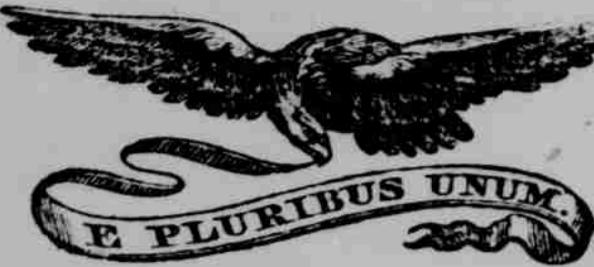


a defined period.—There are millions of acres in this state, that will not be sold for an age at the present rates, and not liable to taxation; but which would be occupied by the poor as a gift, in preference to tenancy. The government being composed of the people in it, will be strong and effective in proportion to the number of shareholders it contains. Where the citizen, the soldier and the land owner are combined in the same person, you will find him defending his pass against the encroachments of an enemy like Leonidas at Thermopylae.

[Concluded next week.]



LAWRENCEBURG H.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1827.

High Water.—The recent rains have swollen the water in the Ohio to a great degree, above any rise we have had since last spring. It is supposed that the water is now 35 or 40 feet above low water mark, and is still rising. Business along the river is at full tide, as the navigation across the falls, and to Orleans, is uninterrupted.

Governor's Message.—We regret the necessity which compels us to divide the message, but it could not under the circumstances be avoided. The first side of our paper is usually put to press on

Wednesday evening; the Indianapolis

mail does not arrive until the same evening, of course there are but two pages

of the paper to fill after it arrives, which

would not, if all other things had been

left out, have contained it. Those who

have been favored with this state paper

in pamphlet form, will readily excuse the

delay; and those who have not, will not

be the less anxious to see it because others have read it before them.

Intemperance.—In our advertising columns to day we insert a notice of "Dr. Chamber's Remedy for Intemperance," with the view of procuring a portion of the medicine, to administer to some willing subject in our neighborhood; of which, we are sorry to say, there are

many who stand in great need of some

specific to reclaim them from the downward road to ruin. Mr. Herrington of

Mercer Pa. (late editor of the Western

Press at that place,) states that he re-

ceived from Drs. Hart & Fenning of

N. Y. City; a portion of this medicine,

which he administered to a confirmed

drunkard, the first time he found himso-

ber, with complete success. Next morn-

ing after taking the medicine, the tip-

pler repaired to the tavern, as usual, for

his bitters, but was astonished on enter-

ing the bar room to discover that a total reform

had been wrought within him—the steam of his

favorite whiskey met him with a most disagree-

able and sickening salutation, and the spark

ing "ruin," had no more the bewitching

charm, it was wont to have in times past.

He left the house without drinking any thing,

and has ever since been sober and industri-

ous. The same experiment was tried on

others with equal success.

Legislative.—The legislature of this state convened at Indianapolis, the seat of government, on the 3d inst. Gen.

James Dill was elected secretary to the

senate, without opposition, and John H.

Farnham assistant secretary; Rollin C.

Dewey was, after several ballottings,

elected enrolling clerk. Harbin H.

Moore, was chosen speaker of the House

of Representatives; Henry P. Thornton

and Jas. F. D. Lanier principal and

assistant clerks; Austin W. Morris en-

rolling clerk; and Thos. White door-

keeper. For a detailed account of the

proceedings as far as received, see first

page.

Letters received by the editors inform that the subject of the Michigan Road already engaged the attention of the legislature, and some considerable feeling is manifested about where it shall terminate on the Ohio river, by those who, from local situation, are desirous to have it pass their house, farm, village or town. It is apprehended that very little business of importance will be transacted until this itchy question is some way disposed of.

We have received an Extra of the Indianapolis Gazette, containing an exposition of the charges brought against Governor Ray by Mr. Merrill. As we have published the charges, the first spare room will be embraced to give publicity to the defence contained in the Extra.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

TO ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, ESQ.
Author of the address delivered at the Jackson meeting, held in Dearborn county, on the 3d of December, 1827.

SIR:—As some of the Adams men doubt the truth of a number of your statements in the above named address, I have taken some pains to furnish a statement of the following facts, which may be used as far as they will go to support your assertions.

First—You say, "The legitimate functions of legislative bodies are the enactment of laws," and afterwards add, "The people are the only source of elective sovereignty, and no intermediate and unauthorized agencies, should be permitted to control or direct their wishes." To show that what you deprecate, has been attempted, I will state, the legislature of Tennessee, during their session in the year of our Lord, 1825, shortly after Mr. Adams was elected, did resolve to offer Gen. Andrew Jackson to the people of the United States, as a suitable person to be elected President, and that John Q. Adams was not a suitable person for that office; and that General Jackson, immediately after being thus nominated by the said legislature, (that is the people of the United States,) to show his willingness to serve them in any situation they should think proper to place him, did resign or vacate his seat in the U. S. Senate; but Mr. Adams, notwithstanding said resolve, still continues, contrary to the express will of the people of U. S. (that is the Legislature of Tennessee,) to officiate in the office of President.

Again, you say, "For twenty-eight years past, (including the present administration, none but a secretary of the cabinet has been elected to the Presidency.) It is a fact well known, that Mr. Madison, the first cabinet secretary elected to the presidency, was elevated to that office in 1809, more than eighteen years ago, I believe this proves your statement as far as it can be proven; and to show the evil of the practice, Madison, Monroe, and John Q. Adams, are the men that have been thus elected.

You again say, speaking of Mr. Adams, "He has generally been opposed to free and universal suffrage—contending that none but free-holders have a right to vote." The best evidence I know to prove this statement, is taken from the journals of the senate of the U. States, for 1805. When a bill was before the Senate, to regulate the then Territory of Louisiana, a motion was made to restrict the right of voting to free-holders. The motion was opposed by Mr. Adams, and he voted to leave the provisions of the bill, so that every free citizen of the state should have the right to vote; thus opposing universal suffrage.

And again, speaking of Mr. Adams, you say, "He has generally been hostile to the western interests." To prove this, let the people read his letter to a friend of his in Boston, written during the late war with England, when he was in Russia. Speaking of the discontent in New England, and their jealousies, lest the east should lose her political influence, by so many of her citizens emigrating to the west, he expresses his belief that their fears were unfounded, and that the New England character would not depreciate by emigrating to the west, and goes on to express himself in substance as follows—that nothing on earth presented to his view a more delightful picture, than the fruitful fields rising out of the forest, in the west, so lately the habitation of the savage and the wild beast. And since he has been President, he has appointed Commissioners to treat with the Indians, and extinguish their title to millions of acres of land in Indiana; so that his eye is likely to be pleased by seeing vast quantities of our beautiful forests turned into fruitful fields, our Indiana removed west of the Mississippi, and all our range for the deer, the bear, the wolf, and the panther, destroyed. In his first message to Congress, speaking of those men who are buying up the land, he said, "The purchasers of public land are among the most useful of our fellow citizens." He applauded the conduct of Congress, in granting indulgence to those who had bought on credit, and recommended that further relief should be given. Now all this talk about purchasers of public lands, is undeniable, for Congress had it printed, and sent all over the country. He has also sanctioned appropriations of some hundred thousand dollars, to make a road through Ohio & Indiana, and a canal round the Falls of the Ohio, so that foreigners and our own citizens, might buy up and carry off our produce, which otherwise we might keep at home; by doing these & other similar acts, it is that he has, as you say, "always evinced a course of conduct inconsistent with the present condition and future greatness and importance of the western states."

Viewing these subjects as you do, who would not conclude, his supporters are only those in office, and those who except to receive some office from him. If circumstances permit, I may offer a few things next week in support of what you have said in favor of Gen. Jackson.

With respect your very humble servant.

A WESTERN CITIZEN.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

As was expected, the friends of the Coalition are on tip-toe and ready to step a hornpipe on a pole bridge from mere vexation, because the friends of "Old Hickory," and the purity of elections, have presumed, in the face of all the fine spun speeches in favor of Mr. Adams, to hold meetings in this state favorable to the man of their choice for the presidency. The Adamsites were altogether unprepared for this turn of affairs, which has so deranged their plans of external operations. They had hoped that the Jacksonians in Indiana, knowing their superior strength, would have remained inactive until near the election, and let them make use of *appearances* at home for *effect* abroad; but now that they discover their plains are likely to be frustrated, all is bustle and confusion. What is to be done? Will they call meetings and endeavor to get the people to assist them in forming an electoral ticket, or will they wait for orders from the managers of their party at the seat of government? It is confidently expected that the latter course will be pursued; they are not willing to trust much to the people, because they distrust their attachment to the cause of Mr. Adams. Legislative halls are the theatres of their greatest exploits. There they feel perfectly at home, because the space of operation is defined, and the materials of which they are composed more within the scope of management. Not so among the people: the field is too large to be encompassed by a few bold seductive movements of the panderers of power.

Forced, as the Adamsites are in this state, to resort to some measures to support their cause, it cannot but be expected that they should feel a little crusty and out of humour with the *SIGNS OF THE TIMES*: for never were a set of fellows more hardly beset by the current of popular opinion than they. Desperate resistance is made whenever an opportunity presents, but with little effect. Every effort at headway against the stream, only shows more plainly how fast they are hurrying to the end of their race. Discomfited in Pennsylvania; "beaten and overwhelmed" in New York, they have lain hold of their last hope, with a quivering hand and a doubting heart. Virginia is to be brought over! The forces are called off from an unprofitable war in the East, and a close siege commenced in the South. The "ancient dominion" is beset on every side, that no one may escape; and daily report from the runners of the Coalition says they are playing havoc among the Jackson ranks. Hundreds at a time are represented as grounding their weapons of rebellion, and peaceably enrolling themselves under the banner of the administration. This is glorious news to the Adamsites, refreshing as the dews of evening upon the sun parched plain; & has wrought a most wonderful change of sentiment as to Virginia. But a few days ago, her citizens were denounced and vilified, as disorganizers, enemies to the country, to domestic industry, to internal improvement, and to peace. Now they are finest fellows in the world! Honest, patriotic, fast friends to the best interests of the country, &, of course, agreeably to their say, true Adamsites. It is very easy to discover from this sample of consistency, how much *really* there is in the professions of those who pretend to oppose Gen. Jackson on the ground of *measures*. One of the principal objections urged against him, a short time since, was that Virginia and the other states opposed to what is denominated the "American System," were favorable to him for president, & if elected, he was bound in good faith to go with them; even if it should be contrary to his own feelings. By this same rule of reasoning, (which is just as good logic as to say a man must be a Quaker because he is in company with Broad Brims,) if Virginia be claimed for Adams, he must be inimical to those very measures; and on taking his seat in Congress, he will be in duty bound to oppose them, because he was supported by that interest.

It will be discovered from these evidences, to what lengths their friends of Mr. Adams are willing to go, when hard run, to support a ruined cause.

DEARBORN.

Foreign Gleanings.—By the late arrivals from England no items of foreign intelligence of importance, have been received. It appears that the European Ambassadors were still at the Turkish capital, having given, it is stated, additional time to the Sultan for his decision upon the proposition of the European powers. Large bodies of Russian troops were marching to the frontiers of Turkey. The Cabinet Council of Constantinople were deliberating on important despatches which had just been received in that city. The Grand Seignor is making formidable preparations for the purpose of meeting the aggressions of the northern autocrat.

Accounts from Portland represent that the Russians are actively engaged in fitting out a fleet in the Black Sea, a measure strongly indicating a war with the Porte.

Spain is far from being in a state of quiescence. The rebels are becoming formidable to their king, in whose name they first took up arms.

The Persians have thus far successfully resisted the attempt of the Emperor Nicholas, to march to India. In his effort to raise the standard of the Czars over the crescent of the Ottoman, he is more likely to prove triumphant; but even here, success will only be proclaimed from the field of blood and carnage. "Turkey will perish with the convulsive throes of a dying giant. To our view there are still materials in the Musselman creed, for creating an enthusiasm, equal in character, & perhaps in degree, to that which enabled the Saracens to resist and baffle the shock of Europe's most warlike chivalry, with England's lion-heart at its head, precipitated on the shores of Palestine."

Cincinnati Chronicle.

As credulous as we may be thought, we are more than half persuaded to believe that Hill, who is now in Niagara jail, is one of the murderers of Morgan. He is said, and so he appears by confession, to be perfectly sane. He continues steadfast in his assertion, that he is guilty of Morgan's blood, and even designates the different parts of his garments, stained therewith when he used the fatal knife.—His trial will soon prove whether we are correct in our conjectures on not.—Or. Ade.

New and elegant Stove.—A stove, the invention of Dr. Nott, President of Union College, has been just put up at Bement's Recess, in Green street. For elegance, certainly, and economy, probably it exceeds any thing of the kind we have ever seen. The reverend inventor being at a loss for a proper name for it, the facetious Mr. Bement has dubbed it the "Ne Plus Ultra." The citizens will do well to go and see it.

Alb. Ade.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

GOVERNOR.

James B. Ray John H. Thompson

MARRIED.—On the 4th inst. by Daniel Hagerman, Esq. Mr. EDMUND ARCHIBALD to Miss BELINDA CALHOUN, all of Lawrenceburg township.

NOTICE.

The Creditors of William Godley, deceased,

On petition

The Heirs of John Porter Godley, for sale of

son and heir of William Godley, deceased.

Heirs of John Porter Godley, deceased, that the administrators of the said William Godley, deceased, had filed a schedule with the Court of Probate and Court for the settlement of decedent's estates in and for the county of Dearborn, and state of Indiana, shewing to the satisfaction of said Court, that the personal assets of the deceased, William Godley, have all been administered, and that the Estate is justly and largely indebted; and further that the said William Godley died seized and possessed of the undivided half part of the north-east quarter of section 25 town 7, range one, west; and also of the undivided half part of the east half of section 24, town 7, range one, west, lying in the said county of Dearborn. The aforesaid heirs of John Porter Godley, deceased, are hereby notified and required to appear before the Court aforesaid, at their next term, to be held at Lawrenceburg, in the said county of Dearborn, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, or can shew, why the interest of the aforesaid William Godley, in or to the lands aforesaid, shall not be sold for the benefit of his creditors, and for payment of his just debts as aforesaid.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

November 23d, 1827. 49-3w

Public Notice is hereby given

TO the heirs Legal Representatives of William Godley Deceased, and also to the heirs and legal Representatives of his son John Porter Godley Deceased late of the County of Dearborn, state of Indiana, that application will be made to the Dearborn Circuit Court at their next term to be held on the first Monday of April next, to appoint Commissioners, to assign and set over to the widow of the said William Godley her Dower agreeable to the statute in such cases made and provided that she may be entitled to in the following lands and tenements of which her late husband died seized and possessed of, To wit: The undivided half of North-East Quarter of section 23, Town 7 Range one West, and also the undivided half, of the East half, of section 24 town 7 Range one west, lying in the County of Dearborn and state of Indiana, of which all Persons interested, or concerned are desired to take notice.

AMOS LANE,

Attorney for Lucinda Godley, widow of William Godley, dec'd.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Dunahoe, late of Logan township, Dearborn county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of all debts due to said Estate, on book, note or otherwise; and those having demands against the same, to present them legally authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH DUNAHOE, Adm'r.

Dec. 11th, 1827. 49-3w

Sheff's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Execution, issued out of the Dearborn Circuit Court, commanding me to expose to public sale one undivided half of ten acres of Land situated in the forks of Hogan Creek with a Grist and Saw Mill and yard, and fifty acres of Land off the east end of the South east quarter of section 23, town 5, Range 2 west, the premises in a certain mortgage Bill in favor of Jabez Percival against James Powell; which said premises I shall expose to sale on the 29th day of this month at the Court house in the town of Lawrenceburg.

THOMAS LONGLEY Shf. D