

# REPORTER'S RETORT.

The brave, and loftiest, and honorable, Sir, Lieut. James Morrison has again appeared in the field of literary combat—and I must admit that his whole production abounds with evident marks of the rare qualities of malice, and of envy, and of falsehood and of ingratitude, so abundantly displayed in the character of this modern *Scottish Knight of the "pop-gun,"* of GLORIOUS CONGRESSIONAL CERTIFICATE MEMORIAL.

The Lieutenant very artfully attempts to draw the attention of the public from his own dishonorable course, by opening his flood gates of ribaldry, not only against me, but against all persons, whom he is pleased to call my "dear friends and patrons"; and out of the great deep of his foul imagination, pours forth the black streams of detraction, without mercy, or discrimination, against many worthy citizens of Indiana, whose names will adorn the historic page, when the name of this "corn stock" hero shall have been lost in the vortex of oblivion.

I can assure the public, that I have no inclination to degrade myself, and disgust the reader, by following this "pop-gun" hero through all the dark and malicious effusions of his distempered brain, so plainly evinced in the sarcastic rant, and bombastic style of his production.

I will premise, that his mode of defence is very similar to that of a well known animal of the serpentine species, in dog-days; upon the approach of the enemy, he snaps in every direction, and emits his venom against both friends and foes. I shall notice such parts only as I conceive worthy of notice, and endeavor (if possible) to bring the Lieutenant back from his political aberrations, to the real merits of the subject of discussion;—that is, does his conduct in general, and especially, as it appears in the "reported case", prove him to be a man, ungrateful to his benefactors, and destitute of honorable feeling, and of honest principle?

I shall here remark, that politics have nothing to do with this paper; and altho' the *lex talionis*, so deeply interwoven in the nature of every human being, strongly prompts me to retaliate on the low-bred and base insinuations of Mr. Morrison against those whom he styles my friends, by like insinuations against his friends; yet I am proud to say, that upon this occasion, reason holds the mental sceptre, and restrains me from so dishonorable a course.

Was it honesty, in Mr. Morrison, to take an advantage of his own wrong? because, the plaintiff, would not receive his treasury money, at 18 per cent discount, when by his own admission, he could not exchange it for specie at that rate, or at any other "reasonable rate"? Would it not have been as honest for Mr. Morrison to have taken an advantage of his own wrong, because the plaintiff refused to take a horse or any other species of property, at Mr. Morrison's own price, in satisfaction of the judgment?

Does an intimation by "Mr. James Duerson", many months after the mistake was made in the "replevin bond", prove that it was made *unintentionally*? Does not the Lieutenant's subsequent conduct in the case, when taken altogether, afford a violent presumption, that this mistake was the first trick in the game, which he has since so artfully, and so dishonorably played? And is it therefore, warranted in the conclusion, that the Lieutenant made this mistake intentionally, and concealed the fact from Mr. James Duerson, and every other person, (his dear self excepted) until the auspicious day arrived when he could take an advantage of it? Methinks the broad mantle of charity cannot conceal this conclusion.

I will now, at the Lieutenant's request, state the facts about the \$126 judgment. I confessed this judgment on a note made by Charles B. Naylor and myself as his security—and have since paid upwards of \$400 on the judgment, with assurances by Mr. Thomas Joyce, the plaintiff, that no execution shall issue until the expiration of the time, for which

Y might have replevied. I have made arrangements to pay the amount within that time; and can assure the public that (altho' it is not strictly my debt,) I will take no advantage of any error, which I may make in the case; nor will I take an advantage of the correction of any error.

As to the interest in the "Brick tenement," I can say that I was not in Charlestown when it was sold. When I came home, I was told that it had been sold on an execution against Charles B. Naylor, and that Lemuel Ford became the purchaser, for \$250. Some time afterwards Col. Ford voluntarily sold and transferred all his interest in the premises to me, by a writing under his hand and seal. And I can state further, that Charles B. Naylor does exercise an ownership over the premises, and receives the rents and profits by my permission; not for the purpose (as the Lieutenant basely insinuates) of protecting it from bona fide creditors; but for the purpose of paying off just debts; and altho' the property has been once legally sold, and his title divested, it will be conveyed to any of his creditors, at half its valuation, whenever any creditor is willing to receive it. Where is any sin in all this business?

As Lieutenant Morrison appears to be deeply learned in the art of "swimming in seas of debt", he will please to have the goodness to inform the public, of the latitude and longitude, of "the seas of debt", in which he had been swimming "for a series of years", in the state of New York, before he came to Indiana; and also of the manner of his getting out of those "seas of debt". He will also please to favor the public with a second certificate from Mr. Rochester, informing the people, whether or not he kept his law office in the prison bounds, and also the reason why our brave Lieutenant lost his valor, upon the arrival of Capt. D. P. Faulkner at Olean Point, and retreated from his post, across the *Alleghany*, and to keep up his valence for a few hours, in the lonely woods, where nought but the howling of the owl, and the croaking of the frog, was to be heard? He will also have the goodness to tell the citizens of Indiana, whether he did not, two or three years ago, borrow \$2000 of Gen. Elisha Harrison, at a card table in Corydon, and for what purpose, and whether he did not refuse to pay the borrowed money to the General when he demanded it; and whether he did not, prior to the last election for secretary to the Senate, promise to pay it to the General at the end of the session, and whether he has paid it according to his late promise? The Lieutenant will have the condescension, to inform the Indiana bar, of the cause of his animosity and malicious conduct towards John H. Thompson, one of his first, and best BENEFAC-TORS, in Indiana; and whether he ever intends to pay the debt of gratitude which he owes Mr. Thompson for his disinterested beneficence, or he pecuniary debt which he owes him for boarding nine months or a year? He will also, be so good, as to tell us the cause of his ungrateful conduct towards his BENEFAC-TORS, Maj. Duerson, and Capt. Faulkner.

INGRATITUDE is an exotic plant taken from the black soil of old PLUTO'S dominions, and transplanted in the filthy minds of his terrestrial servants; consequently, "truth, honor, and honesty, being virtues of celestial growth, cannot germinate and flourish", in a mind already overrun with the noxious weeds of ingratitude.

In conclusion, I take a peculiar pleasure, in telling Lieutenant Morrison, that what I have written, I shall say to his face, at any time, when it may become necessary, without fearing the power of his arm, the "venom" of his pen, the wind of his "pop-gun" or the force of his "corn-stock."

REPORTER.

FOR SALE, at this Office, a few copies of

THE INDIANA JUSTICE, AND FARMER'S SCRIVNER.

# LATEST FROM EUROPE.

SALEM, (MASS.) JANUARY 20.

We stop the press to announce the arrival at this port of the brig Ontario, Capt. Hanna, 42 days from the Lizard, and 74 from Antwerp. Capt. H. has politely furnished us with a London paper of December 7th, two days later than before received, containing Paris dates to 4th Dec., Madrid to Nov. 25th, and Verona to the 26th. The following are extracts:

LONDON, Dec. 7.—On the accuracy of the details in the following letter, implicit reliance certainly cannot be placed; but that the facts may be mainly true, is by no means inconsistent with probability.

VERONA, Nov. 26.—The Congress is at length finally dissolved. The powers who are most impatient for war with Spain, have consented to try the effect of negotiation before they commence their grand crusade. An official remonstrance either has been or will be immediately dispatched to the cabinet of Madrid, demanding such an alteration in the Constitutional system, as will at least render it analogous to that of Portugal, and place the Crown beyond the reach of popular control. In case of refusal, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, will give their fullest sanction to the hostilities which the Ultrix of France are so anxious to commence—and there is no doubt that the Army of Observation will soon cross the frontier.

England will not, under such circumstances, become a party to the measure, for she sanctions the principle of an armed intervention only in case of the Constitutionists being determined to put the King to death, or invade other countries.

The Greeks are to be left to the good faith of Turkey, who has given to Lord Strangford a conditional pledge of future moderation toward them.

The London editor remarks on this—that it is the most farcical of all political farces, delivering the lambs to the tender protection of the wolf.

Hague, Dec. 5.—A letter from Constantinople states, that an European commercial house, established in that city, has presented to the Porte a plan for a loan of forty millions of Turkish piasters. Should this loan be really made, it will be detrimental to the Greeks, who are much favored by the exhausted state of the Ottoman Treasury.

Gatway, Dec. 1.—The distress of this country is now at the greatest height. There are very few gentlemen of £2000 to £5000, per annum, (nominally) who can show their faces out of doors, for fear of being arrested. Provisions very cheap.

Bayonne, Dec. 4.—Immense quantities of warlike stores continue to arrive here daily. The building in which military offenders have hitherto been confined, is to be converted into a barrack.

# I-LAND OF CUBA.

We learn from a respectable source that a secret expedition was about departing from Plymouth in England, consisting of 5000 troops, conveyed by two men of war. It is presumed from various circumstances that this force is destined for Cuba, with the ostensible view of suppressing the system of piracy which has been carried on for some time on the coast of that Island; but that its real object is to gain a footing, obtain possession, and maintain it for the British Government. It is reported that the new Spanish governor was to accompany the expedition, which gives something like probability to the conjecture that there is an understanding between the courts of London and Madrid. We think it doubtful, however, whether the people of the island will allow a British force to land among them even for the temporary purpose of destroying the pirates. We are convinced that it will be very difficult to induce them voluntarily to annex themselves to the British empire; their feelings, their prejudices, and their interests all combine against such a connexion. We trust that our own government is not ignorant of the

deep game which the British have been playing with regard to Cuba, nor insensible of the important, the melancholy consequences which their possession of the Island would bring upon our trade in times of war. Masters of Havana and Matanzas, and having a superior naval force at their disposal, the British could block up the Gulf of Mexico with as much ease as they did the mouth of the Mississippi during the late war. A few hours sail would carry them to Florida, whence they could make predatory excursions into the southern states. In whatever light we view the subject, we cannot help thinking that our countrymen ought to incur every risk to prevent the Island of Cuba from falling unto the dominion of Great Britain.—Gaz.

# SALE FOR TAXES.

There will be sold in the town of Jeffersonville, before the Door of Man, Charles Fuller, on Saturday the 8th of March next, the following Lots or so much thereof, as will satisfy and pay the Corporation Tax, and expense of advertising and sale due thereon, for the year 1823. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC COX, Collector T. T.

Jeffersonville, Feb. 19, 1823.

No. Lot.	Owner's Name.	Tax Due.
70	Sally Armstrong,	\$0 34 cts
185	Richard C. Anderson,	84
186	same	50
187	same	50
203	same	68
206	same	50
16	Isaac Bowman,	2 50
53	same	2 50
247	same	30
248	same	84
249	same	1 35
1-2 28	John Bowman's heirs,	1 00
47	James Brown's heirs,	1 17
1-4 93	— Boner,	50
142	William Creghan's heirs,	50
143	same	50
144	same	67
176	same	30
184	same	50
166	Jonathan Clark's heirs,	67
167	same	50
168	same	50
190	same	67
200	same	50
207	same	50
63	Thomas Calhoun,	1 00
66	same	1 00
119	Samuel Dickinson,	84
2-4 14	Charles Fuller,	1 50
215	same	15
216	same	15
232	same	34
151	Dennis Fitzhugh's heirs,	67
152	same	67
153	same	50
157	same	67
179	same	50
73	Owen Gwathmey,	84
159	same	50
140	same	50
171	same	34
172	same	50
201	same	50
175	Robert Gray,	50
239	Peter Hemphill,	50
242	same	67
1-2 165	Isaac Hawk,	34
1-2 70	Homer Kinley,	34
151	John Kennison's heirs,	84
153	same	67
158	same	67
1-2 13	James Lemon,	1 00
67	same	50
68	same	50
69	Isaac Miner,	50
83	Lock and Snowden,	1 67
74	same	84
1-2 12	Reuben H. Murray,	1 54
90	Murray & Weathers,	1 00
244	William Morrison,	34
245	same	34
84	John Nelson,	1 00
54	James Patten's heirs,	1 50
55	same	1 17
56	same	1 17
57	same	1 50
155	Rezin Redman,	1 00
91	David Smith,	1 00
159	same	50
203	James Shields,	67
204	same	67
7	Charles R. Waring,	1 54
156	same	50
141	George Ross,	50
163	West and Hawk,	2 62
21	John Weathers,	50
132	William Wyatt,	50
140	same	50
141	same	50
85	D. & R. Wallace,	1 54
88	same	1 54
98	same	67
112	same	84
113	same	84
114	same	67
115	same	67
116	same	50
173	same	50
210	same	50
211	same	50
212	same	50
173	same	50
198	Isaac Shelby,	34
1-2 148	John Raringer,	50

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.