

On the question, "shall this bill pass to a third reading?" General *Harrison* voted in the affirmative and *Martin Van Buren* in the negative.—See *Senate Journal* 1826-7, page 265.

On the 15th April 1828, the Senate of the United States, resumed the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make donations thereof to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie; Mr. *Tazewell* moved, further to amend the fifth section of the original bill, by striking out all after the enacting clause, in the following words:

"That all land which shall remain unsold for one year, according to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same hereby is, ceded in full property to the State in which they lie."

And insert the following as a substitute, viz:

That the land which have been subject to sale under the provisions of this act, and shall remain unsold for two years after having been offered at twenty-five cents per acre, shall be, and the same is, ceded to the States in which the same may lie, to be applied by the Legislature thereof in the support of education, and the internal improvement of the State.

A division of the question being called for, the question was first taken on striking out, Gen. *Harrison* voted in the negative and *Martin Van Buren* voted in the affirmative.—The vote stood 32, nays 12.

The question then recurred upon the insertion of Mr. *Tazewell's* substitute and the vote stood 21, nays 23. Gen. *Harrison* voted in the affirmative and *Martin Van Buren* voted in the negative.—(See *Senate Journal* 1827-8 pages 299, 300, and 301.)

On the 22d of April 1828, the Senate of the U. States, resumed the consideration of the bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make donations thereof to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse to the States in which they lie, as amended; and,

On the question, "shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

It was determined in the negative Gen. *Harrison* voting in the affirmative, and *Martin Van Buren* in the negative. (See *Senate Journal* 1827-8, page 323.)

On the 17th April 1828, the Senate had under consideration the bill to graduate the price of the public lands &c, and on the question to strike out the third section of the bill, and insert an amendment *providing* for the "settlement and pre-emption rights" the question upon striking out, was carried in the affirmative, and Gen. *Harrison* voted in favor of the amendment, and *Martin Van Buren* against it. (See *Senate Journal* 1827-8, pages 395-8-9.)

On the 25th May 1828, the Senate of the United States resumed the consideration of a bill, entitled "An act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie."

After amendments, the question was taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, and Gen. *Harrison* voted in the affirmative and *Martin Van Buren* in the negative. (See *Senate Journal* 1827-8, pages 463-60-70.)

On the 13th February 1820, the Senate of the U. States resumed the consideration of the bill to grant a certain portion of land to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of aiding the State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie, and on the question "shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time?" Gen. *Harrison* voted in the affirmative. *Martin Van Buren* voted upon that question is not recorded. (See *Senate Journal* 1825-6, page 173.)

Indiana Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1835.

Mr. *Liston* introduced a joint memorial on the subject of the boundary line between the State of Indiana and Michigan territory; which passed to a second reading.

Mr. *Stapp* introduced a bill to incorporate the Madison Savings Institution; which passed to a second reading.

MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1835.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Branch of the State Bank at Lawrenceburg; and referred to the committee on the State Bank.

A Petition was Presented.—By Mr. *Gregg*, of the President and Directors of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Rail Road company, praying a loan of \$500,000 from the State, to aid in the construction of said work; which was referred to the committee on canals and internal improvement.

Mr. *Lee* of Bartholomew moved the adoption of the following resolution; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. *Ray*, laid on the table, to wit:

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to report a bill to this House, abolishing the present Probate Court, and to transfer the Probate business to the President Judges of the Circuit Courts and to require the judges of the Circuit Courts to hold three terms thereof in each year, in the respective counties, in the Circuits, and that a certain number of days of each term be set apart for the transaction of the Probate business, and the making of issues &c; and to make it the duty of the President judges of the Circuit Courts to attend to the settlement of the Probate business; and that as a compensation for the performance of such additional services, the said Circuit Judges shall receive, in addition to the salary now received by them, the sum of \$300 annually.

On motion of Mr. *Myers*.

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements inquire into the expediency of directing surveys to ascertain the practicability and probable expense of extending the Wabash canal from Terre Haute by Vincennes, to some convenient point on the Ohio river.

On motion of Mr. *Gregg*,

Resolved, That the committee on elections be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the 8th section of the act regulating Congressional Districts and elections, as that the Representatives in this state to the 25th Congress shall be elected on the 1st Monday of August, 1836, and that Representatives to each succeeding Congress be elected biennially thereafter.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. *Walker* of D., to locate a State road in Dearborn county; from the town of Dillsboro to Aurora in said county; read and passed to a second reading. By Mr. *Gregg*, to incorporate the Lawrenceburg and Harrison turnpike company; read and passed to second reading.

A petition was presented.—By Mr. *Gregg*, of the corporation of Lawrenceburg, for a repeal or suspension of an act removing the seat of justice of the county of Dearborn.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1835.

Mr. *Dumont* submitted for adoption the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee enquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of the Supreme, and Circuit Judges, with leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. *Boon* moved to amend it by adding thereto, "and members of the General Assembly," which was decided in the affirmative. The resolution was then adopted.

TUESDAY, 2 o'clock, Dec. 15.

Petitions, Memorials and Resolutions.

Mr. *Plummer* offered for the consideration of the Senate a Memorial from the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, asking from the Legislature an appropriation of 500,000 dollars to aid them in completing their begun work, which being read, on motion of the same gentleman was referred to the standing committee on canals and internal improvements.

IN SENATE—Friday Dec. 18.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The most important resolution offered for the consideration of the Senate on Friday last,—or, the one which called forth the most debate was the following, introduced by Mr. *Shaw*:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to vote against any appropriations of the public money to the Military Academy, located at West Point; and to advocate a repeal of all laws, or parts of laws now in force, in relation to that unnecessary and expensive institution.

After considerable discussion, and several amendments being proposed, the resolution was adopted, in its original shape, by a vote of ayes 18, nays 10.

LAWRENCEBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

Harrison Convention.—In our paper of to-day, the reader will find the Address of the *Harrison Convention* to the people of Indiana. We commend it to the candid perusal of our fellow citizens, of all political parties. It should be remembered, that Gen. *Harrison* is not the candidate of any Party, but nominated by former supporters of General Jackson as well as those of Mr. *Clay*, and will be sustained by them, not on party grounds, but on general public principles. The former supporters and present friends of General Jackson, have, to a great extent, united with the former supporters of Mr. *Clay*, in rallying around the banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe. And it is not a matter of surprise, that this should be the case. In their support of our present Chief Magistrate, the Western people, were actuated by principles of a just pride and genuine patriotism. They could not doubt Gen. Jackson's love to his country, for he had purified his life for that country, on the field of danger. Nor can they doubt Gen. *Harrison*'s love to country, for like the hero of the South West, he has stood up to battle for it, in its hour of need.

Gen. *Jackson's* military talents were called in question, by his opposers, and the credit of the victory of New Orleans, was sought to be siphoned from the Chief, and given to some of his advisers or subordinate officers. Similar exertions are now made, to traduce the military fame of Gen. *Harrison*, but the same generous people, who vindicated the Hero of the South West, from the aspersions of his enemies, true to their principles, and consistent in their affections, will now step forward, to vindicate, with equal ardor, the name and fame of *Him*, who, at Tippecanoe and the Thames, risked his life to defend their homes and freesoil, from the merciless cruelties of Indian warfare.

Those citizens of the West, who preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. *Adams*, saw, also, some reason for the preference, in the fact, that the former was a *Western* man, and the latter a resident in the Eastern portion of the Union. They justly thought, that if General Jackson merited support anywhere, it was in the *West*. Where could he expect friends, if they gave him up? To what part of the country, could he look for approbation, if he could not find it in the *West*, on the very soil where he met and repulsed the foe, and among the very people, who fought with him and followed him to victory. They saw too, that New England, with just sectional pride, was rallying, as one man, around her own distinguished son, because he was an *Eastern* man, with *Eastern* interests and affections. The same feelings of pride, pride and interest, now operate in giving the Statesmen of North Bend, the preference, in the *West*, over his New York competitor. Like our present Chief Magistrate, Harrison is a *Western* man, identified with our interests, acquainted with our wants, and attached to the *West*, by the strongest affections. And, if here in the *West*, where his manhood was spent and in whose service, his locks have grown grey; if *here*, in the very State, whose infancy he watched over with paternal care and guarded with heroic valor, he is abandoned, where shall he expect support? Will the people of this State, forget his devotion to their welfare in the hour of danger? Will they abandon their old friend? Will they give up the Defender of their firesides—their grey headed Chieftain, for the subtle lawyer of Kinderhook? Has New York greater claim to furnish the next President, than the *West* has? Has New York more important interest, than the *West* has, in public affairs? Will a New York lawyer understand our interests better and promote them more, than a *Western* Farmer.

The friends of the *present* Executive, see other points of resemblance, between the claims of General *Harrison* and those which led them to prefer Gen. *Jackson*, over his competitors. Messrs. *Clay*, *Adams* and *Crawford* were in public life, when nominated as candidates for the Presidency. Gen. *Jackson* had turned his sword into a plough-share, and retired, like *Cincinnatus*, to his farm. They thought it better to elevate *him* to the Presidency, rather than either of the others, who had wrestled, all their lives, in the arena of politics, and who might already be biased by party feeling or entangled in party combinations. They now, see, in like manner, that Gen. *Harrison* retired some years since, to his farm and has taken no active part in politics, and the same honest yeoman who called the Chieftain of New Orleans from the seclusion of the Hermitage to the highest office in the government, will soon summon the Hero of Tippecanoe, from his farm, at North Bend to succeed him in the Presidential Chair.

But, it is said, that Gen. *Harrison's* talents are not sufficient for the office and not so good as *Van Buren's*. So it was said that Gen. *Jackson* had no talents, and could not even write good English, but what has the result shown? Would not the New Yorkers and Yankees persuade us *if they could*, that our *Western Boys* are not learned enough, and that we must look to them, if we want smart men, real *magicians*? No doubt *Van Buren* can make a more flowery speech, or decide a knotty law question better than either *Jackson* or *Harrison*, because he has spent his life, thus far, in studying such things, while *Jackson* and *Harrison*, have spent the prime of theirs, in the harder business, of fighting for their country. The lawyer of Kinderhook is subtle in sophistry, and smooth in speech, and polite in manners as an accomplished lawyer could be; able to make the "worse appear the better reason" than any of his fellows, but still we like the strong, plain sense, the straight-forward, downright frankness, and the open, bold, republican simplicity of *Jackson* and *Harrison* much better.

And in what great measure of policy, do *Jackson* and *Harrison* differ? Is not *Harrison* a friend to the west, as well as *Jackson*? See his votes. Are not both firm friends of the Union, and of one term of Presidential service? It will not be surprising therefore, that the friends of the *present* Executive are the friends also of *Harrison*.

In supporting him, they abandon no principles, but the former supporters of *Clay* and *Adams*, in now coming over to the support of *Harrison*, meet the early friends of General *Jackson* precisely on their *own grounds*.

We received, a few days ago, a polite note from one of our subscribers in Ripley county discontinuing his paper, because of its "federal principles." He had taken but two or three of our papers and in those, was nothing of a party nature unless some remarks in favor of Gen. *Harrison*, may be considered of that kind. Our paper since we commenced its publication, has been principally occupied with the messages of the President and Governor. We suspect as he saw *Harrison's* name at the head of our paper, he read the Messages, under the impression that they were *Harrison* documents, and that some of his neighbors would inform him of his *mistake*, he would send for the paper again. We would send this explanation of the matter to him, but we fear he could not understand it.

Since the commencement of the session of congress, Senators *Smith* of Connecticut, and *Kane* of Illinois, and the Hon. *Z. Wildman*, Representative from Connecticut, have died at Washington City. How forcibly it reminds us of the exclamation of Burke, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

THE exercise of the *supreme national power* shall continue, as hitherto divided, in legislative, executive and judiciary departments, and in no case, or under any pretext whatever, shall they be united. Some expedient shall be devised to prevent any one of the three powers exceeding the limits of its attributes.

VI. The exercise of the legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of Representatives of the nation, divided in two houses, one of Deputies and another of Senators, who shall be elected by the people, and periodically. The Constitutional law shall establish the qualifications which the electors and elected must possess, the time, the mode and manner of effecting the election the period the elected are to serve, and every thing relating to the legislative power, and the circle of their attributes.

VI. The exercise of the *Executive power* shall be vested in a President, elected by the people, in an indirect and periodical manner. This President must be a Mexican born; the manner of effecting his election, the time he is to serve, his attributes, &c. shall be fixed by a Constitutional law.

VII. The execution of the *judiciary power* shall be vested in a Supreme Court of Justice, besides such tribunals and Judges as shall be fixed by a Constitutional law.

VIII. The national territory shall be divided into

The proprietor of the *Palladium* has the satisfaction to see his subscription list increasing, and he is assured it will continue to increase, notwithstanding the exertions that may be used in a certain quarter, to prevent it. He acknowledges most cheerfully the right of any of his subscribers to withdraw their patronage, whenever, in their unbiased judgment, they think proper, but he trusts they will repel with the spirit of freedom, any *impudent* attempt to dictate to them what political paper they shall or shall not take. He believes they will not recognize the right of any man, however honorable, to set himself up as the High Priest of their Democracy, and interfere unmasked, in the choice of their newspapers, as if they were ignorant creatures, who, like negroes of the Slave States, must not be allowed to read what they please, lest they should be *mised*. He will be more explicit, at his leisure, and in the meantime hopes, that none but the right person will feel that this rebuke has any personal allusion.

From the Cincinnati Whig and Intelligencer.

A large and respectable public meeting was held at the house of *Antony Wood*, on Saturday the 12th of Dec. "to consult on measures in support of Gen. *Wm. H. Harrison* for the Presidency, and to respond to the numerous nominations which have been made in his favor in different parts of the Union.

The meeting was organized by appointing *John Matson* President.—*Jeremiah Goodrich*, and *Andrew Lind*, Vice Presidents.—*A. F. Carpenter*, and *A. Colby*, Secretaries.

On motion, the President appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions, *James Oliver*, *A. F. Carpenter*, *Wm. J. Carson*, *Alford Harkins Lind*, *T. J. Silver*, and *John Hull*, who after retiring a few moments, brought in the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas in the selection of a chief Magistrate of this Republic it is a paramount duty of the people to adopt the maxim of the immortal Jefferson, and inquire "is he honest? is he capable?" And whereas this meeting is composed of the immediate neighbors and associates of Gen. *William H. Harrison*, who have long known him both in his private and public life; not of those of this particular party or of that, but of men of all parties; of those who supported, and of those who opposed the successful candidates, and at our late fall election. Therefore.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that in Gen. *Wm. H. Harrison* we recognize a man uniformly upright, kind hearted and generous, (by the latter, of which qualities he has reduced an ample estate to a very limited competency,) exemplary conduct in the various relations of private life amply attested that his heart is in the right place.

Resolved, That Gen. *W. H. Harrison* as a gallant soldier and an able commander, has won for himself imperishable renown, and for his signal good services, at Tippecanoe, and the Thames, the American people owe him lasting gratitude.

Resolved, That the ability which he has displayed in introducing and advocating to a successful termination, great national measures in the halls of Congress, show him to be an able and accomplished statesman and fully adequate to fill with credit to himself and honor to the nation, the highest office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That we highly approved of the nomination of our distinguished fellow citizen *William H. Harrison* by the people in different parts of the union for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we most cheerfully and earnestly respond to these nominations, and that we will use all honorable means to insure his election to that distinguished office.

Resolved, That the high minded and patriotic sentiments expressed by him to the Antislavery Committee of Pennsylvania meet our cordial approbation.

Resolved, That we also approve of the sentiments and language expressed by the Hon. *R. M. Johnson* in his letter of July 1813—that Gen. *Harrison* has proved himself prudent, wise, and brave.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries