



## LAWRENCEBURGH.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1823.

There is nothing more disgusting to a man of sense, than newspaper controversy. And there is nothing which we more earnestly desire to avoid. It is our sincere wish to cultivate peace and friendship with all men, and more especially, our neighboring editors.

When we first presented ourselves before the public, we made (as we thought) a satisfactory declaration of our principles, and of the course we intended to pursue, in conducting our paper. We pledged ourselves to publish a paper for the PEOPLE, uncontrolled by faction:—We promised to maintain the liberty of the press, and the freedom of discussion:—to allow every individual the privilege of our columns, freely to express his sentiments on all subjects, in which the public are interested; and also, to investigate the conduct of our public servants; provided the writer kept within the bounds of propriety. And we are willing to submit it to the good sense of a liberal and enlightened public, whether we have deviated, in the least, from the path of rectitude.

Under the auspices of those declarations, and actuated, no doubt, by motives just and liberal, one of our subscribers came forward, in our last number, and claimed the privilege of our columns, to defend the character and public conduct of some of our western members of Congress:—a privilege which he had a right to demand:—a right guaranteed to every member of the community, by the constitution of our country:—and a right which we could not withhold, consistent with justice, and without violating the most sacred principle of our republican institutions:—and without such privilege our boasted liberty is but an empty name.

Considering that the principles laid down by "P," were in no wise, illiberal, we inserted his communication without note or comment, and without the least apprehension of even incurring the umbrage, much less the implacable vengeance of any individual against us. But who can judge of our consternation, when we met with the following unprovoked and unparalleled attack from the editors of the Spectator:—

"Mr. P. in the 'Palladium' of yesterday, shall be attended to so soon as we have leisure—the thing is as it should be; the cloven foot will out, the gallant editors of the Palladium, and their co-agent in the adjoining garret have taken a deal of pains to wipe the stain from the public conduct of their most Noble master, and his associates. The free expression of opinion must be shackled by the junto or their engines—the powerful satraps are determined to prevent by threats any animadversions which may be made upon their political conduct by any person who is willing to think as well as act for himself—but we regard their threats as the whistling of the passing wind."

To treat this paragraph with the contempt it justly merits, we would scarcely give it the ordinary attention of a reading; were it not for some of the base insinuations, intended to be palmed upon us, which we feel it our duty indignantly to repel.

The editors, either fearing the pen of P, or feeling conscious that the ground they had taken was untenable, and that they were unable to support it with honour to themselves, have seen proper not to reply to him, in person; but have turned their artillery against us, and hurled the thunders of their wrath upon our heads, for having the audacity and hardihood, to admit any thing into our columns, which could be construed to their prejudice.

"The gallant editors of the Palladium, and their co-agent"—If the editors intended, by this contemptible assertion, to insinuate, that we are under the necessity of having an agent, or an assistant, in the discharge of our editorial functions, we "cast it back with scorn upon their own shoulders." Although we are yet young, and our minds not matured with that experience which characterises the editors of the Spectator; and although we may not be sufficiently versed in political intrigue to cope with them; yet we want no agent—we solicit no assistant—we are willing to rely on our own exertions for the discharge of that duty. And further, we would observe, that should we ever suffer any man, or any set of men to occupy our editorial columns, under the cloak of the ostensible editors, we will have rendered ourselves fit subjects for pity and contempt, and unworthy of public patronage.

"Have taken a deal of pains to wipe the stain from the public conduct of their most Noble master."—This insinuation, though couched in rather a prevaricating style, was intended to stab at the very root of our character as men of truth and honour;—but it is entirely an original with them:—it was conceived in malice, and brought forth in false-

hood; and the spirit which rankles in the breast of a demon, could not be more malign, than the spirit which gave birth to such an unjust insinuation. They have, in substance, charged us of being the hirelings and venal slaves of JAMES NOBLE—and they would wish to impress upon the people, the idea, that our press is under his influence, and brought here for the purpose of subserving his views at some future period. But those insinuations are as false as they are unjust: and we defy the editors, or any other man, to produce a single paragraph, sentence, word or syllable, which ever came from us, upon which they could predicate such unfounded assertions, or make such ungenerous insinuations. The only resort they have, upon which to build their hypothesis, is the communication of P; and that resort is as futile and flimsy as a cobweb. Because we suffer a man's character to be defended in our columns, it must be construed that we are devoted to his interest, and are slaves to his caprice:—the most absurd conclusion ever drawn by a rational being. We shall now take leave of the editors on this point, by remarking, that as it is sufficient for us to prevent them from casting a stain upon our character, we shall not at present, trouble ourselves with the stains of other men; but shall leave that duty entirely with them, while they draw a veil over their own; nor shall we pretend to say what degree of moral or political turpitude, is attached to the public conduct of Mr. Noble, with regard to the Lafayette Bill.

"But" say they, "we regard their threats as the whistling of the passing wind."—Now we would thank them to produce a single threat which we have ever made against them; or even point us to any thing which we have ever spoke, penned, or printed, which bears on its face the least semblance of a threat. This they cannot do.—But it is in character with the rest of their assertions. It was made for the same base purpose, of deceiving the public, and of poisoning their minds against us.

We shall now give the gentle editors a final dismission; and shall assure them, that for their sake, we will never restrain the free expression of opinion, nor withhold the liberty of the press from any individual, who wishes to defend his reputation; we hold the privilege too sacred, to be sacrificed on the shrine of their caprice. And lest they should put themselves to the trouble of casting any more of their unjust insinuations upon us, we would wish them distinctly to understand, that we disclaim having any particular attachment to the interest of any individual; and that it is not our intention to meddle with any of their local or political concerns, any farther than our duty, as editors, requires. We also inform them, that it was and is still our desire to live on terms of friendship with all men; but if they are determined to endeavor to draw us into the vortex of newspaper controversy, by assailing us with their vituperation, calumny and abuse, we can assure them, that we shall not do them the gratification even to notice them:—Not because we fear their power—not because we dread their ire.—No! far be it from us, ever to fear the pen of those sapient editors;—but, because we owe our patrons subjects of greater import. Then let them rage and vent their malice;—let them assail with all their engines—and bear down upon us with all the thunders they can command; we disregard them—we hold them in derision: and they will only be answered by the feeble echo of their own bickerings. And although they should sound their "trump" of terror in our ears, till time with them should cease to be; we will not utter a discordant note, to mar their harmony.

### Appointments by the Legislature.

JAMES N. E. GOODLET, President Judge of the fourth Judicial Circuit.

BETHUEL F. MORRIS, President Judge of the fifth Judicial Circuit, vice W. W. Wick resigned.

It is with pleasure we discover the spirit of enterprize and improvement breaking forth in almost every part of the Union.—In Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, and several of the other states, there are considerable exertions now making to connect by canals the different waters, so as to form a perfect chain of water communication from the City of New York, by the Lakes, to the Mississippi. This will afford a safe and easy channel, through which the enterprising and industrious citizen of the West, can convey, at a trifling expense, the surplus product of his labour, to a certain and permanent market. He no longer, of necessity, will be compelled to resort to the precarious mart of the South, where he has frequently had the mortification to see his hard earned property, disposed of at a price not worthy the name of sale. It may rationally be concluded, if we may

judge from appearances, that the time is not far distant, when the steam boat which now traverses the Ohio and Mississippi, will leave the circumscribed course, marked out by nature, and wind its way through the flourishing & salubrious plains and valleys of our sister state, to ride majestically on the waters of the Lakes. To effect this, it will not require a convulsion of nature to divide the earth, and cause the rivers to leave their track and flow into other channels: the ingenuity and perseverance of man is equivalent to the task. New York has fully demonstrated its practicability, and the benefits which may result from its completion. It will be a happy epoch in the internal economy of the West, the day that witnesses the connection of the Lakes with the Mississippi by a canal communication: it will be hailed in succeeding years, as the day on which the ties that now binds us to our Eastern brethren, was made strong and indissoluble.

The "Report of the Canal Commissioners to the General Assembly of the state of Ohio," we should like to have noticed in our paper of to-day, but the press of other matter has prevented it. We will, however, give in our next, so much of this report as our limits will admit; its length not permitting its entire insertion in any one number. It is a document of considerable interest, and entitles the gentlemen, by whom it was prepared and submitted, to great credit and applause for their exertions and industry.

The act of Kentucky chartering the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, will appear next week. This is a work which has long been under consideration, both in this state and Kentucky; but never have we discovered the prospect of its final completion, so flattering as at the present moment. From our own personal knowledge of the gentlemen composing this company, we are led to this conclusion:—that should they go to work with a determination to effect this important and desirable object, there are no obstacles which can prevent a favourable issue. The amount to be subscribed to create a fund to defray the expense of the work, is 600,000 dollars, to be divided into shares of 100 dollars each, to suit the convenience of subscribers. The greater part of this sum, if it were necessary, could be advanced by the gentlemen composing the Company, out of their own individual funds.

We have been informed, by a gentleman of this place, that on the 24th inst. our senator, Mr. Gray, introduced a bill, to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing a bridge over Tanners creek, opposite New Lawrenceburgh; and that it was expected to meet with but little or no opposition.—Such a work would, no doubt, be of general utility to the citizens of Dearborn county.

We extract the following statement of the election for United States' Senator, and Secretary of State, from the *Indiana Register*. It may be interesting to some of our readers to see the number of votes given to each candidate on the several ballotings.

United States' Senator.				
Ballotings	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Isaac Blackford	26	30	30	30
William Hendricks	25	29	31	32
Jonathan Jennings	10	2	0	0
Scattering		1	1	0

William Hendricks was declared duly elected.

<i>Secretary of State.</i>						
Ballotings	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
J. B. Slaughter	10	9	10	10	9	2
W. W. Wick	11	16	24	24	28	32
E. D. John	8	14	18	24	22	27
W. Sheets	4	3	3	4	0	0
A. S. Burnet	8	1	2	0	0	0
I. N. Hanna	5	2	0	0	0	0
J. H. Farnham	11	10	3	0	0	0
B. J. Blythe	7	7	0	0	0	0

William W. Wick was declared duly elected.

There being no weekly communication, by mail, between this place and the seat of government, accounts for the dearth of Legislative news in this day's paper.

We have given place, in our fourth page, to the poetical effusions of 'DALETH,' and would judge, from the plaintive breathings of his fancy, that he was more under the influence of Cupid than of the Muses:—But we are willing, nevertheless, to encourage his young and aspiring genius.

**FIRE!**—Last evening, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, the Hotel belonging to Major Thomas Carter, of this place, was discovered to be in flames. The fire originated in an adjoining back building; yet, notwithstanding the rapidity with which it spread, the greater part of the furniture was saved before the house was entirely consumed. In that part of the building in the rear, which could not be approached, six or eight beds, clothing, and a considerable quantity of flour was consumed. We regret to add, that by this calamity, Major Carter has sustained a severe loss and at a period too, when it is the most forcibly felt. *Indianapolis Gaz.*

On Wednesday the 12th inst. James Hudson was executed at Fall creek, Madison county, for the murder of Logan, an Indian Chief. Previous to being swung off, he made a full confession, in which he detailed the circumstances connected with the murder of Logan and the other Indians, in an interesting manner. It is now in preparation for the press, and will be published in pamphlet form, as soon as practicable.—*Id.*

**THE NEW-YEAR.**—On Saturday last, says the National Journal of yesterday, being the first day of the year, the doors of the President's House were thrown open in conformity with long established custom, for the reception of all classes of persons who desired to avail themselves of the opportunity of offering their compliments to our venerable and most excellent Chief Magistrate. On no similar occasion have we witnessed such an eager press of citizens and distinguished strangers, all anxious to get a last shake of the hand, or a last look at the furrowed and care worn cheeks of our last revolutionary President. The visitors began to assemble at 12 o'clock, and from that hour until after three, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the rain descending during the whole time in torrents, there was a constant succession of new arrivals. The display of beauty and fashion, of the wit and wisdom of the nation, the mixture of plain republican simplicity, with the courtly elegance of royal and imperial representatives, formed altogether one the most interesting exhibitions we have ever witnessed. The President, we rejoice to say seems to be in excellent health and spirits, which we fervently pray may be long continued to him. *Balt. Pat.*

The information contained in the following paragraph is of great interest to the cause of science and of general improvement in the arts of civilized life:—*Nat. Int.*

LOUISVILLE, KY. DEC. 21.—We are gratified to hear that Dr. Buchanan has succeeded in propelling a boat by the application of his newly invented generator. On Sunday last she ran five or six miles up the river and returned with a number of gentlemen who seem much pleased with its operation. The advantages which it is considered to possess over boilers now in use, are economy in the cost, a considerable saving of fuel, lightness, the space which it occupies, and entire safety against accidents resulting from the bursting of the boiler; advantages which, combined, cannot fail to introduce it into general use. The boiler of the boat weighs about five hundred pounds. We understand the Dr. intends applying it to propelling carriages on land, in which he feels confident it will be eminently successful.

By the annual report of the Post Master General, it appears, that the total amount of receipts for postage for the three quarters ending 30th June last, was \$878,866 33; that the amount of expenditures during the same period, was \$868,121 50; leaving the sum of \$10,744 83 more than the expense of the Department. The increase of the receipts during the above period over those of the corresponding quarters of the year preceding, is stated at \$42,767 14; the estimated increase in the 4th quarter is put at \$15,000; making an augmentation of receipts for the four quarters of nearly \$53,000.

The legislature of New-Hampshire has adjourned without electing a Senator of the United States.

The *Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England*, two hundred and four years ago, at Plymouth, was commemorated at that place, on Wednesday fortnight, with peculiar splendor & magnificence. Visitors from every part of New England and some from New York attended: The town was brilliantly illuminated: The exercises were opened by singing and prayer: An elegant and appropriate song, prepared by the Rev. Mr. PIERPONT, was sung on the occasion: An oration, marked by more than the usual ability and eloquence of Professor EVERETT, graced the proceedings of the day: And in the evening there was a splendid ball and supper.

### New British Publication.

Mrs. Opie is about to publish "Illustrations of Lying in all its branches"—a very extensive subject.