

# PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 10.

From the inclemency of the weather and low stage of the water, the ice is accumulating very fast upon the river, and should this kind of weather continue long, navigation upon it will be entirely suspended.

JOHN C. CALLOW, has been re-elected United States Senator, from South Carolina, by a large majority, for six years from the fourth of March next.

There appears to be quite a division among the politicians of the "Buck-eye" State, as to who shall be our next President. Recently a convention at Columbus nominated the Hon. JOHN M'LANE, as a proper person to fill this high and responsible station. At Cincinnati they are making great preparations for a similar convention, with a view of placing Gen. W. H. HARRISON, on the track. We don't know how they will make it—but would advise those who are looking out for the *strong side*, to keep "shady" about these times—it may save them the trouble of climbing the fence.

The Editor of the *Rising Sun Times*, of the 3d instant, in speaking of the probable abundance of candidates there will be for a seat in the next Congress from this district, and consequently the many favors that printers will be expected to extend, by way of announcing candidates' names, publishing electioneering speeches, cards, &c., without *fee or reward*, comes to the following proper and just conclusion:

"This is often a source of great annoyance to printers, for which they receive no compensation; &c., for ourselves, we have come to the conclusion hereafter not to publish the name of any candidate for any office, or any electioneering address or document, (without the candidate is a *punctual* subscriber to our paper,) except we are paid the usual rates of advertising. This course has been adopted by Printers, in many places, and it is just and right. Will the Printers of the 4th district second this motion? What say our neighbors of the Palladium?"

We are pleased to see a spirit manifested by our neighbor of the *Times* to reclaim and maintain his individual rights and privileges as well as those of his profession; and we would be ungrateful indeed for his zeal in our behalf, and blind to the manifest justice of his proposition, as well as suicidal to our own interest and just conceptions of right and wrong, were we to withhold a helping hand in his patriotic exertions to better the condition of the craft.

The evil here complained of is one of no trifling importance, and its most objectionable features are only visible to those who suffer from their injustice. We have, however, for some time past been in the practice of changing candidates for announcing their names, who are not subscribers to our paper. We have never adopted the plan of requiring of such the rates of advertising for inserting their electioneering addresses, but believe it just and right that we should, and, therefore, receive it as an amendment, and are ready to carry it into effect.

While we are on the subject of *reform*, we would respectfully suggest to Editors and the People, the propriety of devising some effectual cure for another evil of some magnitude; not originating, however, from those who *would be*, but those who *are* the people's "humble servants." We allude to the ungenerous and pernicious practice of members of Congress in expending, each, at the close of every session, several hundred dollars for printing circulars, speeches, and other pretty things, for the especial benefit of their constituents, and sending them home from Washington, free of charge, at the great burthen and expense of the Post Office Department, when by giving the work to their Printers at home, where it could be done equally as neat and cheap, they would not only prevent this useless expense to the post office, but manifest a disposition to encourage *their own mechanics*, as well as to remunerate them in part for the favors they are daily receiving at their hands; and the money thus expended would be brought into the country and circulated among the people, in place of being thrown into the pockets of the "nabobs" and gentry at Washington city, as is, and has been the practice.

It may be asked, how are we to prevent men from making such use of their money as they please? We answer, we can't—but Printers can refuse to extend so many *gratuitous* favors; and the People can keep men out of Congress, who, by their acts, appear to say, "when we want to use you, then and then only, will we try to please you, and acknowledge our obligations."

The remedy is with us, and if we are willing to submit to that which is manifestly wrong, rather than vindicate our rights, why, we can do so—the choice is discretionary.

*United States Navy.* The following extract from the late report of the Secretary of the Navy, will show the strength of the United States Navy:

"Our naval force consists of six ships of the line and seven frigates now building, for the completion of which additional appropriations to the amount of \$1,527,640 will be required; of five ships of the line, two frigates, and six sloops of war in ordinary, requiring repairs which will cost \$1,362,000 in addition to the materials on hand for that purpose; and of one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners. Besides which, the frames of ships procured, or under contract, for the gradual increase of the navy, and other materials on hand or under contract for that purpose, will afford the means of bringing into service as soon as it can probably be required, an additional force of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war, and two schooners, the building of which may be immediately commenced on launching our vessels now upon the stocks."

*Steamboat Lost.* On Wednesday night last, about 11 o'clock, the Steamboats Boon's Lick and John Nelson came in contact with each other opposite Vevay, which so injured the former that she sank before she reached the shore. The Boon's Lick was on her way down, and we are informed that the pilot of the Nelson supposed, from the manner in which the Boon's Lick came up, that she intended to run foul of the Nelson, and accordingly held his boat to receive her. The same pilot was at the wheel of the Boon's Lick as was when that boat sunk the Missouri Belle, about 20 miles above New Orleans, a few weeks since, which caused the death of several passengers. *Rising Sun Times.*

*Reprofs.* Choose a fit time for that reproof which effective benevolence demands. If a failure had taken place on the part of any individual towards you, avoid mentioning it at the moment, for nothing you can say will cause that not to have happened which has happened.

The tendency of your observation will naturally and necessarily be to produce suffering on his part, and that ill humor towards you which is the result of his suffering. If a similar occasion is likely to occur, then and then only, just before the occasion, if you see a prospect that your interposition will be of use, is the time for recalling to his mind the former failure. The effect will thus be influential at the moment when it is wanted, and all the intermediate suffering will be spared. But remember, that of useless reproof pure evil is the consequence—evil certain and considerable, in the humiliation of the person reproved—evil contingent, in the loss of his amity, and the exposure to his enmity.

The following letter and correspondence between the Hon. AMOS LANE and the Secretary of War, on the subject and propriety of making the State Bank of Indiana and Branches, places where pensioners may receive their yearly pay from the Government, was received by the last eastern mail; and as it is a matter of some importance to this class of community, as well as news to the people in general, we embrace this early opportunity of laying it before our readers. It will be seen that the Secretary of War is not disposed to give a definite answer to the inquiry until it is ascertained whether or not the State Bank is made one of depository by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the event it should be, no doubt the Secretary of War will make it also a depository of the pension fund and agency for the payment of pensions, which would be a great saving of time and expense to both pensioner and Government; and we believe that any act calculated to contribute to the wants and comfort of these hoary headed veterans of war, in the evening of life, will merit and receive the gratitude of all, who rightly appreciate their toils and sufferings in times that are past.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29, 1834.

*Messrs. Culley and Cole, Editors of the Palladium:*  
GENTLEMEN—Believing it of importance to our infant banking establishments to have the use and custody of the Pension Fund, and a great convenience to the Pensioners themselves to be paid at the Branches in the several districts, I addressed a letter to the Hon. Secretary of War, of which enclosed is a copy, together with the original answer. Deeming them of interest to the people of Indiana, I have the honor of forwarding them for publication.

With great consideration,  
believe me, your friend,  
A. LANE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1834.

*The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War:*

SIR—To authorize the State Bank of Indiana and Branches, ten in number, to perform the duties of Agent for the payment of Pensions in the district in which the branches are respectively located, would be a great convenience to that infirm, but numerous class of men.

It would enable each individual to receive payment of his Pension near the place of his residence, and, in most cases, in person. This would be a saving to the soldier, less liable to the numerous frauds practiced by agents, on both soldier and Government; and dispense with the general agency altogether. All of which is respectfully recommended to the consideration of the Department.

With great respect, I am  
your very humble servant,  
A. LANE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1834.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 26th instant, I beg leave to inform you, that if the State Bank of Indiana and its Branches should be considered Banks of depository by the Secretary of the Treasury, there will be no objection on the part of this Department, respecting the proposals made by you in relation to the payment of pensioners. I understand that the Secretary of the Treasury is in communication with the State Bank on this subject. Till the arrangement is completed, the matter will not be definitely acted upon here.

Very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
LEWIS CASS.

HON. AMOS LANE,  
House of Representatives.

FRANCE.

The extract given below is a literal translation of a paragraph of a letter from a gentleman who is well informed, through a direct source, of the state of things which led to the late dissolution of the French Cabinet. The facts given may, therefore, be implicitly relied on. The letter is from Paris, under date of 15th November.

"In consequence of intestine discussions, the old Ministry was dismembered, and after ten days' useless efforts, could not re-compose themselves. The King decided, at last, to take an entirely new Ministry, the chief of which was the Duke de Bassano, formerly Imperial Minister. There were very honorable men in the Ministry; but they had not come to an understanding on the most important questions. In consequence, there was disagreement amongst them at the first debate. The first question brought up was the American debt, and it so happened there were three of the new Ministers who had voted against the law last year. They consequently declared, that even if they were convinced that they had been misled, they would not pledge themselves to present the project of a law. The King insisted, and declared it was a necessity, under pain of a war, in which he would not involve himself. They all resigned at the end of three days; so at this hour we are without a Ministry; but what is certain is, that the old Cabinet will come back with some modifications. It is the only combination possible, and it is a fortunate one for the indemnity of 25,000,000."

It will be gratifying to the American people to perceive, that the French King regards a willingness to fulfil his treaty stipulations as an essential requisite in the members of his cabinet, and that he declares the fulfilment "a necessity under pain of a war, in which he would not involve himself." This proves that the King has acted in good faith—that the delays have not arisen from a disposition on his part, to defeat the indiction, what he has directly recognised to be right—that he has taken a stand in his executive councils to satisfy the world, that he is neither so reckless of his character as a man, as to countenance the opinion that he would perniciously sacrifice the solemn obligations into which he has entered, to considerations of convenience—nor so feeble as a monarch—so wanting in influence with his people, as to be incapable of insisting on the performance of a duty which his station imposes.

But what will the press of the opposition, which has so generally condemned the views of the messenger upon the subject of our French difficulty, say, when it is perceived that the King of France has anticipated still stronger recommendations? That in his references as to the redress to which appeal would be made, on our part, to vindicate the national rights and honor, on a failure to comply with the treaty, he has even gone beyond the measure to which our own Executive has proposed to resort! The French King considers it as a matter of course, that the wrong committed, in withholding the indemnity and the insult superadded in the violation of a solemn treaty, must be followed by instant war. The American President, however, proposes only to seek redress through *RETRIBUTION* for the actual damages sustained by our citizens, without making an appeal to arms to resent the national indignity offered in the violation of the treaty! And this resort to *retrIBUTION*—a remedy universally recognised as *pacific* under similar circumstances—is only suggested by the President upon a *second and final refusal* of all voluntary redress.

All the prints of the opposition are compelled to admit, that the President asks nothing of France but what "is clearly right." In condemning, then, the recommendation of the mildest possible remedy which can be resorted to, after every appeal to the offending party for redress shall have been made in vain, the enemies of the administration, in effect, propose to the nation that it shall not only submit to "what is wrong," but that it shall submit to injury coupled with insult.

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THE WEST INDIES.

Extract to the Editor, dated

ST. LUCIA, Nov. 5th, 1834.

I shall endeavor to give you a hasty view of the present condition of the slaves in this Island. I am assailed on all sides with complaints from the planters on the disaffection and riotous disposition of the slaves, who have now completely thrown off the yoke, and are determined to be bondsmen no longer; but I find that the slaves on Caneel Estate and my own (Fond D'Or) are worse than any other on the Island; indeed a general feeling of hatred towards the whites seems to be very prevalent everywhere amongst them, but on my estate they have exceeded all others, (and doubtless the example will be quickly followed by many others) having refused to work altogether, and by their manner they seem determined to defy all opposition until they complete their purpose, whatever it may be.—For the last four days I have had a small body of militia on the estate, more to awe and intimidate them, than to force them into obedience, for I find it altogether useless to oppose them any longer, although contrary to my inclination.

If some speedy and effectual means are not very quickly taken by the Governor to stop the progress of this disaffection, the consequences you may easily imagine. I have been informed by one of the slaves, who is still true to me, that he has heard amongst them, that nothing but main force should compel them to obedience, and that should force be used, they are determined to do their utmost.—From this hasty sketch, you may easily infer what must be our feelings here, and should they openly revolt, we must prepare for the worst. So much for Stanley's bill and the fruits of its production!

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1834.

Jamaica papers to the 28th ult. have been received by the editor of the U. S. Gazette. From these it appears that on the question of the working of the "apprenticeship" system, the Governor and Legislature are at issue.

A committee of the Legislature have had under examination a large number of property holders, as to the effects of the new apprentice bill. It seems to be the opinion, that under some kind of management the system might have succeeded; but under existing circumstances, there appears to be no hope of success, and the cultivation of sugar must be given up.

Serious apprehensions are entertained that the peace of the Island cannot be maintained.

*The National Debt paid off.* We publish in our Daily yesterday, and republish in our Daily and Semi-weekly of to-day, the proceedings of a meeting held at the Capitol, for the purpose of adopting measures to celebrate the *EXTINCTION* of the PUBLIC DEBT of the United States. The occasion is a most appropriate one for the indulgence of national feelings of exultation, and we hope it will commend itself to the DEMOCRACY of the whole Union, by whose generous and steady support the National Administration has been enabled to bring it about. The *EIGHTH OF JANUARY*—day rendered glorious by another signal event which is intimately associated, like the former, with the venerable name of JACKSON—has been selected for the celebration in this city. This arrangement has been most happily conceived, and cannot fail to receive the enthusiastic response of the friends of National Independence, who repudiate the doctrine that a *NATIONAL DEBT* is a NATIONAL PLEASING.

GLOBE, Dec. 31.

From the *Kentucky Gazette*.

A correspondent at Washington City, writes to the Louisville Advertiser, that "indications from New York and Pennsylvania are favorable to the pretensions of Col. R. M. Johnson, and I feel confident his name will be placed before the nation as a candidate for Vice President, in conjunction with that of Martin Van Buren for President. With this ticket there can be no doubt of the success of the democratic cause.

Rumor, with her "busy tongue," says Col. Johnson is to be married shortly to a very amiable and interesting lady of this city. The President is in fine health, and looks much better than at this time last year."

"And holy men give scripture for the deed!"—A London paper says—

On Sunday an aged minister within five miles of Romford, proceeded at the close of the service to explain to his congregation the cause of the fire at the houses of parliament. It was, he said, because the bills introduced for the better observance of the Sabbath were all rejected. In proof of this, he quoted the following from the 17th chapter of Jeremiah, verse 27:—"But if ye will not hearken unto me, to hallow the Sabbath day, and not to bear a burden, even entering in at the gates of Jerusalem on the Sabbath day, then will I kindle a fire in the gates thereof, and it shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem, and it shall not be quenched."

MARRIED—On Sunday the 4th instant, by J. W. Hunter, Esq. Mr. JONATHAN WISNER, of Columbus in this State, to Mrs. MARY H. MOORE—of this place.

DIED—At his residence in White Water township, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 31st Dec. last, Mr. WILLIAM ARNOLD, in the 44th year of his age.

TAKEN UP

BY RICHARD HAYES, in the township of Laugher, county of Dearborn, State of Indiana, on or about the 5th of November, 1834, a MARE COLT, supposed to be 3 years old last spring; a natural trotter; a small white spot in the forehead, on the end of the nose, and on the left hind foot; Dark Bay colour; fifteen and a half hands high. Appraised by John Langley and Asa Shattuck at thirty-five dollars. Certified by me this 6th of January, 1834. HORACE BASSETT, J. P.

Jan. 10, 1835. 52-3w

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his farm, situated in Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, containing 170 acres, sixty-five of which are improved and under good fence—a two-story frame house, out houses, &c., on the premises; a good hay press; well watered with several never-failing springs; a good orchard, and plenty of good timber for fencing and otherwise supplying the wants of the farm. For terms and further particulars, inquire of Azariah Oldham, or upon the undersigned.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Jan. 10, 1835. 52-3w

## CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

From To Remarks

Alum	lb	6	7
Almonds	lb	15	16
Apples, green, bushel	do	00	none.
dried	do	82	00
Bacon, Hams	lb	7	8
Hog round	lb	5	6
Hams canvas'd	lb	7	00
Beans bushel	75	00	
Bees' wax lb	16	17	
Brimstone, roll	lb	7	8
Butter, keg	lb	8	10
Candles, sperm	lb	384	40
mould	do	11	12
dip	do	9	12
Chocolate	do	124	15
Cheese, West. Reserve	lb	8	84
Clover seed bushel	\$5	50	00
Coal, afloat	do	10	15
In yard	do	10	15
Coffee, Havana	lb	15	15
Rio	do	154	00
St. Jago	do	143	1