

## PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 19.

This paper has again been selected, by the Department of State, for the publication of the laws of Congress.

The citizens of this town and vicinage are solicited to meet at Mr. Hunt's Hotel, this evening, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of adopting measures for the detection and punishment of burglars, horse-thieves, &c. A general attendance is requested.

ROBBERY. On Thursday night last, the store of Mr. James M. Darragh, of this place was feloniously entered and robbed of 18 or 20 dollars in cash, and some other articles. An attempt was also made on the same night to force an entrance into the grocery of Mr. Lytle Johnson, by cutting through one of the window-shutters so as to remove the fastenings; but the villains failed to accomplish their purpose in this instance. Several other robberies have been committed in this neighborhood within a short period, and it behooves every one to be on the lookout for the rogues.

The House of Representatives of this State is composed of 75 members, viz: 42 Jacksonians, 31 Clayites, and 2 Anti-masons. 12 are natives of Kentucky, 18 of Virginia, 15 of Pennsylvania, 5 of Ohio, 2 of Maryland, 7 of N. Carolina, 2 of Tennessee, 1 of Delaware, 1 of Ireland, 1 of Indiana, 1 of Massachusetts, 2 of S. Carolina, 1 Connecticut, 1 Louisiana, and 1 of Georgia. 42 are farmers, 14 lawyers, 4 merchants, 1 carpenter, 1 currier, 1 tanner, 1 hatter, 2 traders, 1 printer, 1 tailor, 2 manufacturers, and 1 bricklayer. The oldest member is 62 years—the youngest 25.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun has resigned the office of Vice President of the United States, and it is said has taken his seat in Congress as Senator from S. Carolina.

The Steamboat, Franklin, formerly running between Baltimore and Alexandria, has been purchased by the Federal Government and ordered to Charleston.

Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, has offered a reward of \$150 for the apprehension of William A. Sweeney, who is supposed to have murdered Peter Ettee, in a barbarous and unhuman manner, on the night of the 1st of December last. Said Sweeney is described as being "about six feet high, thirty-four or five years of age, with a high forehead, and but little hair on his head; fair skin, blue eyes, has an obvious impediment in his speech, a part of his right ear has been taken off, and he is by trade a blacksmith.

An article will be found in another column of our paper, from the Boston Mirror, which we commend to the serious consideration of our readers. If any thing were necessary to open the eyes of the public and expose to view the ultimate tendency of nullification or disunion, the statement of the Canadian editor must be abundantly sufficient. It will be observed that the course South Carolina is pursuing has been "long expected," and that the intimation is clear that a traitorous understanding has for a long time subsisted between the leading men of the South and our ancient enemies, the British. It is there exultingly set down that the Union of the States "is forever sundered." And is it so? Is the fair fabric of the Constitution, reared at the expense of the life-blood of our fathers, to be razed to the earth by the unholy combinations of internal and external foes? No. We trust in God there is a redeeming spirit in the hearts of our countrymen which will avert the threatened calamity, and bring reproach and degradation on the dishonored heads of the instigators of the treason. "The perishable infamy of their names should be preserved and rendered immortal."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Indianapolis, Jan. 15, 1833.

DEAR SIR:—The several committees to which business was parcelled in the early part of the session, have now generally reported, and the bills thus brought forward are passing the ordeal of investigation, with all the industry and attention that usually mark the closing of the session. A bill has passed the Senate, and been read twice in the House, appropriating \$500 of the three per cent. fund to each county in the State. On yesterday a bill was offered in the house, to authorize the governor, in the event of a called session of Congress, intervening the 4th of March and the 1st of August next, to order elections for members of Congress, by proclamation; and to provide that elections for this purpose shall, after the next, take place in 1834, and biennially thereafter—in effect, re-enacting the old law.

The Bank Bill was taken up this morning, directly after reading the journals, and the amendments made in committee of the whole considered and generally concurred in. These amendments gone through, and the bill still open to amendment in the House, the tug of war commenced. The first motion made, was to strike out the 25th section, allowing permanent loans for five years—and pending this amendment, another was moved to strike out 5 and insert 3, which prevailed, but was subsequently reconsidered and lost—and the question recurring on striking out the whole section, it was lost, ayes 19, noes 48. A motion was then made to amend the 1st section by striking out 9 branches and inserting 3—lost by a considerable majority. The next move made was to postpone the bill to the 2d Monday in Dec. next, and this bringing up its whole merits, debate commenced and continued up to the time of adjournment this evening.

The session will, most likely, close on Saturday week—not sooner.

Treason.—The Nullifiers have given a new definition of this crime. Their organ, the Mercury, holds this language:

"Every man in the Senate who may vote in favor of coercing Carolina will be guilty of treason to his immediate constituents. The Senators are, strictly speaking, the Ambassadors of the States, who are their Sovereigns—that Senator therefore who votes for coercing any one of these Sovereigns, is a traitor to all the rest."

There is nothing more remarkable than the originality and seeming confidence which pervade the manifestoes and unofficial arguments of the Southern Hotspurs. New codes of Laws, national and municipal, spring up at their bidding, in support of Nullification. Vattel, Puffendorf, Grotius—our own Federal Constitution and all the commentaries which the sages of the revolution have furnished us upon its provisions—are thrown to the winds and the bats, as worthless; as behind the enlightened era in which we live! Competent to the crisis, as they boast themselves, they are resolved to break a pathway up to power and sovereign independence, through mountains of reason, of authority, of principle, which are piled against their heedless career. They in fact have contemptuously doffed all the restraints of social law—the whole compact shattered, crushed and spitted upon, is under their feet. Unbridled in their fury, their judgment has "fled to brutish beasts." A kind of monomania on the subject of politics has infected the public mind.

The brightest and boldest intellects of the day—who in another cause might adorn and immortalize their country, are bewildered by an infatuation which clings to puerilities and absurdities in political law, that would disgrace the reasoning powers of a common school-boy. "Grim-visaged war" is rearing his "wrinkled front" among them—his banner is unfurling—his sword is leaping from its scabbard, and the peaceful fields will ere long resound with the shouts of a maddened soldiery—and all these dread results are prompted and sustained by such shallow-pated sophistry, as is put forth in the paragraph we have quoted! That a Senator of the United States sworn to support the Constitution, will commit treason, by voting for the subjugation of a State that is treading that Constitution in the dust, is a proposition so utterly absurd, that the men of other years will look back to its propagation now, as but the dream of romance. Again, Congress is but an assemblage of ambassadors! Admit it, and how can they commit treason by approving war against South Carolina? (conceding her to be a sovereignty.) The Nullies claim no allegiance from the Senators (or ambassadors) of other States—treason then cannot be committed for acting against South Carolina, in their diplomatic character—not against that State, for they owe her no fealty—not against the rest of the confederacy, for they are acting with and for its integrity. We have quoted this sentiment merely to exhibit the state of hopeless delusion into which party spirit has driven the Carolinians. A night of thick darkness seems to have fallen upon the public mind, and amid its gloom, fierce and untameable passion is abroad, hurrying his victims to the rendezvous—preparing to lift the curtain of the drama with his sword, and deluge the arena in blood. Louisville Ad.

The Lost Man Found. We mentioned week before last that a Mr. Barrett, of Westfield, was missing from the family, and that fears were entertained that he had wandered off into the woods in a fit of derangement and perished. We are happy to state that he returned to his anxious family on the evening of the fourth day after he was missing. It proved to be a fact as was apprehended, that he became suddenly deranged, and continued traveling unconscious of his course for about thirty-six hours, when his senses came to him and he found himself near Ellicottville, Cataraugus county, about sixty miles from home.—He immediately commenced retracing his steps, and relieved the painful anxiety of his family, as mentioned above, on the evening of the fourth day after his departure. A similar circumstance occurred with the same individual several years since; but then he had proceeded only about ten miles when his presence of mind returned. N. Y. paper.

Port of Entry. Efforts are being made for the establishment of a Port of Entry, at Camden, N. J. to be composed of all that part of Gloucester county at present attached to the "District of Bridgion," and Salem county.

From the Boston Mirror.

DISUNION.—READ!—We invite the particular attention of the reader, whether he be a union-man or nullifier, tariff or anti-tariff—if he be an American citizen, possessing one American feeling, with one drop of American blood coursing through his veins, we ask him to read the following extract from a late CANADA paper, without feelings of remorse, shame, and indignation, if he can. If any thing can rouse him to a sense of the danger with which this country is now threatened—if any thing can start his national pride, and elicit from him a solemn resolve to make all sacrifices, to brave all dangers in order to preserve the Union of these States, this will do it. No man can read it with feelings of indifference; nor can he reflect upon the horrible consequences which must follow a dissolution of the Union, without fear and trembling. The extract here given should be republished in every paper in the country. It will produce more good than ten thousand town meeting speeches. It goes home to the heart—it touches the national pride of every man, and will wake the people to a proper sense of the dangers which threaten them:

"Since our last, the long expected and much wished for intelligence from the United States has arrived. The blow has been struck which forever sunder the United States. South Carolina and Georgia have respectively taken the stand from which no force at the command of the manufacturing states can remove them. Hence all apprehensions of danger as to the future prosperity of Great Britain are dispelled. New and never failing markets will be thus opened for the products of her industry, which taking a fresh start will conduct her to the acme of national strength and greatness. This Union which was to endure forever, and to be an everlasting exemplar of man's capability of self government, it seems however, has not been calculated to last, even the term of a single life. Opinions to this effect, have been a thousand times expressed by men read in human nature, and coincident with, and confirmatory of them, is the extraordinary fact, that during the sitting of the South Carolina Convention which met to seal the doom of the Union, that body were called upon to pay the last tribute of respect to the last signer of American independence."

THE TIVERTON MURDER. Some additional particulars relating to the murder of Sarah M. Cornell, by Rev. Ephraim K. Avery, are given in the New Bedford Gazette of Monday. The examination of witnesses on Friday, added considerably to the evidence of his guilt. A handkerchief found near the corpse has been identified as belonging to the prisoner.

We have been favored with copies of letters addressed to the deceased, found in her possession, which there is every reason to suppose were written by Avery.

Lynn Messenger.

Appointments by the President.—Gov. THROCK, to be Naval Officer in the port of New York, in the place of John Ferguson, dec'd.

HECTOR CRAIG, Surveyor of said port, in the place of M. M. Noah, resigned.

C. A. CLINTON, (eldest son of the late De Witt Clinton,) Consul General of the United States for France, to reside in Paris.

THE TARIFF.—By way of justifying the course they intend to pursue, the opposition to the administration are now exclaiming, that the President is about to yield to the dictation of the Nullifiers, by forcing a reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard. In each of the Messages of the Executive to Congress a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the government has been urged. This fact is undeniable. Why, then, are we now told that the President has determined to yield to the dictation of South Carolina—that the protective policy is to be abandoned—that the American System is to be annihilated to please the South?

In urging a reduction of the tariff the President is pursuing, with his wonted firmness, the policy he has invariably advocated since he was first elevated to the exalted station he now fills. A different course would subject him to the charge of acting in opposition to his own expressed opinions, in order to obtain an opportunity to make war on one of the States of this Confederacy. Louisville Ad.

Nullification below Par!—Georgia protests against it with "abhorrence." Tennessee reprobates it.—The Committee of North Carolina disavows it as unwarranted by the Constitution.—The Committee of Alabama scouts it as a heresy.—Virginia disclaims it as illegitimate.—More than one-third of her own citizens (S. C.) oppose it with all their energies. There is not another State out of the 24, who approves of her remedy, however they may sympathize in her wrongs. Does it best become her then to push on to extremities; or, to pause in her career, take counsel with her sisters, and unite with them in the best means for obtaining relief and for preserving the Union? Richmond Enquirer.

A Predicament. Slaves escaping from one State into another are now reclaimable by their masters, whenever found within the Union. Slaves, however, from a foreign country are not so treated; of course South Carolina, if she separates from the Union, is in a fair way to lose all her slaves; in other words more than half her population.

In the town of Mansfield, Connecticut, the past season, raw silk has been raised to the value of \$35,000.

Referring to Mr. Webster's determination, avowed at the late Boston Meeting, to support the views of the President cordially, as expressed in the Proclamation, the Kentucky Gazette remarks:

"Contrary to our expectations, he and other prominent Anti-Jackson men expressed their solemn determination to support the President in his efforts to enforce the laws and to preserve the Union.

Why do not the friends of Mr. Clay in the West assume the same open and patriotic stand against Nullification? Why do they not, promptly, through their Legislature and through the columns of their leading papers in the West, make some effort to discountenance the Revolutionary movements of South Carolina? Were they to rally around the principles of the Proclamation at this fearful crisis, they would not only, by such an act, be discharging one of the highest duties they owe their country, but they might be instrumental in preventing resistance to the laws, and perhaps a severance of the Union.

At the North and East, but one sentiment seems to prevail among the people on this subject. They seem to forget, or to lay aside, for the time being, the political differences which may heretofore have divided them into distinct parties, and to move in a body as one man struggling to avert the horrors of civil war, and to save the Union.

In the West, however, a different scene presents itself. Many of the leading enemies of General Jackson seem to hate him more than they love their country. The public good seems to be with many of them but a secondary consideration. They make no effort to excite and embody public sentiment against South Carolina Nullification—they make no effort to avert the danger that hangs over the peace and liberty of the country. The strangeness of their conduct almost forces us to believe that they would prefer seeing the Union severed, and the whole country involved in a civil war, to seeing it preserved from such evils through his instrumentality."

Police Office.—An entry was made two or three days ago, by a gentleman at Maiden lane, of three hundred dollars in bank bills, which he supposed had been picked from his pocket in the Fulton market. A suitable reward was offered for the recovery of the money, which the advertiser had no occasion to pay, as he found it all the same evening snugly stowed away in the breast pocket of his surtout, where he recollected to have placed it in the morning instead of his pocket book for greater security. N. Y. Courier.

We learn from our friends that on Friday evening, 9 P. M., 4th January, inst. a meteor arose in the western part of the horizon, displaying a very brilliant light. It traversed the zenith towards the east, and was seen to break in two parts; in about a minute after, an explosion was heard, which to some appeared as loud as a near clap of thunder, which shook the houses very perceptibly. The same was also observed at Williamsburgh, in this county, and for some miles eastwardly and westwardly of this place. The evening was remarkably serene for this season of the year. Some persons imagine they saw a brilliant cavalcade traversing the hemisphere, and have stretched their fancy to suppose that the Angel Gabriel, or some aerial deity was enjoying a short circuitous view of this mundane Globe. But as we have never made Astronomy a study, and have seldom even noticed what we suppose this to have been, an atmospheric meteor, we only notice the subject to let Astrologers elsewhere know the extent of an undefined and inexplicable (to us) phenomenon in nature. Pa. paper.

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, have passed a resolution approving the sentiments of the President's Proclamation, by a vote of 181, ayes 181, noes 2; and by a vote of 155 to 46, a resolution approving the general course of the present administration. Louisville Ad.

A New Light.—Lorenzo Dow has just published a work entitled a "Short History in Miniature," giving a full account of the Georgia Missionary business, commencing back as far as 1793.

The "Thirty-six" of the Statesman are beginning to smell their course in regard to the South Carolina heresies. They have been waiting a long time for their cue, and, having received it from the Louisville Journal, (the only advocate of nullification in the West,) they yesterday applied the tongs to the pulses of their readers, and, by a natural progression, they will probably next week venture their fingers.

### LIBRARY NOTICE.

At 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.

Mortgages, Executions, & Subpoenas, For Sale at this Office.

### Lawrenceburgh Library.

THE Directors of the Lawrenceburgh Library Company, by their Committee, desirous to extend the useful operation of the institution, and to recommend it to the favorable notice of the community, respectfully present the subjoined remarks, in relation to its present situation and future prospects. Organized by the exertions of a few spirited and liberal minded individuals in the year 1818, it has received at various times, such additions as to render it an honor to intelligence and public spirit of the town, and is a most valuable means of diffusing useful knowledge, and liberal and enlightened views among its citizens. For a short period past, from circumstances mostly accidental, its concerns have been negligently managed, and it has consequently failed to exert its wonted beneficial influence, and command a proper degree of interest in its prosperity: its claims however upon the patronage of the public, grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength. The Library contains at present about 300 volumes of choice and well selected works, comprising most of the standard works upon ancient and modern History, Travels, the English Classics, and a suitable proportion of works of a lighter cast, viz: Poetry, popular Novels, Biography, &c. thus affording a rich and varied repast to the reader, obtained at a trifling cost.

The Directors deem it superfluous to enter into a lengthened detail of the many advantages likely to accrue from so valuable an institution. An enlightened community will at once perceive in it, a source of credit to the town and invaluable benefit to the literary and moral character of its citizens, and consequently entitle their warm and hearty co-operation, in extending the sphere of its usefulness. To a population like ours possessing a large number of young mechanics, just entering upon the active duties of life, and where few private libraries are found, it affords facilities for mental and moral cultivation, and rational and useful employment of leisure hours, peculiarly valuable: the prospect, moreover of the location of the County Seminary within our limits, should serve as an additional inducement to foster an institution, which will prove so valuable an auxiliary to all the ordinary means of imparting useful knowledge and correct sentiments. A few shares may be had by calling upon the Librarian, D. S. Major, Esq. at five dollars each.

A. S. VANCE, J. H. BROWER, Committee. JAMES DILL, )

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Frances has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this, therefore, is to forewarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HARRISON LOW.

January 14th, 1833. 1-3\*w

### 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 2  | Longwood Christopher |
| Alger Wm. H.       | or Milo              |
| Bryant Martha      | McClester James      |
| Brazier Robert     | Mendall George       |
| Buel George P. 5   | Morrow James         |
| Beach Joel         | Malcomb Robert       |
| Rosdick Jacob      | Miller Sarah Mrs.    |
| Blasdel James      | Miller Nuck, or      |
| Barton Wm.         | Tomis Perry          |
| Bloomer Elizabeth  | M'Neely John 2       |
| Honington John     | Newton Henry         |
| Billingsby 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     | Ridlen Ebraham       |
| Callahan John      | Ripley Joseph S.     |
| Carroll James      | Randall John         |
| Cross 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 Juliano       |
| Dunkin Mary Mrs.   | Seibert William      |
| Dunkin 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.         | Touzey George        |
| Gilbert Mary Miss  | Touzey Onor 3        |
| Stephen Joel Dr. 2 | Vanile William 2     |
| Charles Gibson 2   | Vancelef Garret      |
| Hundley Benjamin   | Vanhorn Cornelius    |
| Hundley Robert     | Wilson Joseph        |
| Hudson John        | Wilson Maria         |
| Hook Eliza         | woman of color       |
| Henderson Wm.      | Wolpole Luke 2       |
| Hibbits James      | Waldorf James        |
| Harrington Wm.     | Wilson John          |
| Johnston Wm. 2     | Wood Ebenezer        |
| Johnson George     | Walker Robert        |
| Keighley Robert    | Wadley Silvester     |

JAMES W. HUNTER, P. M.

### REMOVAL.

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.

GEORGE P. BUNN, J. H. LANE.

Dec. 5, 1832.

47-3w

### 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 nine 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

January 1, 1833.

51-3w