

For the Palladium.  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
No. 5.

Martin Van Buren's course, from the time he was appointed Secretary of State of the United States, is well known by every political observer of the present day: and his firm adherence to the principles of the present administration and of the people, has endeared him to the hearts of the American people, that he now stands in popularity and influence, second to none save our present Chief Magistrate.

Though Mr. Van Buren has been vehemently pursued by the vituperations of his enemies, yet his integrity, and indefatigability in the cause of independence, and his countrymen, have ever been amply sufficient to vanquish their best concerted schemes; and in many instances the very storm they had been gathering to beat upon him, and obliterate his reputation; has receded on their own heads.

Witness the rejection by the Senate of the United States, of his nomination as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; an act, which, for vindictive fury, has no parallel in the annals of Freemen.

*Queery.* Who rejected Martin Van Buren's nomination as minister to England?

*Answer.* "Wednesday, Jan. 25. The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Martin Van Buren. On motion, will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren? Decided in the negative, as follows: YEAS, Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazwell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins, 23.

NAYS, Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsby, Sprague, Tomlinson, Wagaman, Webster, 23.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President decided the question in the negative. So it was.

*Resolved.* That the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren.

And now we find by retrospective that the very men who were "loud and long" in the denunciation of Martin Van Buren's nomination, have been retrograding, in point of influence, and popularity, till their names are only uttered in derision, while Martin Van Buren has been elected Vice President of the United States, by an overwhelming majority. He is now the nominated candidate for "the proudest office known to man," by one of the most respectable conventions ever assembled for that purpose.

Lawrenceburg, 1835. P. Z.

**RAIL ROAD TO CINCINNATI.** By a communication in yesterday's Herald, it appears that a project is on foot for a Rail Road from this place to Cincinnati via Columbus. This is a project which will bear talking about, and not only talking about, but accomplishing. Its execution will not only add to the wealth and rapid increase of the three points named, but serve to develop and bring into action the rich resources of the interior of the State. We hope that measures will be soon taken to procure such surveys and estimates as are necessary for the information of the public, as preparatory steps for the enterprise.

*Cleveland Herald.*

**Another Nation.**—Though not exactly a Yankee one—has been hit upon in Philadelphia. It is *yeast* powders for leavening buck wheat cakes. The sage of the Inquirer endorses it as first rate.

**Another yet.**—The Bangor Commercial tells of a gentleman thereabout who is so remarkably neat and tasteful in his domestic arrangements that he has all his firewood painted and varnished, so as to render a pile of it rather ornamental than otherwise. On Sundays, he has the ends of the sticks finished with gold leaf.

**And still Another.**—The same paper says that another man "down east," has invented a new kind of blacking for leather, which has so brilliant a polish that a pair of shoes to which it has been applied gives as much light in the evening as half a dozen common lamps! This is a very important invention, as it will do away with lamps, oil, gas, or any other method now in use for producing light. An old east pair of boots, well polished, being sufficient to light a common sized store without any danger from fire.

*N. Y. Sun.*

**STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF N. YORK.** The returns of the population of the city of New York, are published in the New York papers. We gather the following statistics from a table in the Sun of the 3d inst.

Whole number of males in the City, 131,522  
Females, 138,351

Total, 269,873  
Number of persons entitled to vote at elections, 42,936

Number of unnaturalized persons, 27,538

Number of Colored persons, 14,927

Married Females, 39,927

Unmarried between 19 and 45, 35,716

Do. under 16 years, 46,494

Number of marriages during the year, 1,991

Number of Births, 3 Male, 4,536

Number of Deaths, 3 Female, 4,425

Number of Deaths, 3 Male, 3,373

Number of Deaths, 3 Female, 2,657

**The Hudson.** The sum of \$70,000 appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson has been wholly expended this season, and \$10,000 has been appropriated to the work by the city of Albany, if found necessary to the completion of the work already in progress. The plan adopted by the Engineers is that of contracting the main channel and closing all others, by means of sand and rough stone, by which it is hoped to give a clear depth of ten if not fifteen feet.

*New Yorker.*

**Trial for Conspiracy.** Ten individuals were tried at Reading, Pa. on the 14th inst. for stopping boats on the Schuylkill Canal in June and July last, in consequence of a "strike" for a higher price per ton for transporting coal. After the testimony on behalf of the State had been given, the defendants withdrew their plea of Not Guilty, and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court. They were fined one cent each, ordered to pay the costs, (amounting to \$1,500,) and to stand committed until the sentence was fully complied with.

*New Yorker.*

**Execution.** Peter G. Crine was privately executed for the murder of his wife, in the Court Room at Goshen, Orange Co. at 2 o'clock on Friday the 5th inst. He persisted in maintaining his innocence to the moment of his death. Much dissatisfaction is said to have been evinced by the people of the vicinity at the law directing that executions shall take place in private.

*New Yorker.*

**Commencement of the New York and Erie Rail Road.** It is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that we announce the important intelligence, that the construction of this great work was commenced on the morning of the 7th November inst. by breaking ground at sunrise, at the western extremity of section No. 200, on the Delaware River, in the village of Deposit.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. J. G. King, P. G. Stuyvesant, S. B. Ruggles, and W. B. Lawrence, under whose immediate charge this

duty was performed, report—that on the preceding day, forty miles of the work were put under contract pursuant to previous notice—that the sections (48 in number) were taken by twenty-six different contractors, of approved standing and experience, many of whom will proceed to commence the work without delay—and all of whom are required to do so, on or before the 15th of next month.

There were more than seventy contractors on the ground, and several offers to take the whole route.

The graduation of this particular section, is comparatively the most expensive of the whole line between the Hudson and the lake—but for that among other reasons, was selected by the Directors as the portion first to be undertaken, in order to subject to a severe test, the correctness of the previous estimates. It has resulted in conclusively establishing the accuracy of Judge Wright, who, in his report to the Legislature, had estimated this division at \$9,500 per mile, and nevertheless it has now been put under contract at prices short of \$8,500 dollars, and that too at a season when the prices for labor and provisions are unusually high.

The aggregate saving in this forty miles, will be between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

Encouraged by the gratifying result, it is the intention of the Board, to press forward the work with all practicable despatch, and if possible to get ready another considerable section of the contracts, before the 15th of the next month. The last lingering doubt as to the practicability of completing this great undertaking at a very moderate expense, must now be removed, and we cannot but congratulate the public and the stockholders, upon the flattering prospects thus opened to them.

*American.*

**William G. Jones** (late Editor of the Baltimore Gazette) was this day arraigned before the Circuit Court of the United States on three indictments, each of which contained a number of charges of the same description—one for stealing letters containing money—a second for stealing letters containing valuable securities—the third for stealing letters containing nothing of value. To each indictment he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court on the first indictment to be imprisoned five years, on the second four years, and on the third twelve months, and to pay a fine of five dollars—the imprisonment in each case to be at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the State of Maryland.

*Baltimore Patriot.*

**The Slave Trade.** Wm. Sharwell, Esq. one of the most eminent merchants of Gibraltar, an Englishman, was sentenced at that place, Oct. 3, to three years hard labor in the garrison, for aiding and abetting a slaver called the *Cassador*, by purchasing arms, ammunition, &c. His property, said to amount to between \$3 and \$400,000, was confiscated. The slaver has been condemned.

**Another Anti-Slavery Meeting Disturbed.** The spirit of opposition to Anti-Slavery Meetings has reached the Green Mountains of Vermont. An Extra from the office of the Watchman and Gazette, published there, informs us that on Thursday evening last, the Anti-Slavery Society met at the State House, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. Mr. May of Brooklyn, Conn. At that meeting some disturbance was made by persons outside of the house, and some missiles were thrown. The society determined upon another meeting and another address on the succeeding evening at the *meeting house*. Notices were put up to that effect—bills were also put up, urging the friends of Colonization neither to attend the meeting nor resort to force, and information given that at the same hour a meeting of the friends of Colonization would be held at the *State House*. Friday evening came; the meeting house was filled, and the exercise commenced. At this juncture one of our citizens addressed the assembly against proceeding farther, and was followed by cheers from different parts of the house. The meeting endeavored to proceed, but amid hisses and shouts and stamping of feet, no speaker could be heard. The ladies were requested to retire, and preparations seemed to have been made for an overwhelming resistance to the friends of the meeting, when the attempt to proceed was abandoned, and the assembly dispersed.

*Boston Transcript.*

From the Galena Gazette.

**MR. EDITOR:** The following copies of speeches are *rebatine*, as delivered by a member of the bar, at a court house not one thousand miles hence, at the last April term. That the science of law may be promulgated in just proportion to its greatest importance, I have to request of you the favor of inserting them in your paper. Demosthenes and Cicero were great civilians in their day, but the present age exhibits a far greater depth of eloquence and path than seems to have been meted to those ancient orators. The several illustrations in these speeches are as happy, as the display of oratory must have been brilliant; and then too, the sublimity which crowned the speaker's imagination when dwelling on those trying times of *our posterity in future days*, *foult* for that sacred right of liberty which is so enthusiastically cherished within every patriot's heart.

*GRIMSHAW.*

**SPEECH ON THE SLANDER CASE.**—*Gentlemen of the Jury:* If a man be not callous to all sin and iniquity, my man got mad—for what say Capt. Price? Liberty are a great thing, *our posterity in future days*, *foult* for that sacred right of liberty which is so enthusiastically cherished within every patriot's heart.

*GRIMSHAW.*

**STATE CENSUS.** We learn by the Albany Argus that the county of Putnam is the only county in the State the enumeration of which has been sent to the Secretary of State. The following is the return:

Males,	5,909	Popu. in 1830	12,701
Females,	5,742	Do. in 1835	11,551
Total,	11,551	Loss in 5 years	1,150

**ON THE MANUFACTURE OF CIDER.** The last number of the Albany Cultivator contains an able written article on the manufacture of Cider, that is worthy the consideration of all who are engaged in the manufacture of this article.—We make the following extracts on the condition of the fruit and fermentation:

Fruit should be used when it has attained its perfect state of maturity, and before it begins to decay, because it then yields the greatest proportion of saccharine matter. The most certain indication of ripeness, says Crocker, is the fragrance of the smell, and the spontaneous dropping from the trees. Each kind of apple should be manufactured separately, or those kinds only mixed which ripen at one time, and which experience shall show are not prejudicial to each other. Who would think of making a superior wine from an indiscriminate mixture of grapes? And yet we seem to expect good cider from an indiscriminate mixture of a dozen kinds of apples. It may be urged that the evil is irremediable, because our orchards containing these dozen varieties have been furnished to our hands; and that neither the quantity or quality of any kind of fruit renders it an object to manufacture it separately. Is it not time, then to set about correcting the evil, by selecting only the best kinds for new plantations? A farmer should make cider and it is material to him whether he obtains two or ten dollars the barrel. Our manufacturers, our towns and cities, and the demand for exportation, will always ensure a market and price for good ciders. Mr. Wynkoop, of Lancaster, Pa. has 400 trees of the Virginia crab, on less than five acres of land; and when his orchard was twenty-two years old, he stated to the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, that it had produced him every other year forty hogsheads of cider, of 112 gallons each; which he sold at Philadelphia at 2s 9d the gallon, or about \$1,500 in the gross, and yet this apple is not the first rate cider apple. It is deficient in sugar, but abounds in astringency, rather a keeping than an enriching quality. What farmer can apply his land to better profit? Wines differ as much in their quality and price as

fruits, soil and skill make the difference in both; and upon the proper selection and exercise of these depend the quality of the liquor, and the consequent profits of the cultivator. Upon this branch of the subject I will only add, that the apples should ripen upon the tree, be gathered, when dry, in a cleanly manner, spread in an airy, covered situation if practicable, for a time, to induce an evaporation, of aqueous matter, which will increase the strength and flavor of the liquor, and be separated from decayed fruit and every kind of filth before they are ground. We have suggested the importance of drawing off the liquor from the scum and sediment—at the termination of the vinous fermentation. This period may be known by the cracking of the froth in an open cask, or if in a close one, by the application of the nose or ear to the bung hole. If the fermentation has not ceased, a hissing will be apparent, and the gas given off will give a pungent sensation to the nose. If the liquor is not sufficiently clear, or indications appear of the acetous fermentation having commenced, the cider should be racked into clean strong casks, and fined with isinglass, eggs or skimmed milk. This operation may be repeated, if necessary; but it should be performed in clear cold weather. After the first rackings the casks should be kept bunged close, and further rackings avoided if possible, as much of the spirit escapes with the carbonic acid gas which is enveloped in the fermentative process. The oxygen of the atmosphere, besides, increases the vinegar fermentation. But if these methods fail, resort may be had to the means of impeding the natural operation of the mucilage, or vegetable leaven. This may be done by what is called *stunning*, that is, burning a rag impregnated with sulphur in the cask in which the liquor is to be decanted, after it has been partly filled, and rolled so as to incorporate the liquor with the gas; or by putting a drachm or two of sulphate of potash into each, which will precipitate and render insoluble the remaining leaven. If the fruit is good, and properly ground, and the cider racked from the fermenting casks at the proper time, most or all of the subsequent operations will be superseded.

*N. Y. Star.*

**MARINE DISASTERS.**—The editor of the Tallahassee Floridian, who lately visited Key West, says, the shore is strewn with wrecks, and that the salvage will amount to near \$200,000. Many lives were lost—several vessels sunk, with every soul on board. Among them 13 in the Pedee. The same editor imputes most of these disasters to the absence of lights on the coast, or the existence of such as serve only as dangerous decoys.

*Sun.*

**By the Governor of the State of Indiana,**

**A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas, it has been made known to me by the proper authority, that the President and Directors of the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, located at Fort Wayne, are regularly organized, and prepared to enter upon the business of banking:

Now therefore, I, Noah Noble, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern, that the said Branch is hereby authorized, agreeably to the act of incorporation, to commence banking operations.

It is testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the seal of said State.

[L. S.] Done at Indianapolis, the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and of the State the twentieth.

*N. NOBLE.*

By the Governor,  
Wm. SHEETS, Sec'y of State.

**A MONUMENT TO COMMODORE PERRY** is proposed to be erected at Erie, Pa. which was Perry's headquarters before the battle of Lake Erie, the station whence he sailed to meet the enemy, and the port to which he returned with the trophies of his brilliant victory. The design is happy one, and we hope it may be fully and speedily effected. A committee of the most respectable and substantial citizens of that place has been appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions of their fellow-citizens throughout the Union.

*New Yorker.*

**CAUTION AGAINST POISON.** Housekeepers should be cautious about using glazed earthen vessels for holding confections, either preserved in acids, or liable to undergo acetous fermentations. The lead used in the process of glazing is deadly poison. It is disengaged by the action of the acids, and diffuses itself through the entire contents of the vessel from which it is corroded. Many persons, not aware of this fact, preserve pickles and sweetmeats in glazed earthen jars, and from the deleterious change which the confections undergo in consequence, lose their healths, if not their lives, without ever suspecting the cause.

*Rep. & Banner.*

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*Rep. & Banner.*

**SPECULATION.** Land was sold in the vicinity of this town, last Saturday, for from seventy to one hundred and forty dollars per acre, which, ten or twelve years ago, was bought at one dollar and a quarter.—Our town is, perhaps, more rapidly improving, and property rising faster, than any other town in the Wabash country.

*Crawfordsville Record.*

**ON THE SUBJECT OF OUR RELATION WITH FRANCE.** The New York American has the following article.

**FRENCH AFFAIRS.**—The Curier des Etats Unis, of yesterday morning, holds this language:

"Within the last few days rumors of the possibility of war between France and the United States have caused considerable speculation in merchandise and stocks. These rumors arise from a general opinion, that the next Message of the President will contain expressions which the dignity of France cannot put up with, rather than from the notice of the naval armaments going on at Toulon. We can say nothing as to the intention of the President, and must content ourselves with repeating our earnest hope, that those ascribed to him are inaccurate.

"As to the French naval