

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 31.

We are authorized to say that JAMES CLOUD, Esq. is a candidate for constable, in this township, at the ensuing March election.

We learn from the Columbus, Ohio, Hemisphere, of the 21st instant, that a bill to prohibit the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars, has passed the Senate of that State, by a vote of 23 to 11.

It will be seen by a sketch of the legislative proceedings, published in another column, that the bill providing for certain objects of internal improvements, including the White Water canal, has been laid on the table, in the house, with an understanding that it will not again be taken up during the present session. The reasons that have induced the friends of the several measures included in that bill, to consent to this course, we presume, originated in a belief that the session was too far advanced to allow time to mature it properly and dispose of the ordinary business before the adjournment. The vote on various motions, show pretty plainly that its friends were not driven to this course, as the only mode to dispose of it; had they been disposed to press it, to the prejudice of other business, it is not hard to be doubted that the bill could have been carried through the house.

The time, however, that has been spent upon it, the debate elicited, and the general and free interchange of opinion, cannot fail to be profitable hereafter. It will beget a spirit of inquiry among the people, and when the legislature next convenes, the members will come together better informed of the views of their constituents. The subject will then be taken up and disposed of on just and liberal principles, uninfluenced by sordid sectional interests. The friends of a judicious and liberal system of internal improvement have little to regret in the past, but much to hope for in the future. The spirit of internal, as well as intellectual, improvement is abroad, and the more the subject is investigated, the more reason there is to hope that the people of Indiana will be persuaded of its importance and practicability. "Error of opinion may be tolerated, while reason is left free to combat it," is a common observation; & it is in this way the friends of improvement must meet and combat its opponents—whether that opposition arises in selfishness or ignorance.

We have been politely favored, by Mr. Plumer, of the Senate, with a copy of a communication made by Mr. Merrill, president of the State bank, to the legislature, exhibiting the situation of the bank and branches on the 1st day of January, inst. Not having room for the communication entire, we make the following extract from it, showing the amount of notes in circulation of each branch, the species on hand, and the salaries allowed to the officers:

Branches. Notes in circulation. Specie on hand

Indianapolis	59,580	88,039	61
Lawrenceburg	59,020	79,620	69
Richmond	56,150	81,698	88
Madison	77,395	38,483	90
New Albany	30,260	75,889	23
Evansville	20,320	68,074	04
Vincennes	28,240	79,705	56
Bedford	39,150	79,140	24
Terre Haute	42,240	77,677	67
Lafayette	43,710	81,750	47
Total	456,065	751,063	29
President's salary.	do	Clerk's hire.	125

President's Cashier's Clerk Rent

Indianapolis	700	800	125
Lawrenceburg	500	1000	500
Richmond	700	500	125
Madison	1050	500	125
New Albany	800	800	200
Evansville	1200	150	150
Vincennes	1000	150	150
Terre Haute	1000	150	150
Bedford	300	600	500
Lafayette	800	400	65
Total	456,065	751,063	29

"Brookville Inquirer" is the title of a handsomely executed paper which has lately reached us in the way of exchange. We recognize at its head, as one of the Editors, the name of Mr. C. W. Hutchens, well known to our readers as a writer of ability. From this circumstance alone we augur well of the new-comer, and greet it a hearty welcome to our exchange list.

The Ohio river is in good boating stage and rising. We presume it is open and free of ice to Pittsburgh.

Lawrenceburg Market. Bacon hams lb 6 to 8; Butter lb. 15 to 18; corn meal 37 to 43; scarce; chickens doz \$1; eggs do. 6 to 8; Flour bbl 3 62 to \$4; lard lb 6; potatoes bushel 75 to \$1, scarce.

Fire. This morning, about half past one o'clock, a fire broke out in the shop of L. B. Dunham, druggist, on Fourth, between Main and Market streets. From thence it spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings, destroying Cromie's Irish linen Warehouse, Edw'd and Charles Wurt's store on the corner of Fourth and Main, J. Stivers' shoe house, and the stores of Messrs. Robert Anderson, Samuel Ewing, and Armstrong, Adams & Co. on Main street. The end wall of Mr. Dunham's store fell on some low frame buildings on Fourth street, occupied by Messrs. John Thomas, broker, W. H. Bell, saddler, and Jacob Brownell, wire manufacturer. The houses occupied by E. C. Wurt, and Armstrong, Adams & Co. are only partially damaged; the other stores are totally consumed, except the walls.

The loss has been estimated at \$50,000. We have been informed that two of the buildings were insured for \$10,000. Perhaps insurance has been effected on a portion of the goods.

The streets in the vicinity of the fire exhibit a melancholy appearance to-day. Goods of various descriptions are scattered about in every direction, some partially damaged and many totally ruined.

Laportville Ad. Jan. 23.

From the New York Enquirer, Jan. 5.

Dreadful fire. Shortly before eleven o'clock on Saturday night, flames were seen to issue from the extensive organ manufactory of Mr. Henry Erben, in Centre street, which occupied Nos. 92, 94 and 96 of the street. The fire began in a back room of the second story, and from the great quantity of thin boards, mahogany and other veneers, which the establishment contained, it burnt with irresistible and unexampled fury. Three valuable organs one for Roxbury, near Boston, another for the Moravian church in this city, and another for Montgomery, Alabama, were entirely consumed, together with parts of several other organs. An immense quantity of seasoned timber in the adjoining lots also took fire and burnt with irrepressible violence. The two workshops behind this factory, occupied by Mr. John Moore as a brass foundry, speedily took fire and were entirely destroyed. Mr. Moore, we are sorry to say, lost nearly all he was worth, for he was wholly uninsured. Mr. Erben, however, to whom the whole of this property belonged, was insured to the amount of \$14,000 which nearly covers his loss. In addition to this we have to state, that a shed communicating with the Gas Company's Office from the organ factory, containing 2000 barrels of resin, because ignited, and burnt with a rapidity which such materials would naturally occasion.

In our account of the fire, we have stated that a large quantity of resin belonging to the gas-works

took fire from the organ factory of Mr. Erben, and the resin did not appear in any great hurry to direct the exertions towards it. Mr. Fox, the director of the gas-works, perceiving the neglect, ordered the gas men to separate the burning barrels of resin from those that were not on fire, and to form a line with buckets from the corner of Howard street, to convey water for extinguishing this alarming pair of the conflagration. In doing this, it is said on of the gas men threw a bucket of water over a fireman, and then commenced a general and disgraceful conflict. The gas men fought with their red-hot lances, and the firemen seized similar weapons. Mr. Charles Coffin, of engine 31, was seriously, and it was feared mortally, wounded, but he is now considered out of danger. Mr. Guileick, the chief engineer, was also severely struck, but he speedily recovered, cleared a space around him, and for some time remained the Achilles of the field. A party of firemen then rushed into the Gas House, and beat some of the workmen most unmercifully. In the conflict the various apparatus of the works were destroyed; the "pressure veins" which convey the melted resin from the copper to the retorts, torn off, and thus the whole mass set in flames.

An attempt was next made to break open the retort, but happily without success, for had it succeeded, the great body of the gas must have exploded, and all present, together with the building, must have been blown to atoms. The damage done to the gas works is estimated at \$11,000, and ten gas men are severely injured; but the whole affair will be fully investigated to-day at the police office.

A very important movement has been recently made among the Cherokees in Georgia, the particulars of which are given in the Southern Recorder. On the 27th November, a Council of the Nation, composed of the Chiefs and Head Men who are opposed to State jurisdiction and are in favor of removing to another country, was held at Running Waters. Elias Boudinot, who is, we believe, the most influential man among the Cherokees, presided. The Council declared it to be their unanimous opinion—and a most sound and wise opinion it unquestionably is—that their people "cannot exist amidst a white population, subject to laws which they have no hand in making, and which they do not understand." Nor could they long exist even with entire political independence, where they are surrounded by whites, and consequently subject to their social and commercial influences.

Elias Boudinot, in a letter, an extract from which is given in the Southern Record, writes—"The meeting will have a powerful effect. It seems to have inspired a new energy in our people, who are determined to get out of the jurisdiction of the States."

Baltimore American.

Rail Road. On Friday last [16th inst.] the directors of the Madison, Indianapolis and Lafayette Rail Road Company, under the direction of Mr. R. S. Smith, an experienced engineer from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, (who had previously made a survey of the hill) broke ground on a lot between Main and Mulberry streets in the northern part of the town, which was previously fixed on as the starting point for the road. We were not present, but we are informed that the usual ceremonies on such occasions were gone through, and that an interesting address was delivered by J. L. White, Esq. to several hundred spectators. At night the event was celebrated by the firing of cannon, bonfires and a general and splendid illumination.

From present indications, we doubt not that our citizens feel alive to the importance of the contemplated road, and that no reasonable doubt can be entertained that it will be prosecuted the ensuing summer with vigor and effect. Books for subscriptions to the stock have been opened but a short time, but sufficient liberality has already been manifested to warrant the conclusion that all of it will ultimately be taken.

Madison Rep.

Island of Cuba. By the *Moro Castle*, Captain Flower, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 14th inst.

The accounts from the British islands concerning the emancipation of the slaves, had produced some excitement among the colored population of the Island of Cuba, but General Tacon, Governor of the Island, had taken energetic measures to keep in awe both the slaves and the free colored people. His Excellency has explicitly declared that however liberal the system pursued by the mother country with regard to the Island of Cuba may be, no alteration would be made, for the present, in the slave system, further than to prevent the importation of slaves.

Business was rather brisk at Havana and Matanzas, and the new line of steam boats established between the two ports had given considerable impulse to trade.

N. Y. Enquirer.

Diagrasse Riots. During the fire on Saturday night (3d inst.) in Centre street, outrageous conflicts occurred between the gas men, firemen, and watchmen, deeply disgraceful to all the parties concerned.

It is well known that a fracas, if we may give the affair so mild a term, occurred some time since between the gas men and watchmen at the extremity of Canal street, in which severe injuries were reciprocally inflicted. This seems to have been neither forgotten nor forgiven, and burst forth on this occasion with the most malignant vindictiveness. If we rightly observed, the provocation commenced with the unnecessary authority wantonly exercised by some individual watchmen, who indiscriminately assailed every person that pressed forward towards the fire, whether involuntarily or not, hitting right and left with their clubs with brutal and unfeeling violence.

N. Y. Enquirer.

National Convention. That the adoption of this system for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, is now the settled policy of Pennsylvania, cannot be questioned.

The people in their primary meetings have expressed a decided sentiment in favor of this measure, and their wishes will doubtless be conformed to, by the democratic convention, which will assemble in this place, on the 4th of March next. Several places have been suggested as suitable for the meeting of the delegates from the several States, amongst which Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh have been named. In our view the selection of the last named place would probably be the most judicious for various reasons, not the least important of which is its favorable location—being decidedly more central, and convenient to the delegates from a majority of the States, than any other place spoken of. Should Pittsburgh be selected as the place, and the second Tuesday of May next, as the time of the meeting of the National Convention, we have no doubt that the arrangement would meet with the cordial and hearty concurrence of the mass of our democratic brethren throughout the Union.

Pennsylvannia Reporter.

JAMES M. WAYNE, a member of Congress from the State of Georgia, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Johnson.

Madison Republican.

Post office Law. 183. "In every instance in which newspapers that come to our office, are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reason, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

If any person, employed in my department of

the Post Office, shall improperly retain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any one to open any mail or packet of newspapers, not directed to the office where he is employed, such offenders shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence."

182. "You are not to open, or suffer to be opened, any packet of newspapers which is not addressed to your office, under a penalty of fifty dollars."—Act of 1825 sec. 30.

188. "You will not allow newspapers to be read in your office, by persons to whom they are not addressed, nor lend them out to such, in any case, without permission of the owner."

Greenwood Lafoe, an Indian, and late chief of the Choctaws, has been elected to the Legislature of Mississippi. This is the first aborigine who has sat in the legislature of any of the States. N. O. Bee.

FRANCE. The National Gazette of Saturday says:

"A report has prevailed in this city to-day, that a vessel arrived yesterday at New York from France, bringing intelligence of the adoption of the Treaty by the French Chambers. We know nothing further on the subject."

We have received no New York papers, in consequence of some accident in the transportation of the mail. We can, therefore, say nothing in confirmation of the rumor.

Globe, Jan. 20.

Extract of a letter dated

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1834.

"The discount of bills in the North, is now effected upon as good terms as at any time during the five years. The same remark applies to bills upon the West, that the bills on London are negotiated at nearly the average premium of five years, and had the Gold Bill not passed, it would have been at about par, which would be better for consumers, but against the producers.

"You will also observe that checks on the North are selling by the Union bank at 4 per cent. discount, which is lower than the United States Bank ever sold them. This is also an important matter for the Western shippers. They get the proceeds of the produce in checks upon the North, at a discount which furnishes them with a cheap and safe remittance. If the Union Bank is able to keep a supply of exchange and furnish checks at the present rate, it will interfere very materially with the circulation of the Bank of the United States from this quarter, which has always been the most important outlet of any of their branches.

"Money is very plenty. Produce is bringing fair prices. The great staple of cotton must be excepted, for that is bringing very high prices.

"The Branch Bank, which was formerly considered the controller and regulator of the fiscal concerns of this place, has sunk into insignificance. Their discount line has declined from \$7,000,000, to about \$2,000,000, and no person does business with them that can be served elsewhere.

"There exists in every section of the country, west of the mountains, an inordinate desire to obtain land. The public lands being cheaper than any other, are sought after with great avidity. Our political friends here are full of spirit. At the dinner of the 23d, there were upwards of 800 qualified voters. At the last election we polled but 400 votes."

NEW YORK MARKET—January 17.

Flour. The transactions during the week have been limited, but there has been no material variation in prices. Sales of Western at \$5 50 a 5 62, in small parcels; of Troy at 5 37; Philadelphia at 5 50; Howard street at 5 43 a 5 50; Georgetown at 5 25; Indian meal in bds. has been enquired for, and holders demand higher rates—in barrels there is no change. About 600 bds. of New Orleans has arrived, but is yet unsold.

"Grain. We have no transactions to report in Wheat. Our market during the week has been entirely bare of all descriptions of coarse grain with the exception of Corn from Long Island, of which several parcels have been sold at the high rate of 75cts. Several cargoes of Southern have been sold, on the way, at 71 a 73cts. The last sale of Barley was made at 70cts.

Provisions. We have no alteration to notice in provisions; sales have gone off readily at last week's prices, in some instances a small advance has been made. A sale of 300 finkins Butter, western dairy, at 124cts.

"**Flour.**—There is a tolerably fair demand at \$4 124 per barrel.—The market has a fair supply. Arrived here this week 7362 barrels.

Enquirer.

MARRIED— On Thursday the 29th inst. by J. W. Hunter, Esq. at his residence, Mr. JACOB KERR to Miss CLARISSA GARRISON—both of Hamilton co., Ohio.

22d Dec., 1834.

SINGING.

W. B. SNYDER, has opened an INDUCTIVE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, and will attend to a class of children under twelve years of age, on Monday and Friday evenings; and to a class of gentlemen and ladies on Tuesday and Saturday evenings; The Inductive or Pestalozian system will be pursued in each class: the peculiarities of which consist in its being strictly elementary and systematic. One thing is taken up at a time, and thoroughly examined.

Pupils who are attentive during one course on the above system, can go on improving, after their teacher has left them. They will have a thorough practical knowledge of music, and with sufficient subsequent practice will be able to read a piece of music at sight, as easily as a sentence in the English language.

Lawrenceburg, Jan. 31. 1835.

3-4

Taken Up

BY George Waldorf, of Logan township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 8th of December, 1834, a middle sized COW—mixed with white and red spots—red ears, and marked with an under bit on both ears—supposed to be six