

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

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[NO. 1.

From the Indiana Democrat.
To His EXCELLENCY NOAH NOBLE, GOVERNOR
OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

SIR—I took the liberty a few days since, of addressing you through the medium of the "Indiana Democrat," charging you with having been guilty of making two official misrepresentations in reference to Mr. Clay's land bill, and the proceedings thereon: and believe now, as I did then, that your sole object was to operate upon the election of a United States' Senator then pending before the Indiana Legislature, and also to bring your "official influence," to act upon the three Representatives in Congress, from the State of Indiana, at the next August election. I deem it due to myself and to the people of Indiana, to expose another and still more gross misrepresentation made by you, in your late imposing message to the Legislature. In speaking of the benefits that would have resulted to the state of Indiana, from the passage of Mr. Clay's land bill, you use the following language: "Our part of the whole sales in the United States, would for this year, have amounted to near two hundred thousand dollars, had the bill passed the lower house," when the bill itself, as published in the "Indiana Journal," of the 8th inst. shows that it was not to have taken effect until the very last day of "this year." Now, sir, you cannot plead ignorance in this matter; you must therefore stand convicted before the public of having "officially" misrepresented this matter for political effect. Should you plead ignorance, however, it must be conceded by all, that you are a "weak brother," and wholly unqualified to discharge the duties of the office you now hold as Governor of Indiana. You have travelled out of the range of your duty and attempted to bring your "official influence" to bear upon myself and colleagues, for having voted for the postponement of Mr. Clay's land bill until the present session of Congress, in the hope no doubt, that it would operate upon the election of United States' Senator, as well as upon the next August election for Representatives to Congress; but in vain will you endeavor to induce the poor man to believe that it is his interest to pay one dollar and twenty-five per acre for refused public lands, for the purpose of enriching the several state treasuries, the money in which, to be a fund to promote the views of—popularity hunting Governor.

If it should so turn out that the postponement of Mr. Clay's land bill at the last session of Congress, shall in the end, secure more for the people of the new states, than was proposed in Mr. Clay's bill, where will you hide your unblushing face, or how will you account to the people of Indiana, for the misrepresentations made by you, in your late message to the Legislature? So long as the executive officer of the state, continues to walk in the paths of truth and property, he will find me ready and willing to defend him and his administration. But whenever, he shall descend to make false communications to the Legislature and the people of the state, intended or calculated, to cast censure on my public acts, he will find me ready to defend myself, and to expose to the public, his naked deformity, be him whomsoever he may.

R. BOON.
Washington City, Dec. 24, 1832.

Columbus, Ohio, January 11.
CONVICTIONS IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES.

At the late term of the Circuit Court of the U.S. for this district, Humphrey Nichols was convicted of making counterfeit coin. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. The sentence was probably made thus light, in consideration of his age, which was represented to be 57 years.

Thornton S. Carnell, late Post-master at Sharerville in this State, was convicted of stealing from the mail a letter containing money. He was sentenced for ten years, that being the shortest time for which he could be sent. The principal fact, we understand, proven against him was, his having passed one of several notes which were contained in the lost letter. He attempted to account for that fact, by proving that the day before he passed the note, he received one upon the same Bank, and of the same amount and appearance, from a traveller. A motion was made for a new trial on the ground that the finding of the Jury was contrary to the weight of evidence. The motion was overruled. Both cases were strongly contested, and conducted throughout, on both sides, with great eloquence and ability. For the United States, Major N. H. Swayne, U. S. Attorney—For Nichols, Gen. S. Mason, Judges Parish and Swan—For Carnell, Gen. Mason and Judge Parish.

Sentinel.

A letter of O. P. Q. dated Paris, Nov. 11.

The war against Holland is not popular in France! I am bound to state this fact is a fact. And I will tell you why it is not so:—1st. Because it is felt that the war is only a sham one, and is intended merely to trick the Chambers, if possible, into a majority for the Doctrinaires; 2d. Because it is felt that the Doctrinaires are the warriors, and France is afraid of being sold by those who went to Gand to edit the Moniteur for Louis XVIII, and who now arrest the Duchesse of Berry only to liberate her; 3d. Be-

cause it is felt that this war is not to settle the Belgian question, but is only to proceed as far as compelling the Dutch to evacuate the Belgian territory; 4th. Because it is felt that the Belgian question will be as far off a real and permanent settlement as ever, when even the object of this expedition shall be accomplished; 5th. Because it is felt that the Doctrinaires enter Belgium and advance to the citadel of Antwerp with the consent and permission of the Courts of Berlin and Vienna.

What then are Russia, Prussia, and Austria about? This is a most important question, and I will answer it at length at another day: but must just glance at it as the conclusion to this letter. Russia is preparing for war, and is anxious to make it! Prussia is endeavoring to accomplish the same end in France, viz: a counter-revolution; but by another means, that is by encouraging and aiding the Doctrinaires; and Austria, fearful of losing her Italian States, and her southern possessions, is endeavoring to gain time by assenting for the moment to what Prussia may agree to—not with the intention of honestly recognizing the Revolution of July—but, on the contrary, with the determined resolution, if possible, of overthrowing it. You must then distinguish between the acquiescence of Prussia and of Austria for the moment; and their preparations and intentions for the future. As the Convention of the 22d October settles nothing, so its execution will settle less. This the Courts of Berlin and Vienna have felt, and they therefore permit the Doctrinaires to enter Belgium; but on the express condition, that by this entry, a majority is gained for them in the French Chambers—that majority shall at once, and without a moment's delay, go on in right earnest with a counter revolution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

O. P. Q.

From the Vandalia Whig.

The following talk was sent us by a gentleman at Rock Island, with a request that it might be inserted in the Whig. The accompanying letter states, that it was brought by a runner from Ke-o-kuck's camp on Raccoon river, and is given as nearly, as possible in the words of the chief himself. Its object seems to be to correct the stories of the village criers, (editors,) in Illinois. We are not informed to which of them the chief of the Sac nation refers; nor are we aware that stories have been told by any of them implicating the peaceful disposition of the remnant of this nation.

Raccoon Fork of Des Moines River,

Nor. 30, 1832.

To THE GREAT CHIEF OF ILLINOIS.

My Father—I have been told by a trader that several of your village criers, (editors,) have been circulating bad news, informing the whites that the Indians are preparing for war, and that we are dissatisfied.

My father, you was present when the tomawak was buried, and assisted me to place it so deep, that it will never again be raised against your white children of Illinois.

My father, very few of that misguided band that entered Rock River last summer remain; you have humbled them by war, and have made them friendly by your generous conduct to them after they were defeated.

Myself and a greater part of the Sac and Foxes, have firmly held you by the hand; we followed your advice, and did as you told us. My father, I take pity on those of my nation that you forgave, and never mention the disasters of last summer; I wish it to be forgotten.

I do not permit the criers of our villages or camps to proclaim any bad news against the whites, not even the truth. Last fall, an old man, a Fox Indian, was hunting on an Island a short distance below Rock river for turkeys, to carry to Fort Armstrong; he was killed by a white man.

My father, we passed it over; we have only spoken of it in whisper; our agent has not heard of it. We wish to live in friendship with the whites; if a white man comes to our camp or village, we give him a share of what we have to eat, a lodging if he wants it, and put him on the trail if he has lost it.

My father, advise the criers of your villages to tell the truth, respecting us, and assist in strengthening the chain of friendship, that your children may treat us friendly when they meet us; and be assured that we are friends, and have feelings as well as they have.

My father, this is all I have to say at present

KE-O-KUCK, Chief
of the Sac nation.

Right of Secession.—Much has recently been said in relation to the question of the right of a state to secede from the Union, as contended for by the committee of the Legislature of Virginia. With the explanation which they have given of their views upon the subject, it is, we think, a question of very little consequence, and merits but little consideration in the present condition of the country. If it be, as represented by them, a right to be exercised only in cases of intolerable oppression by the General Government, long persisted in, and when all other means for procuring a redress of grievances have failed it is very clear that it can have nothing to do with the present condition of the country, and may with propriety be per-

mitted to slumber in silence. It resolves itself into nothing more nor less than the natural right of man, to throw off the yoke of oppression when it becomes too heavy for longer endurance, and when there is no prospect left of relief by any other means. This right the President has not denied, and we presume, never intended to deny. It is a right which we suspect no one will pretend to deny.

We have not been brought to the extremity in which, according to the explanation of the Virginians upon the subject, they claim the right to secede; nor is it by any means probable that we ever shall be. On the contrary the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have both proposed to bring down the Tariff to the revenue standard, and this is the source of all the difficulty. With this reduction, they declare they will be satisfied, and the nullifiers have heretofore declared the same. As far, therefore, as the influence of those officers can effect the matter, their influence will be exerted in favor of the measure which it has been stated will give satisfaction to the whole South; and it is quite likely that the measure will be accomplished, without much difficulty. Virginia believes it will be accomplished and is willing to wait the necessary length of time, and South Carolina has abundant reason to do the same. The first is decidedly opposed to nullification under any circumstances, and particularly at the present time is she opposed to any such measure. Consequently South Carolina stands entirely alone, in her present movements, and the question which has been started by Virginia about the right of secession is, so far as she is concerned, a matter of no consequence, because, there is no prospect of the occurrence of such a state of things as that under which alone she claims the right in question.

Under these circumstances it is not likely we think that South Carolina will persist in her course. Her peaceable remedy of nullification is universally condemned, and that she proposes to try previous to a resort to the right of secession. The circumstances under which, according to her doctrines, she would have a right to resort to that expedient, do not, and are not likely to exist, and without the countenance and support of some other state she will hardly, we hope, attempt the adoption of it.

Balt. Republican.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Star.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun arrived at this city on Sunday last, and at 3 o'clock on the following morning took his departure for Washington city. He has been detained at home, we understand, by the indisposition of Mrs. C. During his stay here, he was visited by a large number of the members of the Legislature and our citizens; and by the following correspondence it will be seen that an invitation to partake of a public dinner was given him, which he declined:

Raleigh, December 30th, 1832.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,

SIR—The undersigned, a committee

on behalf of a number of your fellow citizens, who admire your character and feel grateful for the services which in various stations you have rendered your country, respectfully solicit your company at a public dinner at Mr. Guion's Hotel, at such time as may suit your convenience.

D. OUTLAW,

J. L. BAILEY,

LEWIS THOMPSON,

SAM. T. SAWYER,

W. L. LONG,

Committee.

Raleigh, December 30th, 1832.

GENTLEMEN.—I have been honored by your note of this date, inviting me in behalf of a number of my fellow citizens, to partake of a public dinner, at such time as it may suit my convenience, which I greatly regret that it is not in my power to accept.

I have been unavoidably prevented from reaching Washington as early as my duty required; and, as great as is my desire to meet the wishes of my friends in Raleigh, it must yield to that sense of duty which, in the present interesting and critical condition of our country, impels me to my post with the least possible delay.

For the kind terms in which you have communicated the invitation, you will please to accept of my sincere and grateful acknowledgment.

With great respect,

I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

William Neil, the principal of the Ohio Stage Company has petitioned the Legislature for permission to run a steam carriage upon the National Road in Ohio.

A Washington letter states, that accounts have been received in that city from Pittsburgh, announcing that Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court, had become insane, and was confined in the Hospital. It was apprehended from the character of the attack, that it would terminate in a state of confirmed and incurable lunacy.

Congressional.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

DECEMBER 23, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolutions offered on Monday by Messrs. Tipton Moore and Hendricks, were considered and agreed to. The bill supplementary to the act authorizing the Territory of Florida, to open canals between Chipola river and St. Andrew's Bay, and from Matanzas to Halifax river, was read a third time and passed. Several bills from the House of Representatives were read twice and referred to appropriate Committees. Various bills, mostly of a private character, passed stages. At an early hour the Senate adjourned.

JANUARY 1, 1833.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Webster appeared and took his seat. The resolutions submitted on Friday by Messrs. Robinson and Hendricks were agreed to. The resolution offered on the same day, by Mr. Sprague, directing the Committee on the Post Office, to prepare and introduce a bill reducing the rates of postage, was taken up. Mr. Grundy proposed to amend the resolution, so as to require the Committee to enquire into the expediency of reporting such bill. A lengthy and discursive debate ensued, in which Messrs. Grundy, Sprague, Clayton, Holmes, Foot, Buckner, Benton, and Bibb participated. Before the discussion was concluded, the resolution and amendment were laid on the table, with a view to going into Executive session, when after a short time spent therein, the Senate adjourned over to Wednesday.

The House of Representatives did not sit yesterday.

JANUARY 3, 1833.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith introduced a bill to aid the Mayor and Corporation of Baltimore, in the preservation of the Harbor of that city, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on commerce. Mr. Kane introduced a bill prescribing the mode by which patents for lands shall be signed and executed, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Tipton, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois to be traced, and durably marked, and to close the lines of the surveys of the public lands on the State line, which was read the first, and ordered to be read a second time. Mr. Holmes introduced a bill extending the franking privilege to the members of Congress, in the recess, which was read twice and committed. Mr. King introduced a bill amendatory of the act for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States, in the State of Alabama, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Burges moved the Committee rise, which was carried, and the House adjourned.

DECEMBER 29, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sprague submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to prepare and introduce a bill reducing the rates of postage. It lies one day for consideration. Mr. Ruggles, from the Committee of Claims, reported a resolution directing that there be added to the Standing Committees of the Senate, a Committee on Revolutionary Claims, which was considered and agreed to, and Messrs. Moore, Black, Ewing, Seymour and Buckner, were appointed a Committee pursuant to said resolution. Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to amend the act granting a quantity of land to the State of Illinois for the purpose of opening a Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan which was read twice and committed. The bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause certain roads to be opened in Arkansas Territory, and several private bills were passed. Sixteen bills from the House of Representatives, chiefly of a local character, were read twice and committed to the proper Standing Committees. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report explanatory of the bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports, reported yesterday which was ordered to be printed. Several bills were reported from the Standing Committees. Mr. E. Everett offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Post offices and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage; the principles of which he explained at length, and was followed by Mr. Conner, who spoke until the hour allotted to morning business had expired. The House then went into the Committee upon sundry private bills, upon which it was occupied during the remainder of the sitting.

DECEMBER 31, 1832.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, the debate upon the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. E. Everett, for enquiring into the expediency of reducing the rates of postage, was further continued by Messrs. E. Everett, Hoffman and Cambreleng, when at the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union after the special orders of the day had been, postponed till to day. Mr. Verplanck had in the first instance moved to postpone the special orders till next week, in order to take up the tariff bill, which was negative, yeas 74, nays 83. They were then postponed till to day and several appropriation bills were carried through the Committee, and the House adjourned.