

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 28.

Last week we proposed giving an abstract from the report of the Post Master General in this number; upon reflection we determined to give it entire next week.

The letter of Hon. R. Rush, promised last week, may be found by reference to first page.

The Kentucky legislature commences its session on Monday next.

By a letter from Washington city, we are advised that the Vice President appeared and entered on the discharge of his official duties on the 15th inst. On being conducted to the Chair, in accordance with common usage, he delivered an impressive and appropriate address.

The \$150,000 LOAN.—We consider it imprudent and unwise to pursue a course of legislation calculated to plunge the State neck and heels into debt at this time—and we therefore oppose the proposition to borrow the money contemplated in the Governor's late message. All former examples prove, that when a State goes, in improvement, beyond the gradual development of her natural resources, she immerses herself in debt, and the heart of her treasure is exhausted in the payment of interest. We are among the last who will be found complaining, of a fair and proportionate disbursement of the public funds in a scheme of internal improvement; it is necessary that we have roads, and it would be vastly convenient to have internal artificial navigation also; but it would be a miserable state of things, in our humble judgment, to load the State with debt—"as well might you load it with chains." A public debt hangs as an incubus upon any State or nation, and if you would avoid the evil, strangle it in its birth. Fair roads, such as would answer our present purposes and facilitate commerce, may be had over most parts of the State, by taxing each individual, in labor. Let the State be laid off into Road Districts, of sufficient size, say one county, to employ a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to inspect all the roads, and see that they are kept in a fair passable condition during the whole year; subject the hands to his call a given number of days, at his discretion, in the several subdivisions of the entire district. By this process good roads may be had, and the public will scarcely feel the expense of them. But to pledge the faith of the State for money, and disburse it here and there, promiscuously—we mean that portion of it that shall not happen to be legislated away and paid over to the fund commissioners for their services, and such others as may have the handling of it—and ultimately call upon the people to pay it, in cash, would prove very oppressive.

Did the proposed scheme contemplate profitable stock, there might seem to be plausibility in it—but not so—when disbursed, it is gone; we say gone, because it has been borrowed by the State, and she has disbursed it, and is yet indebted for it, and must pay interest upon it, while the objects for which it was expended is not yielding to the State one cent of revenue; and to apply the whole amount of the sum proposed to be borrowed, in a manner calculated to satisfy the whole people, would be entirely throw it away—the lapse of six months would efface every trace of it, and no one would feel its good effect so sensibly as the few into whose pockets, the major part of such disbursements most usually find their way.

A system of improvement that would tend to the comfort and happiness of the people, and add to the prosperity and renown of the State, would be altogether desirable, if public economy would sanction it. But involving the State in debt will never accomplish that object; all former experience wars against the principle. Whilst the scheme may be in early progress, and the money is profusely lavishing amongst our citizens, all may seem well—bright visions may fit before our eyes and bedazzle our understandings—but so soon as the crisis shall have passed, and the people are called upon, year after year, for taxes heavy and enormous, and the State is found groaning under her immense and accumulating debt, that must, sooner or later, accrue, should the first rash step be taken. Then will the folly and madness of the policy become apparent—then may we exclaim, that this improvement mania carried us to extremes—and then indeed, will those fanciful visions dissipate in despondency, and excite, in all, the deepest apprehensions for the future.

We would not have interposed our voice in this isolated case had we reason to suppose the project would stop here; but what assurance have we that it will—who knows where, and in what it is to end? It is the principle of loading the State with debt and thus burdening the community with oppressive taxes that we oppose, and not the regular and gradual improvement of the internal condition of our country. Our State is yet too young, and altogether too weak in her resources, to compete with New York in the way of improvement. In time she may shine conspicuously, if, by unwise and profligate legislation, her future good prospects shall not be blasted, and her resources fettered, and the people disheartened. To avoid this state of things, let her progress in her improvements in commensuration with her natural resources as they gradually develop themselves.

We have no particular anxiety to enter the lists with the Indiana Journal, and take up much room or time with the late message of Gov. Noble, as we consider it a small matter, divested of its name—there's something in a name! We would, however, have its Editors understand, that we do not object to the *matter*, so much as the *maner* of that document.

It requires very little forecast to discover that *indcision* is the most prominent characteristic of the message. We again repeat, that the Governor, in bringing subject matter before the legislature very studiously avoids committing himself on any one question, of which there can be a doubt as to public sentiment. In reply to the Journal we would say, that we would like to have a Governor who would regard the interest of the State paramount to all other considerations; and introducing subject matter for the consideration and action of the legislature, to have an opinion—and having it, have independence enough to express it in terms clearly unequivocal. Dare the Journal oppose an isolated suggestion of the Governor! We would suppose not from the remarks of the Editors. They admit that it 'tickles' them amazingly to see *favorable* notices of the message in other prints. Such notices, however, like angel's visits, are few and far between.

The wounded pigeon is known by its fluttering. The "Rising Sun" takes in high dudgeon a few remarks that escaped us the week before last, relating to a *neutral* press. They were not dedicated to that print, though it seems they suited its case, and the "free and independent spirit" of its Editor has burst forth in a war-like fury. Save us from the *neutral* charge!

The Statesman holds out well, and makes quite a "NOBLE" appearance this week. Its Editor, we are happy to perceive, is *convalescent*—fat and thriving.

Driven to the wall.—Last week we called on the Statesman to support the allegations of its Editor; this week it says it can't do it, except by "circumstantial" testimony. The circumstances adverted to are not conclusive; we therefore nail the charge preferred by the Editor, that Mr. Culley procured his own nomination, to the counter as base coin. "Circumstances" sometimes lead men astray, but we are determined the *circumstance* at the head of the Statesman shall not deceive the public in this case.

State Bank.—We, in common with others of our fellow citizens, feel an interest in the establishment of a Bank in our State. The exigencies of the times require it. The rapid increase of our population and the consequent augmentation of our commercial transactions, taken in connexion with the pressure in the money market, render it altogether necessary that the measure be adopted with as little delay as practicable. The embarrassments in the way of trade, produced by a scarcity of funds, may reasonably be removed, when an increased commerce will extend its invigorating influence more generally over the State. These objects are desirable, and merit early and efficient legislation. Indiana is a growing commercial State—her local situation renders her peculiarly so—and no unnecessary bounds should be set to stay the tide of her prosperity. The wisdom of our legislature is adequate to the emergency—let her then be freed from her present thralldom, and go on journeying to her destined summit. Possessed of a soil equal in fertility to that of any other State, and being encircled by navigable waters, and enjoying her thousand other advantages, she has but to press forward with a prudent energy for a few years to hold a high rank amongst the proudest of her sister States. Her industrious and enterprising citizens, under the guidance of wholesome legislation, may accomplish much in the way of improving her internal condition, and thus reaping that golden harvest which is now held in prospective.

Contemplate the magnitude of our commercial operations at this time—mark their extension within the few years past; and thus calculate what they must be in days to come! And then inquire whether or not the aid of banking facilities are called in requisition, and whether that demand will not continue to increase in proportion to the future growth and prosperity of the State. It is conceded that we fall far short of an adequate circulating medium now, and the difficulty is to devise the most politic means of supplying the vacuum. It is pretty generally considered, we believe, that in the establishment of the proposed Bank, that end may most effectually and properly be accomplished. To depend upon the Banks of other States, is to pay annual tribute; and we do think our legislature will not sanction a policy so suicidal in its effects. Let us profit by experience; we see the banks of other States going prosperously ahead, answering all the ends of their creation—and why not in Indiana? She is an exporting State and holds the balance of trade in her favor. Her own citizens will not be compelled to cast her paper upon the shores of other States to any great extent.

It is expected a Bank bill will be reported in a few days, if it is not already reported, when we shall look for it being and cutting, and probably a little chiseling, before it shall find a passage through both Houses.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received the following:

From the Editor at Indianapolis—Dec. 22.

The project for a State bank and branches was submitted to the Senate to-day, read twice and 1000 copies ordered to be printed for distribution. On its first reading, a motion was made to *reject*; and upon the question being taken, 4 voted for 25 against the motion. This vote, though showing the opposition to a bank in any shape, should not be taken as an evidence of what may be the strength of parties on the final settlement of the matter. There are many *judicious*, *expedient* bank men, who may consider the bill presented as not the one they can vote for. The presumption, however, is that a majority of the Senate will favor it, rather than have no bank. In the House the question is believed to be less doubtful.

The bill reported proposes to establish a State Bank and 10 branches, to be located in certain districts named. The parent bank is to have the general supervision of the branches—regulate the issues of paper—examine condition—close such as do not do a profitable business, or are improperly conducted, but is not to issue paper. The legislature, by joint ballot of the Houses, choose the President and 4 Directors of the mother bank, and branches each one Director. The directors of the mother bank appoint 3 directors for each branch, and the stockholders thereof seven. The State is to borrow \$1300,000 as a banking capital, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. payable after 20 and in 30 years. \$80,000 are to be subscribed to each branch on the part of the State, and a like sum by individuals. Of this sum the State is required to pay in \$50,000 when the branch goes into operation, and the balance at stated times thereafter. Individuals are required to pay at each branch \$30,000 in specie, and secure the balance of the subscription of \$80,000 by mortgage of real estate, on which the State is to advance the balance of the stock payments. No branch is at any time to owe more than double its capital stock actually paid in, exclusive of deposits. The president of the Mother bank is to sign all the paper issued by the branches, countersigned by the Cashier of each respectively. The paper of an insolvent branch is to be redeemed by the others in one year after failure.

The foregoing are the prominent features of the bill reported, as recollected from a cursory reading. So soon as it is printed, copies will be forwarded to you and others for examination.

The Militia.—We respectfully commend the annexed extract from the late message of the Governor of Ohio, to the consideration of the several members of our State legislature. There is point and substance in it:

"The subject of organizing and disciplining the Militia has been viewed with great solicitude by some of the most eminent men in the nation. The first subject urged upon the consideration of Congress by the 'Father of our country,' after the organization of the General Government, was the necessity of providing for the common defense. He declares, that, 'to be prepared for war is the most effectual means of preserving peace.' 'That a free people ought not to be armed, but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite.' He urged in all his subsequent communications, the Militia as being entitled to the first consideration, and in one of them has declared it to be the 'Palladium of our security.' The necessity of an efficient organization of the Militia must be obvious to every enlightened statesman; and it is not without some degree of apprehension and alarm, that we have heard propositions made to disorganize the Militia. Dissolve the Militia, and the Government is measurably dissolved. It is the strong arm of Government. Without it, civil laws could not in many cases be enforced, and our government would be left defenceless. The Convention of Militia officers, that met at Columbus last winter, recommended some salutary amendments to the Militia law. I respectfully beg leave to call your attention to them, and sincerely hope that you may adopt a system of discipline which will restore energy, emulation, and respectability to our Militia."

The number of Post Offices in the U. S. on the 1st of July, 1832, was 10,127.

The Statesman holds out well, and makes quite a "NOBLE" appearance this week. Its Editor, we are happy to perceive, is *convalescent*—fat and thriving.

We find the subjoined article in yesterday's Western Statesman to support the allegations of its Editor; this week it says it can't do it, except by "circumstantial" testimony. The circumstances adverted to are not conclusive; we therefore nail the charge preferred by the Editor, that Mr. Culley procured his own nomination, to the counter as base coin. "Circumstances" sometimes lead men astray, but we are determined the *circumstance* at the head of the Statesman shall not deceive the public in this case.

"We have not been a little surprised of late, at hearing one or two persons express the opinion that Martin Van Buren will be before the people, at the next Presidential election, as candidate for the successorship! The thing is altogether so very improbable, that we can scarcely credit it for a moment. The Jackson party know too well, that the 'little magician' cannot possibly be elected, to think of bringing him forward in opposition to Henry Clay. His history is written in characters too indelible to be effaced. Already has he erected a monument, on which posterity will read the story of his guilt and infamy, whilst *children yet unborn* shall hang upon the knees of their sires, and ask for a repetition of the leading acts in the life of him who *intrigued for power at home, WHO BETRAYED HIS COUNTRY ABROAD.*"

We wish the Editor of the Statesman to brighten up his ideas a little, and recollect distinctly, whether it was ONE! or TWO!! that he heard speak of the probability of Mr. Van Buren's being a candidate for the "successorship." On this, much, very much depends; it is a matter of mighty magnitude. We also would like to hear a lucid account of the "monument" on which the story of "guilt and infamy" is so indelibly inscribed—and we would be happy to know how many "unborn" children are to importune their sires for a "repetition" of Mr. Van Buren's "leading acts"—and last of all, we want to know a little more of this treachery "abroad!" O! cruel! cruel! magician!!!

Mr. Bussey introduced into the Senate of the U. S. the following:

A BILL.

To graduate the price of the public lands which have been longest in market; to make provision for actual settlers; and to cede the refuse and unsaleable lands to the States in which they lie.

Bill enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That so much of the public lands shall have been six years, or upwards in market, on the 30th day of June next, shall therefore be offered at the following gradation of prices: For one year next ensuing the said 30th day of June, at one dollar per acre; for one year thereafter, at seventy-five cents per acre; for one year thereafter, at fifty cents per acre; and for one year thereafter, at twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That it shall and may be lawful for any head of a family, for any single man over twenty-one years, and for any widow, who shall be an actual settler on any public land by this act offered for sale to claim a pre-emption right therein to the extent of one quarter section, and to enter the same at any time within thirty days after the taking effect of each successive graduation of price as hereinbefore provided, by paying down the one half of the graduated price at which the said quarter section shall then be offered. And when two or more settlers shall be seated on the same quarter section, or a part thereof shall have been disposed of, the residue shall be made up to each claimant from other neighboring public lands of the same graduated price; and all questions between settlers, and all claims of pre-emption rights, shall be decided equitably and finally, and without delay or cost, by the Register and Receiver of the District in which the claim arises.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That all the land which shall remain unsold for one year after being subject to entry at twenty-five cents per acre, shall be, and the same hereby is, sold in full proportion to the State in which the same may lie, upon condition that the said State shall reimburse to the United States, the amount of money expended in surveying the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, to cause the land offices to be closed which shall become useless under the operation of this act.

Military movements.—The Norfolk Herald makes the following remarks relative to the late movement of troops to Alabama:

"As much political consequence has been attached to the movement of troops to Alabama, in which, at first, we participated, it may not be amiss for us now, upon better information, to avow our disbelief of its having any connexion with the recent misunderstanding between 'the two Governments' but that it is merely a precautionary measure in reference to *another party*. Our information does not permit us to be more explicit. It is enough for us to say, that the alarmists may quiet their apprehension—there will be no war in Alabama."

From the N. Y. Standard.

It will be seen by the columns of the Courier and Enquirer of Saturday morning, that the biographer of Aaron Burr, (a vocation recently assigned by the public prints,) having occasion for a little present notoriety, "to goad the sides of his intent" and cheer him in his onerous duty, has found leisure to indite another epistle from the "SPY IN WASHINGTON," the burden of whose song is, as usual, *down with Martin Van Buren*. And,

"O, sincerity, thou first of virtues!" it will further be perceived that the Courier and Enquirer *deliberately asserts* that he *neither knows nor suspects by whom it was written*. No doubt of it! none in the world! but henceforth let him

"not burst in ignorance,

"But tell."

that the letters of the SPY IN WASHINGTON were, and will continue to be written by MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Esq., a gentleman whose personal hostility to Martin Van Buren is as notorious as Martin Van Buren's want of faith in the political calculations [and political honesty] of the said Matthew L. Davis. THE SPY IN WALL-STREET.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report of the Postmaster General has been published. The annual amount of the transportation of the mails on the first of July, 1833, was 26,854,485 miles—of which 18,322,576 miles was in steamboats and stages, and 8,531,990 on horseback and in sulky. The whole amount as may be supposed is distributed among the different states and territories very nearly or quite in proportion to their respective population.

The whole length of mail route in the U. S. amounts now to 119,916 miles, which is apportioned in like manner.

The number of Post Offices in the U. S. on the 1st of July, 1832, was 10,127.

The increase of the annual transportation of the mail within the 4 years ending the 30th of June, 1833, is 12,154,485 miles, nearly equal to the whole amount of transportation in 1829.

The increase of the annual amount of postage within the same period, is \$909,119 85, and the whole amount is more than the double of what it was in 1825.

The average expense of transporting the mail in 1829 was eight cents and 4-18ths of a cent per mile. It is now 7 cents 57-100, making a difference for the whole service equal to \$222,892 22 per year less in proportion to the service performed than the expense of transportation in 1829, besides a great increase in expedition between the principal commercial cities, and a much greater proportion of the whole performed in stages.

Nat. Gaz.

Voice from the West.—The State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and for other purposes, assembled at Indianapolis on Monday the 9th instant. Its deliberation resulted in the nomination of JAMES G. READ for Governor, DAVID CULLEY for Lieutenant Governor, and the appointment of three Delegates from each Congressional district, to attend a National Convention, when and wherever held, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Those appointed from this district, are, Generals, MILANO and HOWARD, and T. B. BROWN, Esq. The further proceedings of the Convention will be given next week.

As to number and respectability, this Convention has never been equalled in this State, which is sufficient evidence, even to the most sceptical of the opposition, that *the movement was by the people!* and that the nomination will be sustained by the people we have no doubt. With the gentlemen who have received the nominations, we are unacquainted, except by report; but from the fact of their having been nominated by a Democratic Republican Convention we feel our lives authorized and called upon to support them for the respective offices to which they aspire. There is now a fair chance for *the party* to show itself as a *party*, disregarding the saying and doings of the *no party* party. To support the principles of Democracy is our aim, and knowing that they have been preserved by a union of action, through the Convention system, we are at our post ready for the contest.

Wabash Mercury.

We regret that our limits do not permit us to lay the President's Veto on Mr. Clay's Land Bill before our readers this morning. A document so able and luminous cannot fail to convince the people that the bill ought not to become a law—that it is one of those abominations engendered by corruption, which cannot be countenanced by an honest community. It shall appear in our next.

Louisville Ad.

Georgia Senator.—The Augusta Courier of the 22d inst. says: "A passenger in the stage from Milledgeville states, that Judge KING has been elected to the U. S. Senate, beating Judge BERRIAN, his competitor, 36 votes.

Walter F. Osgood, a lawyer of this City, respectfully connected, was yesterday found guilty of having forged pension certificates, thereby obtaining about two thousand dollars from the pension fund at Washington.

N. Y. Eve. Star.

Turkey in Europe may now be considered a province of Russia, by the terms of the late treaty between these powers. We expect to see France and England show a diplomatic affrerescence on that matter.

Consciences.—Judge Jeffries taking a dislike to a witness who had a long beard, told him that if his conscience was as long as his beard, he had a swinging one. To which the countryman replied, "My Lord, if you measure consci