

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 7.

CEye this.—We had a little confab with the Devil, in our office, last night relating to the expediency of addressing his patrons on the occasion of the approaching "New Year." His satanic majesty authorized us to offer the Palladium for one year, as we now do, to the author of a well adapted piece, from 80 to 100 lines in length. It is wanted about the 25th inst.

From the *Editor*, at Indianapolis, dated Dec. 3.

The session of the Legislature opened yesterday; all the members of both houses being present except three or four, who were detained by indisposition. The Senate was organized by electing A. W. Morris, Secretary; James Morrison Assistant, Secretary; John Finley, Enrolling Clerk; Oliver Morse, Door-keeper, and Isaac Nailor, Sergeant-at-Arms. And the House by electing Nathan B. Palmer, Speaker; A. S. White, Clerk; Jesse Jackson, Assistant Clk. Rufus Haymond, Enrolling Clerk, and J. A. Graves, Door-keeper.

The vote for Speaker, on the first and only ballot, stood, for Palmer, 38; for E. M. Huntington, 24—scattering 9. The principal Clerks in both Houses, were elected without opposition. For Assistant, in the Senate, the vote on the 2d and last ballot stood, for Morrison, 16; William Hendricks, Jr. 10; scattering 1. Two ballottings were had for Enrolling Clerk to the Senate—on the 2d Finley 19; scattering 10. For the other officers in either House, the contests were short, save for sergeant-at-arms in the Senate, and door-keeper in the House, which extended to 6 or 7 ballottings.

This morning the President of the Senate announced the appointment of the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Elections—Messrs. Long, Leviston, Thompson, Tannehill, Mastin, and Wallace.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Hillis, Morgan, Collett, McCarty, Paine, of Fountain; Feeny, Hoover, Seigler, and Morrison.

Education—Messrs. Whitcomb, Dumont, Payne, of Harrison; Culley, Clark, Farrington, Thompson, and Chambers.

Judiciary—Messrs. Farrington, Whitcomb, Dumont, Battell, Griffith, Embree, and Payne, of H.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Morgan, Feeny, Logan, Long, Seigler, Hillis, Mastin, and Daily.

Roads—Messrs. Hendricks, Beard, Hoover, Wallace, Mastin, Thompson, and Chambers.

Canals and Internal Improvements—Messrs. Hanna, Farrington, Clark, Collett, Seigler, Beard, Feeny, Paine, of F.; Hillis, Wallace, Dumont, and McCarty.

State Prison—Messrs. Logan, Daily, Griffith, Leviston, Hoover, Tannehill, and Morrison.

Affairs of Indianapolis—Messrs. Morrison, Long, Dumont, Hendricks, Embree, and Daily.

Claims—Messrs. McCarty, Battell, Culley, Logan, Leviston, Chambers, and Tannehill.

State Library—Messrs. Dumont, Payne, of H.; Whitcomb, Thompson, Culley, Griffith, and Collett.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Clark, Battell, Feeny, Dumont, Hanna, Griffith, Payne, of H.; Collett, and Paine, of F.

Unfinished Business—Messrs. Beard, Hoover, and Culley.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Leviston, and Embree.

The Standing Committees in the House were announced to-day, but I have not room for their insertion here.

The Election of Prosecuting Attorneys is set for Thursday next—six to be elected. The candidates in our District are, Mr. John Test, Jr. and Mr. Cushing.

The last Indiana Democrat announces a change of Editors of that paper. A. F. MORRISON, Esq., has been succeeded by N. BOLTON, & Co. The political complexion of the Democrat remains unchanged. We are pleased with the specimen sheet under the auspices of the new Editors.

A Boston paper, in substance, wishes Mr. Clay more success in repairing his dilapidated fences at home, than in puffing his self-importance and patriotism to the square toed democrats of New England.

The Charleston Mercury, the organ of Nullification in South Carolina, states that the whole delegation in Congress from that State, with an isolated exception, will vote against re-chartering the United States Bank. Cold comfort this to the Bankites.

The Indiana Democrat, in a long article, accounts for the removal from office of Messrs. DRAKE and St. CLAIR. The cause of this unexpected occurrence is attributed exclusively to a false report made by Col. Gardner, the Goverment Agent; as yet the charges preferred have not been made known to them. According to the Democrat, the conduct of Gardner in this matter is highly reprehensible and deserving of public indignation. This proceeding has a tail to it—"murder will out."

The surplus revenue it is thought will create considerable dissension in the Congress of the United States. This matter need not be agitated, as there is none of consequence in the Treasury. A surpence to a great that Congress will so fashion this matter in future, as to leave so little on hands, after meeting the current expenses of the government, that the members will not squabble about it long, least they shall be thrown upon their individual resources for travelling expenses home. On this subject the Constitution is explicit—see 8th Article.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—At a late hour on Thursday evening, we received proof slips from the Indiana Democrat office embracing this State paper; and by dint of hard labor, we were enabled to lay it before our readers in this day's publication. There is nothing extraordinary about it, except its "milk and water" tone. We find His Excellency in favor or against any and every proposition, just in accordance with the wishes of the people, to be made known by their representatives. He recommends a little of every thing and finally nothing. We are not naturally prone to loud merriment, but we enjoyed a hearty laugh while glancing over that part of the message which speaks of the establishment of a State Bank. The proposition, say the Governor, substantially, has been before the people, and if their representatives have ascertained from them, whether they are for or against it, he will be found zealously co-operating with them—that is, he will think as they think, and go as they go, be it right or wrong!

We like decision of character and firmness of purpose, while we acknowledge that a decent respect to the wishes of the people, on the part of public functionaries, is due. To say that we disapprove of the message from exordium to *finale*, would be going too far; its general features would have been very good, had they been properly expressed; we complain most of its *prepossessing exterior!*

Thus much we have barely had time to say, and now command the document to the careful examination of our readers, presuming that they will bear in mind the frailty of human nature.

UNITED STATES BANK.

In the Tennessee Legislature, the Senate unanimously passed a resolution "instructing the Senators and requesting the representatives of that State in Congress, to vote against a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States." This is as it should be. That body assigned as a reason, and it is quite a logical one, that the institution is "detrimental to the interests of the Union." The Senate of Tennessee emphatically says, the U. S. Bank is *detrimental to the interests of the Union!*—An overwhelming majority of the people who compose this Union, have long since virtually expressed the same opinion—and yet do we find, in the Halls of Congress, and elsewhere, men lauding its praise and urging—strenuously urging the *expediency* of its re-charter.

The present winter will probably develop some matters relating to the Bank, that will place that institution in an unenviable attitude before the American public. Such evidence of its *corruption* will be adduced, that none but the unblushing—the case-hardened—will dare, even faintly to echo the adulations of its *own hirelings* and parasites.

When an overgrown monied institution arrays itself against the administration of the government, presenting a train of melancholy evils, and is found exerting its powerful influence over the press, and in elections, thus corrupting the free elective franchise, there can be no hesitation in arriving at the only legitimate conclusion, that it should be deprived of existence. Already has the venomous fangs of the monster perforated the life seat of virtue—the blighting contents of its *chest* have polluted clean hands and corrupted pure hearts, and precipitated many, who had been gathered around its brilliant surface, from a high estate, down, down to the deepest depths of human degradation. A glance—a look—a fascinating smile, and then the mantle is cast about its victim. Thus has the Bank maneuvered to keep up a seeming show of popularity. The very nature, then, of our institutions is repugnant to its being—the honor and glory of the republic forbids its duration, and a wise and virtuous people have willed that it shall no longer stand.

The institution itself can set up no claims whatever to a re-charter. She has enjoyed, uninterrupted, all the immunities originally granted her, during the whole period of her existence—she has thus far run her race in peace and quiet, and battened, and become proud and aristocratic in the enjoyment of those privileges, and now, forsooth, the people, in their collective capacity having declared that to re-charter her would be detrimental to their interests, they are to be assailed; their dignity insulted, and their motives distrusted; and by whom? a medley of grovelling, disaffected politicians and bought in pressers. Let these things be viewed in their proper light, and we doubt not but that the reiterated cries of the Bank advocates will be hushed to silence in the universal shout—down with the *monopoly!*

Tennessee is entitled to much credit for the invincible stand she appears to have taken in this matter; let the other States emulate the proud example.

In 1811, a state of things quite similar to the present existed: Mr. Clay was then opposed to re-chartering the U. S. Bank, and as his friends claim him to be a *pink of consistency*, we must view him hostile to like measure now. In the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Clay, as chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the *memorial* of the Stockholders of the U. S. Bank praying a continuance of the corporate powers of the Bank,

REPORTED,

"That your committee have duly considered the contents of the memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists as they have made through their agents; that, holding the opinion (as a majority of the committee do) that the Constitution did not authorize Congress to grant the charter, it follows, as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the stockholders, is equally repugnant to the Constitution. But if it were possible to surmount this fundamental objection, and if the rule which forbids during the same session of the Senate, the re-agitation of a proposition once decided, were disregarded, your committee would still be at a loss to find any sufficient reasons for prolonging the political existence of the corporation, for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

For as respects the body itself, it is believed, that the existing laws afford as ample means, as a qualified continuance of the charter would, for the liquidation of its accounts, and the collection and the final distribution of its funds. But should and inconveniences be experienced on this subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial, and such the State authorities upon proper application, would not fail to grant. And,

"In relation to the community, if the corporation, stripped of its banking power, were to fulfil, bona fide, the duties of closing its affairs, your committee cannot perceive that any material advantage would be derived; whilst on the contrary, if it should not so act, but should avail itself of the temporary prolongation, in order to effect a more durable extension of its charter, it might in its operations, become a serious scourge.

"Your committee are happy to say, that they learn from a satisfactory source, that the apprehensions which were indulged, as to the distress resulting from a non-renewal of the charter are far from being realized. It has long been obvious that the vacuum in the circulation of the country, which was to be produced by withdrawal of the paper of the Bank of the United States, would be filled by paper issuing from other banks. This operation is now actually going on; the paper of the Bank of the United States is now rapidly returning, and that of other banks taking its place. The ability to enlarge their accommodations is proportionably enhanced, and when it shall be further increased, by a removal into their vaults of those deposits which are in the possession of the bank of the U. S. the injurious effects of a dissolution of the corporation, will be found to consist in an accelerated disclosure of the actual condition of those who have been supported by the credit of others, but whose insolvent and tottering situation known to the Bank, has been concealed from the public at large."

With equal propriety may it now be said, that a continuation of the powers of the Bank might, and in all probability would, operate as a "serious scourge" upon the community. The apprehensions that have been indulged, as to the distress that would result from non-renewal of the charter are never to be realized. The vacuum in the circulation of the country, occasioned by withdrawal of the paper of the U. S. Bank, is fast filling up by the paper of other Banks." "The ability to enlarge their accommodations is proportionably enhanced," in consequence of "a removal into their vaults of those deposits which were in the possession of the United States Bank." And if the Bank is really in an "insolvent and tottering" situation, that fact cannot be too easily disclosed to the public, nor was the public deposits prematurely removed. It, also, "a dissolution of the corporation will be found to consist in an accelerated disclosure of the actual condition of

those who have been supported by the credit of others, but whose *insolvent and tottering* situation known to the Bank, has been concealed from the public at large," it will be as beneficial now as it could have been in 1811. That such would be the result is very evident, and hence the cause of so many half made merchants and journeymen speculators rallying under the standard of the Bank—they fear a disclosure of their *actual condition!* They are unwilling that the "public at large" should be as wise as the Bank—know that they are in a state of *tottering insolvency!*

The friends of the Bank argue, that it has afforded facilities to the government and to the people, and consequently is entitled to a re-charter, or that the measure would be expedient; this either betrays ignorance, or depravity, or a state of vassalage of the institution. This argument is in the mouth of every *political street brawler*, and it is as fallacious as it is puerile. Suppose, for instance, that a man's whole life shall present an uninterrupted series of eventful services to his country; services that should entitle him to the appellation of benefactor if you please, and then, in an evil hour, he shall commit an overt act, as *treason!* and marshal a force against liberty's citadel—what, let us inquire, would be the consequence? Answer this interrogatory, and you will have solved the problem in relation to the Bank. No one pretends that the U. S. Bank has not been of utility to the country in some respects; yet this is no argument in favor of a re-charter. If a similar institution is required, and we believe no one questions the fact, let one be established, when the merciful fate of this will be a beacon light to direct her in the pathway of duty, and learn her to attend exclusively to her own concerns, in which she will find ample employment, if she should avoid an "insolvent and tottering" condition at the expiration of her charter.

By a concerted arrangement, the Louisville opposition papers, and the Cincinnati Gazette, are out upon Mr. Lane, our immediate representative in Congress. This attack, gratuitous as it is, was not commenced exactly in the order we had expected—but that a systematic attack was to be made on him during the present session of Congress, with the avowed intention of destroying his influence in the House, by a few *restless* individuals, we were perfectly aware some months since. Some of the less crafty who were in the secrets of those who were to engage in this *manly*, though unseemly business let the "cat out of the wallet," and by that means were advised of such intention. The "record investigation of his acts and doings" is in no wise calculated to prejudice the character of Mr. Lane, as proved by the late *Election returns*. The "record investigation," of which the Gazette speaks, was made pending the late canvass, when the allegations were triumphantly met by the accused—and though the prejudice of years was yet ranking in the bosoms of many who knew him not, a fair "record investigation" convinced them that it was founded in error and upon the misgivings of *political and professional* "rival spirits." This district groaned under the weight of garbled and mutilated "records" for more than two months antecedent to the election, and yet the majority of those who procured their publication and gratuitous circulation was properly appreciated, as the result very clearly shows.

How noble then does it appear, having failed of success at home—in the shade of the Clerk's office and "records," and in the vicinity of Mr. Lane's residence—that they should pursue him at a distance, *avowedly* "to destroy his influence in the Congress of the United States." The fact of itself is a sufficient commentary on the transaction. What! "destroy the influence" of the people's representative and paralyze his efforts to serve them to advantage, merely to gratify a spleen-like desire!—*magnanimous!* We repeat, Mr. Lane has nothing to fear from a fair "record investigation," which is more than the Gazette can, in truth, aver respecting the National Intelligencer and the U. S. Bank from an investigation of the "fair business transaction" between the parties.

The wire-workers in this business are known and their motives understood—disguise is useless, therefore step from behind the screen gentlemen and assume the responsibility.

Baltimore Nomination.—The nomination of Judge M'Lean, as the "Chairman" of the Baltimore convention of "Workingmen," does not seem to take. The Jackson "Working-men," never can reconcile it to their feelings to bestow their suffrages upon the Judge as the successor of President Jackson. They have too sacred a regard for the principles they so ardently cherish, and have so manfully and zealously contended for, to serve them up as a peace offering to their uniting and unrelenting opponents. As soon would they second the aspiring views of Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster as those of Judge M'Lean.

From the Columbus, (O.) Hemisphere.
THE HON. JOHN M'LEAN.
This gentleman, a few years since the *Anti-masonic* candidate for President, it seems, is now the favorite of a few *individuals* in Baltimore, professing to be *Working-men*. The *Working-men* in the East, have heretofore been considered as *Backwoodsmen*, as strictly democratic in their principles and measures; at least this has been the opinion we have entertained. But, though we do not concede the point that this meeting was composed, really, of *Working-men*, yet, we wish an expression, and decided opinion from our brethren of that class in the East, if this nomination *meets* their views. If it does, we forewarn the name *Working-men*, forever, as understood in this instance.

Judge M'Lean is known to be decidedly favorable to the re-charter of the U. S. Bank;—his opinion on the Cherokee question has not—cannot be forgotten—and his interested and indecisive course, generally, (we speak of politics alone,) must be a sufficient guide to every true republican, as it regards their rights and liberties violated—all this has gone contrary to the advancement of our infant Republic, and we now find ourselves reduced to the most narrow limits. Little attention has been paid to the public instruction, the grand fountain of all our riches, agriculture is abandoned, commerce paralyzed, confidence destroyed—in fine, we have experienced all those ills, which must inevitably result to a republic shipwrecked in its first onset.

A figure like this is all Central America, with the exception of the province of Costa Rica; here good order has prevailed, and although the dissenters in her sister provinces have partially been felt here, still she has made most rapid strides in agriculture and education.

It is our belief, the revolution has ceased, and public opinion will triumph over the times and the most rigid pre-occupation. We trust we have arrived at our desired point—all parts greet reform, but as yet, doubtful and undetermined: as yet, we know not the precise end, nor the precise means pointed out, until a consultation is held upon the numerous plans proposed: It is determined to convene a *dict*, composed of members of the Assembly of the different States in the Union, to form a project to reform in the Constitution, and afterwards communicate the results of their labors to the different States for their approbation and correction. This mode we hope will determine our inestimable troubles and heal the wounds which have been so long bleeding. We hope to have a constitution more simple in its organization, more analogous to our dispositions and interests.

We have now only to be vigilant in our elections,

selecting our most enlightened and trust-worthy persons; those who are in the confidence of the public, and will watch with vigilance over its destinies.

If sordid interests and disordered passions remain in silence but a short time, we think reason and common sense (although scarce articles,) will usurp their place and the prosperity and advancement of all America. Heaven grant, after so many sacrifices we may receive this most precious patrimony—upon this basis rests our future happiness or misery.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 5.

Startling Fact.—It was stated by Dr. Cathcart, in his remarks before the temperance meeting last Wednesday evening, that he was in the habit of making a memorandum of every murder in the United States which came under his notice; and that during this far of the present year he had noticed *one hundred and fifty-six murders and suicides!!!* and he thought a number had escaped his observation.

WILLIAM B. SLAUGHTER. Esq., the successor of Mr. St. Clair as Register of the Land office, at this place, entered upon his official duties on Thursday last. Mr. McCARTY, the successor of Gen. Drake, has been discharging the duties since the 11th inst.

Ind. Democrat.

The horse *Paul Pry* performed a match against time, on the Long Island course, trotting 18 miles in 59 minutes and one second, and with the greatest apparent ease. This is considered one of the greatest performances in this country, and, indeed, probably in any other.

Saturday Courier.

The young men of Boston have presented Mr. Clay with a pair of Silver Pitchers.

Mr. Clay yet remained at Boston, or was in the neighborhood of that city, at our latest dates—[in waiting for another brace of pitchers we presume.]

MARRIED.—On the 27th ult. by John Saltmarsh, Esq. Mr. MADISON SEBRE, of Boone county, Ky. to Miss. BETSEY BRASHER, of this place.

This language was used in Columbus, while Judge M'Lean was presiding as Judge, and in the year 1830. Let his friends deny it if they dare—we shall meet them era close the account. Thus much for the friendship of Judge M'Lean to the present administration.

We now put the question, is there one among the party who professes to be a Republican, who approves of the *Judge's language!* Has President Jackson, during the whole of his career, done ought but what was beneficial to the community, and advantageous to the nation? Has he not set his face as a flint against the most powerful *monopoly* in the land? Has he not