

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, Feb. 8.

The post office at Moore's Mill, in this county, has been discontinued at the request of the postmaster acting at that place.

We have been requested to say that Amos Lane, Esq. is a candidate to represent this district in the 23d congress of the United States.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

We have been requested to state that Hiram W. Cloud, Waller Hudson, John Gattenby, L. G. Elder, and Jabez Whipple are candidates for election as constables in this township.

OMISSION. We have heretofore inadvertently omitted to notice the appointment of James T. Pollock, Esq. as receiver of public moneys at the land office at Crawfordsville, in this state. Mr. P. was elected in August, 1831, a senator from this county for 3 years, and having served only two sessions, a vacancy, of course, is created in the senate, which it will be the province of the electors of this county to supply at the next election.

The legislature of this state adjourned finally on Monday the 4th inst., after a session of 9 weeks. The acts, joint resolutions and memorials passed, are given in this paper, with such explanations of the provisions of a few of the most important, as we are able to give from recollection. The bill for the establishment of a state bank and branches, after having passed the house and occupied much of the time of the session, was, on Saturday morning, the 2d inst., postponed in the senate until the 1st Monday in December next, by a vote of 12 to 14.

The legislature of Ohio, has passed an act increasing the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati \$500,000—making the whole capital stock one million of dollars. We also learn that a charter has been granted for a new bank in the same city, to be denominated the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati.

The authorities of Harrisburgh, Pa. at the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, determined that it was expedient to appoint watches to preserve order in the city at nights during the session. To this order of the council, some one proposed an amendment, to extend the term of appointment to the close of rafting season, alleging that boatmen were quite as troublesome as members of the Legislature.

The editor having returned to his post, takes this occasion to tender his respects to his readers, and to signify his general approbation of the manner in which the editor in charge, during his absence, has discharged the duties confided to him.

MR. GLENN'S LECTURES. Please to announce in your paper, Benj. Noyes, A. R. Pond, and Philander Ross as candidates for re-election to the office of constable, at the March election, for Manchester township, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

Manchester, Jan. 29, 1833.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Saturday the 26th day of January 1833, an examination took place of Mr. Glenn's class at the Presbyterian church, near the cross roads in Cedar Creek township, Dearborn county. The class met at 9 o'clock in the morning and passed, in the presence of a large collection of people, a great many sentences in prose and poetry; each pupil delivered a lecture on some branch of English Grammar, when the class was submitted to the committee for further examination by the committee; whereupon they made the following report:

The Committee of examination beg leave to report; That it is their unanimous opinion that this class has made greater proficiency in the science of English Grammar than any class they ever witnessed exercising. Some of the committee were present at the introductory lecture and some other lectures in the first part of the course. This gave them an opportunity of observing how few of the class knew one part of speech from another. They now witness with great gratification, the improvement of the class; the ease and elegance with which they take up sentences; analyze them; tell the agreement and government of the words—their mechanical shape and connexion, and apply the rules of Syntax, evincing clearly to every man of uncircumscribed views, the utility of this system of teaching. It exercises the reasoning powers, urges to invention, and makes the learner practically acquainted with this highly useful and ornamental branch of science.

The committee are fully satisfied that the present system pursued by Mr. Glenn is one that will bear the test of near approach, and strict examination. Mr. Glenn's plain and easy manner of elucidating the science of Grammar—his simplicity of plan, and perspicuity of style, in the art of instruction, enable him to succeed in teaching the most forward learners.

It renders the progress of education in this science an intellectual work, by abridging the ordinary drudgery of protracted voluminous

reading, and enables ladies and gentlemen who were deprived in youth of a proper opportunity of becoming acquainted with this science, to succeed in an acquisition of that knowledge which had been so often regretted.

When the report of the committee was given, the assembly was addressed by Hon. J. M'Pike in an extempore speech, going to show the necessity of intelligence in republican government to insure its durability, and to dignify human nature.

Col. Eggleston then rose and delivered a valedictory address in very handsome terms. After which Mr. Glenn responded in a very feeling way to the farewell of Col. Eggleston, thanking the class for their industry and respectful deportment towards himself.

VIRGINIA.

BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, has been appointed *Commissioner* to bear the resolutions of the Virginia Assembly to South Carolina. The resolutions passed, are those heretofore published in this print, with slight and immaterial alterations. They re-assert the doctrine of '98—declare that the proceedings of Virginia, at that epoch, do not sanction those of the South Carolina Convention and Legislature upon the subject of Nullification and secession; and solicit a suspension of the Ordinance and its accessory acts, until the end of the next session of Congress, to give time for a modification of the Tariff, which the resolutions recommend.

Globe.

Foreign News.

The siege of the citadel of Antwerp is progressing rapidly and successfully. The latest accounts are down to the 20th of Dec. Some of the outworks of the citadel have been taken and are occupied by the French. The besiegers had been repulsed with considerable loss in an assault upon a bastion. Breaching batteries were expected to open immediately on the citadel, and it was supposed a general assault would be ordered on Christmas day.

The elections in England were going in favor of the ministry. The French Government hailed this result as auspicious to the continuance of the alliance between France and England. It is auspicious to the peace of Europe. From the following declaration of Prussia, the papers infer that the Northern Powers will not interpose to prevent the taking of the citadel of Antwerp. It manifests a surly neutrality.

DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA,
Made to the German Diet on the 6th December, 1832.

It is known to the Most Serene Diet, that Great Britain and France have projected coercive measures against Holland, in order to put into execution the Twenty-four Articles of the treaty of London, dated 12th Nov. 1831, in conformity to the modifications which have been made by ulterior negotiations.

Although these coercive measures according to the terms of a Convention concluded between the two said Powers, are limited to the capture of the citadel of Antwerp, it is impossible, in case of resistance on the part of Holland, to conceive such a state of things without war, and to look upon this war between Holland and the two Powers, as, in the course of events, without extreme danger to the general peace of Europe.

Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have not failed to take steps to oppose those measures of constraint against an independent State like Holland, at the same time that those three powers have refused to take part in or to approve of them.

However, as Great Britain and France, in their own position, and their relation with Belgium, think they have motives to persevere in their resolutions when once taken, the undersigned Representative of Prussia, as a consequence of the confidential communication made some time since to the Federal Legations, has been authorized to be caused to be entered in the Protocol of the Diet that orders have been given by the King, his master, that the 7th *corps d'armée*, which until now has been stationed in Westphalia, shall pass the Rhine, and take position between Aix-la-Chapelle and Gueldres, in order to cover the frontiers on the right bank of the Meuse, opposite to Belgium and Holland; and at the same time that the 8th corps stationed on the Rhine shall serve as a *corps de réserve* in support of this force.

Information of the meaning of this measure of precaution has already been given to Great Britain and France by Prussia, to the effect that the Meuse shall not be passed, or the right bank of that river compromised in any way whatever, by the French, Dutch, or Belgian troops who may be at war on the subject of the citadel of Antwerp.

By virtue of superior orders the undersigned communicates the preceding for the information of the Diet.

[Signed.] **NAGLER.**
Frankfort, Dec. 6, 1832.

Mr. J. Lynd, a member of the House of Representatives of Indiana, from the county of Orange, died at his residence in that county on the 12th ultimo.

A lady by the name of Newton, in Durham, England, lately dislocated her jaw in a fit of yawning.

The Army.—A recruiting rendezvous has been opened at Lancaster and at Easton, Pa. At both places men fit for military duty, are advertised for.

In the state of New York the population is two millions. In that population there has been no conviction for murder, or any other capital offence, the past year.—The militia of New York amounts to 183,000 men. The scholars in her common schools amount to 494,989,—almost half a million.

The Baltimore Patriot speaks of the expulsion of the Cherokee Indians from their homes, by the State of Georgia. It is thus fallacies are promulgated, as if by mere accident. This falsehood is communicated to the public, in a style that would leave on the mind of an ordinary reader the impression, that it was a well known fact, incidentally repeated, without design, by the Editor. Georgia, instead of expelling the Cherokee from their homes, is passing acts to protect them in the enjoyment of their possessions. The Georgia Journal contains the following synopsis of an act recently passed by the Legislature of that State:

Louisville Adr.

"The Act to protect the Cherokee Indians in the possession of their land, provides that a Guard of 10 men be continued in the Cherokee country for the protection of the property and persons of the said Indians; and in case of any intrusion on their premises or abuse of persons or property, to reinstate them in their possession, and to bind the offender in a bond with security, to appear at the next superior court of the county—said Guard to be discharged upon the organization of the counties. That the inferior court of each county in Cherokee circuits when organized, shall appoint a guardian of the rights of the Indians in said county, to act under oath, whose duty it shall be, when they may be illegally deprived of their lands, or property, to restore the same—but the person setting up the claim thereto, shall have a right of appeal to the superior court, as in claim cases on Sheriff's levies, the Indian retaining the possession till decided against him. And it is also made his duty to guard the fractions belonging to the State and to prosecute trespassers. All persons attempting to dispossess Indians of their personal property, are made subject to a fine of four fold the value of the property, besides such other fine, not exceeding \$200, as the Court may impose. Drawers attempting to dispossess them of their lands, are subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than 1000, and forfeit all right to the lot or any part thereof. All persons digging gold on any fraction belonging to the State, or any lot drawn by any other person not in possession of the same, is made punishable by penitentiary confinement for not less than 4 nor more than 8 years.

All persons trespassing upon Indian premises, shall be fined not less than \$100, nor more than 500, and be confined in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months.

Though the oaths of Indians are not allowed in court, they are to be considered on the same footing with free white citizens of the State; but all prosecutions shall be in the name of the State, and on the criminal side of the court."

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, covering the following report:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Pension Office, }
January 23, 1833. }

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 11th inst. I enclose herewith a statement shewing the number of applicants for Pensions under the act of the last session of Congress, (June 7, 1832,) allowing pensions to the officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and shewing also the number from each State. From this statement it will be seen that 24,260 persons have applied. Perhaps one thousand of that number may be rejected, which will leave 23,360 to provide for.—These, at an average of \$75 97 cents per annum for each Pensioner, will require to pay them for one year, one million seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand and sixty-two dollars and twenty cents.—To pay them from the 4th of March, 1831, to the 4th of September next, will require four millions four hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty cents.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

Statement made in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th January, 1833.

Maine	-	-	1336
New Hampshire	-	-	1288
Massachusetts	-	-	2451
Connecticut	-	-	1982
Rhode Island	-	-	474
Vermont	-	-	1608
New-York	-	-	5619
New-Jersey	-	-	862
Pennsylvania	-	-	854
Delaware	-	-	7
Maryland	-	-	57
Virginia	-	-	1272
North Carolina	-	-	1003
South Carolina	-	-	312
Georgia	-	-	474
Kentucky	-	-	1281
Tennessee	-	-	1213
Ohio	-	-	1237
Indiana	-	-	423
Mississippi	-	-	9
Illinois	-	-	203
Alabama	-	-	251
Missouri	-	-	91
Louisiana	-	-	5
Michigan	-	-	13
Florida	-	-	8
District of Columbia	-	-	25

Dreaming.—The Duke of Modena, having dreamt that he was assassinated by a woman refuses to admit any ladies into his presence. May our good stars preserve us from such dreams, if their consequences are so disastrous.

Dr. Scudder has prepared an imitation of an eagle's eye, in the form of a breast pin, as a present for the President.

Historical Mystery.—In our last we published a paragraph stating that Louis Philippe is not Louis Philippe. The particulars in this affair are given in a book said to have been published in Paris in 1830; in which a claim is set up against the legitimacy of Louis Philippe, in behalf of an English lady. The title of the book, as translated, is "Maria Stella, or the criminal exchange of a young girl of the highest birth for a boy of the lowest condition." The authoress is the claimant herself—a real personage—the Baroness Steinberg, formerly Lady Newborough, and mother of the present Lord Newborough as described in the extracts from Debrett's British Peerage, given in the Caledonian Mercury; from which the following is abridged.

The facts alledged by the lady are in substance, that in 1773 the Duke de Chartres, afterwards Duke d'Orleans, alias, Philippe Egalite, travelled in Italy with the Duchess de Chartres, under the name of Joinville; that during the Duchess's accouchement at Modigliana, where she was delivered of a daughter; that Maria Stella, afterwards Lady Newborough and Baroness Steinberg, is that same person, and is accordingly Mademoiselle d'Orleans; that she was, by her real father, the Duke de Chartres, exchanged with the jailor, Chiapini, for a boy, of whom Madame Chiapini was delivered about the same time; that Louis Philippe king of the French, is that same boy; that the Duke de Chartres' motive for making the exchange was to secure in his family a considerable property, which would have gone past him to another branch unless he had male issue; that the Duchess had several daughters before this time, and now despairs of ever having sons; that the baroness Steinberg found her information respecting her origin strongly confirmed by family likeness, and that she took the opinion of several eminent French lawyers on her case, and always obtained one in her favor. She inserts in her book, letters from several of the gentlemen of the long robe, with their full signatures.

The Scottish Thistle.—This ancient emblem of Scottish pugnacity, with its motto *Nemo me impune lacessit*, is represented of various species in royal bearings, coins and coats of Armor; so that there is some difficulty in saying which is the genuine original thistle. The origin of the national badge itself is thus handed down by tradition:—When the Danes invaded Scotland, it was deemed unwarlike to attack an enemy in the pitch darkness of night, instead of a pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders resolved to avail themselves of this stratagem; and in order to prevent their tramp from being heard, they marched barefooted. They had thus neared the Scottish force unobserved, when a Dane unluckily stepped with his naked foot upon a superb prickly thistle, and instinctively uttered a cry of pain, which discovered the assault to the Scots, who ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with a terrible slaughter. The thistle was immediately adopted as the insignia of Scotland.

THE BANK.

Letters received from Frankfort last evening inform us that the Bill, establishing our City bank has passed both the Senate and House of Representatives, and awaits but the signature of the Governor to become a law. This will no doubt be promptly given. It is to be hoped that our capitalists will lose no time in taking the stock, and carrying the institution into successful operation.

Louisville Advertiser.

STATE BANK.

The Bill to establish the "State Bank of Kentucky," has been re-considered and ordered to a third reading in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 51 to 40. The Argus says: "We feel confident that it will pass that body, and we feel equally confident that it will pass the Senate."

There is now a flattering prospect that the public voice, so loudly demanding State Banks and State currency will be complied with, and the spirit of banking satisfied before it shall have run into excesses. Had the just demands of the people been rejected by the Legislature, the consequences might have proved of the most alarming character to our State and its ultimate commercial prosperity. The drama of the forty Independent Banks might have been re-enacted. As it is, we think enough will be done to shelter the people from the oppressions of the U. States Bank, and provide for them a sound, abundant State currency.

Louisville Ad.

At the last session of the New Hampshire Legislature, Mr. Wilson, of Hanover, from the select committee to ascertain the number of days each member has been absent during the session, reported that the "committee didn't know, and the members wouldn't tell."

Important to Travellers.—The following case has been recently decided by the venerable Judge Daggett, in New Haven, after several days' deliberation:

Last spring, the agent for the New York and New Haven Steamboat Company received and properly booked, a small bundle from the plaintiff, to be delivered to a firm in New York. The bundle never reached its destination, but seemed to have been lost. It appeared that the Steamboat Company had, since 1826, offered by advertisement to carry freight and baggage—sometimes at the risk of the owners, and at other times without mention of risk; and during part of the time, baggage was advertised at the risk of the owners thereof, without any mention of freight. Since Oct., 1830, however, no limitation, either in relation to freight or baggage, has been inserted by the company. His Honor held—That the Steamboat Company were liable for loss; and that even if the notice, "Baggage at the risk of the owners," had been continued, the company would still have been liable, as the bundle was *freight* and not *baggage*.

MICHIGAN.—This interesting and rapidly increasing Territory is now making application for admission as one of the States of this Union. How enabling the thought that while one member of the Confederacy is rushing into ruin and disgrace, and trying to extricate herself from the Constitution; this Territory, already possessing greater physical power than South Carolina, is knocking at the door of Congress for admission, and is willing to enter into the band of matrimony, "for better or for worse."—She will soon take her stand in the Confederacy, as a sovereign State pledged to support the Constitution of the United States, under which the people are enjoying such varied blessings.

</div