



LAWRENCEBURGH.  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1828.

It will be recollect that a note was some short time since inserted in our paper, stating that Mr. William Graham had been nominated by a writer in an Indianapolis paper, as a candidate for Governor. This gentleman has recently in a letter to the editor of the Indiana Journal, declined holding a poll for that office. It is probable that three candidates will be run at the ensuing election for Governor, viz:—Mr. Ray, the present incumbent, Mr. John H. Thompson, and Mr. Israel T. Canby.

The delegates appointed, and members of the legislature, friendly to the administration, met in convention at Indianapolis on the 12th inst. The following electoral ticket for President and Vice President was agreed upon to wit:

JOSEPH ORR of Putnam county,  
JOHN WATTS of Dearborn county,  
JOSEPH BARTHOLOMEW of Clark,  
ISAAC MONTGOMERY of Gibson,  
JAMES ARMSTRONG of Monroe.

The members composing the Jackson Ohio convention, met at Columbus on the 8th inst. for the formation of an electoral ticket for President and Vice President. The following are the names of the gentlemen agreed upon as forming that ticket.

Ethan Allen Brown, of Hamilton county.  
Geo. McCook, Columbiana.  
Wm. Piatt, Hamilton.  
James Shields, Butler.  
Henry Barrington, Miami.  
Thomas Gillespie, Green.  
Thos. L. Hamer, Brown.  
Valentine Keefer, Pickaway.  
Robert Lucas, Pike.  
John M'Elvain, Franklin.  
Samuel Herick, Muskingum.  
George Sharp, Belmont.  
Walter M. Blake, Tuscarawas.  
Benjamin Jones, Wayne.  
Wm. Rayne, Trumbull.  
Hugh M'Fall, Richland.

After the convention had adjourned a meeting of delegates and members of the legislature was held, at which John W. Campbell was nominated as a candidate for Governor.

**Mr. Clay's Address.**—To-day we commence the publication of this highly interesting document—rendered more so, on account of its forming a prominent branch of the present political history of the times. It will no doubt be read with considerable interest by those of both parties who are seeking for correct information on political matters. Let the people read for themselves, and form their own opinions—let them analyze the facts presented, aside from the dictum of irresponsible writers and aspiring politicians, and their decision will not fail to be just and honorable. The appendix referred to in the notes occupies too much room to be inserted in our paper; those however, who wish to peruse it can call at our office and have the reading of it.

Owing to the press of other matter for the last two weeks, we have been able to give but very little of the proceedings of Congress. There are several important subjects before the House of Representatives, which should have been noticed this week, had room permitted; but as it is, we shall have to epitomize to get up with the proceedings. The truth is, in complying with the wishes of a number of our friends, we have for some time past so engrossed our columns with local matters, of minor importance, and political disputation, that the major and most important concerns of the nation have been almost entirely excluded.

*From the Raleigh N. C. Register.*

The Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, in whose paper the charge of corruption and intrigue against Mr. Clay first appeared, backed by a responsible accuser, declares, after the greatest deliberation, that in his opinion the charge is not sustained by proof. Such candor is highly honorable, and in entire keeping with Mr. Hale's whole character. He has set an example worthy of imitation, to those associated with him in the support of Gen. Jackson. Will they follow it?

FOR THE PALLADIUM.  
ADMINISTRATION ADDRESS.

Messrs. Editors:—A short time since I was favored with a pamphlet containing the administration address, delivered before a meeting in Lawrenceburgh on the 1st of January inst. It is a document I was solicitous to peruse, having been informed that it was an able, dignified and correct exposition of facts and arguments; replete with sound sense; strikingly plain in its application; and happily adapted to the capacity and understanding of every reader. I need hardly tell you, that with such a recommendation, my curiosity had been much excited, and I embraced, with avidity, the first pleasure I had to examine it. The 3d page read, I began to suspect that some persons had been trying to hoax me; or, to be more charitable, possibly I was some way deficient in taste for such productions,—owing to a kind of partiality long since imbibed for gen. Jackson—as I could not discover any thing very superior in it, or out of the usual routine of administration addresses. However, I thought probably the committee had designedly commenced in this manner, for the purpose of showing themselves to greater advantage in the end; and by some sudden, unexpected display of the sublime and beautiful, strike conviction at once into the mind of the reader. I read the 4th page: and here let me tell you, I beheld, with astonishment, the declaration of the committee, that John Q. Adams is, and has always been a genuine republican, notwithstanding he had been reared in the school of federalism. This declaration appeared to me a bold assumption, and one which would require better evidence in its support than the committee had adduced or could adduce. In this supposition I was more fully confirmed, when I examined the proof offered. They seem to attach great importance to the fact that he resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, because he could not conscientiously go with his constituents in opposition to republican measures.

When the circumstances which transpired previous to the resignation of Mr. Adams are made known, it will probably appear to some that other reasons operated more powerfully on his mind to induce him to resign, than conscientious scruples, or the fear of thwarting the will of his constituents. The legislature of Massachusetts, having become dissatisfied with the vacillating course pursued by Mr. A. in the Senate, had, at the usual elective period, superseded him by another, in whom they could confide. It was while smarting under this gentle rebuke from his constituents, that he performed the magnanimous act, of which the committee speak in such high terms. His time had nearly expired; he had, in the new election, been defeated; and he resigned his seat. Now, where is the ground for arguing from this circumstance that Mr. Adams is a republican? or that by doing as he did, he was actuated by no other feeling than that of a patriotic desire to support the measures of Mr. Jefferson's administration?

To pursue this subject a little further. Another reason which must have had its weight with Adams, was that popular opinion had preponderated greatly in favor of those republican measures his constituents had instructed him to oppose, it was therefore *policy* in him to resign, and by the act endeavor to ingratiate himself into the confidence of the republican party. Mr. Jefferson had come into power. The federal party in the downfall of John Adams and the rejection of Aaron Burr, had been signally defeated; it, of course, required no great stretch of human foresight to foretell they would never again attain the ascendancy in the government, and that to adhere to them, as a party, would be a "forlorn hope." Mr. Adams had too much discrimination not to see that the "sceptre had departed from" his party, and that it would be desperate in the extreme to embark in its fallen fortune.

From this period Mr. Adams seems to have labored sedulously to make his former opponents believe he was a true convert to republicanism. His friends more recently have lent their aid in support of the sincerity of his professions, notwithstanding their declarations, in some instances, now very ill accord with opinions heretofore expressed. Mr. Biens, a leading spirit in favor of the administration, in Pennsylvania, very significantly asks in 1824, "who is the federal candidate?" and exultingly answers the interrogation himself, by saying he is John Q. Adams. Here, then, is the unqualified assertion of a prominent supporter of Mr. Adams, that he is yet a federalist. So much for Mr. Adams' republicanism.

I shall now pass to an examination of the 5th page of the address. The committee after noticing Mr. Adams' many fine qualifications as a statesman and scholar, tell us that the "zealots in the opposition" have charged him with having been "reared at the foot of the British throne," and many other things derogatory to his character as a plain republican. These charges the committee have gravely denounced as falsehoods. They say, in answer to the charge that he had been rather too long among kings, lords

and commons in his younger days, that "he never resided in ENGLAND until he was sent there by Mr. Madison in 1814," at which time he was upwards of 40 years of age. I had always understood he had been in England at an earlier period, but was not altogether certain until I examined a sketch of his life. Agreeably to this sketch, it appears Mr. John Q. Adams accompanied his father at the age of 11 years to France, whence, after a residence of 18 months, he returned to America. Shortly after he returned to France, where he went to school. He afterwards accompanied his father to Holland, and there also went to school. Subsequently, he resided with his father in ENGLAND, Holland and France, from 1783 to 1785. It also appears, notwithstanding the committee are so sensitive about it, that he resided, at an early age, in France, England, and Holland for some considerable length of time, viz: from 1778 (with a little exception) to 1785; seven years. During this period he must have acquired the rudiments of a classical education, and been nearly fitted to enter on the duties of his after life. Having thus clearly established the fact that Mr. Adams did reside in England long previous to 1814, I shall leave the statement of the committee on this point to the judgment of the reader.

Nothing preventing I shall continue my remarks on the address, weekly, until gone through.

DEARBORN.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.

A bill has passed both houses amending the act regulating the militia of Indiana, which provides that there shall be a drill master, a company master, and a regimental master the times of holding which are provided for by law. No notice is required to be given as heretofore by the commandants of companies, but as the time is fixed by law, every one is considered bound to know the law. It is made the duty of captains to read the law to their companies at every spring muster. On Monday last both houses went into the election of an Agent of State for the town of Indianapolis, and three commissioners to locate the canal to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of the Lake. Benjamin L. Blythe was elected agent, and Samuel Hanna, Robert John, and David Burr commissioners. A joint resolution on the subject of the eminent domain and right of soil to the unappropriated lands in the state of Indians, introduced and zealously advocated by Mr. Leavenworth, has been lost in the H. R. On the question to engross it for a third reading, there were 27 ayes and 50 noes. The same subject is this day under discussion in the Senate, where it is thought it will meet the same fate. The House of Representatives, this day, agreed to adjourn, *sine die*, on Thursday next, the 24th inst. Nothing has been done, since our last publication on the subject of the location of the road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River.

From the Savannah Georgian.

**UNPLEASANT AFFAIR.**—A circumstance has lately occurred on the Chatahoochy, says the last Macon Telegraph, which, if not timely reconciled, may increase the feuds already existing between the whites and Indians, on our frontiers: An Indian being seen under suspicious circumstance on the plantation of one of our citizens, was ordered to stop, by a white lad and negro, who were together and had each a loaded gun. Instead of stopping, the Indian attempted to run; when they both unfortunately fired, and wounded him in two places—from which he shortly after expired. His friends, the Indians, who have no idea of the tardy operations of our courts; among whom conviction, sentence, and execution follow in rapid succession, and often in the same hour that the offence is committed, demand satisfaction for the outrage, threatening to wreak their vengeance if the offenders are not given up, on the first person they get in their power. It is said the offenders have fled.

**LIBERIA.**—This colony, now in the sixth year of its existence, contains upwards of six hundred inhabitants, who live and cultivate their fields in comfort. It extends two hundred miles along the coast, and indefinitely into the interior. All the children of Monrovia, the capital of the colony, attend school.

The Norfolk Herald, on the authority of Dr. Todson, who has just arrived from Liberia,—communicates the gratifying intelligence 'that the Colony was in a very thriving condition, the people enjoying good health, and being not only contented but delighted with their new home.'

ESTRAY BOAT!

TAKEN UP by Ephraim Sutton and William Armstrong of Lawrenceburgh township, (admit in the Ohio River) a FLAT-BOTTOMED BOAT, commonly called a wood boat, supposed to be 70 or 80 feet in length, and 11 or 12 feet wide, with oars on the bow and a steering oar on the stern; also a small cabin on the stern, a quantity of blocks and cuttings of plank on board.

Appraised to twenty five dollars by Joseph Sutton and John Armstrong.

Posted the 29th December, 1827.

1-3w DAN'L HAGEMAN, j.p.

CAUTION!

WHEREAS my wife Ann has left my house and refuses to return, this notice is, therefore, to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN CASE.

Logan township, Dearborn county,

January 12, 1828.

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 24th instant by the Rev. James L. Thompson, ELIJAH GRIDLEY, Esq. of this place, to Miss JULIA ANN BEAL, of Boon County Ky.

OBITUARY.

Communicated.

DIED—On the 10th inst. Mrs. Mary, consort of Mr. James Thompson of this place, aged about 30 years; her funeral was preached on the day following from 1 Thes: 4 Ch: 16 & 17 verses, and attended by a large and weeping assembly, her remains were committed to the dust, there to rest till the resurrection of the just. Her disease was violent and very rapid in its progress; and although, she was apparently apprised of her approaching dissolution, she manifested all that firmness, patience and resignation with which religion inspires its votaries; she was not heard to murmur or complain,—and in her illness, and death, gave convincing evidence of the intrinsic worth of our holy religion and proved that she had lived to purpose—that she had lived to die. While her friends were at prayer a few minutes before she expired, she requested them not to pray for her recovery. Then, as though afraid she felt too much of her own will, said not "my will, but thine O Lord be done." She expressed a desire to have seen her parents, but knowing this was not convenient, she commanded them to God, desiring they should be told to prepare to meet her in Heaven. To a friend, she said, "we have often met together in class-meeting, O let us meet in Heaven." Her parted friend: though thou hast left thy disconsolate husband, thy parents, thy brothers, thy sisters; and the long train of thy warm friends and acquaintances, to mourn their irretrievable loss for a while, they will mingle in their cup of sorrow, tears of joy, while they recollect that in 1818 thou didst find Jesus the friend of sinners, who sustained thee in all thy persecutions, and afflictions, which have wrought out for thee a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

Rest from thy labours, until the Lord himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout, then thy slumbering dust shall spring from thy happy spirit. It. Then we expect to renew our acquaintance with thee and live eternally above the empire of death.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled an act, for the benefit of persons who have, or are likely to suffer by the destruction of the records of Dearborn county, which were consumed by fire in the Court House at Lawrenceburgh on the morning of the 6th of March 1826, approved January 11 1827.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, that John Porter of Lawrenceburgh in the county of Dearborn be and he is hereby appointed a commissioner, with full power to carry all the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, into full effect, in the same manner the commissioners in said act were empowered to do, except, as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. That the said commissioner hereby appointed, shall continue in office until the last Monday of January 1829, and shall attend to the duties herein required, on the 4th Mondays of March, July and October, and continue one week if the business require it.

Sec. 3. That in case of the refusal, death or resignation of said commissioner, the circuit court of Dearborn county shall and are hereby authorized to appoint some suitable person to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. That so much of the act above referred to, as comes within the purview of this act be and the same is hereby repealed. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Indiana Palladium a weekly newspaper printed and published in the town of Lawrenceburgh, in said county of Dearborn.

H. H. MOORE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
JOHN H. THOMPSON,  
President of the Senate.

Approved January 7, A. D. 1828.

J. BROWN RAY.

INDIANA, to wit:

I, William W. Wick, Secretary of State, for the state of Indiana, hereby certify the foregoing Act to be a true copy from the original.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, caused to be affixed the seal of the state of Indiana, at Indianapolis the 12th of January A. D. 1828.

W. W. WICK, Sec'y of State.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Stubbs deceased, all persons having claims on said estate are requested to present them legally attested for settlement within one year; and those indebted to call and make immediate payment. The personal property belonging to said estate will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the 16th of February next at the late residence of said deceased, on Wilson creek about 2 miles from Lawrenceburgh.

ROBERT STUBBS.

January 26, 1828. 3-Sw.

Sheriff's Sale—postponed.

BY virtue of an Execution issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William C. Vanhouton, at the suit of James M'Kinney, I have seized and taken 162 acres of land, being the south quarter of section No. 2, town No. 6, range 2 west, which said land I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on the 26th day of January next.

THOMAS LONGLEY Sh'ff. D. C.

December 22, 1827. 50-3w.

AMOS LANE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

INFORMS the public that he will constantly

attend the Terms of the Supreme Court; the District Court of the United States, at Indianapolis; the Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, and Ripley Circuit Courts; and any other Court in the state, on special application. That in future his undivided and persevering attention and talents, will be devoted to his profession.—And may, at all times, be consulted at his office, in Lawrenceburgh, next door to Mr. Hunt's Hotel, or at Court.

July 25, 1827. 29tf.

State of Indiana,

Sect.

DEARBORN CIRCUIT COURT,

OCTOBER TERM, 1827.

Samuel Bond & Samuel Rees,

Executors of David Rees,

deceased.

VS.

Lewis Ingles, Jabez Percival,

and Lewis Wright, Adminis-

trator of Joseph H. Co-

burn, deceased, and Martin

Coburn and Joseph Coburn,

children and heirs of said

Joseph H. Coburn, dec'd.

NOW comes the complainants, by Dunn, their attorney, and filed their Bill of Complaint and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon affidavit made and filed, that the said Lewis Wright, Martin Coburn and Joseph Coburn, are not residents of this state.—It is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of the above suit be published for four weeks successively, in the Indiana Palladium, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn county, Indiana; notifying and requiring the non-residents to be and appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of the next term of this Court, then and there to make answer unto the matters and things in the said bill contained and set forth, and to abide by and perform the decree of the Court herein accord-

ingly.

ALEX'R. H. DILL, Deputy Clerk

For JAMES DILL, Clerk.

January 16th, 1828. 3-4w.

To Rent!

I wish to RENT