



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1828.

This day we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers the last number of the 3d year of the Indiana Palladium. On entering again upon the 4th annual round of duty, we feel sensible that the responsibility and difficulties of our situation have been, for the last year, increasing; and that it will require energy, a steady and unwavering hand to guide the political barque, in safety, through a stormy and tempestuous sea, to the haven of 1829. However, we do not doubt but that the same liberality which has been extended to us, in times past, will be continued; and that the little deviations from the straight line of propriety will be looked upon with some degree of charity. "Tho' we may gang akenin wrang, to step aside is human."

For the gratification of our numerous friends, who have taken an interest in our success, we would remark, that we leave port this year freighted, after having discharged a considerable quantity of ballast, with near five hundred good and substantial names, and have reason to believe the number will be much increased during the voyage.

FOREIGN. The news published to-day is most cheering to the friends of freedom and humanity. A blow has been dealt by the retributive hand of Justice, most fatal to the Ottoman power in Greece. The Turkish and Egyptian fleets have been almost entirely destroyed; out of 58 vessels which attacked the combined forces of England, France, and Russia, only eight vessels escaped destruction.

Owing to high waters we are again deprived of a mail from Indianapolis; consequently we have no legislative proceedings to lay before our readers this week.

Letters received by private conveyance this morning, inform, that the bill establishing a terminating point on the Ohio river for the Michigan road, will not pass into a law this session.

We hope our highly respected correspondent, B. will excuse us for not publishing his late communication. Knowing that he did not feel any solicitude about its appearance, it was laid over last week, to give place to another on the same subject, which was on file before it, and this week it is unavoidably crowded out by the press of other matter. These circumstances combining with a belief that he would not wish to apply the torture unnecessarily, have induced us to postpone its publication indefinitely. We shall always be glad to receive communications from him on any other subject; and we take this opportunity to assure him, that being a citizen of another state will not render his lucubrations the less welcome.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors: Your correspondent Q. has given some excellent comments on the text of the Rev. editor of the Brookville paper, where he says "We have lately travelled through a considerable portion of the 3d congressional district in this state, and have found that in all the towns and villages there is a majority for the Administration, though the same cannot be said in truth indiscriminately of the plantation settlements, &c. and altho' the reasoning of Q. is really good, I would suggest to him whether Judge Eggleston, in his address, has not furnished better, where he says, "To the reproach of our age we have already seen this dark and evil demon pervading every village in our land, disturbing the repose of society, setting neighbor against neighbor, and father against son, throwing over the moral vision the deepest delusion." Possibly both, in the above extracts, may be telling the truth, if so it will be useful to use vigilance in preventing the contagion from spreading to the plantations.

A PLANTATION MAN.

From the New York Enquirer.
Frigate Libertad, Vera Cruz, November 4th, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of forwarding to you the enclosed manifesto of the Federation of Pure Royalists of Spain, both in the original and in the English translation. The Government of Mexico feels an interest in giving it as much publicity as possible; and I know not how I can effect this object better, than by obtaining your consent to its insertion in full, in your widely circu-

ted newspaper. In complying with this request you will further oblige me by sending me a few papers in which it is published, as I should wish to transmit them to the seat of government. Should you discover any errors in the translation, you will, I hope, use the freedom of correcting them.

We have returned from our long cruise in the face of a superior force, and without having experienced any reverse. Although no decisive advantage has been obtained by us beyond the capture and destruction of thirty sail of merchant vessels, nevertheless, the Government is perfectly satisfied that the utmost has been effected that the disparity of force would permit. In a short time however, I trust that we shall be placed in a position to strike a more effective blow.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID PORTER.
M. M. Noah, Esq. New York.

The document alluded to, is a very curious one, being a direct proposition to elevate to the Spanish Throne, Don Carlos 5th—the manifesto was circulated in Madrid during the present year.

Enquirer.

JACKSON AND DECATUR.

We find the two annexed letters in the Richmond Enquirer of the 8th inst. and publish them at the risk of being accused of endeavoring to promote the success of general Jackson in the "presidential contest." While we sincerely desire the re-election of Mr. Adams, we cannot, still hesitate to insert the refutation of any serious calumny against his competitor. Our first homage and duty are to truth and justice; and it is our firm belief that if they had been more

carefully observed, by the editors friendly to the administration, the cause of Mr. Adams would now be stronger than it is, being intrinsically the best. Several newspaper advocates of Gen. Jackson have been as violent and slanderous as possible but they were not we think, likely to lose so much by ribaldry as their antagonists. This we shall add, as of our own knowledge, that some of the most distinguished of our diplomatic representatives abroad have been disposed to conceal their newspapers, ashamed of the gross obloquy cast upon the two candidates for the presidency, and afraid that the foreigners about them would suppose the American people to be the most degraded on earth, since the men supported for the chief magistracy of the nation could be accused thus of the worst vices and crimes.

Nashville Nov. 15th 1827.

DEAR SIR—On this day I received a letter from a friend of mine in Richmond (Va.) requesting me to ascertain from you, whether there is any foundation in truth, in certain statements circulated in that section of country, respecting a conversation alledged to have taken place between commodore Decatur and yourself, in the anti-chamber of the senate, in the year 1819. I understand the charge as made against you is—that on the last night of the session, you, accompanied by your two aids-de-camp, went to the anti-chamber of the senate and while there, com. Decatur came up to you and inquired whether you came there for the purpose of chastising Mr. Eppes, &c? To which you replied affirmatively, and after some further remarks you declared your determination to chastise Mr. Eppes in the senate chamber, where he had slandered you—and com. Decatur stated that you should not enter the senate door unless over his dead body. In a short time you agreed to desist from your purpose, &c.

Be so obliging as to furnish an answer as early as convenient.

Yours, respectfully,
FELIX GRUNDY.
GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

Nashville Inn, Nov. 15th 1827.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of this day has been received, and I hasten to answer it. The statement to which you allude, is wholly destitute of truth. I was not in the Senate chamber or anti-chamber in the year 1819. My aids-de-camp were gen. Call and captain Easter. The former is still living and will satisfy any person who will inquire of him, that the statement is untrue. As to com. Decatur and myself having such conversation as stated to have taken place in the anti-chamber of the senate, we never had such a conversation there or elsewhere. Com. Decatur and myself were friendly at all times, and no harsh or unkind expressions ever passed from one to the other. So far from my visiting the senate chamber, I was invited to do so by several of the members of the body, I declined doing so and assigned my reasons for my conduct.

I am very respectfully, your most ob't servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
The hon. F. GRUNDY, Esq.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

We are indebted (says the U. S. Telegraph) to Mr. Gordon, Chairman of a

meeting of citizens of New Orleans, held for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 8th at that city, for the following interesting particulars:

General Jackson will leave Nashville about the 20th Dec. accompanied by the venerable Judge John Overton, Gen. Coffee, Gen. Carroll, Gov. Houston, Col. Armstrong, Col. Parish, Dr. Shelby, Maj. William B. Lewis, Mr. Earle, and Major A. J. Donaldson; and should the river rise so as to enable them to obtain a passage in a steam boat, he will be accompanied by Mrs. Jackson.

He will be met at Natchez on the 6th of January, by a committee, deputed by the citizens of New Orleans, consisting of Gen. John Baptiste La Batatut, Gen. Ripley, Gen. Plauche, Col. Isaac F. Preston, and Dennis A. Prieur, Esq. Recorder of the city.

It is intended that the steamboat which conveys the General and suite, shall reach the upper limits of the city at day break, from whence it will gently glide down the river to the battle ground under a salute from a corps of Citizen-Artillers, posted on the bank of the river for that purpose. The steamboat will come to, at the battle ground, at sunrise, under a national salute; and, upon landing, the General will be received by a deputation of the citizens, and an appropriate address delivered to him.

From the battle ground he will be escorted, by volunteer companies and citizens in order, to the public square, where another appropriate address will be delivered.

Committees have been appointed for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, and in two days the sum of \$9,000 was raised by voluntary subscriptions.

Congress. The following is the Address of Mr. Stevenson of Virginia, on taking the Chair as Speaker of the house of representatives:

Gentlemen: In accepting the distinguished honor which you have been pleased to confer upon me, I am penetrated with feelings of profound respect and the deepest gratitude; and I receive it as the most flattering testimony of your confidence and favor. The office of Speaker of this House has justly been considered one of high and exalted character; arduous in relation to the abilities necessary to its execution, and severely responsible and laborious. Its

honor is to be measured by no ordinary standard of value. The individual, therefore, who shall fill this Chair to his own reputation and the advantage of the House, must be distinguished alike by knowledge, integrity, and diligence: he should possess an impartiality which secures confidence; a dignity that commands respect; and a temper and affability that disarm contention. From his general character and proposed qualities he must derive a power that will give force to his interpositions, and procure respect for his decisions. He must conciliate the esteem of the enlightened body over whom he presides. These, gentlemen, are some of the leading qualifications necessary for this arduous station. I certainly do not possess them. I know my own inability too well to believe that I shall be enabled to meet the expectations of my friends, or discharge the high trust reposed in me, in a manner suitable to its dignity and importance. Bringing with me but little knowledge and experience, I shall no doubt often err, and stand in need of your utmost forbearance, let me hope that on such occasions you will scan my conduct with candor and liberality, and extend towards me the same kind indulgence which has heretofore characterized your conduct to the Chair; all that I can promise will be a devotion of my time to your service, and an independent discharge of my duties, in a plain and manly way. My gratitude for a distinction so little merited, shall stimulate me to supply, by diligence and application, what I want in knowledge and ability; and however I may fail in all other respects, I shall endeavor at least to entitle myself to the suffrages of zeal and impartiality. I need not admonish you, gentlemen, of the magnitude of your trust, nor say any thing as to the manner in which it ought to be discharged. We must all be sensible, that in the deliberations and proceedings of this House, the character and permanent interests of our common country are deeply involved—that it was in the organization and purity of this branch of the National Government, (endeared to their warmest affections,) that our fathers believed they had provided the best security for the principles of free government, and the liberty and happiness of the people. Virtuous, enlightened, and patriotic, this House may justly be regarded as the citadel of American liberty.

Animated, then, by a virtuous and enlightened zeal, let us endeavor to realize the just expectations of our constituents; and let our proceedings be characterized by a cool and deliberate exertion of the talents, fortitude, and patriotism of the House, as the surest and best means of sustaining the honor, and promoting the welfare and happiness of our beloved country.

THE NORFOLK BEACON.

THE BAHAMAS.

I was much gratified to find in your paper of Wednesday, a statement, which seems sustained by good authority, that the British Government has, by an Order in Council, opened the ports of the Bahamas to American vessels, "in ballast, for the purpose of exporting thence fruit and salt." This is, truly, a gracious concession on the part of the generous monarch; but I trust there is a spirit among my countrymen, generally, (though some I know there are that would readily barter their birth-right for a mess of potage,) that will spurn at this one-sided proposition, as becomes a free and independent people. For my part, old as I am, with my head frosted by the vicissitudes of more than seventy years, I would renounce the taste of tropical fruits forever, fond as I am of them, and if it were the alternative (which thank God for his bounties to my country it is not,) I would eat fresh provisions for the balance of my days, before I would submit to have them salted upon such terms, from any nation on earth.

But, believe me, the Yankees, as we are all every where termed beyond the seas, have rather more mother wit than to be caught in such meshes; they understand too well the necessity that prompts this gracious overture, and will not fail to avail of their knowledge whenever they find their stock of self-denial diminishing. We have an abundance of luxuries within our borders to satisfy any reasonable desires, and methinks little seasoning of patriotism will make them equally as gustful as any exotics. I have been too long a trader in the West Indies not to know their dependence on us for many of the necessities of life; and if this were only in part true, our proximity to them and their preference of us as dealers, will soon tell the mother government a tale which it would be prudent for it to listen to.

Finally Messrs. Editors, in the plenitude of my heart, I say, let us have manliness and character enough to trade with no nation on terms that would call a blush into the cheek of our Washington, were he among us, for our degeneracy. Yours sincerely,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Portsmouth, Dec. 13.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on the 1st day of January, 1828, which if not taken out by the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

Alloway Hulda
Aubach Richard
Blackley Mr.
Boyd James
Baggs Thomas
Bullock John
Brannen William
Bowen Miss Eliza
Bonestell Amos
Blasdel Jacob
Brasher Charles
Bonham J. M.
Baker J. E.
Bonham B. B.
Converse L. G.
Calhoun Miss Viiset
Cassady Hugh 2
Carmen Isaac
Cchner Russell
Cowell Nathaniel
Craig Daniel T.
Cornelius Mr.
Callahan Mrs. Mary
Carrington Wm. B.
Carrington John B.
Cook Ulysses
Cheek Wm. V.
Crozier Decker
Carmen Reuben
Crandon John
Caldwell Isaac
Dill James 3
Davis T. 2
Darling James
Demer James B.
Demes Thomas G.
Davis Baxter
Dawson John
Dennis Jacob
Elder Dele
Ewbank John
Ewing & Gibson
Ewing Wm. B.
Ebler Thomas
Ewan Samuel
Evans Enoch
Eless John
Edgar Samuel
Fitch Harris
Gibson John
Guard David
Gedge Eliza
Gage Mgris H.
Goy Zebulon
Gore Levi B.
Hamilton William
Hogshire Thomas
Hollowell Samuel
Hobart Isaac
Hunter Jo
Hamilton James
Huffman Benjamin
Hays Jacob
Hardestee F.
Hoy James
Hutchings William
Hill Harry

ISAAC DUNN, P. M.
January 1, 1828.

52.
Newspaper postage payable quarterly in advance—and no credit will be given for letters.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in Lawrenceburg, in the Store Room formerly occupied by Mr. ERASTUS TOUSEY.

A General Assortment of

MERCHANDISE.
Consisting in part of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Bombezats, Flannels, Blankets, Tartan and Circassian Plaids, Camlet, Cassimere Shawls and Points, Calicoes, Bedtickings, Checks, Domestic Plaids & Stripes, Brown & Bleached Shirtings & Sheetings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO:
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low. Persons wishing to purchase goods, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

GALLION & TYNER.
Lawrenceburg, Jan. 1, 1828. 51-54

STATE OF INDIANA, S. Ct.

Dearborn County, S. Ct.

Dearborn Circuit Court, OCTOBER TERM, 1827.

Michael Shappell, S. Ct. On Bill in Chancery.
David Moyer,

THE subpoena in this cause, having been returned, not found, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from affidavit filed, that the defendant is not a resident of this state; it is therefore ruled and ordered, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given for four weeks successively in the Indiana Palladium, requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and on the first day of said Court, then and there to answer the complainant's bill, and to abide by and perform the decree of the Court herein, or that the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters and things therein will be decided accordingly.

ALEX' H. DILL, Deputy

For JAMES DILL, Clerk.

Dec. 28th, 1827. 51-54
N. G. HOWARD, Solicitor for the complainant.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, that I have taken out letters of administration on the Estate of Jacob Darling, dec'd. All persons having any claim against said estate, are hereby notified to present them within one year from this date, legally attested, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are notified to make immediate payment. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

The personal property of the deceased will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, at his late residence, in Manchester township, Dearborn county, on the 19th of January, 1828, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS DARLING, Adm'r.

Dec. 22, 1827. 51-54

LIBRARY NOTICE.
THE Members composing the Lawrenceburg Library company, will take notice that the Annual Election will be held at the Library room on the first Monday of Jan'y next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to elect officers for the ensuing year.

JESSE HUNT, Lib'n.

Dec. 29, 1827.

Collector's Notice.

HAVING been appointed Collector of Taxes for Dearborn county for the year 1827, and received the Duplicate, together with a precept commanding me to collect the same, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive the amount charged to each individual, as also arrears due me for former years I have been collector. No further indulgences need be expected by delinquents, as I am determined to collect as the law prescribes. I will pass through the county immediately for the purpose of collecting, at which time I hope to receive the little sums due, so as to save further trouble.

Those indebted to me for fees, notes, or accounts will do well to pay the same immediately, so I will place them in the hands of proper officers for collection. I also wish to close the business of the Indiana Spectator, and to receive the amount due me on subscriptions taken of the Palladium for settlement. Having heretofore so often requested payment by advertisement to little effect, I have concluded that it is unnecessary to warn any more—I must and will resort to the authority given me by law for the recovery of my debts.

Postponed Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will on the 4th Monday in January next, after disposing of the personal property of delinquents, as charged in the duplicate, (where the same does not satisfy the demand,) offer for sale all the Land whereon the taxes are not paid previous to that time, by their Number of Township, Range, Section, Quarter Section, or parts thereof—also all town lots, or fractions, charged as aforesaid, and continue said sale from day to day until all are offered for sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Collector, for Dearborn county.

Collector's office, Lawrenceburg, S. Ct.

July 12th, 1827. 23