

LAWRENCEBURGH,
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

HARRISON ELECTORS FOR INDIANA.
Gen. JOHN G. CLENDENAN, of Orange county.
Dr. HIRAM DECKER, of Knox.
Gen. MILTON STAPP, of Jefferson.
Mr. ENOCH McCARTY, of Franklin.
Mr. ACHILLE WILLIAMS, of Wayne.
Mr. ALBERT S. WHITE, of Tippecanoe.
Gen. MARTIN G. CLARK, of Washington.
Mr. ABRAHAM P. ANDREWS, of Laporte.
Mr. A. W. MORRIS, of Marion.

It may be gratifying to our friends to know, that, since we commenced the publication of this paper, we have received three new subscribers for every one that has discontinued.

By new subscribers, we do not mean those who subscribed to the "Courier," which we proposed to publish, but those who have sent in their names, since we published the Palladium. We now issue more than twice as many sheets, as any paper, ever published in this town, has issued.

We return our thanks to those, who have continued their patronage of our paper, notwithstanding its variance in some things, from their political opinions, and shall continue our efforts to make it worthy of its liberal and intelligent patrons.

County Seal.—We are informed that the Judiciary Committee, in the House of Representatives have determined to report a Bill suspending the operations of the law of last winter, until the citizens of Lawrenceburgh shall be remunerated for any loss they may sustain by the removal.

Since our Legislative Summary was in type, the following intelligence has been received, from one of our Representatives to a gentleman of this town. The Internal Improvement Bill has passed the Lower House by a vote of 56 to 18.

The following are the works provided for in the Bill, and the sums appropriated for them.

1st. The White Water Canal, including a Lateral Canal or Raid Road to connect said Canal with the Central or White River Canal. \$1,400,000
2d. Central or White River Canal 3,500,000
3rd. Extension of the Wabash & Erie Canal. 1,300,000
4th. Madison and Lafayette Rail Road. 1,300,000
5th. A M'Adamsised Turnpike Road from New Albany to Vincennes. 1,150,000
6th. Turnpike or Rail Road from New Albany to Crawfordsville. 1,300,000
7th. Removing obstructions in the Wabash. 50,000
\$10,900,000

8th. The Bill gives the credit of the State to the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company for the sum of \$500,000.

Political Bigotry.—There are bigots in politics, as well as in religion. Man is apt to forget that others have a right to think as well as himself. Wrapped up in self importance, he is apt to imagine that his own opinion is the standard of truth, and that all who differ with him, are corrupt and dishonest. Hence he proscribes those who differ with him in politics, denounces the purity of their motives, and stigmatizes them with opprobrious epithets. How often do we hear the appellation of "Federalist" and "Tory" used by patriots towards patriots, who differ with them in opinion about public men. But how far is this from true wisdom and real greatness of mind! Would the Statesman of Kinderhook, or the Patriot of North Bend frown and scowl upon a citizen who opposes their elevation to the Presidency! No indeed! They would treat an opponent with the same politeness and shake him by the hand with the same cordiality, as they would a friend. Why then are some of the friends of these candidates, so bigoted and intolerant? Is it because they have more wisdom, or because they have less? Why must they fly into a rage and frown and scowl and growl out opprobrious epithets against one who differs from their opinion, while their political leaders, the very men in whose behalf all this intolerance is felt, would be ashamed to indulge such feelings, a moment, in their own bosoms?

It is the part of wisdom, to distrust its own judgment and consequently, to treat with respect, the opinions of others. It is the part of ignorance, to think its own judgment infallible, and consequently to treat those who differ in opinion, as fools or knaves. Hence, we find that the differences in political opinion, among the enlightened statesmen of our country, do not interrupt their social intercourse or engender personal animosity, while among the most ignorant of their respective partisans, we find the most intolerant and persecuting spirit.

We do not make these remarks in reference to our political opponents alone—we regard them for our own benefit and that of our own political friends too. We give our humble testimony against the spirit of political intolerance, whether it comes into our own bosoms, or those of our political friends or enemies, and we take the occasion to say, that when we see this intolerant spirit exercised against ourselves, we witness it with pity, rather than with anger. When we hear the epithets "Federalist" and "Tory" applied to ourselves or our Paper, or to any other "Paper," we feel nothing but regret. We know that such language is not habitually used, by any but the most ignorant partisans, and that, though sometimes intelligent and generous men, in the heat of the moment, may be surprised into the use of such expressions, they afterwards regret them.

Probate Court.—We sincerely hope our Legislature will make a change this winter in the Probate Courts, either by creating a Circuit Probate Court or by transferring the business to the present Circuit Court. Our former Legislatures have not fully appreciated the importance of the business, which now belongs to the Probate Courts, or they would not have committed its judicial functions to men of no legal attainments. It is estimated that all the property of the community, both real and personal, passes through that Court or is subjected to its judicial action, once, in every twenty years. That Court has jurisdiction, to decree the sale of land to pay decedent's debts—to take partition of the lands of a minor, for his support and education, &c. and in one or all of these various ways, the lands of almost every decedent are subjected to the action of the Probate Court. How long will it be, then, before every holder of Real Estate, in tracing back his title, to its foundation, will have to trace it through the Probate Court? And will it be easy, to trace his title through the proceedings of that Court? In many cases, if report is true, it will be a sort of Indian trace, through whose windings and turnings, the keenest blood-hounds of the law, can hardly keep on the true scent.

Many an honest landholder, will find when he traces back his title to the Probate Court, that there it vanishes like a little stream swallowed up in a trackless quagmire—lost in the fog, with clouds and darkness resting over it. We need not specify the nature or cause of the errors which creep into the proceedings of our Probate Courts, in relation to land titles. Suffice it to say, that in most cases the rights of minors are concerned, and the provisions and requirements of the statute, in regard to summons and publication to heirs, and various other matters, must be strictly

complied with, and yet are sometimes entirely neglected. The blame does not always rest with the Probate Judge entirely, but often with the parties themselves and their advisers. But the evil is the same, no matter where it originates, and the Probate Bench ought to be filled with first rate legal talents, so as not only guide aright, administrators and guardians, who attempt to do their legal business in person, but to exercise an enlightened supervision over lawyers themselves, and check them, when, from neglect, or misapprehension of the law, they are about to err. We want in that court, a Judiciary to whom the bar may look for guidance in case of difficulty, not one who must lean on the bar, for legal aid, for the gentlemen of the bar are not always right themselves. The truth is, the proceedings in the Probate Court, are in most cases *ex parte*—an Attorney on one side only—and out of carelessness and inadvertence, errors creep in and pass unnoticed. The Probate Judge should have a knowledge of what is necessary to be done in every case that comes before him, and should examine strictly, himself, and see that the requisitions of the law have been followed.

We have said more than we intended, but it is a subject of no common importance. Nothing can curse a community more, than uncertainty in their land titles. It unsettles the foundations of public prosperity, and shakes the very ground-work of individual industry and enterprise as with an earthquake shock.

In conclusion we will say, that there may be Probate Judges in the State, to whom our remarks are not applicable; we speak of the Probate system generally, without allusion to any particular Probate Court.

VAN BUREN CONVENTION.

The Van Buren Convention assembled at Indianapolis on the 8th inst. and continued in session till 2 or 3 o'clock, the next day. The Convention is said to have been quite large, there being about 200 delegates in attendance. The names of the Electors as reported by the committee, and agreed upon by the Convention are as follows:

JOHN MYERS of Knox county.

WILLIAM ROCKHILL of Allen.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS of Morgan.

GEORGE W. MOORE of Owen.

WILLIAM B. WHITE of Fountain.

JESSE JACKSON of Scott.

MARINUS WILLETT of Rush.

ELISHA LONG of Henry.

THOMAS C. STEWART of Pike.

ELECTION OF CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Yesterday afternoon, according to law, both Houses of the General Assembly convened in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and proceeded to the election of a canal commissioner in the place of David Burr whose term of service will shortly expire. David Burr was re-elected, the vote standing as follows:

David Burr 51

Elisha Long 50

Indiana Journal.

WHIG SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

The following very gratifying intelligence we learn from the Louisville Journal.—*Cin. Whig.*

"We saw, yesterday, a gentleman from Illinois. He brings great news. He states, that Mr. Ewing a zealous and able WHIG, is elected to the U. S. Senate in place of the Hon. E. K. Kane. Mr. E. is expected to arrive here to day, on his way to Washington."

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF THE WYOMING.

Our city was thrown into a great state of excitement on Saturday morning last, about 11 o'clock; in consequence of the bursting of the boiler of the Steam Boat Wyoming, the Packet which plies between this place and Maysville. The general impression is, that the explosion was occasioned by the want of a sufficiency of water in the boiler. It occurred just as the boat was putting out from the Warf to return on her regular trip. The violence of the explosion forced the boiler from its accustomed position, and drove it in a horizontal direction entirely through the boat, passing out at the stern, sweeping everything in its course, and falling in the river about fifty or sixty feet in rear of the rudder. A respectable man by the name of Wheeler from Point Pleasant, O., was instantly killed, two blacks, (one a man grown, and the other a lad about 15 years of age, slaves owned in Augusta, Ky.) were so severely wounded that they died yesterday morning, and two other persons are missing, supposed to have been thrown overboard. Several others were more or less injured.

The Boat received comparatively but little damage.

Cin. Whig.

DISTRESSING RUMOR.

It is currently reported in this city, that the steam Boat "Mobile Farmer," in recently attempting to make the outside passage from N. Orleans to Mobile, suddenly sunk, carrying with her every person on board. The news is said to have been brought by the Louisiana, recently arrived at Louisville, and was communicated to us by a gentleman just from the latter place. We have heard no further particulars.

The nomination of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency by Pennsylvania, is thus announced in the Albany Daily Advertiser:—

We most sincerely congratulate the friends of Gen. Harrison in this State upon a result so gratifying. Henceforward the battle will be fought with all the confidence and ardor which naturally follows this "flinging abroad of the banner," of the State of Pennsylvania. Gen. Harrison is now the candidate of the Key stone State, which first brot' General Jackson into the field. We say to our political friends, courage! *In hoc signo vinces.*"

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

No candidate was ever more emphatically the people's candidate than Gen. HARRISON. One year ago, and he was not mentioned as a candidate. The first meeting in his favor was held in Harrisonburg in December last. Since that time more than ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY meetings of the people have nominated him, some of which have been attended by thousands. The office holders have opposed him, but the people have rallied around the standard of Harrison and Democracy.

Penn. Int.

THE NOMINATION.

Harrisburg, Dec. 25. Since the nomination of William Henry Harrison and Francis Granger has been sent forth from this place, information returns upon us from every section of the State, of its cordial reception by the people. There is no disguise in the matter. No ticket ever received a warmer or fuller support; none was ever elected by a larger majority than this will be in the "Key-stone State." None was ever feared with such trembling by its competitors as this is by the Van Burenites. The States of this Union will be moved by the vigorous impulse given to it in this, and carry it onward in triumph: the triumph of the CONSTITUTION and the SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

State Dem.

Prophetic.—The editor of the Green Bay Intelligencer predicts that the Wisconsin Territory will be peopled more rapidly than any other territory in the Union, and that in 1839, she will command admittance into the Union as a State.

Many an honest landholder, will find when he traces

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.
COMPILED FROM THE INDIANA JOURNAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.

PROBATE SYSTEM.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the resolution heretofore moved by Mr. Lee of B., and laid on the table, in relation to changing the mode of doing probate business, was taken up.

Mr. Nave moved to amend the same by striking it out from the resolving clause and insert the following:

"That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report to this House a bill abolishing the present probate system and giving to the several circuit Judges within this state full and complete jurisdiction of all matters of probate both in law and in chancery by amending an act entitled an act regulating the practice in chancery approved Feb. 20, 1831, and giving to the Circuit Courts three terms."

Mr. Chamberlain moved to amend said proposed amendment by striking it out and inserting in lieu of it a proposition to instruct the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of giving the Circuit Court jurisdiction of probate business, abolishing the Probate Courts, increasing the number of the terms of the Circuit Courts, and lessen their extent, devoting one of the terms to the making up of issues, preparing one cause for trial &c. &c., which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Evans moved to amend the resolution by striking it out and inserting the following:

"That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the Circuit Court jurisdiction of probate business, abolishing the Probate Courts, increasing the number of the terms of the Circuit Courts, and lessen their extent, devoting one of the terms to the making up of issues, preparing one cause for trial &c. &c., which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Evans then moved to amend the resolution by striking it out and inserting the following:

"That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present probate system, and establishing a Circuit Probate with an adequate salary for the Judges thereof, and of appointing a Master in Chancery in each county. Which amendment was adopted; and the resolution as amended was then adopted.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31.

On motion of Mr. Gregg,

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the 28th section of the act of last session, providing for an equitable mode of levying taxes in this state, as that the pay of assessors be fixed at a certain *per diem* allowance to be paid out of the county treasury, on the order of the board doing county business.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

Mr. Eggleston, from the committee on education, reported a bill to enable the school commissioners of the several counties of this state to correct the return of the collectors; which passed to a second reading.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

On yesterday, Mr. Vandever, chairman of the committee on military affairs to which was referred, early in the session, a resolution directing an inquiry by that committee into the expediency of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to repeal the law establishing the Military Academy at West Point, made a report in accordance with the resolution, accompanied with a joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives on that subject. Mr. Morris, from the minority of the same committee, made a long counter report, setting forth the advantages of the institution. Mr. Huntington moved that the report of the majority and minority be printed, which motion did not prevail. The joint resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Evans, read a second time. Mr. Evans then moved to re-commit the joint resolution to the same committee, with instructions to so amend it as to provide means for remedying its defects and imperfections, which motion was opposed by Mr. Clark of Washington, and supported by Mr. Evans. Mr. Chamberlain moved to postpone indefinitely its further consideration, which was supported by the mover and Mr. Davis, and opposed by Mr. Armstrong, and determined in the negative—yeas 35, nays 40, Mr. Willmett moved a re-consideration of the vote, which a considerable debate, in which Messrs. Willmett, Evans, Vawter, Clark of Washington, Huntington, Chamberlain and others participated, was determined in the affirmative. The question was then taken on the motion to postpone indefinitely and determine in the affirmative—yeas 37, nays 30.

In the afternoon a very animated and interesting discussion took place in the House on bill introduced some days ago for the suppression of gaming. The bill among other things provides that professed gamblers, having no other occupation, shall be regarded as vagrants, and be liable to imprisonment and heavy fine, and that individuals shall be compelled to testify as to violations of the law in which they themselves are concerned, with the proviso that they shall not be convicted upon their own testimony. The debate was very creditable to all. All of the debaters regarded gambling as a great, growing, and alarming evil, but some of them doubted the propriety of adopting all the provisions of this bill. Among those who participated (for we happened to be absent when a portion of it took place and did not hear all) were Mr. Speaker Smith, Messrs. Thompson of L., Evans, Brown, Huntington, Stapp, and Clark of Washington. The debate was in committee of the whole and late in the evening the committee rose reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

On yesterday morning, Mr. EVANS, Chairman of the committee of Canals and Internal Improvements, reported a bill providing for a general system of internal improvements, a few of the prominent provisions of which we give from memory, not having an opportunity to examine the bill. It provides for the commencement and prosecution of the White Water Canal from a point as high above the crossing of the National Road as possible to the Ohio river, and also for the connection of that Canal, by a Canal if practicable and if not by a Rail Road, with the Central or White river Canal—for which the sum of \$1,400,000 is appropriated. It provides for the White river Canal by the way of Indianapolis and various other points to Evansville on the Ohio river—for which the sum of \$3,500,000 is appropriated. It provides for the continuation of the Wabash and Erie Canal by Terre-Haute, to be connected with the Central Canal at some convenient point—for which the sum of \$1,300,000 is appropriated. It provides for a Rail Road from Madison by way of Indianapolis and Crawfordsville to Lafayette—for which the sum of \$1,300,000 is appropriated. It provides for a Rail Road if practicable, and if not for a turnpike road, from Jeffersonville through various intermediate points to Crawfordsville—for which \$1,300,000 are appropriated. It provides for a turnpike road from New-Albany through various intermediate points to Vincennes—for which the sum of \$1,150,000 is appropriated. It appropriates the sum of \$50,000 for the removal of obstructions in the Wabash river between its mouth and Vincennes. It provides for the survey, during the present summer, of the Canal if practicable, and if not a Rail Road, from the Wabash and Erie Canal at or near Fort Wayne through various intermediate points to Lake Michigan at or near Michigan city, to be commenced within ten years. For the purpose of meeting the demands created by the foregoing provisions of the bill, the Canal Fund Commissioners are required to contract a loan not exceeding ten millions of dollars, on a credit of fifty years, but redeemable in whole or in part after the expiration of twenty-five years, and at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum; for the payment of the interest and the final redemption of the principal which the canals, rail roads, and turnpikes, and all their appurtenances, are irrevocably pledged; for the

sufficiency of which the faith of the state is irrevocably guaranteed.

In addition to the foregoing the Canal Fund Commissioners are authorized to negotiate a loan of \$500,000 to complete that part of the Wabash and Erie Canal which lies between the mouth of Tippecanoe and the Ohio line. The bill also provides for a loan on the credit of the state to the amount of \$500,000 to the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company.

The bill was read the first time, when Mr. Evans moved that it be read a second time by its title. Mr. EGGLESTON opposed the motion, and gave his views against some of the provisions of the bill, for the purpose of doing which he made a motion to reject it, which he afterwards withdrew. Mr. Evans replied briefly, and then the question was taken on dispensing with the rules and reading the bill a second time, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 54, nays 20. Mr. ARMSTRONG then moved to print it, which, after some debate was lost; It was then laid on the table.