above we learn that on the 7th, the consideration of the Bank Bill was resumed in committee of the whole. Some few amendments were made to the Bill as reported by the committee, but the concurrence of the House was, that day, refused. It was expected the subject would be up again on the 9th.

A Bill has been reported to appropriate \$25,000 to the improvement of the Michigan Road, from Logansport, south to the Ohio River, and it is presumed it will pass the House.

The Bill to create a new Judicial circuit has passed the Senate, and been approved by the Governor. Wednesday was assigned for the election of a Judge and Prosecutor, for the circuit, and also for the election of Canal Commissioners.

Eighth of January. The House of Representatives of this State adjourned after disposing of the morning's business, on the 8th, to give the members opportunity to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. A procession was formed at Mr. Brown's Mansion House, and from thence marched to the Representative's Hall, where the late Proclamation of the President was read, and a short, but pertinent address delivered by Mr. Slaughter. The procession was again formed and returned to the Mansion House where they partook of a sumptuous dinner. The cloth being removed, the company proceeded to fight the Battle over again, by toasting the General and all his compatriots in many a sparkling cup. This over, the fair daughters of the metropolis assembled, agreeably to invitation, and by their allurements kept up the flow of spirits already produced by the wine.

On the principle that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," we approbate our lawgivers for so doing. An occasional relaxation from the toils of legislation undoubtedly has the effect to invigorate the mind, and enables them to pursue their vocations with redoubled energy.

A man in Geauga co. Ohio, lately fell into a ditch, in a state of intoxication, and was there shot by a neighbor who mistook him for a bear.

A. F. Morrison, Esq. Editor of the Indiana Democrat, has announced himself a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress, from the sixth Congressional district in this State.

More MOROCCY. Some one of the "thirty-six" editors of the Statesman thus speaks of the recent encounter between Gen. Blair and Gen. Duff Green:

"We consider this resort to "Club-law," which has become so common throughout the Union, as discreditable to the country and alarming to the "Freedom of the Press," and the free discharge of the duty of public men."

By this we conclude the authorship belongs to one who received a similar chastisement in this place not many month's past.

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Brookville INQUIRER. We have received the first number of a paper with this title, published at Brookville, in this State, by C. W. Hutchens, Esq. Its mechanical execution is creditable to his taste as an operative printer, and its contents detract nothing from his well known talents as an editor. We trust the intelligent community in that section of the State, will, in return for his exertions, give him abundant support.

Important Intelligence! We learn from the Statesman of yesterday that the reported loss of the Constellation frigate cannot be true, as "The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 21st December."

PEACEFUL REMEDY.

The Nullifiers, after providing for the disfranchisement of every man in South Carolina in favor of the Union, and filling the offices of the State with men, sworn to put down the Laws of the United States, have issued the following "General Orders" from their "HEAD-QUARTERS" at Columbia. This is their peaceable remedy--by "companies, troops, battalions, squadrons or regiments of artillery, cavalry or riflemen!!"

Globe.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

COLUMBIA, December, 20, 1832.

The Legislature having, at their session, which has just closed, passed an act authorizing the Governor to accept the services of VOLUNTEERS, who will hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning, should it be necessary to call upon them to suppress insurrection, repel invasion or support the civil authorities in the execution of the laws, *Public Notice* is hereby given to all the patriotic citizens of the State, that their services as *Volunteers* will be accepted either individually, or by Companies, Troops, Battalions, Squadrons, or Regiments, of Artillery, Cavalry, or Riflemen. Where Volunteer Companies now existing or hereafter to be raised, and consisting of not less than forty, nor more than one hundred effective men, shall offer their services, they will be received as a whole, with their own officers. Any four companies, that may choose to be joined together, will be organized as a battalion, under any field officer they may select from the Regiment or Brigade out of which such battalion may be formed, and any two battalions that may desire to be united, will in like manner be formed into a Regiment. Volunteers will only be required to do duty in their respective Volunteer Companies, and are exonerated from all militia duty, to which they may now be liable, in their respective Beats, or in the Battalions or Regiments to which they may now belong. Should the Volunteers be called into actual service, arms will be furnished them, and sooner, should the means at the disposal of the Governor permit. Officers will be appointed in each Brigade, who will afford all necessary information, and through whom, reports and tenders of service may be made. In the mean time, all communications will be addressed to the Governor of the State, in Charleston.

In making this call in obedience to the direction of the Legislature, the Commander-in-Chief feels the most perfect confidence that it will be responded to, with the promptness and spirit which has always distinguished the gallant sons of Carolina, and that should their country need their services, they will be found at the post of honor and of duty, ready to lay down their lives in her defense. By order of the Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN B. EARLE, Adj. Gen.

N. B. It is considered that under the provision of the act authorising Volunteer Companies, Troops, Squadrons, Battalions and Regiments to be raised, that when raised, as a whole, they may choose their own officers.

The Bank of South Carolina was robbed of \$156,000 on the 14th ult.

The common council of Savannah have resolved to request Congress, to permit the U. S. troops to be quartered in that City the whole year.

Archibald Gordon of Greenville co. N. C. an applicant for a pension, served three years in the Revolutionary war, and has been the father of 27 boys by one wife who is still living.

MISTAKES.—Slips of the type as well as of the tongue will occasionally occur, and they not unfrequently give a most distorted, ludicrous aspect to things. Uncle Sam's purse has recently suffered from one—which would have been unpardonable, had it have fallen upon one less able to bear the misfortune. It seems that a few days since an immense treasury document, fresh from the press of the public printer, was laid upon the tables of the members of Congress, which, upon examination, proved to be an exact statement of the monies received at each Custom House in the United States during the late war—making a large volume. The array of such a bundle of warlike reminiscences in these piping days of peace, excited universal astonishment, and the busy inquiry ran round the Hall, "for what was it printed?"—"by whom was it ordered?" All speculation on the subject was fruitless, until Mr. Silsbee observed that during the last session, at his instance, a resolution had been adopted requiring the proper department to prepare and have printed a statement of the Custom House receipts during the last year. By a slip of the pen, war had been substituted for year, and the cumbrous, worthless volume was the result.

A mistake drawing as heavily upon the tears and sympathies of the public as this has done upon the national purse, was recently committed by the press in transcribing Gov. Dinsmore's Message relative to the condition of the lunatics in New-Hampshire. We fell into the error ourselves, and freely gave in our tribute of sorrowing and moralizing upon the hard fate of the 'poor Indians.' From the statement which we copied, in common with most of the Journals of the day, all the Indians of New-Hampshire, amounting probably to not more than two hundred, were represented as being in prisons, work-houses, cages, poor-houses, and other receptacles for crime and wretchedness. This, however, was the condition of the insane of New Hampshire, and the printer having substituted Indians for insane, bodied forth the tragic story which we recorded. *Louisville Adv.*

The opposition in some places, since the President has issued his proclamation, come forward with an offer to sustain him. This is all very well, and when the proffer is made in good faith and sincerity, we are glad to see it. But it should be remembered by the opposition, as it is by the friends of the administration, that Gen. Jackson has been re-elected by more than three fourths of the electoral votes. Three fourths of the people of this Union, knowing well Gen. Jackson's course, have appreciated his merits, and sustained him at the last election, as they will continue to sustain him. They will make no parade to display their patriotism and zeal—but when need be, they will put their shoulder to the wheel—their hand is to the plough and they will not look back. The three quarters will do their duty faithfully—will sustain the institutions of the country with unflinching firmness and with calmness—others may bluster if they choose. *Boston Statesman.*

The Louisville Bank. The citizens of Louisville have applied to the Legislature to grant them a Bank charter with a capital of two millions of dollars.

There are some who think the granting of a Bank will tend to alleviate the predicted distress in consequence of the withdrawal of the U. States paper from circulation, and therefore oppose a Bank because they desire to let the pressure prove the necessity of the U. S. Bank.

There are others who think the Governor's recommendation of a State Bank was rejected from party feelings, and therefore oppose any Bank unless it is somewhat connected with the State.

The one class refused to what is required by the country and its welfare, because they would render the Veto as unpopular as possible. The other class refuses, because their pride impels them to adhere to the recommendation of their Governor.

For ourselves we believe the situation of the country requires some banks in the State, and as Louisville is the most commercial and important point in the States, and as its capital is greater than that of any other, we think that the proper location. If partisans kill it now, next winter it will pass. *Maysville Monitor.*

There is a report afloat, says the New York Standard, connected with the Holland and Belgium business, that excites a good deal of attention and interest. It is said and believed, that the Dutch charge has instructions or authority to issue Letters of Marque against English and French commerce to vessels sailing from American ports on the news of the first hostile proceedings by the combined powers—the capturing of a ship, or the firing of a gun. The commissions will probably be eagerly sought for, and Baltimore clippers fitted out with Dutch crews may be got ready for sea in a short time. Such a measure as this could hardly have been countenanced on by the Convention of London, but it is so natural and feasible that the probability of its adoption is evident, and may have given rise to the report. It appeared first in the Albion, a weekly paper of the highest standing, the editor stating that he has it on sufficient authority to warrant his laying it before the public. It is difficult to conceive a course more likely than the arming these privateers to lay down their lives in her defense.

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Prosperous condition of the Indians west of the Mississippi. It will gratify the true friends of the Indians, and go far, we think, to convince those who have apprehended their position, west of the Mississippi, was an unfavorable one, to read the following extract from a letter recently received from one of the Commissioners, now engaged in the adjustment of unsettled Indian matters, in that region:

"The condition of the Creeks and Cherokees is very prosperous. The Cherokees, I think, dispose of 28,000 bushels of corn this season, and the Creeks, 50,000 bushels; (this is over and above their own consumption.) Education is becoming an interesting topic. Five schools have been and are now being established among the Creeks, independent of benevolent schools. The Cherokees have employed four native teachers at four hundred dollars each, and Mr. Guess, the inventor of the alphabet, at four hundred, thus consuming their own fund of two thousand dollars. This is, to the Indian nations, a most interesting time."

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

The *Newburyport Herald* says, "Andrew Jackson, in this proclamation exhibits himself to the country, as the President of the Union; as the lover of regulated liberty; as the ardent friend of the Constitution and the Laws; as the determined supporter of the Supreme Court of the Union. Daniel Webster and Andrew Jackson occupy precisely the same ground. The speech of the former in answer to Mr. Hayne and the Proclamation of the latter, addressed to the whole people advocate and defend the same constitutional doctrines and breathe the same spirit. Can then National Republican presses withhold the support from Andrew Jackson as the opponent of Nullification."

LEGISLATIVE.

The project of a State Bank yet apparently slumbers, but though this is the outward appearance, it is not the fact. Judging from present appearances, a bill will pass authorizing a State Bank with branches; after the plan of the Louisiana State Bank, which is to authorize subscriptions on the responsibility of real estate. Relying upon this security, the State is to issue scrip bearing interest, at a certain per cent, per annum, which it is expected, will find market in a foreign country. By this means, funds are to be raised on which to found the bank, except that the State is to be a subscriber for a portion of the stock, directly. The details of the plan are out, but are too long for present notice. The only reason we have to anticipate a failure in this plan, is the jarring interests, excited by the various applications for local banks, some of which will be pressed with strenuous efforts. To buy these off, it will be necessary to give them branches of the State Bank.

Ohio Register.

We learn that Gen. Whiteside, commissioned by the Governor to visit the frontier, and inquire into the intention of the Indians, has executed the trust, and reports that the Sac have effected an alliance with the Potowatamies, and Winnebagoes—who are dissatisfied with the late treaty—and the Chippewas.—We understand that these Indians state their ability and determination to have 3500 warriors ready for battle against the 1st of March.

There is also a report that two or three Indians made an attack on the house occupied by the young ladies taken from their homes during the last disturbances, as is supposed for the purpose of murdering them, and thus prevent their appearing as evidence against the three Pottowatamies, now in confinement, who are shortly to be tried for the murders committed when these young ladies were captured.

Alton Spectator.

COMMERCIAL.

From Levy's N. O. Price Current, Dec. 15. With trivial exception, the weather has continued pleasant and favorable to outdoor affairs—the city is perfectly healthy, and business has resumed, generally, the appearance which it bears at this period of the year. Shipping, from foreign and coastwise ports, arrive briskly and the river trade displays all the activity of former years—permanent arrangements are making, to run packet lines of steamboats to all the principal commercial towns on the Mississippi and its tributaries, ensuring to passengers and freight, punctuality and despatch, and we doubt not, a greater degree of safety than hitherto, as it will not now be the reputation of a single boat but of the whole line, that may be put in jeopardy by carelessness management. The Mississippi remains at 12 feet below high water mark.

Sugar.—The demand continues languid, and we have no important transaction or change in price to notice—on plantation, 54 a 54, in the city the rate remains without change 54 a 6 cts. per lb., and not much doing. Very little sugar of the first quality has made its appearance yet, for such as there is, the best obtains 6 cts., and it is said, for superior lots 6 cts. could be obtained.

Molasses is in brisk demand at 204 a 21 cts. per gallon, and some we are informed has been sold at 204 cash, on plantation—in the city 25 a 26 cents, the rates quoted last week remains.

Tobacco.—Nothing new has taken place since our last report—there is very little in market, and business is confined to the sale of a few hds. for city use, and bales put up for foreign markets—2, 3, and 4 cents, continues to be the quotation in first hands.

Flour.—We quote at \$6 50 a 6 75 asked, and holders firm—buyers, however, appear to hesitate. The last arrivals produced a momentary fluctuation in the minds of dealers, but the market soon commenced wearing a steady appearance again; arrived this week 4258 bbls.

Beef, pickled, we quote now—Missouri scarce and in demand; Mess \$10 50; Prime

\$7 50 a 8; arrived this week 617 bbls., and 3400 lbs. jerked and dried.

Pork has quite a limited demand, and as far as our information extends, has not varied in price; Mess \$11 75 a 12, Prime \$9 50, Cargo \$7 50—all inspected; arrived this week 234 bbls.

Bacon, except for canvassed hams. There is little or no demand—Hams 7 a 8\$, Hog round 4 a 54 cts. per lb. No arrival this week.

Lard.—No change has taken place—the market dull as ever, and the article entirely neglected. We quote nominally, 7 a 74 cents per lb.

Whiskey is selling at 34 a 35 cents per gallon—it is scarce and in demand; arrived this week 343 bbls.

Bagging and Bale-rope, remain without change in price, and in limited demand; arrived this week 633 pieces bagging, and 508 coils rope.

Salt.—Liverpool in sacks continues to be sold at former rates, \$2 per sack for fine, and \$1 75 for coarse. The last sales by the cargo would average round, about these rates.

Mackerel are in fair demand at the rates last quoted—No. 1, \$6 50, No. 2, 5 25, No. 3, 3 50 per bbl. It is currently reported that the fishing season has been much less productive than usual.

Coffee.—We make no alterations in quotations, Havana, 134 a 15 cents per lb.; the cargo we noticed last week, as having touched here from Rio Janeiro has gone coastwise.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McFarland, Mr. G. W. Ward, of Alexandria, D. C. to Miss SUSAN McCLESTER, of this place.

LIBRARY NOTICE.

A T the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lawrenceburgh Library Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: William Tate, Geo. H. Dunn, John Porter, A. S. Vance, J. W. Hunter, James Dill, and J. H. Brower.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, all persons having in their possession, any book or books, belonging to the Library, are required to return them to the Librarian, D. S. Major, Esq. without delay.

A schedule of shareholders on arrears to the Library, with the amount due from each up to the 1st Jan., 1833, is left at the office of J. W. Hunter, Esq. for collection.

WM. TATE, Pres't.

J. H. BROWER, Sec'y.

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