

the people of the United States are to govern through representatives chosen by their unbiased suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation are to be secretly exerted to influence their judgment, and control their decisions. It must now be determined whether the Bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore, and supported by the usual means.

At this time, the efforts of the Bank to control public opinion, through the distresses of some and the fears of others, are equally apparent, and, if possible, more objectionable. By a curtailment of its accommodations, more rapid than any emergency requires; and even while it retains specie to an almost unprecedented amount in its vaults, it is attempting to produce great embarrassment in one portion of the community, while, through presses known to have been sustained by it money, it attempts, by unfounded alarms, to create a panic in all.

These are the means by which it seems to expect that it can force a restoration of the deposits, and, as a necessary consequence, extort from Congress a renewal of its charter. I am happy that, through the good sense of our people, the effort to get up a panic, has hitherto failed, and that, through the increased accommodations which the State banks have been enabled to afford, no public distress has followed the exertions of the bank; and it cannot be doubted that the exercise of its power, and the expenditure of its money, as well as its efforts to spread groundless alarm, will be met, and rebuked as they deserve. In my own sphere of duty, I should feel myself called on by the facts disclosed, to order a *scire facias* against the bank, with a view to put an end to the chartered rights it has so palpably violated, were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as a decision would probably be obtained from the court of last resort.

I called the attention of Congress to this subject in my last annual message, and informed them that such measures as were within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury, had been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in the Bank of the United States were entirely safe; but that as his single powers might be inadequate to the object, I recommended the subject to Congress as worthy of their serious investigation; declaring it as my opinion, that an inquiry into the transactions of that institution, embracing its branches as well as the principal bank, was called for by the credit which was given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching their character, and which, if true, might justly excite the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository for the public money. The extent to which the examination, thus recommended, was gone into, is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require to be stated. Such was made, resulted in a report from a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means touching certain specified points only, concluding with a resolution that the Government deposits might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the session by the vote of a majority of the House of Representatives.

Although I may not always be able to concur in the views of the public interest, or the duties of its agents which may be taken by the other departments of the Government, or either of its branches, I am, notwithstanding, wholly incapable of receiving, otherwise than with the most sincere respect, all opinions or suggestions proceeding from such a source; and in respect to none am I more inclined to do so than to the House of Representatives. But it will be seen from the brief views at this time taken of the subject by myself, as well as the more ample ones presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the change in the deposits which has been ordered, has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which, if correctly viewed by that department, rendered its act a matter of imperious duty.

Coming, as you do for the most part, immediately from the people and the States, by election, and possessing the fullest opportunity to know their sentiments, the present Congress will be sincerely solicitous to carry into full and fair effect the will of their constituents in regard to this institution. It will be for those in whose behalf we all act, to decide whether the Executive Department of the Government, in the steps which it has taken on this subject, has been found in the line of its duty.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of war, with the documents annexed to it, exhibit the operations of the War Department, for the past year, and the condition of the various subjects entrusted to its administration.

It will be seen from them that the army maintains the character it has heretofore acquired for efficiency and military knowledge. Nothing has occurred since your last session to require its services beyond the ordinary routine of duties, which upon the seaboard and the inland frontier devolve upon it in a time of peace. The system, so wisely adopted and so long pursued, of constructing fortifications at exposed points, and of preparing and collecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providently furnishing in peace the means of defence in war, has been continued with the usual results. I recommend to your consideration the various subjects suggested in the report of the Secretary of War. Their adoption would promote the public service, and meliorate the condition of the army.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sacs and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the United States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region assigned for their residence west of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes now remaining east of that river, and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the southern tribes, which, in that event, will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration, and will speedily resort to it. My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist, surrounded by our settlements and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement which are essential to any favorable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and without appreciating the causes of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances, and are long disappared. Such has been their fate heretofore, and it is to be averted, and it is, it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary, and by the re-organization of their political system upon principles adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed. The experiment which has been recently made, has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the report of the commissioners, now engaged in investigating the con-

dition and prospects of these Indians, and in devising a plan for their intercourse and government, is received, I trust ample means of information will be in possession of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the navy during the year, and its present condition, are fully exhibited in the annual report from the Navy Department.

Suggestions are made by the Secretary, of various improvements, which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, bid fair to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the public service. Among these are the new organization of the Navy Board, the revision of the pay to officers, and a change in the period of time, or in the manner of making the annual appropriations, to which I beg leave to call your particular attention.

The views which are presented on almost every portion of our naval concerns, and especially on the amount of force and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriate in the present state of our country, for securing the great and useful purposes of naval protection in peace, and due preparation for the contingencies of war, meet with my entire approbation.

It will be perceived, from the report referred to, that the fiscal concerns of the establishment are in an excellent condition; and it is hoped that Congress may feel disposed to make promptly every suitable provision desired either for preserving or improving the system.

The General Post Office Department has continued, upon the strength of its own resources, to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activity. The method, however, in which the accounts of the transportation of the mail has always been kept, appears to have presented an imperfect view of its expenses. It has recently been discovered, that, from the earliest records of the department, the annual statements have been calculated to exhibit an amount considerably short of the actual expense incurred for that service. These illusory statements, together with the expense of carrying into effect the law of the last session of Congress, establishing new mail routes, and a disposition, on the part of the head of the department, to gratify the wishes of the public in the extension of mail facilities, have induced him to incur responsibilities for their improvement beyond what the current resources of the department would sustain. As soon as he had discovered the imperfection of the method, he caused an investigation to be made of its results, and applied the proper remedy to correct the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw some of the improvements which he had made, to bring the expenses of the department within its own resources. These expenses were incurred for the public good, and the public have enjoyed their benefit. They are now but partially suspended, and that, where they may be discontinued with the least inconvenience to the country.

The progressive increase in the income from postages has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance and great utility of this department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report from the Postmaster General.

The many distressing accidents which have of late occurred in that portion of our navigation carried on by the use of steam power, deserve the immediate and unremitting attention of the constituted authorities of the country. The fact that the number of those fatal disasters is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the great improvements which are everywhere made in the machinery employed, and in the rapid advances which have been made in that branch of science, show very clearly that they are in a great degree the result of criminal negligence on the part of those by whom the vessels are navigated, and to whose care and attention the lives and property of our citizens are so extensively entrusted.

That these evils may be greatly lessened, if not substantially removed, by means of precautionary and penal legislation, seems to be highly probable: so far, therefore, as the subject can be regarded as within the constitutional purview of Congress, I earnestly recommend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

I would also call your attention to the views I have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. Regarding it as all important to the future quiet and harmony of the people that every intermediate agency in the election of these officers should be removed, and their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject.

Trusting that your deliberation on all the topics of general interest to which I have adverted, and such others as your more extensive knowledge of the wants of our beloved country may suggest, may be crowned with success, I tender you, in conclusion, the co-operation which it may be in my power to afford them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1833.

#### Cincinnati Prices Current.

(Corrected Weekly by the Republican.)

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Reeswax lb	12	17	Linen		
Beans bush	75		Flax yd	12	
Candles			Flax "	18	
M.-ulded lb	11		Liquors		
Dipt	"	10	Brandy F gal 2	2 25	
Sperm "	39	40	Do. Amer "	40	62
Coal bush	8	10	Do. Peach "	75	100
Coffee lb	15	16	Rum J. m. "	1 50	
Cigars			Do. N. Eng. "	50	75
Spanish M 18			Do. N. Or. "	50	75
Melee	3	3 50	Gin Hol. "	1 53	175
Domestic	62	75	Do Amer "	30	37
Cotton yarn			Whiskey "	24	26
Nos 5 to 12	32		Molasses gal	45	50
" 12 to 15	33	39	Oils Tan bbl 18		
Feathers lb	50		Lined gal	92	100
Flaxseed bush	80		Sperm "	1 25	1 50
Fish Mackerel			Provisions		
No 1 bbl 10			Bacon lb	8	
" 2 " 8	25		Hog round	5	
" 3 " 6	25		Lard lb	7	
Flour beat bbl 3	50	5 62	Butter in kegs	7 to 8	
Ginseng lb	17		Cheese lb	7 to 8	
Grain			Rags lb	3 to 4	
Wheat bush	56		Salt Pkts 1st bush	70 to 75	
Rye "	40		Kanawha "	50	
Barley "	35 to 37		Cornough "	50	
Oats "	25		Seeds		
Corn "	25		Clover bush 4 75	5 00	
Powder keg	5 to 7 50		Tim. "	2 50 to 3 00	
Hay ton	8		Hemp "	1	
Hemp cwt.	5 50 to 6		Shot, bag	1 87	
Honey gal	62 to 75		Soap in box lb	5 to 6	
Hops lb	25 to 31		Sugar		
Indigo lb	1 75		New O. lb	10 to 11	
Lead pig & bar	5 to 6		Loaf "	16 to 18	
Corn meal bush	40 to 44		Teas		
Leather			Imp & Gunp lb	75 to 80	
Sole lb	22 to 25		Y Hysen	75 to 80	
Upper side 2 25 to 2 50			Tobacco, Ky. m'n	7 to 8	
			Tallow	7 to 8	

Flour, Corn, Oats, Pork, Potatoes and Wood received at this Office in payment for papers.

## PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 14.

—We have necessarily robbed our paper of its accustomed variety, and have left over much interesting matter. Next week we will endeavor to bring up the deferred articles.

**Robbery.**—It is rumored that Henry Hopkins, Esq. of Manchester, in this county, who was on his return from Cincinnati, where he had been with a drove of cattle, and within a few miles of his home, on the night of the 9th inst. was knocked down, robbed of his saddlebags which contained about \$400, 00 in money. These are the particulars so far as our information extends. If suspicion rests upon any one we have not been advised of it.

The Ohio river is at a fair boating stage, and business along her shores brisk. Steamers are ascending and descending in quick succession—all, in their descent, are heavily laden with the abundant surplus product of the vast west contiguous to this beautiful stream. While the western farmer continues to find a ready market, and receive liberal prices, for his surplussage, our country must progress in the pathway of prosperity with an accelerated step. Our commercial operations are now becoming systematized; the various branches of trade are judiciously allotted; and each participant appears to be happy, prosperous, and energetic.

**President's Message.**—We have the gratification of presenting this document to our anxious readers to-day. It certainly is the best production we have ever yet seen from the Executive department of this republic. It speaks a plain, and not to be mistaken language, and requires only to be read to be comprehended—its style is chaste and vigorous. In it, we have a lucid exposition of our affairs both at home and abroad—all of which are represented to be in a truly flattering and prosperous condition. In the course of the ensuing year the remnant of the national debt will be paid off, when will be presented to the world, the unexampled anomaly of a nation of thirteen millions of people, possessed of an exuberant soil, and basking in the sunshine of luxurious abundance, enjoying the benefits of civil, political, and religious liberty, and otherwise happy and prosperous, and out of debt. What a commentary on the nature of our institutions!

We feel an inclination to write a paragraph eulogistic of this document, and our venerable President, for his open, frank, and liberal course, but suppress it, under a full conviction that hundreds upon hundreds of able pens than we are capable of guiding, are at this moment engaged in the task, while thousands of compositors are hurrying the message before the gaze of an impatient public.

**The U. S. Bank.**—The President's message extinguishes the last ray of hope left this institution for a re-charter. The terms of the message are positive. It says the Bank is corrupt—that it has employed its funds for electioneering purposes—and that it has converted itself into an "electioneering engine." Of these facts, the President says he has unquestionable proof. We have long since had the most convincing proof of these facts, and consequently such a development is in no wise astonishing to us.

The Bank, it will be understood, has bought in the establishment of the National Intelligencer, and is paying the hands in the office their weekly hire; she also holds a written transfer of the accounts due, as well as those that are subsequently to become due to the concern. The business, however, is transacted in the name of Gales & Seaton, who were elected Printer to the House. Now the question arises, do Gales & Seaton execute the public work in fact, or does the Bank do it? Most certainly it is done by the Bank, through Gales & Seaton, as Agents. When this institution was chartered, it was never intended that it should hold any office under the Government—not be eligible to a seat in Congress. We are sorry however to say, that we have too much reason to apprehend that it is not only Printer to the House, but that it indirectly occupies several seats in Congress.

It is expected the Public Printing will be taken from the Bank—an attempt will be made to this end, and we wish the effort a great deal of success.

**Trouble in the Wigwag.**—A restless spirit pervades the National ranks; some are for shoving Mr. Clay again on the Presidential track, while others proclaim aloud—"await the moving of the waters," and so on. With each succeeding wave Mr. Clay's popularity is found to recede. These who are thus in waiting, doubtless look for an increased return—but they will find however, that it is not like "bread cast upon the waters"—it will return no more!

Major Jack Downing, of Downingsville, and Col. David Crockett, of Tennessee, are all the go now—days. No two individuals in our country cut so conspicuous a figure, or fill so large a space in the public eye, as those notable gentlemen. Would it not be well therefore, for the Chairman of some political meeting to introduce them to the public, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency? We ask for information. The Major of course has the ascendancy, and should rank foremost on the Ticket. Such a nomination would form a nucleus for another party to rally around, which may be christened *Nondescript*. All parties must have names.

**GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.**—We bestowed a few reflections on this State paper last week. The want of time however, prevented us from saying all that we had intended. The occasion is past, yet we must ask the reader to indulge us in a few additional remarks. The first Monday of August next is the day on which the freemen of Indiana speak, through the ballot boxes, their choice of a Governor—whether the present incumbent had this fact in view when he prepared his message or not we are not called upon to say, nor do we pretend to know; but we can say this much—on reading the document we were not unfrequently reminded of it. We could see—or we thought we could see—a disposition manifested to conciliate all local interests, from east to west, and from north to south, in the message, without regard to public policy or proper economy. In the northern part of the State there is a heavy interest known as the Canal interest; there is another interest westward, and so on. Now re-examine the message, and see if you cannot read in the Governor's remarks on the subject of the canal; (wherein he compliments, in unmeasured terms, all the engineers, contractors, and laborers on the entire line); "*I want your votes gentlemen!*" The same language is betrayed in the clause relating to the improvement of the Wabash river—no one is offended on the Bank question; and finally he is for making a road to *every man's door!* and such other improvements as shall benefit every body in an exact proportion. We understand the message to mean, after a week's examination, RE-ELECT ME GOVERNOR!! This may be read in almost every sentence. In a word, it is a very clever electioneering paper, and is, in all respects, as easy and affable as the Governor himself.

**Indication.**—The Lafayette Free Press, speaking of the M'Lean nomination, by the Chairman of the Baltimore meeting, says "he is a Jacksonian, and whether he will be taken up by the National Republican party or not, must depend on circumstances." Here then is a clever hint—yes, a downright invitation for the Judge to cast off all disguise, and proclaim his determination, to hereafter identify his fortunes with those of his quondam political friends. Now, what are the "circumstances" upon which his nomination must depend? Is it not clearly expressed in the Free Press, that he has only to throw off the mask to be taken up by the Nationals? "Judge M'Lean," say that print, "has doubtless many warm friends in the National Republican ranks." So it is generally understood, and it would be "strange indeed" if he had not. This is not the only article that has passed under our notice of that cast of character. But that the Democratic party have brought the Judge before the nation as a candidate for the Presidency, as stated by the Free Press, is not the fact; that party will not endorse the nomination, nor had it any agency in the matter—nor will any responsibility rest upon the Jackson party in consequence of that defeat which inevitably awaits an effort to elevate him to the Presidency.

In due time the Democratic party will bring forward a candidate who will unite its whole strength, when the Nationals will probably determine the perplexing question as to the relative strength of Mr. Clay and Judge M'Lean. The Democrats fear neither.

In the same paper we find an article copied from the Western Telegraph, a paper published in Butler county, Ohio, which is given as evidence of the position that Judge M'Lean was brought forward by the Jackson party. It is true, Hon. T. Webster is Editor of that print, and was elected to Congress by the Jackson party as named by the Free Press; and it is also a fact that this Honorable gentleman is the same who put Judge M'Lean in nomination for Vice President antecedent to the last election, and it is no less true, that no other Jackson Editor in Ohio followed the example. And this is the same Editor who, pending the last Presidential canvass, proclaimed through the columns of the Telegraph, that the State of Ohio held 100,000 individual votes in reserve for the Judge whenever he should become a candidate for the Presidency. We have adverted to this circumstance simply to show how easy a matter it is to be mistaken, and that the Telegraph is not a safe criterion by which to judge the views of the Jackson party in Ohio; and also that the predictions of the Editor were, and still are, in favor of Judge M'Lean—and having been found "barking up the wrong tree" at that time, he might be again. As the best possible evidence of that fact, he has virtually nominated Martin Van Buren for the Vice Presidency. The Telegraph is famous for getting on the wrong scent, and by a singular tact peculiar to the Editor, he is always found trailing after the game is "treed." He has often reminded us of a young hound in a trained pack; he invariably overruns a cold track in an endeavor to take the lead, but so soon as the older and more experienced ones have "raised the game" he is ready to "open and bark in."

**CANDID ABSTENTION.**—The "Indiana American," speaking of the Governor's message says: "The governor hints very cautiously at the introduction of the *ad valorem* system" of taxation. Again says the same print: "If the people desire a State Bank the Governor thinks they ought to have one." And again the same print observes: "The message touches upon many topics."

We concur with the American—the message is replete with very cautious hints, nice touches, and fine pulse feelers.

A new paper published by L. GARN, Esq. at Paoli, in this State, entitled "Indiana Patriot," has been received at this office. It is well stored with original matter, of the quality of which we are not able to speak, having had no opportunity of perusing it. The typography of the paper is neat. The Editor has assumed a neutral position in politics—a course admirably well calculated to vex one's self, and disgust the community. This remark is not disparagingly made—we had in view the following:

"An Editor who writes to please,  
Must humbly crawl upon his knees,  
And kiss the foot that kicks him."

To the list of Steamboat disasters, may be added that of the *Caspian*, recently burnt near the mouth of Red river—with a consequent loss of 20 or 30 lives!

Gov. Lucas of Ohio, recommends in his message to the legislature, in strong terms, the establishment of a State Bank and Branches, with a capital sufficient "to meet all reasonable demands for banking within the State, with a provision to increase the capital."

#### CONGRESS.

From a letter, to the Editor, from our representative in Congress, Hon. Amos Lane, we glean the following:

On the 2d inst. at 12 o'clock, the House was called, when 229 members answered to their names. ANDREW STEVENSON, was elected Speaker, when he took the Chair and addressed the House about 10 minutes in a style suited to the occasion, in manner and manner. Being sworn into office, he administered an oath to the members present.

In accordance with a resolution then adopted, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk, and after three closely contested ballottings, WALTER S. FRANKLIN was elected by a vote of 110 to 117.

The House adjourned.

From the Editor at Indianapolis.—Dec. 10.

The business of legislation progresses about as usual at this stage in the session. Both Houses are cutting, carving, chiselling, mortising, and fitting studs and braces for a vast number of fabrics; and until some of them are raised and put in shape, it perhaps would be venturing something to say what they will look like, or to what purpose they will be applied. The Bank committees in either House, are to meet this evening to digest and agree upon a bill. The result of their deliberations will be reported in a few days.

The delegates to the State Convention convened in the Representatives' hall on yesterday, and upon calling over the list, it appeared that nearly all the counties in the State were represented. Gen. Samuel Milroy was called to the chair; Robert McIntyre and D. V. Culley were appointed vice presidents, and Hon. A. P. Morrison and — White, Esq. secretaries. After a brief but pertinent address from the president, the Convention proceeded to business. A committee of 14 (two from each congressional district) was appointed to draft and report rules for conducting business. After a short recess the committee reported that it had discharged the duty assigned to it. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and each county having one vote, and one vote for each representative over one in the House of Representatives, so that our county was allowed 3 votes. On the 1st ballot, Jas. G. Reed received the highest vote for Governor, Jacob B. Lowe the next highest, and Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Madison, the next. No one having received a majority of the whole number of

votes, the Convention proceeded to a 2d ballot; and upon counting the votes it appeared that JAMES G. REED, received a majority of all given, and was declared by the president duly nominated as a candidate for Governor. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Lieut. Governor, and upon counting the votes on the 2d ballot, DAVID V. CULLEY was declared duly nominated. Twenty one delegates (3 from each Congressional district) were appointed to attend a National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the U. States. Andrew Davidson, Esq. Wm. J. Brown, Esq. and Maj. John P. Dunn were appointed in the 4th district. A Central Committee was appointed composed of 3 persons from each Congressional district. In the 4th, Maj. Thomas M. Brackenridge, Mr. Plough, and M. Willett, Esq. were appointed.

These are the principal proceedings, sketched from memory only. The whole, it is presumed, will appear in the Democrat, at this place in a few days. The business was conducted with great regularity and kindness of feeling.

**REMARKS.**—From the foregoing it will be perceived that JAMES G. REED and DAVID V. CULLEY will head the Republican ticket in this State at the next annual Election. We hazard nothing in saying the nomination will meet the approbation of the friends generally, in this end of the State. Co-operation throughout the State is alone necessary to insure success. We only speak the sentiments of the people here, when we express a willingness that the lower end of the State shall furnish the Governor.

#### INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

##### ELECTION OF PROSECUTORS.

According to previous arrangements, both Houses of the General Assembly proceeded, on Thursday last, to the election of Prosecuting Attorneys for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, and 7th Judicial Circuits, which resulted as follows, viz:

##### FIRST CIRCUIT.

William P. Bryant received 57 votes,  
Andrew Ingham 44  
Scattering 1

##### SECOND CIRCUIT.

Charles Dewey received 85 votes,  
Scattering 17

##### THIRD CIRCUIT.

Courtland Cushing received 57 votes,  
John Test jr. 41  
Scattering 1

##### FIFTH CIRCUIT.

William Herod received 40 votes,  
Arthur St. Clair 40

##### SIXTH CIRCUIT.

	1st ballot	2d	3d	4th
W. J. Brown	39	43	43	52
John S. Newman	25	33	42	50
William Daily	18	20	15	00
John D. Vaughan	11	5	2	00
Scattering	4	1	1	00

##### SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

E. H. McKenkin received 64 votes  
C. P. Hester 28  
John Cowgill 9

WILLIAM P. BRYANT was therefore declared duly elected in the first Circuit, CHARLES DEWEY in the second, COURTLAND CUSHING in the third, WILLIAM HEROD in the fifth, WILLIAM J. BROWN in the sixth, and E. H. MCKENKIN in the seventh.

#### ADDRESS.

Of Mr. Palmer on being conducted to the Speakers Chair:

GENTLEMEN.—For the distinguished mark of confidence and respect extended towards me on the present occasion, I beg you to accept my sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgments.

I approach the duties you have assigned me with a just distrust of my abilities adequately to discharge the delicate and important trusts appertaining to the appointment.

In view however of the imposing task before me I feel greatly encouraged, in the confidence that I shall receive from you, Gentlemen, both individually and collectively, that support, that kind aid and assistance, without which the most experienced and expert presiding officer could hardly expect to succeed. Nor shall I be mistaken if I lean still further upon your indulgence, and ask that the errors of my official course may be viewed with that charity and forbearance which my inexperience so obviously requires.

We are assembled here Gentlemen, as the agents and Representatives of the people, clothed with the high responsibility of attending to the legislative interests of the state. This consideration, together with the commingled interest we enjoy in common with our fellow-citizens, cannot fail to excite the most lively apprehensions with regard to the result of our deliberations. It should prompt us to the most zealous and persevering action in the prosecution of the duties before us. But whatever may be our solicitude and zeal in this respect, our deliberations will be much embarrassed, and the issue of our labors doubtful, unless a proper degree of order and decorum be observed.

A strict adherence to our established rules, and to parliamentary usages will greatly enhance the value of our labors, and tend to smooth those difficulties, and soften those asperities incident to the conflicting interests which are often presented for legislative action.

Whatever attitude our deliberations may assume tending to a propitious result of our legislative efforts, you have the assurance Gentlemen of my hearty and zealous co-operation.

The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, late Minister of the United States to the Court of Russia, arrived in this city yesterday, and has taken lodgings at Gadsby's Hotel.

**TAKEN UP** by William Vanzile—Adams township, Ripley county, Indiana—on the 16th November last, one *SORREL MARE* Colt, supposed to be two years old last spring, with a blaze face, both hind feet white, and one fore foot white. No other marks perceivable. Appraised to \$18, by Peter Vanzile and Frederick Saines. A true copy from my Entry book, this 29th November, 1833.

JOHN SUNMAN, J. P.

**INSURANCE.** The subscriber having been appointed Agent of the Protection Insurance Company, in the place of G. H. Dunn, Esq. resigned, will continue the business of Insuring buildings, merchandise, &c. and also, keel boats, flat boats and their cargoes, on liberal terms. Office on High street, a few doors below Z. Bedford & Co's grocery. P. L. SPOONER.

La wrenceburgh, nov 28, 1833. 40-