

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

CONCLUDED.

The rancour of party spirit spares nothing. It pervades, it penetrates every where. It does not scruple to violate the sanctity of social and private intercourse—it substitutes for facts dark surmises and malevolent insinuations—it misrepresents and holds up in false and invidious lights incidents perfectly harmless in themselves of ordinary occurrence or of mere common civility.—More than once, in these agitated times, has unsuspecting and innocent conversation, which I have held with an individual, and which I never entertained the slightest suspicion was to be the text of newspaper animadversion, been published with scandalous perversion in the public prints, and supplied alimant for malignant criticism. The intercourse and relations between Gen Jackson and myself have furnished a copious theme of detraction and misrepresentation. These remarks are made in justification of the allusion which I feel constrained to make to a subject which although there is nothing appertaining to it that I can desire to conceal, or which can occasion me any regret, should never be touched, without the most urgent necessity. I would not now refer to it, if I had not too much ground to believe that he has countenanced, if not prompted very great misrepresentations, which have first appeared in newspapers, supporting his cause, and enjoying his particular confidence, of circumstances, information about which must have been derived from him.

My personal acquaintance with Gen. Jackson commenced in the fall of 1815, at the city of Washington. Prior to that time, I had never seen him. Our intercourse was then friendly and cordial. He engaged to pass a week of the ensuing summer at my residence in Kentucky. During that season, I received a letter from him communicating his regret that he was prevented from visiting me. I did not again see him until that session of congress at which the events of the Seminole war were discussed. He arrived at Washington in the midst of the debate, and after the delivery, but before the publication, of the first speech which I pronounced on that subject. Waiving all ceremony, I called to see him, intending by the visit to evince, on my part, that no opinion, which a sense of duty had compelled me to express of his public conduct, ought to affect our personal intercourse. My visit was not returned, and I was subsequently told that he was in the habit of indulging in the bitterest observations upon most of those, (myself among the number), who had called in question the propriety of his military conduct in the Seminole war. I saw no more of him, except possibly at a distance during the same winter, in this city, until the summer of the year 1819. Being in that summer, on my way from New Orleans to Lexington, and travelling the same road on which he was passing, in the opposite direction from Lexington to Nashville, we met at Lebanon in Kentucky, where I had stopped to breakfast. I was sitting at the door in the shade reading a newspaper, when the arrival of Gen. Jackson and his suite was announced. As he ascended the steps and approached me, I rose and saluted him in the most respectful manner. He darted by me, slightly inclining his head, and abruptly addressing me. He was followed by some of his suite who stopped and conversed with me some time, giving me the latest information of my family. I afterwards learnt that Gen Jackson accompanied president Monroe, in a visit to my family, and partook of some slight refreshment at my house. On leaving the tavern at Lebanon, I had occasion to go into a room where I found Gen. Jackson seated reading a newspaper, and I retired, neither having spoken to the other, and pursued my journey, in company with four or five travelling companions.

Such was the state of our relations at the commencement of the session of congress in 1823, the interval having passed without my seeing him. Soon after his arrival here to attend that session, I collected from certain indications that he had resolved upon a general amnesty, the benefit of which was to be extended to me. He became suddenly reconciled with some individuals between whom and himself there had been a long existing enmity. The greater part of the Tennessee delegation, (all I believe except Mr. Eaton and Gen. Cooke), called on me together, early in the session, for the express purpose, as I understood, of producing a reconciliation between us. I related, in substance, all of the above circumstances, including the meeting at Lebanon. By way of apology for his conduct at Lebanon, some of the gentlemen remarked that he did not intend any disrespect to me, but that he was laboring under some indisposition. I stated that the opinions which I had expressed in the house of representatives, in regard to Gen. Jackson's military transactions had been sincerely entertained and were still held, but that being opinions in respect to public acts, they never

had been supposed by me to form any just occasion for private enmity between us, and that none had been cherished on my part. Consequently there was on my side no obstacle to a meeting with him, and maintaining a respectful intercourse. For the purpose of bringing us together the Tennessee representatives, all of whom, according to my recollection, boarded at Mrs. Claxton's, on Capital Hill, gave a dinner to which we were both invited, and at which I remember Mr. Senator White, then acting as a commissioner under the Florida treaty, and others were present. We there met, exchanged salutations, and dined together. I retired from the table early, and was followed to the door by Gen. Jackson and Mr. Eaton, who insisted on my taking a seat in their carriage. I rode with them and was set down at my own lodgings. I was afterwards invited by Gen. Jackson to dine with him, where I met with Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Southard and many other gentlemen, chiefly members of congress. He also dined in company with fifteen or eighteen members of congress, at my lodgings, and we frequently met, in the course of the winter, always respectfully addressing each other.

Just before I left Kentucky the succeeding fall, (Nov. 1824), to proceed to Washington, a report reached Lexington that Gen. Jackson intended to take that place in his route to the city. Our friendly intercourse having been restored in the manner stated I was very desirous that he should arrive, prior to my departure from home, that I might offer to him the hospitality of my house, and, lest he might misinterpret the motive of my departure if it preceded his arrival. In this temper of mind, I think it quite possible that I may have said that, if I had been aware of his intention to pass that way, I would have written to him when I intended to set out, and urged him to reach Lexington before I started on my journey. I certainly never contemplated travelling in company with him, having some time before made all my arrangements for the journey with the gentleman who accompanied me, and having determined upon a route, different from the usual one, which was taken by Gen. Jackson. It has been affirmed that I wrote to him expressing a wish to accompany him to the city of Washington, and his silence would seem to imply an acquiescence in the correctness of the statement, if it were not put forward on his suggestion. I am quite sure that I did not at that period write him a letter of any description; but if I did, I here express my entire assent to the publication of that or any other letter addressed to him by me. I do not believe I did, because I do not think that there was time after I heard of his intention to come by Lexington, for a letter from me to reach Nashville, and an answer to be returned, before it was requisite to commence the journey—a punctual attendance on my part being necessary as the presiding officer of the house. If such a letter had been, (as most undesignedly it might have been), written can any thing more strongly illustrate the spirit of hostility against me than the unwarrantable inferences, which have been drawn from that assumed fact? When I left home in November I did not certainly know the electoral vote of a solitary state in the union. Although I did not doubt the result of that in Kentucky, the returns had not come in, and the first authentic information which I received of the vote of any state was that of Ohio, which reached me on the Kenawha, during the journey, more than two hundred miles from my residence. Whether I would be one of the three returned to the house of representatives was not ascertained, until more than three weeks after I had reached Washington. Is it not, then, most unreasonable to suppose, if I had written such a letter as has been imagined, proposing that we should travel together, that I could have had any object connected with the presidential election? I reached Washington several days before him. Shortly after his arrival, he called to see me, but I was out. I returned the visit, considering it in both instances one of mere ceremony. I met with him but rarely during that session, and always when I did see him, in company. I sought no opportunities to meet him, for having my mind unalterably fixed in its resolution not to vote for him, I wished to inspire him with no hopes from me. The presidential election never was a topic, to which the most distant allusion was made by me, in any conversation with him, but once, and that happened at a dinner given by the Russian minister, the late baron of Tuvill, on the 24th December 1824. I recollect the day because it was the birth day of the late emperor Alexander. About thirty gentlemen composed the party, and among them, Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Jackson, and, I think, Mr. Macon. Just before we passed from the drawing into the dining room, a group of some eight or ten gentlemen were standing together, of whom Gen. Jackson and I were a part, and internal improvements, (I do not recollect how), became the subject of conversation. I observed to him in the course of it, that if he should be

elected president, I hoped the cause would prosper under his administration. He made some general remarks, which I will not undertake to state, lest I should do him injustice.

My principal inducement to the publication of this address being to exhibit the testimony which it embodies; it forms no part of my purpose to comment on the statements which have been published of Messrs Buchanan, Eaton, Isaacs and Markley, all of them the friends of Gen. Jackson, on the occasion of the late election. Neither shall I notice the numerous falsehoods of anonymous writers, and editors of newspapers, with which the press has teemed to my prejudice. The task would be endless. To guard against any misinterpretation that might be placed on my silence, in respect to a letter from Mr. Harrison Munday, which has been widely circulated, and which was published at a period chosen to affect the Kentucky election. I declare that whether this letter be genuine or not, its statements are altogether groundless. I never had such a conversation with him as that letter describes, respecting Mr. Adams, who, at that time when it is alleged to have happened, was abroad, and of whom at that early period, there had been certainly no general conversation in regard to his election to the presidency. The appointment which Mr. Markley holds, was conferred upon him in consequence of the very strong recommendations of him, principally for a more important office, from numerous highly respectable persons of all parties, in various parts of Pennsylvania, from some of the Pennsylvania delegation, among whom Mr. Buchanan took a warm and zealous interest in his behalf, and from the support given to him by the secretary of the treasury, to which department the appointment belonged.

When it was ascertained that I was not one of the three candidates who were returned to the house of representatives, I was compelled to vote if I voted at all, for one of those actually returned. The duty which the people devolved on me was painful and perilous, and I anticipated that it was impossible for me whatever course I should take, to escape censure. I confess that the measure has transcended all expectation, if it be not unexampled. It has been seen that my opinion was early and deliberately formed, under circumstances where no personal motive could have swayed me; that it was adhered to without deviation; and that it was avowed again and again, not to one or two but to many persons, not in obscurity, but standing high in the public estimation and in my own. Not a particle of opposing testimony has been, or with truth can be adduced. I have indeed derived consolation from the reflection that amidst all the perturbation of the times, no man has been yet found hardy enough to assert, that I ever signified a purpose of voting for General Jackson. After our meeting at Lebanon, ages might have rolled away, and, if we both continued to live, I never would have sought the renewal of any intercourse with him. When he came to the senate and at the commencement of the next session of congress, the system of operation decided on, in respect to my friends and me, was one of courteous and assiduous attention. From that, the transition was to a scheme of intimidation, of which Mr. Kremer's letter is only a small part of the evidence. Intimidation, of a representative of the people in the discharge of a solemn trust! That is the last day of the republic on which such means shall be successfully employed and publicly sanctioned. Finding me immovable by flattery or fear, the last resort has been to crush me by steady and unrepented calumny. Whether this final aim shall be crowned with success or not, depends upon the intelligence of the American people. I make no appeal to their sympathy. I invoke only stern justice.

If truth has not lost its force, reason its sway, and the fountains of justice their purity, the decision must be auspicious. With a firm reliance upon the enlightened judgment of the public, and conscious of the zeal and uprightness with which I have executed every trust committed to my care, I await the event without alarm or apprehension. Whatever it may be, my anxious hopes will continue for the success of the great cause of human liberty, and of those high interests of national policy, to the promotion of which the best exertions of my life have been faithfully dedicated. And my humble, but earnest prayers will be unremitted, that all danger may be averted from our common country; and, especially, that our union, our liberty, and our institutions, may long survive a cheering exception from the operation of that fatal decree, which the voice of all history has hitherto uniformly proclaimed.

H. CLAY.

Washington, December, 1827.

JOB-PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW STORE.



THE subscribers have opened in Lawrenceburg, in the Store Room formerly occupied by Mr. ERASIMUS TOUSEY, A General Assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

Consisting in part of

Cloths, Vestings, Cotton Shawls and Cassimeres, Handkerchiefs, Sattinets, Canton Crapes, Bombazetts, Silk handkerchiefs, Flannels, of various kinds, Blankets, Ribbands assorted, Tartan and Circasian Plaids, Plain and figured Camlet, Book Muslins, Cassimere Shawls, Plain and figured and Points, Jacksonett, Calicoes, Plain Mull Muslins, Bedticking, Leghorn Bonnets, Checks, Morocco & Prunelle Domestic Plaids & Shoes, Stripes, Raw & spun cotton, Brown & Bleached Fur Hats, Shirtings & Sheet- Wire Seives, ings, &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. 52—5w

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 Lawrenceburg, next door to Mr. Hunt's Hotel, or at Court.

July 25, 1827. 29t.

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 15th of February next at the late residence of said deceased, on Wilson creek about 2 miles from Lawrenceburg.

ROBERT STUBBS.

January 26, 1828. 5—5w.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set.

Dearborn County, }

Dearborn Circuit Court,

OCTOBER TERM, 1827.

Michael Shappel, }
vs. } On Bill in Chancery.
David Meyer, }

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 decreed accordingly.

ALEXR H. DILL, Deputy

For JAMES DILL, Clerk.

Dec. 28th, 1827. 51—4w

N. G. HOWARD, Solicitor for the complainant.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I shall expose to sale at public vendue on the premises, on Saturday the 13rd day of this month, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand of Ann Sherer, infant daughter of Pierce Sherer dec'd, in and over the south east quarter of section 19, town No. 6 of Range No. 2 west, in the said county of Dearborn; this land is sold by order of the probate court of Dearborn county for the maintenance of said minor, and will be sold subject to the widows right of dower. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ELIAS MILLIKEN, Guardian

of Ann Sherer

February 1, 1828. 4—3w.

N. G. HOWARD,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Lawrenceburg, Indiana, will faithfully attend to professional business intrusted to his care. He will attend the courts in the 3d circuit, also the Supreme and U. States courts at Indianapolis. Office on High Street, opposite the Clerk's Office.

Feb. 25, 1826. 8—7f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of James M. Mann, late of Dearborn county, dec'd, hereby notify those indebted to said estate to come forward immediately and make settlement; and those having claims against said estate are also requested to present them properly authenticated for payment as the law directs.

Notice is hereby given that a sale of the personal estate of said dec'd, will take place at the house of E. Conwell, in Aurora, on the 3d day of February next. Terms made known on day of sale.

ZALMOND HOLLEY,

ELIAS CONWELL, Adm'r.

February 2, 1828. 4—3w.

DEER SKINS.

Cash and a liberal price will be given for a few soft dressed DEER SKINS, at this Office.

State of Indiana, } Set. Dearborn County, }

DEARBORN CIRCUIT COURT,

OCTOBER TERM, 1827.

Samuel Bond & Samuel Rees, }
Executors of David Rees, }
deceased, }
vs. }
Lewis Ingles, Jabez Percival, } On complaint
and Lewis Wright, Admin- } in Chancery.
istrator 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 Complaints 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 Lawrenceburg, 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 accordingly.

ALEXR H. DILL, Deputy Clerk
For JAMES DILL, Clerk.

January 16th, 1828. 2—4w

La Mott's Cough Drops,

(FRESH SUPPLY.)

For Coughs, Consumptions, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, and Want of Sleep.

The proprietors of La Mott's Cough Drops, have refrained from saying but little in commendation of this preparation—being confident that its value will prove a sufficient recommendation from the increased demand for the article, and the great celebrity which it has gained in every part of the United States where it is known, and in order to render it as extensively useful as possible, they feel confident in offering it to the public as an APPROVED Medicine in those diseases which it professes to cure, and one which has rendered the most entire satisfaction to all those who have had an opportunity of observing and testing its salutary effects. In confirmation of which they now present it to the public under the sanction of the following certificates from Physicians, Druggists, and Merchants in different parts of the country.

The subscribers have sold La Mott's Cough Drops, as Agents for Messrs. Crosby's. The medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore, no hesitancy in recommending LA MOTTS' COUGH DROPS, as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U. S. Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. H. Mann, M. D. and F. D. Dwyer, druggists, Zanesville, Ohio; William Mount, M. D. Dayton, Ohio; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecaries H. H. Goodwin and Asht-n, and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ira Delhoy, druggist, Chittin other, Ohio; S. Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville, Ohio; L. P. Frazier, merchant, Xenia, Ohio; Wm. Lowry, merchant, Lebanon, Ohio; Dr. E. Ferris, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Dr. H. Watts, Madison, Indiana; Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville, Tenn.; T. Davis, Shelbyville, Tenn. Byers & Butler, druggists Louisville, Ky; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort, Ky; Dr. M. Q. Ashley, Richmond, Ky; P. H. Price, merchant, Georgetown, Ky; T. H. B. Bents, merchants, Paris, Ky; I. B. Atwood, merchant, Greensburg, Ky.

Reference to the envelope which accompanies each bottle, for certain use of particular cases. Prepared by O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists, Columbus, Ohio. Each Bottle will be labelled and signed by them—otherwise, not genuine. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price \$1. Sold by L. FERRIS.

Lawrenceburg, Ia. August, 1827. 31

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Vine and Centre Streets, Cincinnati.

THE proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundry have lately made considerable additions to their establishment, and are now able to furnish on demand, on very short notice, TYPE, from fourteen lines Pica to Nonpareil, mostly of NEW CUT, and as great a variety of FANCY JOB TYPE, CUTS &c. as any Foundry in the United States, and at the same prices as at the Eastern Foundries. Also, Presses, Chases, Cases, Type metal, Reglet, cast to regular bodies; Brass Rule of every description; Printing Ink, of New York and Philadelphia make; Ball Skins, Parchment, &c. &c. We will also procure Stereotype Plates to order, from J. How's Foundry, Philadelphia, and deliver the same at Cincinnati, free of charge, for transportation, commission, &c.

Printers who deal at this Foundry will please insert this Advertisement conspicuously 9 times, and forward their bills for payment.

O & H WELLS.
Cincinnati, Dec. 17, 1827. 51—9t.

INDIANA PALLADIUM,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
M. Gregg & D. V. Culley,

Publishers of the Laws of the United States.

TERMS.

The PALLADIUM is printed weekly, on super royal paper, at THREE DOLLARS per annum paid at the end of the year; which may be discharged by the payment of TWO DOLLARS in advance, or by paying TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS at the expiration of Six months.

Those who receive their papers through the Post-Office, or by the mail carrier, must pay the carriage, otherwise it will be charged on their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Containing 12 lines, three insertions or less, one dollar; twenty-five cents for each additional insertion—larger advertisements in the same proportion. The CASH must accompany advertisements, otherwise they will be published until paid for, at the expense of the advertiser.