

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1836.

We are authorised to announce Daniel T. Craig, as a candidate for Constable of Lawrenceburg township at the ensuing election.

We cannot forego the pleasure of expressing publicly, our gratification at the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill. Indiana has taken a noble stand, in the cause of Improvement. The works she has projected will, it is true, cost much money, but our young and rising State with her rich soil, and her industrious population, is able to accomplish the contemplated works, without difficulty. The money she expends in her public works, will produce an ample interest, and one which will be constantly increasing from year to year. Our Representatives and Senator who supported the Bill, have done nobly and wisely; though a few persons of narrow views and timid hearts, may now disapprove their vote, yet the time is not far distant, when the present Legislature, will receive from the whole people of the State, the unanimous plaudits of "well done good and faithful servants." While on this subject we would remark that there is a Resolution, before our Legislature, for instructing our Delegation in Congress to vote for Clays Land Bill. If this Bill should pass, Indiana will receive between \$8 and 900,000 as her share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, already sold, and her fair and equal proportion of the proceeds of the sales, hereafter to be made. This fund is now much needed by Indiana. If the Land Bill does not pass, the vast proceeds of the Public Land sales, will be spent on the sea coast, and Indiana will never get her share of it. We shall see whether our Representatives in Congress will vote against Indiana getting her due share of this great fund.

Those who took the Palladium last year are considered as subscribers, until they notify us of their wish to discontinue. There are a few papers, in our office belonging to subscribers, which have not been called for, and we wish the subscribers to call and receive them, or notify us of their discontinuance. Arrearages must be paid before any paper will be discontinued.

The Lower House of the Legislature, has determined to prefer to the Senate, articles of Impeachment against the Hon. Gustavus Everts, President Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

The people of Indianapolis had quite a jollification on the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill.—The town was brilliantly illuminated, as a demonstration of the public joy.

The reader will find, in our paper of to-day, some account of the war in Florida.

In publishing last week the names of the Van Buren Electors of this State, we copied from the Indiana Journal. The Journal had mistaken the name and residence of one of the Electors and we of course, were led into the same error, which we now take pleasure in correcting. We published the name of William B. White, of Fountain county as an elector, it should have been William White of Vermillion county.

While new subscribers are coming in every day, with a liberality which has our hearty thanks, we once in a while get a surly letter, requiring us not to send our paper any longer. We want it distinctly understood, that we never complain of a subscriber's honorably withdrawing from our subscription list. Our democracy teaches us to respect the opinions of those who differ with us, and accord to them, the right we claim ourselves, of speaking as we think and thinking as we please. But there is one thing we do complain of—a subscriber discontinuing his paper, by letter, without paying the postage. There is no rule of honesty more plain than the one which requires the writer of a letter, on his own business, to pay the postage. When we receive letters therefore, discontinuing our paper and taxing us with postage, we shall publish the letters and the names of the writers. If we have to pay for the letters, our readers shall have the benefit of them. Here is one, which we publish *literatim et spallit et punctuatim*.

Mr. Gregg Sir as we never Subscribed for your Paper you will do us the favour of not sending us your Paper any more we Subscribed for Mr. Culley's Honorable Paper and as he has sold out we Cant Supoer you press if you want Supoer our present Administration such a paper is Disposed in our Neighbour hood so Send no more

D. & M. SMITH.

Marion County Ind. December 29 1835.

So elegant epistle, is a *partner* document. On account of its merits, we willingly forgive them the postage, and as they will leave us, we advise them to take instead of our paper—*Walkers Dictionary*.

Total loss by the late fire in New York.—The committee on the amount of losses, have reported the destruction of 527 buildings exclusive of the exchange and south Dutch church, and a loss of \$17,115,692. The amount of property destroyed in building is estimated at \$4,000,000, in merchandise \$13,115,692.

The following letter contains a pretty good sketch of the proceedings in Congress, up to our latest date.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9th 1836.

I open my correspondence with you, at a time, when the proceedings of Congress are becoming, every day, more interesting. The subject of Abolition has been taken up, incidentally, twice in the House of Representatives, and once in the Senate.—Then we have had the hostilities of the Seminoles in Florida.—The Mexican affairs—the bill providing relief for the New York sufferers—and finally the arrival of Mr. Barton and Livingston—Cabinet meetings—rumors of the President's intention to send a special message that shall breathe nothing but *Wars*—and to crown all, a report which is just now current of a breach between no less persons than Martin Van Buren, and him who he thought it glory enough to serve!

To a little more particular. On Monday Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which, he gave notice that he intended before he sat down, to move should be laid on the table. He was proceeding to make some explanations, when Mr. Patton of Va. asked the Speaker, if the petition had been received; and upon the Speaker replying in the negative, Mr. Glasscock of Ga. immediately arose, and moved that the petition be rejected. He spoke for some minutes in support of this motion; when Mr. Adams submitted that the gentleman of Georgia was out of order according to the 45th rule of the House, which prescribes that no petition shall be debated or decided on the day of presentation. But the speaker declared that this rule applied only to a petition after it was received, and not the question "shall it be received?" and the gentleman from Georgia was in order while he confined himself to the discussion of the latter.—From this decision Mr. Adams appealed, and the speaker having stated his reasons and the question being put "shall the decision of the Chair stand?" a long and animated debate ensued. The whole practical point to be determined being "shall the House debate the question to day or tomorrow?"—which was settled by Mr. Vinton making a motion to adjourn. This prevailed, and when the matter came up next day, the question of order and the whole subject matter connected with it were postponed to Tuesday.

It was imagined that this exciting topic had received its quietus for a time—but no! On Wednesday when the speaker began to call on the states in order, for resolutions Mr. Jarvis of Me. offered two, declaring in effect, that the question of Abolition of Slavery in the D. C. ought not to be entertained by Congress; and that if any petitions praying for that subject should be hereafter presented, they ought to be laid on the table, without reading or being printed. Mr. Jarvis supported his resolutions in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Adams then moved to lay them on the table—but the motion was negatived by a vote of nays 123—yeas 66. Mr. Wise of Va. thereupon submitted an amendment, the purport of which was to deny to Congress every power of legislation for abolishing slavery in this district; and the assertion that any attempt to legislate on the subject would not only be unauthorized, but dangerous to the Union of the States. *Wise* is one of the most energetic

speakers in Congress—and he spoke in favor of this amendment, for a few minutes, with even more than usual spirit and force. He considered the resolutions of the gentleman from Me. mere evasions; and insisted upon the House coming to a direct vote on the constitutional question. He declared nothing else would satisfy the South. Gentlemen must pursue a bold, manly, direct course—they must come up to the mark—they must toe it!

Mr. Glascok submitted a resolution as an addition to the amendment of Mr. Wise, declaring any attempt to agitate the question of slavery in the House is calculated to disturb the compromise of the Constitution, to endanger the peace and prosperity of the country.—This resolution was voted to lead to discussion, but Mr. Cambreling called for the orders of the day; and as the hour for considering resolutions had expired, the call was sustained, and the Abolition matter was suspended.

The subject however was the very next day thrown into the Senate by Mr. Morris, of Ohio; who presented various memorials from citizens of Brown County, in your State, praying for the same object. Mr. Calhoun called for the reading of one of them; and immediately after it was read Mr. Calhoun moved that the memorials be rejected, and advocated the measure as due to the dignity of the Senate, many of whose members had been insulted and calumniated by the petitioners—and necessary to give quiet and confidence to the South. Mr. Morris replied, protested strongly against the rejection—and urged a reference to the usual quarter the committee on the district of Columbia. Judge Porter of Louisiana followed and made a most animated and vigorous speech in favor of immediate rejection. But Mr. Preston, of S. Carolina carried away the palm of oratory. I have seldom heard a more powerful burst of eloquence in the walls of Congress. He gave a most impressive description of the state of feeling which had been produced throughout the whole Southern country by the agitation of this question, and implored the Senate not to allow it to be brought within their doors. The discussion was continued with great earnestness by Messrs. Tyler, Benton, Leigh, Brown and Buchanan; at last Mr. Webster moved to postpone it till Monday, in order to allow the Senate to act upon business which required despatch. This was agreed to.

On Monday Mr. Webster certainly, and Mr. Ewing probably, will give their views on the subject. They are both understood to be in favor of referring all such memorials and petitions to the District Committee. This will undoubtedly be the direction they will receive. It is certainly the proper course.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, and been read twice and referred to the committee of finance in the Senate, making an appropriation of \$80,000 for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians in Florida.

On Thursday Mr. Adams inquired of the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs (Mason of Va.) whether the government had received any official information relative to our political and commercial relations with Mexico; and Mr. Mason having replied that none had yet arrived at the State Department, Mr. Adams gave notice that unless the President should send a special message on that day, or Monday, he would himself submit a proposition on the subject.

It seems we are to have war on all sides—war in Florida—war with Mexico—and if the Old Hero can accomplish it, war with France. The city is full of speculations on the last topic.—Mr. Barton arrived here last night and Mr. Livingston this morning. Rumor says that they have been closeted several hours with the President. A cabinet council was also held, and it is said that a special message has been resolved upon, and that it is to be warlike. If we are to believe report, the old General stands alone in the resolution for war. Cass, Dickerson, Forsyth and Van Buren have been doing all they could to hold him back from his determination—but in vain. I fear all I can see and learn, that in the course of next week Congress will have the special message, recommending non-intercourse and perhaps a resort to reprisals. But I do not doubt that the Senate will make strong opposition to the wishes of the Executive.

It is said that Mr. Van Buren opposed the general's cry for war so decidedly to-day, that the old Hero grew quite angry and a difference ensued—but this is rumor. We are to have a week now crowded with incidents of a most interesting and important character. I will endeavour to be for you and your readers a faithful chronicler. R. S. Ohio Republican.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

COMPILED FROM THE INDIANAPOLIS PAPERS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1836.

The Senate again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the two bills "on the State Bank." The committee soon after rose and reported the bill of the Senate amended, by being all struck out from its enacting clause; and the bill from the House of Representatives with several amendments, in which the concurrence of the Senate was requested.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments made in the bill from the House and concurred in the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th, but refused to concur in the 6th, which is to strike out the sixth section.

Yea, Messrs. Aker, Boon, Brady, Casey, Clark, Daily, Dumont, Fowler, Hamilton, Sigler, Tannehill, and Thompson, 12.

Nays Messrs. Beard, Caldwell, Chambers, Colerick, Collet, Conwell, Elliott, Griffith, Hackett, Hillis, Morgan, Payne, Plummer, Puett, Shaw, Stewart, and Whitcomb, 17.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the bill was amended by adding to the second section, these words:

"The state reserves the right of repealing or amending this section at any time, after the first day of Jan. 1836."

Mr. Boon moved further to amend the bill in the second line, by striking out the words "average of which for each fiscal year, shall," and insert "which," and in the 5th line, strike out the words "average as aforesaid," and strike out the amendment made in committee, which was by inserting the words "and never shall exceed three times the amount of the capital stock, actually paid in, at any time."

Yea, Messrs. Boon, Clarke, Collet, Daily, Fowler, Hamilton, Morgan, Payne, Sigler, Tannehill, and Thompson—11.

Nays, Messrs. Aker, Beard, Brady, Caldwell, Casey, Chambers, Colerick, Conwell, Dumont, Elliott, Griffith, Hackett, Hillis, Plummer, Puett, Shaw, Stewart, and Whitcomb, 17.

On motion of Mr. Payne, the 10th section of the bill was amended by striking out after the word "authorise" in the second line, these words, to-wit: "and it is hereby made their duty" and insert these words in lieu thereof, "should they deem it expedient."

Mr. Thompson moved to amend the bill by adding thereto, the following as an additional section: Section 11th. The State Bank and its branches, in discounting notes of accommodation, shall pay the like respect to the citizens of one county of a district, they do to the citizens of another county, of the same district, when the security offered is alike sufficient, nor shall the bank or its branches, make a loan to any citizen or corporation of any other state, whilst there are applicants (for accomodation) living in the state, who can give approved security,"—

On motion of the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the two bills on the state bank; and the question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Thompson, which pending, the Senate adjourned on yesterday.

Yea—Messrs. Boon, Daily, Dumont, Griffith, Hackett, Mastin, Payne, Puett, Tannehill, Thompson, and Whitcomb—11.

Nays—Messrs. Brady, Casey, Chambers, Clark, Colerick, Conwell, Fowler, Hamilton, Hillis, Plummer, Shaw, and Stewart—12.

Mr. Dumont moved further to amend the bill by adding the following as an additional section: "It shall not be lawful for the bank; or any branch thereof, to buy any promissory note or inland bill of exchange, made by any person or persons, who, as either principal or endorser shall have, within one month previously, offered any note or bill for discount, not of larger amount, and which bill or note has been rejected or not discounted.

Mr. Whitcomb suggested that this amendment be amended by inserting after the word "buy" the words "at a greater rate of discount than six per cent;" which was acceded to.

The question on the adoption of this amendment was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Boon, Brady, Casey, Chambers, Conwell, Daily, Dumont, Fowler, Griffith, Hackett, Hamilton, Mastin, Morgan, Payne, Plummer, Puett, Tannehill, Thompson, and Whitcomb—20.

Nos.—Messrs. Clark, Colerick, Hillis, and Stewart, 4.

The amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and the bill read a third time, to-morrow.

On this question the Ayes were Messrs. Brady, Casey, Chambers, Colerick, Conwell, Daily, Dumont, Fowler, Griffith, Hackett, Hamilton, Hillis, Mastin, Morgan, Payne, Plummer, Shaw, Tannehill, Thompson, and Whitcomb 17.

The Noses were Messrs. Boon, Clark, Colerick, Hillis, and Stewart, 7.

The bill of the senate "to amend an act establishing a state bank, app'd. Jan. 28, 1834" was on motion of Mr. Griffith, indefinitely postponed.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

N. B. Every inch of the ground on these "Bank Bills," has been disputed, of the discussion on which our notes cover many sheets of paper. As all could not be published with the report from the Journal, it is deemed expedient to report none of them till the bill of the House be finally passed.

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