

AN ADDRESS

To the Voters of Indiana.

Follow Citizens:—In presenting myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election, it may be proper to premise a few observations explanatory of the course which I have thought it my duty to pursue.

When I consented, last winter, to become a candidate, there was an understanding with some of my friends, that I should make a tour of some extent through the state, and use those exertions which have been usual with candidates for office in this and some of the adjoining states. This course however repugnant to my feelings and opposed, as I conceive to the true interests of the people, I had consented to adopt. On my return to Madison I found it would be impossible to pursue the course expected by my friends, & as I had no time to consult them, determined to decline immediately, and afford the Central Committee, which was to meet on the 22d Feb, an opportunity to nominate some other person. Since that period I have received numerous communications from different parts of the State, pressing me to still hold a poll, and some of them stating that I was still considered a candidate. I have therefore in consequence of these representations, yielded to the claims made upon me, and am now a candidate for your suffrages for the office of Governor, at the ensuing election.

When men aspire to office, their opinions on important subjects which agitate the public mind, become interesting to the community; it is therefore their duty to give their views in relation to those subjects, without concealment or disguise, and patiently await the decision of the people respecting them. A different course may be justly stigmatized as disingenuous if not dishonest.

With this view of the subject, I shall proceed to lay before you my opinions on a few of the important subjects which now occupy the public attention.

It is generally known that at the last election I supported Gen. Jackson for President of the United States.

I thought him a genuine Republican, pre-eminently qualified for that high office, whose interests were identified with ours, and whose claims on his country were superior to those of any other individual. It is also true that I entertained an opinion equally favorable to Mr. Clay. I believed he had few equals and no superiors; but I neither considered his claims so great, nor his prospect of success so good, as those of Gen. Jackson.

The opinion formed at that time of Gen. Jackson remains unaltered; and circumstanced attending the last election have given his claims additional weight, and afford additional reasons for his support.

Of the three candidates returned to the house of Representatives the evidences of popular preference, were entirely in favor of Jackson. He was the first choice of eleven states, the undoubted second choice of three, and probably of five others. The representation of several of those states voted for Mr. Adams contrary to the wishes of their constituents; thereby violating that fundamental principle of Republican Government, that the representative is bound to obey the wishes of his constituents, however known to him; This principle is to Republican Government, what the key stone is to the arch—the one on which its strength and durability depends. The contest is therefore no longer personal, but this important principle is involved: shall the people or their representatives, who disregard their will, make the President.

Connected with the election of President, and probably dependent upon the success of Gen. Jackson, are the amendments contemplated to the constitution as a further security to the rights of the People. Perfect as that instrument was as it came from the hands of its illustrious framers, (and it certainly was as perfect as any human production,) experience has pointed out some imperfections, and these have been removed for time to time, by such amendments as expediency required. One of the most important now demanded is to vest the election of President directly in the people, and take the ultimate choice from the house of representatives.—Another to limit the period of executive service to a single term, and thus take from the President all sinister motives in his appointments to office. So important is this latter principle deemed, that many of the states have limited the service of the executive to a single term; and the want of such limitation in the constitution of the union, I consider one of its principle defects.

These sentiments I consider it my duty to urge upon the consideration of such of my fellow citizens as I may have intercourse with, in whatever situation I may be placed: And it is equally the duty of all good citizens to support the present and all other administrations of the general government in all measures not opposed to the public good.

The great question of affording equal protection to every branch of the national industry, is so firmly settled by the passage of the late tariff, that it may be considered as one of those national measures in which all parties concur, and is

not to be shaken by any change in the administration of the Government. Any fears therefore on this important subject, are visionary, as there are not more than sixty members of the House of Representatives opposed on principle to a protecting tariff.

Another interest equally important to the western country, is the right of the General Government to appropriate money to make internal improvements; but this question is settled on a basis equally firm, and supported by a majority in Congress equally great.

Of the various interests requiring the co-operation of the State and General Governments, the right of the several States to the unappropriated lands within their territorial limits is one of vital importance. Of the right I entertain no doubt; but previous to the discussions in the Senate of the United States, thought it best to ask as a matter of expediency, what I thought might be refused when demanded as a matter of right. I am now, however, convinced, that the time has arrived when our claim may be urged upon the attention of Congress, both as a matter of right and policy, with every prospect of success.

The limits of this address will not permit me to dwell upon the various measures of internal policy and municipal regulation which are interesting from their importance. One however affords such bright anticipations of public utility, that I cannot entirely pass it without notice.

The grant made by Congress for the purpose of uniting the Wabash and Maumee Rivers at navigable points, affords the sure guarantee of the completion of the work at no distant day without any burthen on our citizens: and the tolls with judicious management will be applicable to the extention of the work to the Ohio, or the construction of similar works in other parts of the State. And whether we receive the unappropriated lands within our limits as matter of right, or in specific appropriations for the construction of similar works, the beneficial effects arising from those improvements, constitute a most pleasing subject of contemplation.

With this short exposition of my sentiments on a few of the important subjects which now engage your attention, I dismiss the subject with the single observation, that should I be honored with a plurality of your suffrages I will devote my time to your service with zeal and fidelity, and if you otherwise determine will cheerfully acquiesce in your decision.

I. T. CANBY.

Madison, July 5th, 1828.

From a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated San Felipe de Austin, (Province of Texas,) May 17th, 1828. W. Tiller.

“There are thousands of deer in these prairies; there are also thousands of wild horses, cattle, mules, hogs, panthers, bears, wolves, turkey, &c. &c. So there is no danger of starving in this Heaven favored land; for truly nature has done more for this than any other country that I have ever seen or heard of; the land is rich, the climate generally healthy, especially in the interior; and what is the greatest advantage to the farmer, he does not have to feed his stock, there being always a great abundance of grass for their support; the cattle keep very fat the year round. One of the farmers in this neighborhood has upwards of four hundred head of cattle, and as fine as you ever saw. The increase is almost incredible.”

“We have been visited by a Spanish General (Taran) and his suite, which is composed of several officers and about thirty soldiers; he travels in a coach drawn by eight mules, they have two baggage wagons, each of which is drawn by eight mules; they also drive upwards of 100 head of horses and mules with them—this they call a *cavard*. They have left this place and gone on to Nacodoches, expecting to meet a commissioner on the part of the United States to run the dividing line between this province and the United States. We have not heard whether there has been a commissioner appointed on the part of the United States or not.”

Texas.—The following information, relative to Texas is copied from the New Orleans Halcyon and Literary Repository, of the 25th of May. It contains information which will, no doubt, be new to many of our readers:

“Although little more than seven years have elapsed since the Austins began their colony near the Rio Grande, it now numbers from 12 to 15,000 souls, mostly emigrants from the United States. Thousand of acres, however, remain with the patentee, and will afford immense wealth to himself and to his descendants.

“On the opposite side of Texas, and in a quarter possessing greater advantages, another colony is fast rising into importance under the patent of Col. Milam. There are 200 families already settled on the alluvium of Red River, nearly over against Miller county, in Arkansas. The cotton lands yield astonishing crops of the finest cotton, tobacco, and corn—numerous herds graze on the elevated prairies—and the mountains are

known to contain the precious metals. The colonists are to be exempted from taxes, and the merchandise they may import will pay no duties. The law of Mexico, prohibiting slavery, is evaded by having negroes bound to serve an apprenticeship of 99 years. There are several planters who number 50 or 60 of such apprentices. New Orleans will receive the productions of this colony, by barges and steamboats descending Red River, and send back in exchange whatever the new settlers may be unable to provide among themselves. These settlements, so high up the Red River, may be viewed as the links which shall, in time, connect us, in trade, with St. Fe, and other parts of New Mexico.”

COMMUNICATED. SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Aurora on the 4th inst. A procession was formed, in which, immediately after the music, the clergy, and the committee of arrangement, were upwards of two hundred Sunday scholars with their teachers, consisting of the school in Aurora, about fifty from the school at Mount Tabor, and the balance from the Cross Roads, Sparta, and Franklin schools; these were followed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, forming perhaps as interesting a procession as has ever been witnessed in this section of the country.

They proceeded to the Baptist meeting house, where, after prayer by the Rev. John Watts, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by H. Bassett, esq. appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. S. Harris and L. Alden; and a report of the state of the Sunday school in Aurora was read by its superintendent, containing a general statement of the condition of the neighboring Sunday schools, as far as information had been received. Cold refreshments were then distributed in abundance to the whole assembly; and the interview terminated in perfect harmony.

From the Sunday school report we make the following extracts:

The Sunday school in Aurora commenced in June 1826. At that time, there was no other permanent school that we know of in the southern part of the county. At the close of 1827, there were eight schools in existence, in the more than one half of the county, and including a part of two or three school districts in the adjoining counties, which is the only bounds with which we are particularly acquainted. In these schools there were about 60 teachers and 450 scholars. One of these schools has declined, but in the others there has been an increase of about 10 teachers and near 100 scholars, during the present year. 15 new schools have been established in the same general bounds; in which there are about 130 teachers and 937 scholars, which with the increase of the other schools will give a total increase in six months of nearly 140 teachers and about 1000 scholars.

The following list will present those schools nearly in the order of time in which they were established. In ten of them the number of teachers and scholars is officially given; in the others we presume we are rather below than above the true numbers.

	Teachers.	Scholars.
Aurora	17	115
1st Manchester	9	70
Ebenezer	9	70
Lawrenceburg*	12	90
Cross Roads	9	80
Willow Fork	6	30
Mount Zion	3	70
Sparta	9	64
Moore's Horse Mill	10	108
Franklin	14	100
2d Manchester	9	104
Mount Tabor	10	100
Hogan Hill	7	50
South Hogan	3	60
Hartford	10	60
Coles	8	60
Dias's	8	50
Rising Sun	10	60
Willow Branch	7	30
Grants Creek	8	40
Scranton's	6	30
Miller's	6	30
	200	1480

There are Sunday schools in the northern part of the county, but we are unable to state their present condition. Several schools have been recently established in the eastern part of Switzerland county, and a disposition is there manifested to increase their number.

Eighteen of the above schools have libraries, containing at least \$130 worth of books, most of which have been purchased the present year. \$27 have been laid out in books by the school in Aurora.

The School in Franklin was organized the 2d Sunday in April last, and has recited more than 40,000 verses in the New Testament. The whole school recited 12,004 verses in one Sunday. A large proportion were recited by four boys. Obed Wilson recited 2,852, Ortis Wilson

* Since this report was made, we learn that there is a Sunday school in New Lawrenceburg, & that the school in the Old Town is not so full as it was a few months ago, but it is presumed that in both schools there are more teachers and scholars than are set down in the report.

2,825, Daniel J. Palmer 2,174 and Ira Gleeson 1,885. Obed Wilson has recited the whole of the New Testament except a few verses in 13 Sundays.

The Sunday school has had a salutary effect in moralizing almost every district in which it has been established, and many instances might be enumerated in which it has produced a thorough reformation in teachers and scholars.

WASHINGTON July 7, 1828.
Fourth of July, and breaking ground for the Canal.

An era in our national annals will take its date from the proceedings of Friday last. That which was only design in the Father of his Country, which was subsequently speculative opinion with thousands and hundreds of thousands, on that day became matter for the historian. If it be subject for pride to record triumphs over human liberty and life, how much purer the pride which swells his bosom who describes only the victories of human genius and enterprise, over the tyranny of ignorance and weakness. It is to weave a chaplet of flowers, and to cast it on the stream of time, where, buoyant and beautiful, it shall float down to other ages, a memorial of the past, and a tribute to posterity. The only relics of the Grecian glories, are the mouldering ruins on the shores of the Egean. The pyramids of Egypt still stand, but they rise in the solitariness of desolation; their builders scarcely known—their purposes forgot. But a work which will conquer time and space, which will form a mighty ligament of our confederacy, and draw the ties of brotherhood more closely together; which will open new channels for industry, and new sources of prosperity, will furnish to unborn generations other memorials than ruins or solitary grandeur. Neither will the constructors of the work we have just commenced be unknown, nor its purpose forgotten. It is one of those works which contain the elements of immortality within them: which require not even the aid of the press to herald them to renown; it will be made immortal by the benefits it bestows—by the moral and physical opulence which it distributes—by the lesson of wisdom and enterprise which it inculcates. We have a right, therefore, to say, that “an era in our national annals will take its date from the proceedings of Friday last.”

By selecting our national anniversary for the commencement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that day, sufficiently entitled before, has gained a double title to our gratitude. If we revered it, previous to this time, as the anniversary of national independence, we may now superadd the reverence due to the birthday of that great policy—of that municipal system, the tendency of which is to establish that independence more securely by cementing that union of heart and hand, of purpose and interest, which is necessary to make it perpetual.

The day was unusually favorable, the thermometer being under 37 at the greatest elevation. Many thousands of persons were on the ground, and we have heard of no exception to the general gratification which was experienced.

We cannot, in closing, avoid a passing notice of the address delivered by Mr. Adams. We will not say that it was the most chaste and felicitous address he ever delivered; but we will boldly say, that it will not suffer in comparison with any one he has previously given, or any other effort, be the source what it may. It was simple, pious, and liberal. Its allusions were apt, accurate and beautiful. There was a sincerity in his manner, which made every sentence eloquent. The ornaments he used were judicious; and his liberal reference to the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Rail Road in Baltimore, invoking equal success on the two great works, was happy and acceptable.

Thus terminated an exhibition more interesting in itself, and pregnant with higher importance to our country, than was ever before witnessed, since the confederation. The great work which has been prayed for, hoped for, year after year, is commenced. Prophecy has yielded to history. May He, who controls the destinies of nations, as of individuals, crown this undertaking with his smile, until from the smitten rock shall rush the opulent stream, whose waters shall carry the produce of the remotest west to meet the rising sun!—Jour.

From the last American Quarterly Review.
Naval Incidents.—The [London Quarterly] Reviewer goes to an argument to prove that their 32 pounders are more effectual than our 42 pounders. A short time before the late war, the same question arose between Commodore Decatur, then in command of the Frigate United States, and Capt. Carden of the Frigate Macedonian, both laying at Norfolk. The argument of the English captain was pretty much the same with that now advanced, particularly in reliance on the circumstance “that a 32 pounder will fire three rounds while a 42 pounder will fire only two;” and thus, as Capt. Carden expressed it, will throw more iron into the enemy’s ship in a given time. Neither of these commanders was con-

vinced by the other, and Decatur ended the dispute by good humorously saying to Capt. Carden; if our countries should be at war, and we should meet at sea, I will convince you of the truth of my argument. It happened, somewhat strangely, that they did afterwards meet as enemies, in the same ships, and Decatur kept his promise, and established the soundness of his opinion by an unanswerable argument, the capture of Captain Carden and his ship.

We all remember with how much ecstasy Capt. Dacres, of the Guerriere, saw the approach of the American Frigate Constitution—with what delight he looked to the combat, his only fear that the Yankee would not fight, but would give him too cheap a victory. We recollect his promise of the prize to the first lieutenant, and his numbering the minutes in which he would put him in possession of her. The Yankee did fight and received the flag and sword of the delighted English captain in about the same time he had promised the American ship to his delighted lieutenant.

NOTICE.

DEARBORN COUNTY, APRIL TERM
Dearborn Circuit Court, 1828.

Charles Marsh complainant, versus Michael D. Reeves and John Reeves defendants. On complaint

NOW on this day to wit: on Monday the first day of the April Term 1828 comes the complainant by Test his attorney, and files his Bill of complaint against the said defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Michael D. Reeves and John Reeves the defendants aforesaid are not residents of the state of Indiana, it is therefore ordered by the court now here in chancery sitting, that notice of the pendency of the foregoing Bill of complaint be published for 3 weeks successively in the Indiana Palladium, a newspaper printed and published at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, requiring the said defendants to be held at Lawrenceburg, in and for the said county of Dearborn, on the first Monday in October next, then and there to answer the complainant's Bill aforesaid; or the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered thereon accordingly.

JAMES DILL, Clerk, D. C. Court.

July 15, 1828 28-3w.

NOTICE.

DEARBORN COUNTY, APRIL TERM
Dearborn Circuit Court, 1828.

Thomas Oden, versus Daniel Loder and others. On petition for a Deed.

NOW to wit: at the April Term of the Dearborn circuit court 1828, comes the petitioner by Dunn his attorney, and files his petition showing that one Bion Loder in his life time executed and delivered to him the said Thomas Oden a bond, commonly called a title bond, for thirty five acres of land, part of the North west quarter of section No. 13, in township 5, of Range 3 west, in the said county of Dearborn and praying the appointment of a commissioner agreeably to the statute to make him a deed in fee simple for the same, the said Bion Loder having deceased intestate. Public notice is therefore hereby given to Daniel Loder and all others, the heirs of Bion Loder deceased, that unless he or they appear at the October Term of the Dearborn circuit court 1828, and show good cause why the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted—the appointment will then be made as prayed for and the land conveyed accordingly.

JAMES DILL, Clerk, D. C. Court.

July 16, 1828. 28-3w.

Brigade Order.

10th BRIGADE, INDIANA MILITIA.

PRINTER'S RETREAT, June 28, 1828.

THE Field officers of the several Regiments within said Brigade, will convene in full uniform on Saturday the 9th day of August next, at noon, at the public house IN HARMONY, on LaFayette, for the purpose of altering the bounds of the regiments in said brigade.