

COMMUNICATION.

For the Palladium.

Mr. Editor: In my first communication, in answer to some of the strange and partly 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 fulfill 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 simply 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 beforehand; 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 '81, which had been a long time publicly advertised. "The Republicans of Manchester," &c. &c. Now all who attended that meeting were 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 caucuses 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 quiet as a chuck mouse, for fear, probably, that the great body of the people will come to the conclusion that he's not quite the thing he's crack'd 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 hoax, 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 maneuvering 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"—*zounds!* But, sir, I conclude, that a candidate might as well maneuver 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 pull 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 not 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.

Manchester, March 28th, 1834.

Terre-Haute, Ind. March 29.

Noble Act. On the passage of the steamboat *Fairy Queen* from Terre-Haute to Louisville, the son of our fellow-citizen W. C. LIXON, accidentally fell overboard while the vessel was under full headway. At the moment of the accident, GRADON HENNARD, 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.

Horticultural Register.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

FROM THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 18, 1834.

I have no disposition to write to you from this place for the mere purpose of increasing party excitement—nor am I anxious to propagate erroneous opinions in reference to the conduct or designs of any man or any party in Congress. The truth, plainly told, is all the people want—all I wish them to know. I have remarked that the Bank will not be re-chartered, and that the opposition wish to keep the bank question under discussion during the next canvass for the presidency; and the day is not distant when the people will be convinced of the rectitude of these assertions.

Congress is really engaged in the business of *President-making*. Those who imagine the soul-stirring speeches that have been made about the distress felt in the money market, indicate a sincere desire to settle the bank question, do not understand the "politics of the day." Nearly all the appeals that have been made to the sympathies of the nation, were designed for political effect—to give body and force to the panic—to render the administration unpopular, and, by prostrating it, to insure a renewal of the charter of the bank under a new anti-democratic administration. Most of the champions of the monopoly are only anxious to insure its perpetuation in connection with the prostration of the democratic party. Mr. Binney admitted, in the speech he delivered some weeks since, that a restoration of the deposits would be unnecessary, should Congress refuse to renew the charter of the bank; and, if the secret views of members could be developed, it would be ascertained that four-fifths of the opposition of the administration in Congress consider the bank as the *ante* in the game of brag they are now playing. If they lose, they must give up the bank—but they are determined to keep her *in the pot*, until the game for political power shall be played out.

To-day Mr. Webster introduced his promised bill to renew the charter of the bank for the term of six years. It proposes a restoration of the deposits, and to inhibit the removal of them hereafter, except by the direction of Congress. It also proposes to take from the incorporation the exclusive privileges of banking under the authority of the general government. Mr. Webster made a strong speech in favor of his bill, in the course of which he attributed the prevailing distress partly to the course of the Executive, and partly to bad legislation, to the lack of harmony between the two Houses of Congress, and to the political action of that body. He was quite as severe on the legislative branch of the government as he was against the President. I am now convinced that Mr. Webster is a sincere advocate of the bank—and also I am confident that his bill will be rejected by the Senate. After Mr. Webster closed his speech, which occupied about three hours, Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, rose and addressed the Senate. Mr. Leigh declared, that he would be governed by the resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, in favor of restoring the deposits, and declaring that Congress is not clothed with power by the Constitution to establish a national bank—that he accorded in opinion with the Legislature and people of Virginia, and could not vote for rechartering the bank for any term or under any circumstances. Mr. Tyler will go with Mr. Leigh—and Preston and some of the other Nullifiers will also vote against Mr. Webster's bill. Mr. Clay and Mr. Leigh agree on one point—that the constitution ought to be vindicated before any body should think of renewing the charter of the bank. In other terms, their main object is to obtain from Congress a vote of censure on the President for removing the deposits. If they could succeed in this, they would laugh at the distress over which they now pretend to mourn.

But, the charter will not be renewed, nor will the deposits be restored. These facts may be relied on; and it follows, that the bank will grant no loans—that she will not increase her business—and, that merchants, if they do not mean to be ruined, to promote the cause of the opposition, will soon take a stand in their own defence.

We give place to the following notice of the Indiana College at the request of an old subscriber—we hope the institution may prosper, and realize the brightest anticipation of its founders.

Louisville Advertiser.

INDIANA COLLEGE.

Believing that the great interest of education will be promoted by bringing this institution into more general notice, I have taken the liberty of sending to you the following facts for publication. This college is located in Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, one of the most healthy and pleasant situations in the west. The price of board is \$1.25 per week, that of tuition is \$7.50 per session, or \$15 per annum; which is lower probably than at any other college in the western country. Erected near the centre of a beautiful lot of ten acres, are two college buildings, both of brick. The one now completed and in use, contains six apartments; the other, quite an elegant and spacious edifice, will be finished in the course of the present year.

The policy used in the government of the institution, deserves particular commendation. The students are not controlled by authority, enforced by a set of rigid and vexatious laws; but taught to govern themselves by cultivating a habit on the nature and tendency of things. This method has so far given evidence of its excellence, by the most happy results, not a censurable delinquency having occurred during the period of three sessions in which it has been tried. The institution possesses the beginning of a library, (three or four hundred volumes selected with great care,) to which additions are annually made. A splendid philosophical apparatus has been procured, and some of the most essential parts of a chemical apparatus have also been added, and it is contemplated to erect a laboratory and complete it as soon as possible. Measures have also been taken to ensure the collection of a mineralogical cabinet and museum of natural history, and an extensive hall is appropriated for its reception.

The College was organized in the fall of 1829, since which time, the number of students has been gradually increasing. During the present year the increase has been the greatest. These are mostly youth of superior talents, who are ambitious to distinguish themselves by eminence in literary attainments and gentlemanly deportment, and constitute among themselves a society highly conducive to mutual improvement.

In short, a parent desirous of sending his son where he may acquire, at the most moderate expense, a substantial, practical, and at the same time truly liberal education, I know of no public institution which offers greater and more decisive advantages than the Indiana College.

Lafayette, Ind. March 22.

Death by drowning. We regret to state that Mr. DANIEL FOSY, a citizen of this county, was drowned in the Wabash a few miles above this place, on Saturday last. Mr. F., who is said to have been somewhat intoxicated, had crossed or rather was in the act of crossing the river in a canoe, which, being under good head-way, is supposed to have struck the shore with considerable violence—and the shock thus occasioned, is presumed to have thrown the unfortunate man overboard in 8 or 9 feet water. His body was not found until Monday evening. The deceased has left a wife and five children.—*F. Press.*

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 Lawrenceburgh. 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 Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis rail road.

Col. Demas L. McFarland 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 Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis rail 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 Lawrenceburgh 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 Whiting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Lawrenceburgh 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 Connor, Esq., Gen. John D. Stephenson, Col. Daniel Heaton, Dr. Raymond Clark, James Hughey and Bicknell Clark, Esqs.

For the county of Hendricks—Levi Jessop of B.ville, Col. Thomas Nichols and Capt. Lewis Martin 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.

DEMAS L. MCFARLAND, *Chm.*

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.*]

BELLEVILLE ILLINOIS, 12th 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 \$300,000, 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 genteel 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 a room containing three or four other beds, all occupied and some of them containing two persons. It was about three o'clock, when all 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 bed-fellow, Worthington rushed out, probably with the intention of making his escape; but mistaking 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 gallery 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 plausible, in conversation. He insisted, however, that there had been a combination against his life, and that his bed-fellow 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 Montague; she had a long passage as far as Mithila, when she encountered the gale of the 14th inst., Capt. Allen decided to run for Ipsara, 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 bowsprit; 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 Ipsara, 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 Vouria. 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, when 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 *Thomas*, Capt. Green, arrived at Sagharbor on the 8th inst. with 2600 blbs. whale and 400 blbs. sperm Oil, and 18,000 lbs. bone. Capt. G. reports eleven whalers 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 Cadix. The ship *Alciop* has arrived at Boston from Cadix, whence she sailed on the 7th ultimo. She brings Cadix 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 Cadix on the 20th—, which, after reciting, that the night before, the rest of the peaceful inhabitants had been disturbed by parties of men perambulating 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 Havana, and the privates in the corps stationed at Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.—As to the leaders of bands, they will, as heretofore, be dealt with according to law.

Latest from Rio de Janeiro. The ship *Constitution* Capt. Dawes, has arrived in Hampton Roads, and brings intelligence from de Janeiro to 23d January. The market was much depressed when the *Constitution* sailed.

Captain Dawes left at Rio the U. S. ships *Natchez*, Captain Zinzinger, for the River La Plata, in five or six days; *Peacock*, Captain Gesinger; and schooner *Boxer*, Lt. Com. Shields, arrived a few days before he sailed from the East Indies. The officers and crews 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.

Tampico, Jan. 27. The assassin Canulizo, has at length entered this town with a small body of cavalry. The atrocities he has committed all along his route, are horrible. Forced contributions and every kind of violence will make his memory execrable for ages. The people have risen in masses, armed with clubs and stones, to revenge these outrages, and the consequence is, that the assassin Canulizo has retired with some loss.

Rio Grande. Captain Times, of the brig *New York* from Rio Grande, arrived yesterday, states that the country had for a considerable distance been overgrown by water and thousands of cattle thereby drowned. Hides were in consequence extremely scarce and hardly any to be had.

One of those wonderful mutations of fortune, which are sufficiently frequent in *romantic*, but so rarely occur in *real* life, has lately raised a common herd-boy to be the possessor of property producing a revenue of 30,000 a year. This fortunate youth is the natural son of a Baron D. by a young woman who died immediately after the birth of the child. The Baron placed the child under the care of a M. Deville, the Baronmaster of Loubant, but afterwards took no notice of his offspring for fifteen years, and seemed to have forgotten that such a being was in existence, till he was on his death bed, when he made a will and bequeathed to his child all he was worth. M. Deville was appointed executor, and, when he went to communicate the glad tidings to the youth, he was actually in the fields tending the cows of his master. It was with great difficulty that he was made to comprehend the vast change in his condition, at first apprehending that he was accused of some crime and was about to be sent to prison. At length, however, he became convinced of the truth, and went to Liege to be educated in a manner fitting his new station in society.

French paper.

The Chickasaws. From Col. Reynolds, the Agent, who just returned from an exploring expedition, in company with a delegation of the Chickasaw Indians, we learn that the prospects for a location of this tribe, west of the Mississippi, are not altogether satisfactory. The county in which they are willing to settle is claimed by the Choctaws, who appear unwilling to cede any portion of it to another tribe; but they propose to receive the Chickasaws within their limits, and extend to them the same privileges that are granted to their own tribe, permitting them to choose their chiefs, and to be governed by their own laws, &c.—This proposition has not been accepted. The Choctaws have not, however, absolutely refused to cede a part of their territory, but have required farther time to consider the proposition. A final decision is expected during the present year. *North Alabamian.*

A simple but valuable Receipt. Almost every body is fond of Rice—few know how to cook it.—It is best, simply boiled, and there is but one way to boil it right. Every variation therefrom will make a clammy, glutinous mess of unhealthy food, which an "Oriental Rice Eater," would never recognize as "boiled rice."—This is the way, to try it. Take two measures of rice, and three of water, let it boil eight minutes only—in that time the water will all be absorbed, and the rice completely cooked.—It can be seasoned to suit the palate. *Republican and Danner.*

The New Orleans Bee, says, the laborers on the canal on the Metairie Road, have had a civil war among themselves, have committed general excesses and atrocities. We have heard of some of the victims being cut and slashed in a manner frightful to behold.

Capt. Bonseigneur, we are informed, repaired yesterday to the scene of disorder with 80 men, and has returned with 20 of the rioters, who are now secure in jail. Resistance was offered to him by them, whereupon an engagement took place, in which they were compelled to surrender prisoners at discretion. None of the guards were wounded with the exception of one man, who is but slightly injured.

A letter received by a gentleman in this place, from Shawneytown, states that the directors of the Shawneytown Bank are making preparations to recommence banking operations. The charter of that bank was granted under the old Territorial government, and has not yet expired. Its affairs, while it continued in operation, were managed with fidelity and discretion, and its bills are generally good. *Vandalia Whig.*

Jenks, of the Nantucket Inquirer, says, that the man who would undertake to injure a fellow being for the purpose of gain, would not scruple "to rob a poor woman, or cast a crippled child over the verge of a precipice, for the sake of stealing its crutch!"