

## COMMUNICATION.

From the Louisville Advertiser.  
FROM THE EDITOR.  
WASHINGTON CITY, March 18, 1834.

For the Palladium.  
MR. EDITOR: In my first communication, in answer to some of the strange and party republican doctrines of 'Homespun,' I promised to review another part of his appeal to the friends of the administration, and hope you will indulge me in the use of a part of your paper to fulfil my promise.

Homespun says, 'notwithstanding all the noise the nationalists have made against bringing candidates out by public meetings, still I believe it is far the best policy. It deprives the intriguing demagogue of the privilege of forcing himself upon the public, by a regular system of electioneering: hence the opposition to bringing out candidates by caucusing, or rather public meetings. The farmer and mechanic cannot spend time in electioneering for office.'

Now, sir, Homespun's own argument is ample sufficient to draw a conclusion exactly the reverse of his: for if the farmer and mechanic cannot spend their time in trying to electioneer, after themselves are nominated and thereby highly interested, it is perfectly idle to suppose that they will turn out to go to a caucus meeting. I have never yet seen a caucus meeting got up, except it was moved by some designing 'intriguing' demagogue. He has particular friends ready, and none attend of consequence, except those that are regularly *drilled* before hand; and the strictest caution made use of to carry the intentions, previously marked out, with great unanimity. Homespun might possibly call to his recollection a *great* caucus meeting, held in Manchester, in the winter of '31, which had been a long time publicly advertised, 'The republicans of Manchester,' &c. &c. Now all who attended that meeting was 2 preachers, 2 office holders, 2 storekeepers, and 2 or 3 travellers, although they 'unanimously passed' most *wonderful* resolutions, which they had published: and one might naturally think (not in the secret of such meetings) that there was a vast multitude of 'republicans' there.

Now, sir, I believe that to be a *fac simile* of nine-tenths of the packed caucus meetings held in the country for the nomination of candidates for office; and Homespun's caucus meetings, or public meetings, are nothing at last but the 'intriguing' of the aspirant, both in its creation and effect.—And he is, according to Homespun's notion, to keep as whilst as a chuck mousie, for fear, probably, that the great body of the people will come to the conclusion that 'he's not quite the thing he's cracked up to be.' Now, as Homespun is quite fearful of his party being led astray, he and his party might vote to a greater certainty, if their candidates would come out openly and plainly declare (what in Homespun's estimation is sufficient) that they go the whole hog for the administration, or in other words, that what is *Gen. Jackson's will* shall be their rule of conduct. I think that such evidence, to save Homespun and his party from a box, would be better than *hearsay* evidence. Again, Homespun says, 'but if they (the mechanics and farmers) had as much time to spare as some others, they would not stoop to the low, base manoeuvring of an electioneering campaign; therefore the farmer and mechanic will be proscribed from office.' This I think is shooting with a big gun; and every thing but a farmer or mechanic is, according to Homespun's logic, 'low and base.' And I suppose it must now fairly be understood, that the officers of government, the judges, lawyers, physicians, steam-doctors, professors of science, school teachers, merchants, &c. are 'low and base'—ounds! But, sir, I conclude, that a candidate might as well manœuvre in an 'electioneering campaign,' openly and above board, as privately through the wire workers of packed caucuses: for in public there is no chance of speculating, while by private caucuses, hatched out in the form of a public meeting, merely to gull those that have no chance of knowing how the wires were worked, there is a great chance for 'bargain and sale.' *Help me to get this meeting properly organized, packed and motioned, and I will do as much for you in something else, the first chance.* This is the way business is managed at such meetings. Now, where did Homespun get his information from, that the farmer and mechanic are proscribed from office by the present mode? Did the result of the last August election teach him such a lesson? Certainly not. Homespun carries the idea that for any set of men to be 'proscribed from office' is terrible! I think so too; but Homespun should be careful how he handles edge tools—especially after having just advised his party to be led astray by voting for any thing else, but friends of the administration. It requires no great stretch of vision to perceive that Homespun's tears are wholly *crocodile*, in relation to proscription, for it is the very means made use of for his party advancement, according to his own story. I have done with Homespun at present. I hope he will recant the slander he has thrown out against his own party, and against all others, that do not happen to be a farmer or mechanic, and awake to a true sense of what *proscription* leads to.

INDIANA COLLEGE.  
Lafayette, Ind. March 20.

*Noble Act.* On the passage of the steamboat *Fairy Queen* from Terre-Haute to Louisville, the son of our fellow-citizen W. C. LINTON, accidentally fell overboard while the vessel was under full headway. At the moment of the accident, GRADON HUNNABY, Esq. of Danville, Illinois, at the imminent peril of his own life, sprang fearlessly into the water, swam to the little boy, who had sunk and risen several times, and nobly rescued him from almost certain death. The boat having no yawl, the gallant man had to support his little charge till assistance was rendered by those on board. Such a deed deserves a monument, and though none of brass or marble will perpetuate or honor the deed, grateful hearts will long cherish for him the unabated feelings of a father's and mother's love—as the preserver of their child—their deliverer from sorrow and tears! Heaven will surely reward such generous, such noble deeds, with a double portion of its favor! *Courier.*

*The Apple.* If the branch of an apple tree be taken off whilst it is in blossom and immediately planted in swampy ground, it will take root and bear that season. This mode has been tried with success; therefore, it is probable that the branch of a pear, peach, plum or any other fruit tree, if taken off in spring or summer, while the tree is in full sap, will also take root and become a new tree. Thus, choice fruits, such as the old nonpareils, golden pippins, &c., may be forever sustained.

*Horticulturalist Register.*

From the Louisville Advertiser.  
FROM THE EDITOR.  
WASHINGTON CITY, March 18, 1834.

## RAIL ROAD MEETING.

We are requested to inform the citizens of this county, that there will be a meeting at Mr. Ferguson's, on the National Road a few miles east of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in April next, to take into consideration the contemplated Rail Road between this place and Lawrenceburg. Several addresses are expected, and an opportunity will be offered to aid this beneficial undertaking by a subscription for stock. We are rejoiced to see our country friends coming forward in this measure.

*Ind. Democrat.*

## RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Marion county at the court house in Indianapolis on Monday the 24th of March, 1834, pursuant to previous notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of subscribing stock in the contemplated Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis road.

Col. Dennis L. MFARLAND was called to the chair, and Austin W. Morris appointed secretary.

The charter of the company having been read, On motion of Arthur St. Clair, Esq. the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved,* That the citizens of Marion county are deeply interested in the construction of the contemplated Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis road.

On motion of Calvin Fletcher, Esq.

*Resolved,* That the board of Commissioners are hereby requested to take into consideration the propriety of subscribing on the part of Marion county, such number of shares as they may deem advisable.

On motion of A. W. Morris,

*Resolved,* That the chairman of this meeting appoint 3 agents in each township to obtain subscriptions of stock to the contemplated Rail Road from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis, and that the secretary furnish to such agents forms of subscription papers.

Whereupon, the chair in pursuance of the foregoing resolution, appointed the following gentlemen as agents, viz.

*In Washington Township*—Messrs. John Allison, Hiram Bacon and Jacob Whitinger.

*In Pike Township*—Messrs. Adam Wright, John C. Hume and Ripley Hogshead.

*In Wayne Township*—Messrs. James Johnson, Peter F. Newland and William Cladden.

*In Decatur Township*—Messrs. James Epperson, Joseph Beeler and James Roads, Sen.

*In Perry Township*—Messrs. Henry Brenton, Peyton Bristow and Jacob Smock.

*In Franklin Township*—Messrs. John Bellis, Sen. Garrison Williams and William Rector.

*In Warren Township*—Messrs. Henry Brady, Harris Tyner and Rufus Jenkinson, Sen.

*In Lawrence Township*—Messrs. Joseph Johnson, John Setters, and Conrad Ringer.

*In Centre Township*—Messrs. B. I. Blythe, James Blake and Isaac N. Phillips.

On motion of Douglass Maguire,

*Resolved,* That the chairman of this meeting select a suitable number of persons in the adjoining counties to act as agents, in procuring subscriptions of stock to the contemplated rail road from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis, and that they be notified of their appointments through the medium of the papers of this place.

Whereupon the chair selected for the county of Hamilton—William Conner, Esq., Gen. John D. Stephenson, Col. Daniel Heaton, Dr. Haymond Clark, James Hughey and Bicknell Calhoun, Esqrs.

*For the county of Hendricks*—Levi Jessup of Bellville, Col. Thomas Nichols and Capt. Lewis Mastin of Danville.

*For the county of Boone*—Austin Davenport, Esq.

*For the county of Morgan*—Alexander Worth of Mooresville, Col. Grant Stafford near Martinsville, and Dr. Sims of Martinsville.

On motion of Douglass Maguire.

*Resolved,* That the proceedings of the meeting be published in both the papers of this place. And the meeting adjourned.

DEMUS L. MFARLAND, Ch'a.  
A. W. Morris, Sec.

After the meeting adjourned \$17,250 were subscribed by the citizens present.

*Improvement of the Wabash.*—The following communication from the Governor of Illinois was recently received by the Governor of this state.

ANDREW GARDNER, Esq. of Knox county has been appointed by Governor Noble on the part of this state. Mr. Gardner was recommended to the Governor by several of the Wabash delegation as a gentleman qualified for the station. *[Ind. Journal.*

BELLVILLE ILLINOIS, 13th March, 1834.

To His Excellency N. Noble Gov. of Indiana.

SIR: I had the honor to receive your communication, together with a certified copy of an act of the Legislature of Indiana relative to the improvement of the Great Wabash River; and I can assure you that the people of this state will co-operate with the state of Indiana in this work of improvement with great cordiality. The improvement of the navigation of this river is very interesting to the people of this state, and more particularly to those residing in the eastern part. They are much pleased with the course adopted by the state over which you preside, and will join in the work with that good feeling which becomes each state to observe towards the others.

SAMUEL MUNDAY, Esq. is appointed Commissioner by the General Assembly of this state; he is a gentleman of good character and standing, and resides in the county of Wabash, near the contemplated improvement of that river. The commissioner on the part of this state has been informed of the appropriation made by Indiana, and that a warrant on the Treasury of this state will be issued in his favor so soon as he is qualified for office.

Having furnished the above information, the commissioner on the part of Indiana may be enabled to correspond with Mr. Munday on the part of this state; so that the preparations for this desirable work may commence immediately.

With great respect,

I am your obedient servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS,

Gov. of Illinois.

*Maryland Loan.*—The State of Maryland five per cent. loan of \$500,000, being the State's proportion of the capital required for the construction of the Washington Rail Road, was taken on Friday last, at par, by the house of Alexander Brown & Sons, of this city. *Baltimore American.*

From the Planter's Intelligencer.

## MOST HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.

On Monday night the 3d inst. at Berger's hotel, in the town of Natchitoches, a most unprecedented and tragical occurrence took place; "murder most foul," we might truly call it, but for the strong presumption that the perpetrator was in a state of mental alienation. His name is Worthington—a citizen we are informed, of Arkansas, a man of gentle exterior, and possessing more than ordinary intelligence.

On the fatal night already alluded to, he, and another gentleman who came to the place with him, were lodged in the same bed, in room containing three or four other beds, all occupied and some of them containing two persons. It was about three o'clock, when till was silent and dark as the chambers of death, that Worthington rose from his pillow, armed with a large and formidable weapon, (sometimes called an "Arkansas knife,") and commenced an indiscriminate attack upon his unconscious room mates. A gentleman from Point Coupee, whose name we do not know, was stabbed to the heart, and closed his eyes forever, perhaps without a struggle! An elderly gentleman from Mobile received a dangerous wound. After wounding two others in the same room, one of them his bedfellow, Worthington rushed out, probably with the intention of making his escape; but missing the way as it is supposed, he ascended another flight, of stairs, which led to the garret, where two negro men were sleeping on the floor. He encountered them, in crossing the room, and dealt a blow to each, wounding both and one of them severely. He then descended to the second story, sprang from the bed and fled; but in consequence of an injury to one of his ankles, had only proceeded about two miles, when he was overtaken. At first he manifested a disposition to resist his pursuers, but upon their threatening to shoot him, he surrendered, and was taken to town and delivered to the civil authorities. We have not learned the result of the investigation.

Our informant states, that when apprehended, Worthington appeared to be in his right mind, and not only rational but pliable, in conversation. He insisted, however, that there had been a combination against his life, and that his bedfellow had tried to strangle him with the sheets! The only clue we have discovered, which may reveal the true cause of this lamentable tragedy is in the statement that Worthington is a man of intemperate habits. Those who are tampering in fancied security with spirituous liquors, may deduce an instructive moral from the case of this wretched man. No doubt he was once a "moderate drinker," and the *social glass* was the germ of his present misery and degradation, as well as the more than savage butchery he has committed.

It has often been said that the elements of fire and water are good servants, but bad masters. Not so with alcohol. It is not only a ruthless tyrant when it obtains the mastery, but it is from the very beginning an unprofitable and treacherous servant.

From the Boston Statesman.

*A Violent Gale.*—Extract of a letter dated Smyrna, December 23, 1833, to a gentleman of this city, received by the Brig. *Triumph*:

"On Sunday week, there was the most violent gale ever known here, and we are every day receiving the most distressing advices of the loss of lives and vessels outside."

"The 'Spit fire' left Constantinople on the 8th instant, for Smyrna, with three passengers, two ladies of our city, and a French traveller, named Montaigue; she had a long passage as far as Miletus, when she encountered the gale of the 14th inst., Capt. Allen decided to run for Ispora, the wind being at the time from the N. E., with a thick snow storm to add to the horror of the day. The little cutter was scudding away admirably well, about 1 o'clock, P. M. a heavy sea boarded her on the larboard quarter, carrying away the bulwarks; and we regret to add, that Capt. Allen, Mr. Nelson, his mate, and the French gentleman, were swept into the sea and lost. The cutter reached Ispora, and anchored for a few hours during the violence of the gale. She afterwards ran for Scio, and arrived here on Wednesday last, very much shattered in her upper works. An English sailor, who came on board at Constantinople, as a passenger, took command of the cutter after the loss of Capt. Allen, and was the means, through Providence, of saving the vessel, and the lives of those who remained.

"It is said the differences which have long existed between Russia and France, and England are arranged. The French squadron have been ordered home. The English fleet is still at Voula. It is said they will soon leave for Malta.

"We have advices from Constantinople to the 18th inst., and every thing was quiet. A great number of Greek and Austrian vessels have been lost in the Black Sea, and we are sorry to add, with the most of their crews."

We heard yesterday of a couple of singular marriages which took place not long since in Camden. —A gentleman not arrived at his grand climacteric, but old enough to have a son grown up to a man's estate fell in love with a beautiful young girl of 17, to whom he told a soft and tender tale, which moved her to become his bride. His son resented at first so odd a match, and made the nuptial tie a jest among his companions.—Shortly afterwards, however, he learnt the fact that his step mother was the only daughter of a handsome rich widow, whom he immediately paid them a visit. Strange to tell, he was captivated with his mother in law's mother, (a pretty looking woman of thirty two.) She consented to the match, and they were married a week afterwards.

*N. Y. Sun.*

From the New Jersey Eagle.

*Successful Enterprise.* We notice with pleasure, and for the encouragement of those concerned in the Whaling Company organized in this town, the unparalleled success, which, during the past year, has crowned the efforts of those hitherto engaged in this business. The ship *Thames*, Capt. Green, arrived at Saghalien on the 8th inst. with 2600 bbls. whale and 400 bbls. sperm oil, and 18,000 lbs. bone. Capt. G. reports *eleven* whales spoken by him in November and December, all having on board nearly full cargoes. On the 10th inst. the ship *Hercules*, Capt. Chase, arrived at New-Bedford, with a full cargo of oil—spoke *nine* whale ships in October and November, most of them with full cargoes. The supply of whale, and the facilities of the trade, there is every encouragement for our infant company to press forward and get a ship under weigh as soon as possible.

## Late Foreign News.

*Later from Cadiz.* The ship *Aciepa* has arrived at Boston from Cadiz, whence she sailed on the 7th ultimo. She brings Cadiz papers to the 3d February and Gibraltar papers to the 30th January. The following, which we copy from the *Transcript*, is all the intelligence by this conveyance which the Boston papers contain:

*N. Y. Courier.*

A proclamation by the Governor of Cadiz on the 26th, which, after reciting that the night before, the rest of the peaceful inhabitants had been disturbed by parties of men parambulating the streets with musical instruments, and sending forth loud cries, and terrific expressions, which the organs of the law alone have a right to utter—made known his Excellency's willingness to sanction decent diversions on the application of respectable persons who could answer for the maintenance of order, but at the same time strictly prohibited, and denounced the severest penalties against any one who should, by day or night, send forth cries calculated to offend others, to disturb public tranquility, or to rouse the passions of the multitude.

In future, the prisoners taken from the insurgents are to be compelled to serve six years, viz: the non-commissioned officers in the regiments or companies belonging to settlements on the coast of Africa or the West Indies, and the privates in the corps stationed at Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Phillipine Islands.—As to the leaders of bands, they will, as heretofore, be dealt with according to law.

*Lates from Rio de Janeiro.* The ship *Constitution* Capt. Dawes, has arrived in Hampton Roads, and brings intelligence from de Janeiro to 22d January. The market was much depressed when the Constitution sailed.

Captain Dawes left at Rio the U. S. ships Natchez, in five or six days; Peacock, Captain Geisinger; and schooner Boxer, Lt. Com. Shields, arrived a few days before he sailed from the East Indies. The officers and crew of the above vessels were well. Capt. D. understood at Rio that the Peacock would sail for the United States in five or six weeks.

The Ontario, Captain Salter, had not arrived, but was daily expected.

*Very Late from Tampico.* We are indebted to Captain Miner of the schooner *Rob Roy*, for a Tampico paper of Feb. 20th. The government, it is said, has invited the revolutionists who still have arms in their hands, to go and colonize Texas.

*December, Jan. 27.* The assassin Canidio, has at length entered this town with a small body of cavalry. The