

league (Mr. McCarty) was absent, a part of which time he was in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and of my other colleague (Mr. Ewing) on forty-seven occasions, what would have been the condition of their constituents, had their honor or their interests required an advocate?

Sir, I shall never shrink from stepping forward as the advocate of any and every portion of Indiana, when, in my judgment, their interests or their honor shall require it at my hands.

Sir, this is a most useless and unpleasant discussion—a waste of the time of the House, and the money of the people, and all this occasioned by my colleagues, by this wanton and uncalled for assault. How much better, how much more honorable, if my colleagues had vied with me, in serving our common constituents, to force through this House, by all proper means, the various local and general bills in which they feel so much interest; to which the people of the State look with so much anxiety.

In this laudable strife I will most cheerfully engage. I have no other object or motive. All my aspirations are for the public good—the interest and honor of my constituents.

I ask pardon of the House for having detained them so long, assuring the House and my colleagues, that on no future occasion shall I consider it a duty to notice them, other than in manly and honorable debate, in promoting the interest of my constituents and the People of the State.

Mr. EWING said a few words in addition to his former remarks.

Mr. PLUMMER said, he was very anxious for the passage of this resolution; but he had ascertained, and was authorized to state, that if that part relating to the production of a map was retained, the call could not be answered during the present session of Congress. He wished to submit a motion to strike out that part relating to maps.

The CHAIR stated, the question was on the amendment submitted by the Committee on Indian Affairs, and asked the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Plummer,) if he wished to offer an amendment to that?

Being answered in the negative—

Mr. CLOWNEY asked for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the amendment from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was not sustained by one-fifth, the requisite number of votes.

Mr. CLAY then submitted an amendment, constituting a Select Committee on the subject. He remarked, that neither himself nor constituents could have any personal interest in the matter, but he believed the proposition he had just submitted indicated the most suitable course for the House to pursue.

Mr. LOVE opposed this amendment; and on the question of its adoption, demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered;

And after some conversation between Messrs. BOON, LOVE, and ASHLEY, they were taken, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 22, nays 172.

Mr. PLUMMER then moved to strike out that part of the resolution relating to maps.

Mr. GREENELL opposed the motion. He thought it would tend to defeat the principal object of the resolution, as the map and surveys were deemed to constitute the most important information sought for. It was not the separate plats that were desired, as seemed to be the impression of some gentlemen, but a single and general map; and he could not think the expense or trouble would be so great as to prevent the call being answered at the present session. However that might be, he deemed the map of sufficient importance to justify the delay. When it was known that this investigation was ordered and progressing, that fact alone would have a tendency to deter further frauds, if any now existed.

Mr. PLUMMER, after expressing his readiness to be governed by the opinions of gentlemen around him, in facilitating business, withdrew his motion to amend.

The question was then taken on the passage of the resolution, as reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, and it was adopted without a division.

On motion of Mr. MANN, of New York, The House then adjourned.

RELOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT. AN ACT

Providing for the relocation of the Seat of Justice in the county of Dearborn, and for other purposes.
(APPROVED FEBRUARY 6, 1835.)

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That George Land, Esq. of Switzerland county, James H. Cravens, Esq. of Ripley county, William C. Bramwell, Esq. of Jennings county, Edward Ricketts, of Decatur county, and William H. Campbell, of Shelby county, are hereby appointed Commissioners to relocate the Seat of Justice in the county of Dearborn.

SEC. 2. Said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Stephen Wood, in the town of Wilmington, in said county, on the second Monday of March next, or at such other time as they may agree upon, and have power to adjourn from time to time, as they may deem necessary; the said Commissioners, after being duly sworn faithfully to discharge the duties enjoined on them by this act, shall proceed to locate said seat of Justice for said county, as near the centre thereof as the situation of the land and the interest of the county will admit, having due regard to the present and probable future population thereof.

SEC. 3. That the said Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to receive all donations in land for the site of said Seat of Justice, and all donations which may be made to defray the expense for erecting the necessary public buildings for the use of said county, and take all necessary bonds and deeds to secure the faithful performance of such contracts.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioners shall, after they have selected the site for said Seat of Justice, certify the same to the recorder of the county, who shall make a proper record thereof, & also deposit with the recorder all deeds, bonds, or other instruments in writing, which they may have received for the use of said county.

SEC. 5. That the board doing county business for the county of Dearborn, shall at their first meeting next after the Seat of Justice shall have been so located and fixed in manner aforesaid, appoint three suitable persons, residents and freeholders of said county, as commissioners to superintend the erection of such public buildings for the use of said county, as the county commissioners may designate and direct, which said commissioners, when so appointed shall severally give bond and security, in the sum of five thousand dollars, to the treasurer of said county, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their respective duties, which bonds shall be made payable to the said county treasurer, for the use of said county; and said treasurer is hereby made the judge of such securities; and the said last

mentioned commissioners shall have power to receive any donations which may be made for the use of said county, and the same to sue for and collect in their own names for the use of said county, for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 6. The commissioners appointed in the first section of this act shall receive the same compensation, and be paid in the same manner as is provided in an act entitled "An Act to establish seats of justice in new counties," approved January 14, 1824; and the said last mentioned commissioners shall receive such compensation as the board doing county business may allow, to be paid out of the treasury of said county.

SEC. 7. So soon as the public buildings shall be completed in the manner aforesaid, at the place so designated, the same shall be forever thereafter the permanent seat of justice of said county of Dearborn; and all the courts of said county shall thereafter be holden at such new site; and until the completion of such buildings the circuit and all other courts shall be holden in the town of Lawrenceburgh, in said county.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

From the Indiana American. HARRISON MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, friendly to the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON to the Presidency of the United States, held at the Court House in Brookville, on Saturday the 7th day of February, 1835; ENOCH MCCARTY, Esq. was appointed President; Jacob Fausett, Esq. John Wynn, Esq. G. W. Kimble, Esq. and Dr. Rufus Haymond, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair,

John Ryman, Esq. offered for the consideration of the meeting, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we most cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by our fellow citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio, in relation to the qualifications, and fitness of William Henry Harrison, to fill the high office of Chief Magistrate of this Union.

Resolved, That from our knowledge of the public character of Gen. Harrison, we freely recommend him to our fellow-citizens of the United States, as a suitable person to fill the office of Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That the united firmness and moderation, which have characterized Gen. Harrison in discharge of the duties of the offices which he has heretofore held, mark him out as particularly fitted to compose the elements of party strife, which have reigned so violently for the last ten years in the United States.

Resolved, That in approving of the nomination of Gen. Harrison, we do not wish to cast censure upon Messrs. McLean, Van Buren, White, or any other of our distinguished countrymen, who have been proposed as candidates for that office.

Resolved, That our sister counties of this State, be respectfully requested to make known their sentiments upon the subject of the nomination of Gen. Harrison.

Messrs. Ryman, Matson, Holland and St. John severally addressed the meeting with great force and propriety in support of the resolutions—and upon the question, shall the resolutions be adopted, it was decided in the affirmative, unanimously.

On motion of John Ryman, Esq. the proceedings of two meetings, one held at Harrisburgh, Pa. and the other held at Cincinnati, Ohio, nominating Gen. Harrison to the office of President of the United States, were read.

On motion of George Holland, Esq. a committee of eleven was appointed to prepare an address to the citizens of the United States.

The following gentlemen compose said committee, to wit:

Hon. David Mount, of Posey township; Dr. Samuel St. John, of Whitewater; Maj. J. L. Andrew, of Fairfield; John A. Matson and Robert John, Esqs. of Brookville; Lemuel Snow, Esq. of Whitewater; Mr. Bartholomew Fitzpatrick, of Ray; James Samuels, Esq. of Springfield; Capt. John Shultz, of Bath, and Richard P. Clarkson, of Springfield.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and the editors of the American and Enquirer be requested to publish the same in their respective papers.

On motion, The meeting adjourned sine die.

ENOCH MCCARTY, Pres't.
JACOB FAUSETT, Vice Presidents.
G. W. KIMBLE, JOHN WYNN,
C. F. CLARKSON, Secretaries.
RUFUS HAYMOND,

From the Indiana American. PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, Ind. held at the Court House in Brookville, on the 6th day of February, 1835, for the purpose of devising some scheme to allay party excitement.

Felding Jeter was called to the chair, and Col. B. S. Noble appointed Secretary.

C. W. Hutchen moved that the meeting adjourn four weeks, which was negatived.

The following resolutions were read to the meeting by J. A. Matson, and a motion made and seconded for their adoption:

Resolved, That the evils of excited party spirit, have become so great in the United States, that the people are imperiously called upon to take some measure to allay the excitement.

Resolved, That this meeting believe that this object can be best attained by the election of some individual to the Presidency of the United States, in whom the people of all parties have confidence.

Resolved, That from the public services of General William H. Harrison of Ohio—his talents and experience as a statesman, his tried devotion to his country in the public councils, and on the field of battle; and particularly the able, honorable, and patriotic discharge of his duties as Governor of the Indiana Territory—we have entire confidence that the people of this State would cordially unite upon him as a suitable candidate for the Chief Magistracy.

Resolved, That this meeting nominate General William H. Harrison of Ohio, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States for the coming term.

Mr. Hutchen moved to substitute for the above resolutions the following:

"Whereas, several hundred of the citizens of Franklin county, united in inviting together their fellow citizens for a specific object—viz: To adopt measures, that in the opinion of this assemblage shall be best adapted to the work of allaying party strife or excitement—a consummation devoutly to be wished: we have after mature reflection, come to the conclusion that the object can be best attained by leaving the business of CANDIDATE MAKING to others who are better acquainted with the

claims of prominent men than is possible in the nature of things that we can be.

Therefore, resolved, that we will, each of us, retire to our respective places of abode, and with the utmost composure, await the presentation of candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, and also impartially examine from the best opportunities offered, the qualifications, and make our selections accordingly.

Resolved, That we deprecate all attempts to dictate to us, from whatever source, and that we prefer open dealing to blind inuendo.

Resolved, That we think this course entirely characteristic of freemen, and contradistinguished by that of calling together a select few for the advancement of party views to operate more abroad than at home."

Which motion was negatived; and the first and second resolutions offered by Mr. Matson were adopted.

C. W. Hutchen then moved to amend the 3d resolution offered by Mr. Matson by striking out the name of General Harrison, and inserting the person who may be nominated by the democratic national convention to be held on the fourth of March, 1835.

The previous question was called and sustained by the house, and the 3d resolution offered by Mr. Matson was adopted, without the amendment.

It was then moved by Col. Hutchen to amend the fourth resolution so as to nominate Martin Van Buren for President and Wm. H. Harrison for Vice President.

The previous question was called and sustained by the meeting, and the fourth resolution offered by Mr. Matson was adopted without the amendment.

On motion of G. W. Kimble, Resolved, That the Editors of the Brookville Inquirer and Indiana American be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Other motions were made, but withdrawn or cut off by the motion to adjourn.

During the meeting Felding Jeter having requested permission of the house to leave the chair, Col. Ben. Sed. Noble was appointed Chairman and John A. Matson Secretary.

On motion of John Ryman, Esq. the meeting adjourned.

BEN. SED. NOBLE, President.
J. A. MATSON, Secretary.

From the Norfolk Advertiser. To the Committee on Butter and cheese of the Mass. Society for promoting Agriculture.

My cows subsist entirely on grass in Summer. I salt them three times a week. A little time before I turn them out in the Spring to grass, I give one quart of cob meal to each per day. I give my rowen to them when I first put them up to hay in the Autumn;—think my rowen worth more at that season than in the Spring.

Respecting the treatment of Milk and Cream.

My milk is set in my cellar at a little distance from the cellar bottom. The cream should be separated from the milk when sweet and should be kept cool. I have a cellar 10 feet square and 9 feet deep in my cellar, where I put ice in hot weather, and there I can make my cream of a right temperature. I have a stove in my upper cellar, so that in cold weather my cream is also of a right temperature. I churn in Summer three times in a week. The butter is taken from the churn as free from butter milk as possible, then worked with the hand and salted.—There can be no ladle to supply the place of the hand. The butter then stands an hour or an hour and a half, when the butter is worked until the buttermilk is entirely expressed; then it is ready to lump. Respecting salt, I always send for the best quality of butter salt. I do not know the name of it.—It gets a lot that proves not to be of the best quality, I take it for other purposes, and send again for the best kind; for I think it a very essential thing to have the salt fine, white and of a good flavor. The butter should be salted according to the taste of those who are to use it. There are a variety of tastes respecting the quality of salt. I use no other substance in my butter but salt. I think saltpetre a dangerous article in cheese, and should think it would have a bad effect on butter, though I do not know that I ever saw it tried. Respecting preserving butter in summer, the vessels should be thoroughly cleansed, and a little salt sprinkled over the inside of the vessel. It should be kept perfectly tight to prevent the air getting to the butter. When I have kept the butter through the summer; I have put it down in white oak casks, and heap them up until they are wanted for use; then unhead the casks and put on a lid. From my own experience I think white oak vessels the best for preserving butter, yet I wish for information from the committee and other gentlemen concerning this thing. Those who buy our butter can best judge what vessels are the best, and if the committee or the trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society will take the trouble to satisfy themselves as to what vessels are best and recommend them to the dairymen, it will be an advantage. Had I known of your exhibition soon enough I would have put up some in pots at the same time I put down in firkins, that you might have a chance to ascertain which is the better.

Gentlemen, I know you love good butter and cheese by your exertions in offering those liberal premiums, and as you have bestowed a good share of them on me, I feel myself under obligation to give all the information that I can to you. The dairymen want to get rich too fast; this is a great reason why you do not have better butter. At this season of the year, the cream ought not to stand on the milk more than 12 hours in order to make good butter; of course we do not get but one half of the cream. There will rise another coat of cream, which may be applied to other uses. It is a practice with all the dairies with which I am acquainted to get all the cream they can, and make all the butter they can, and get as good price as they can; but I see their mistake. Put a quantity of the second skimming of cream to the milk from which the first cream is taken; and it made as good cheese as four-meal cheese; and I think by not trying to make so much butter, but a better quality, and a better quality of skim-milk cheese, I saved enough last year to pay the labor on my farm. You cannot expect so nice butter at this season as when we have fresh feed, yet you will see but little variation in my butter, whether made by hay or grass.

L. CHAMBERLAIN.

Unfermented Manures. There is one strong reason for using long or unfermented manure for hoed crops, which chemistry furnishes: When the manure begins to rot, it affords to plants moisture as well as food. Unfermented manure consists principally of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, in a solid form; and these simple substances, too, are to become the constituents of the new plant. But ere they can be incorporated with the new plant, they must be separated from each other, and be reduced to a liquid or gaseous state. As

soon as this decomposition begins, two new compounds are formed by chemical process: a part of the oxygen unites with the carbon, and this always in certain proportions, and forms carbonic acid, the principal food of plants. The remainder of the oxygen unites with the hydrogen, and forms water, which serves as a medium to convey this food to the mouths of plants. Thus the whole of the dead plant is transmuted into the living one. Hence soils, in which manures are undergoing decomposition, suffer least from drought; hence moisture always abounds under a decomposing mass of straw; and hence I have raised, upon a dry sandy soil, and during the last very dry and hot summer, a fine crop of melons, on a layer of eighteen inches of straw, deposited dry in a trench, and covered with six inches of earth. The straw became completely decomposed. We would apply these remarks to hoed crops, because long manure is apt to be prejudicial to all the small grain crops, by causing too rank a growth of straw; but it is peculiarly adapted to Indian corn, potatoes, ruta bags, and all the crops raised for the stalk or root. We would also admonish against using long manure, especially in a dry state in hills or in drills, for if the season is dry, decomposition does not take place. But spread, and ploughed under, it will take place in due time on the sandy, gravelly and loamy soils adapted to corn, ruta bags &c.

Cultivator.

Fire. On Saturday, the 7th instant, about 10 o'clock A. M. the State House, where the Legislature was in session, was discovered to be on fire in the roof. An immediate alarm was given, and although the weather was intensely cold, several individuals ascended through the cupola, and placed themselves where they could apply water to the fire, which had already burned two large holes in the roof.—By the most active, indefatigable and hazardous exertions the building was saved, contrary to all reasonable expectations, with but trifling damage. This occasion has again served to illustrate the great want of an Engine and Fire Company.

Indianapolis Democrat.

Horrid! A few days since the jail of the county of Hancock, at Greenfield, was destroyed by fire, and with it an unfortunate man by the name of John Hays. He had been for some weeks somewhat deranged, had committed some acts of violence, was in bonds to keep the peace, and for fear of the violation of his bond his securities had him committed, where he set fire to the jail. He had previously fired the jail, but was rescued before he received injury. In this latter case his cries were heard, about 11 o'clock at night, and persons repaired to his relief, but unluckily, while in the act of turning the key, the wards broke off in the lock, and before the doors could be forced, the fire had gained such a power, as to prevent any succor being afforded him. His body was totally consumed, not leaving a bone to be seen that was four inches in length. Mr. Hays was formerly a resident of Indianapolis.

Fire! Fire!! After several warnings, it at length becomes our duty to notice a fire which occurred on yesterday morning, at the Mansion House and which, but for the activity of our citizens, poorly provided as they are with any means of defence, would have hid in ruins a considerable portion of our flourishing town. The fire broke out about one o'clock in the morning, in the kitchen roof, which is attached to the dining room, and was in a full blaze before any discovery was made. On arriving at this alarming scene, a panic seemed to fasten upon most of our citizens, and the building together with the row, on each side, was given up as lost, and the only idea was to save the furniture and goods in the different houses—when several gentlemen more collected than the rest, called loudly for water and ascended the roof of the building—lines were soon formed to several wells and pumps, and the fire seemed to yield before the exertion. This gave encouragement, and the whole of the front building and a large dining room were saved, with comparatively trifling damage. The kitchen and rooms attached—a building worth about six or seven hundred dollars—were entirely consumed. Great damage was also sustained by the removal of the furniture and goods, as well as by our enterprising friend Mr. Brown, as by some others, in the same row of buildings. When we consider that we are entirely destitute of the first implement, used by regular companies to extinguish fire, it is almost marvellous that we have again escaped. The morning was calm and still, or we might have another tale to unfold to our readers, of far more alarming character.

THE HOOSHIER OAK. "Tall Oaks from little acorns grow."

Mr. EDWIN MYERS, a very respectable citizen of this county, informs us that a year ago last June, he cut an Oak on his farm, which was certainly a "hooshier," or "the hooshier Oak." This mammoth of the woods was 7 feet in diameter and about 21 feet in circumference—and perfectly sound from root to branch, with one small exception. It being known that honey bees had been at work amongst its branches for sometime, a goodly portion of the neighborhood, men, women, and children, to the amount of about 50 souls, assembled to witness the execution of the forest King. About 10 o'clock, A. M. the thundering echoes from "hill and dale and forest wild," announced the prostration of the monarch who had battled the storms of ages. Much of the honey was wasted by the falling—the multitude fed to a surfeit upon it until night, and still 8 gallons of an excellent quality and a "right smart chance" of bees-wax were preserved. And then this matchless tree yielded the owner \$6 worth of bark—700 rails—300 stakes, and 4 cords of wood. If there is any body in the Mississippi valley—a valley which bangs the world—who has got a larger or more valuable tree than the aforesaid, on his land—just let him bring it on. Until then, we of Fayette expect to claim the Premium from the Agricultural Society for producing the largest and most valuable oak.

Commerical Watchman.

Sandwich Islands. Letters received at Boston from the Sandwich Islands, state, that two years since an account was published in some of the Boston papers, of the murder of Capt. Carter, of the English cutter Wm. Little, by two Sandwich Islanders, who were a part of the crew of the cutter.—They were tried at the Islands, convicted, and afterwards confessed the fact of piracy and murder, but the Island government did not see fit to execute the criminals. The British government being made acquainted with the facts, sent H. B. M. ship Challenger to the Islands last summer, to demand their execution, and they were hung on the 29th July last.

Capt. Dewsett, while on a voyage from the Sandwich Islands to the Southern Islands, (Pacific Ocean,) in the Victoria, was cut off at one of the Southern Islands, and murdered, with two white men, and two Sandwich Islanders.

Doct. Douglass, a scientific Englishman, while on an excursion in the mountains of Hawaii, was lately killed by a wild bull.

For the Palladium. Messrs. CULLEY & COLE:

Gentlemen—I notice in your paper of the 7th instant, a note to you over the signature of "Manchester." It might be inferred by many, that as he signs his name Manchester, he would wish to be understood as speaking the voice of that township; and as it regards myself, were I satisfied he was clothed with authority to speak the sentiments of that township, I would have naught to say further. But how is the fact to be known? I say in no way, unless we take his word for granted. But it is far from me to believe, or even suppose, that he speaks any more or less than his own sordid, selfish doctrines; for, sirs, I live myself near the borders of Manchester township, and am intimately acquainted with a large portion of its respectable inhabitants, and have frequently conversed with a number of them on the subject of the relocation of the county seat, and I do aver, upon my honor, that I never have found the first individual who is not in favor of a relocation of the county seat, provided it shall be moved from Lawrenceburgh west of Tanners Creek. Gentlemen, this Mr. Manchester tells you that the news of the passage of the bill for relocating the county seat, has just come to hand, and the provisions of the bill and designs of its projectors are fairly understood—he thinks them quite objectionable. He tells you the people of Manchester, with himself at their head, have been duped; that they supported our delegates, with an express understanding with the friends of removal below, that if the county seat was to be moved at all, it should go to the centre. Gentlemen, I am one who has taken some interest in this business, and have heard the subject discussed frequently, and in various forms, but I must say that I never heard it said or suggested by any man of common sense, that wished it removed at all, that it should go to the centre; because the centre of the county, if it is where it is represented to be, is a mass of hills and timber—a beautiful site, indeed, for a county seat of so respectable a county as that of ours. And further, it is known to every man that a town never could be built at that spot, that would invite the attention of any respectable person, that otherwise might wish to settle among us. Again, he tells you, that it is not the intention of the wire workers in this drama to relocate it at the centre. I think not; neither do I think Mr. Manchester wants it at the centre; for I am of opinion he has been a wire worker in this matter himself, but perhaps, not being quite so expert in the business as some others, his designs have been frustrated. But, gentlemen, to come to the point: This Mr. Manchester does not want the seat of justice moved from Lawrenceburgh, unless it comes to his or his neighbor's farm; and now that he sees he has been foiled in his expectations, he wants to rest the blame on a certain class of men which he thinks fit to call wire workers; and says, he does not wish the seat moved, unless to the centre. I would ask, gentlemen, is not this fellow a wire worker? all will answer, yes, he is—but has not fairly got the trade, notwithstanding he tells you he speaks the voice of Manchester township. He tells you that that clause in the bill for relocation, that reads, "it shall be located at or as near the centre, as a proper site may be found, expresses more when connected with circumstances than is perceptible at first glance." Sage discovery, indeed. I should like to know from Manchester what it expresses more than it reads; and what it reads, every man that knows A can understand. Would Mr. Manchester cite the people to a law of the kind ever enacted by any body of legislators that confined commissioners to the centre of the county? Suppose, for example, the centre of this county was barren hills; and further, suppose it was a swamp, and a law for relocation passed confining commissioners to that spot, what would be the result? The result is obvious, that a relocation could not be effected; because the situation of the ground at the centre would not admit of it, and the people, in that case, must continue still to be aggrieved. But thank Heaven, Messrs. Editors, the people generally and our representatives, are not of that selfish breed of dogs, that I conceive Mr. Manchester to be. The magnanimity of our delegates dictated a different course, and a law was enacted giving latitude to the commissioners, which I think was the proper course, and so will every honest man. But, again, sirs, this whole township tells you that, by further disclosures, his opinion shall be confirmed, you may rest assured he will not fail to raise the curtain and place the acts of certain zealots, who have resorted to the most despicable means to carry their points, before the people in their true light. Good, Messrs. Printers, this is just what I want. I wish him to raise his curtain and come on with his show, and let the whole people see the manœuvring that has been carried on since this unpleasant matter has been agitated; and then, sirs, I am satisfied this Mr. Manchester will be found in the phalanx of wire workers, to the full extent of his abilities. I am astonished to hear a man say, who pretends to speak the sentiments of so respectable a township as Manchester, that credulity has been practiced on himself and his neighbors. I would like to know in what way they have been imposed upon. Is it because they have not had a guaranty of the court house at each man's door, or at the centre? The remarks of the gentleman, in that matter, are as fabulous as remarks frequently made by the enemies of removal in this county: that our delegates have acted from sordid, selfish principles. This I undertake to deny, on the ground that they acted no further in the matter, concerning the relocation, than they were instructed by their constituents. When I say constituents, I mean an overwhelming majority of the yeomanry of this county; and in acting in accordance with their wishes, they acted as honorable men should do—further than this they have not gone. And for one, gentlemen, am willing to say, without the fear of successful contradiction, that they, in that course, will be sustained by a large majority of the freemen of Dearborn county, any thing in the views of this Mr. Manchester to the contrary, notwithstanding. In these remarks, gentlemen, I shall take the responsibility on myself, and if in error, I shall not implicate my neighbors. Most respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF LAUGHERY.

Feb. 11th, 1835.

Destructive Fire. A fire broke out in this city about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening (24th ult.) in the block of buildings bounded by John Fulton, and Gold-streets & Ryder's alley, in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Smith, No. 31 Gold-street; and before it was got under, the publication office of Mr. G. Dearborn, the extensive carpenter's shop of Mr. Bloomer, the printing-office of Messrs. Scatchard & Adams; and all the buildings on Gold-street from No. 32 to 41, were entirely destroyed, as well as those fronting on Ryder's alley; and thence across Ryder's alley to Cliff-street all the buildings were seriously injured, including carpenter's shops, dwelling-houses, stables, &c. The loss must have been \$150,000, and we learn that the insurance was comparatively light.—The large brick building of Mr. Miner, machinist, adjoining, as well as the large shop of Messrs. Hoe & Co. and the Baptist Church opposite, were saved with great difficulty.

A serious accident occurred about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, while a great crowd was assembled to view the devastation. A stack of chimneys belonging to one of the dismantled houses fell into and across the street, so suddenly that the multitude had not time to disperse; and one man was caught between the falling bricks and the iron railing of the Church, and shockingly mangled, having both his thighs broken. He survived but a few hours.

New Yorker.