



LAWRENCEBURGH.
SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1828.

The Circuit Court, for this county, will commence its session in the court house in this place on Monday next, and will continue two weeks should business require.

Election returns—The Indianapolis Journal of the 25th ult. contains the returns for Congress in this State, so far as they have been received at the Secretary's office. For the 1st district they are complete, but not so for the 2d and 3d; though it is believed that those given below, for the 3d are correct. The number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor will not be correctly ascertained until the legislature shall meet, and perhaps not then, should returns be still missing, as at present, from a number of counties.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Blake.	Boon.
Warrick,	72	316
Spencer,	79	311
Perry,	276	162
Dubois,	52	211
Pike,	169	113
Martin,	86	212
Orange,	298	653
Lawrence,	237	809
Greene,	349	196
Monroe,	332	471
Vermillion,	296	173
Carroll,	28	26
Warren,	89	29
Gibson,	381	271
Posey,	289	601
Vanderburgh,	169	145
Daviess,	401	201
Owen,	295	115
Morgan,	344	213
Hendricks,	135	105
Montgomery,	219	234
Tippecanoe	212	54
Fountain,	302	215
Parke,	344	333
Vigo,	583	73
Knox,	433	418
Sullivan,	227	370
Putnam,	473	287
Clay,	84	28
	7254	7355
		7254

Boon's majority,

SECOND DISTRICT.

Counties.	Jennings.	Thompson.
Madison,	143	35
Floyd,	576	143
Harrison,	981	338
Jefferson,	875	570
Hancock,	61	37
Marion,	629	246
Hamilton,	180	39
Johnson,	200	171
Bartholomew,	451	161
Clark,	1147	262
Shelby,	577	75
Washington,	1052	444
Territory attached to	60	
Carroll County,	60	
	6932	2521

Jackson, Scott, Crawford and Jennings, not heard from.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Counties.	Test.	McCarty.
Allen,	122	10
Ripley,	447	196
Ross,	419	644
Decatur,	373	326
Franklin,	825	496
Wayne,	1398	785
Fayette,	504	687
Union,	556	441
Dearborn,	1129	966
Henry,	322	250
Delaware,	60	50
	6155	4860
Unofficial.		
Randolph,	223	125
Switzerland,	489	452
	6867	5437

1430 majority for Test, in the whole District.

Flour. This article has risen in value considerably within a short time. It is stated as selling at \$7 per barrel in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and on the advance in Cincinnati. This unexpected rise in so material an article of consumption, has not escaped the observation of the politicians of the day. On the one side we are told that storms have destroyed the crops in England, that war is raging in Europe, and that to secure the carrying trade of the belligerents, and get them to buy our bread stuffs, it is only necessary that the present "peace-

" administration be supported in the coming election.—On the other side, the advance of flour is attributed to a settled conviction that Jackson will be elected, and the supposed impetus every branch of business will receive by such an event. All these sallies of invention do well enough to tickle the fancy, and advance the views of the parties; but we have little faith in a realization of such good times by our farmers. The war in Europe, unless it becomes general, will afford but little demand for American produce, owing to the vast supplies in those countries at the command of the contending parties; which will always have a preference over imported produce.—And as to the election of Adams or Jackson, no reasonable calculation may be made on any permanent advance in the price of produce in consequence. The salubrity of our climate, the richness of our soil, and the ease with which abundance of grain can be raised, must always operate on the price of produce in our home markets.

Below we publish a letter from Gen. Stapp to the editors, on the subject of some remarks we made in the Palladium some time since. The General seems to think that, in the short notice we took of his speech made here before the election, we were mistaken, and attributes it to a want of a distinct recollection of what he said on that occasion.

We distinctly recollect to have heard him say, that if the people of this county had no other objection to him than on account of his course on the Michigan road bill, they ought not to oppose him; and then went on to show, by arguments and the Journals, that while that bill was before the House of Representatives, he had done all in his power to have the question settled in a manner which he thought should have met the support of our representatives. He labored to make this impression; and, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the representation, interested in the termination of the road in this direction, as having acted strangely against the propositions for such a decision. These observations of the General are no doubt recollected by almost every person who heard him make his speech.

But Mr. Bassett seems to say that the General would not agree to any proposition which did not contemplate taking the road directly to Madison, without regard to other interests. How the General can make out his first position, that he acted on liberal grounds, and therefore ought not to have been opposed by the people of Dearborn, appears to us "passingly strange," admitting that he acted all for Madison and her interest. The matter, however, resolves itself to this: If the General's professions made to our citizens before the election, were supported by his course on the Michigan road bill, then our remarks were substantially correct, for they show that he wished the question settled on a basis that would have secured the co-operation of the Dearborn and Jefferson interests; but if otherwise, and only intended for electioneering purposes, then our deductions, being drawn from false premises, were incorrect.

With the difference between Mr. Bassett and the General we have nothing to do, further than to defend our flag, as a neutral power, against the assaults of the belligerents. If grappled with, we shall always be ready to fend off; but as prompt to desist, when we shall see a willingness manifested to respect our rights.

TO THE EDITORS.

Madison, Sept. 22, 1828.

GENTLEMEN.—It was not until I saw the letter of Horace Bassett, published in your paper of the 23d of August last, that I observed the notice you had taken of my address to the citizens of Lawrenceburg on the Monday preceding the election. In reading Mr. Bassett's letter, I came to the conclusion, that he had been mistaken in the report of the address; but on reading the report itself, I find that an inference can very rationally be drawn from it, that I had said in my address, that it was my earnest wish at the last session of the legislature, to bring about a compromise of some two interests in the Michigan road, "but that the members from this county (Dearborn) very strangely acted against my propositions."

In this particular you was mistaken. I did not say or hint in that address, that I

had made a proposition for a compromise of two interests. On the subject of the Michigan road, the substance of my remarks were as follows: "that it was passing strange, that such opposition should be arrayed against me, in consequence of the Michigan road, when I had done every thing in the power of man to do, toward settling that question last winter; and but for the vote of the representation on your route the matter would have been settled, and the termination of the road, in my opinion, would have been either at Madison or at Lawrenceburg.

I said "that your representatives had contended, that your point was the nearest, that your route was the best ground for making the road, that it was more to the commercial interests of the state for the road to terminate at Lawrenceburg or some place near it, than any other point on the river; and that disinterested men would lay it to that point, and that strange to tell, when I offered an amendment to meet all these things, the votes of Bassett, Craig, Hendricks and Pollock were found against it. That Mr. Stevens proposed to amend the bill so as to have the road laid by disinterested commissioners "to some convenient point on the Ohio river, and that the vote of Messrs. Bassett and Craig was against that proposition. And that on a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely (and that too while an amendment was pending, which would have carried the road to the nearest and most eligible point) the vote of Messrs. Bassett, Decoursey and Jackson were in favor of the postponement.

I then read from the Journal, the several amendments and votes to prove my positions; which showed that the vote on the first amendment (see Journal H. R. page 251) stood 26 for and 30 against it, so that the vote of Messrs. Bassett, Craig, Hendricks and Pollock would have settled the question. And that the vote on the second amendment (see Journal H. R. page 260) stood 26 for and 29 against it; so that the vote of Messrs. Bassett, and Craig would have settled the matter on that amendment. And that the vote on indefinite postponement (see Journal H. R. page 262) stood 30 for and 26 against it, so that the votes of Messrs. Bassett, Decoursey and Jackson on the other side would have kept the bill in the House, and in all probability the amendment then pending been adopted and the question settled.

I then remarked "that there were but two ways to settle this matter which was by appointing commissioners as I had proposed last winter, or by a compromise of two interests, and endeavored to show what interests might be compromised."

So far as relates to the hints spoken of in your report, I am sure that no person could have understood me to have given any point a preference to the point at Madison.

In taking down speeches in short hand errors are frequently committed; much more are persons liable to err who attempt to give the substance of an address from memory, which is frequently done, and no hard feelings should exist between the parties; if the reporter would correct the error on request, you will therefore be so good as to correct the error in your own way, so as it comports with the substance of this letter.

Yours respectfully,

M. STAPP.

MESSRS. GREGG & CULLEY.

The Hon. W. Haile, member from Mississippi, has tendered to the governor his resignation of a seat in Congress for the balance of his time. The Woodville Republican, of the 6th ult. contains the following laconic and pointed address, signifying his determination:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The result of the late election has indicated to me, the course which every independent man ought to pursue, under similar circumstances.

I tender to you my resignation, as your representative in Congress. In taking leave of public life, I can assure my friends, that I shall always retain a lively recollection of their friendship.—I am conscious that in my efforts to promote the true interest of the state, I have employed every exertion of body and mind.

With respect,

W. HAILE.

—The Governor will consider this as my act of resignation.

The Russians were still advancing, slowly but steadily. They had beaten the Turks in several small encounters. There is much talk about negotiations—but the Russian emperor, we think, will not listen to them until his eagles fly over the turrets of St. Sophia and the Seraglio.

The "usurper" of Portugal is carrying on with a high hand. He has imprisoned or banished about 25,000 persons! and made some confiscations. He is resolved to be—"every inch a king!"—to do what he pleases.

Niles.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—I noticed in the Palladium of the 20th Sept. a piece signed "Alphonso." He says John Adams was a great man, and the father of John Q. Adams; others say he was a bad man. I would ask what all this has to do with the present political question? I would that the dead might rest, and let the two candidates, Adams and Jackson, run upon their own merits. This Mr. Alphonso appears to be very uneasy about Mr. Clay. I did not know that Mr. Clay was before the people as a candidate; if he is, I would be glad if that learned gentleman would inform me to what office he aspires. Again he says John Q. Adams is the son of John Adams; why I knew this as far back as I live, and that this John Adams served as one of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence. And again he says John Adams is the son of this man. I fear Alphonso has a poor subject to write on, or else he is, like myself, not capable of giving much information. However, he at last says let us reward him for his own merits; let us inquire what they have been, and see whether they are not sufficient to insure him our unlimited confidence and our cordial support, and then goes on by making a quotation from a communication which made its appearance in 1824.—By whom written? why by an American Farmer, he says. I would ask who this American Farmer is! Is he not, like Alphonso, ashamed to sign his real name, and therefore signs fictitious one? If this be evidence, I can prove John Q. Adams to be one of the most detestable beings on earth by the same kind of testimony. He continues: Can any one citizen of this Republic charge John Q. Adams with profanity or immorality, or with an open violation of the laws of God or his country; can any one say he has ever been a gambler, or a duellist? Again he says Henry Clay, secretary of state, is also one of those men whom you are called upon to denounce and eject from office. I do not understand how this pious writer gets along. Who is this Henry Clay? I answer from the best information I have got: he is a gambler, a duellist, and a spendthrift. Again he says the flood-gates of calumny are opened upon him. If truth is calumny I do agree he has been calumniated; but upon the other hand if truth is not calumny, then how stands the affair?

And, to conclude, I think such politicians as Alphonso and myself, had better turn their attention to something more advantageous to themselves and the community.

A Backwoodsman.

The Tariff.—The British continue to manifest much sensibility in regard to our Tariff. Some of the public journals of that kingdom speak rather complainingly of his Majesty, for having in his late speech omitted to take any notice of this subject. The Liverpool Mercury, of the first of August, holds the following language.

S. E. Chron.

"The late American Tariff appears to us to be infinitely more important to England than any topic touched upon in the Royal Speech: and yet there is not even an allusion to it. Here we were disappointed, as we had hoped that our ministers would have told the Americans, in the face of all the world, that if that Tariff is to be persisted in, England can, and will procure her Cotton and Tobacco from some other quarter. We have no doubt of the practicability of this kind of justifiable retaliation; and we hope next week to show that Cotton, equal to any that America yields, can be had cheaper than that now imported and nearer home into the bargain!!!

Selling a Wife by Auction.—One of those scenes deservedly recorded as a reproach even to a barbarous age, but doubly disgraceful, whatever the alleged misconduct, in a country with the slightest pretension to civilization, took place a few days since, in the market place of Honiton, where (the town-crier having previously given public notice) a wretched human shape, of the name of Henry Broom, of the parish of Buckerell, after enumerating her various qualifications, in the language and style of a jockey, put his wife up at auction.

The woman, fine grown and of handsome person, about 25 years of age, and three years married, stood by his side, and the first bidding was that of a painter, who offered 2s. 6d., upon which she said, "Thank you sir." A carpenter bid 7s. 6d.; and a Knight of the Thimble, 2s. more. A barber topped the whole, augmenting the bidding by 3s. at once; upon this, Thomas Tremlett, of Awliscombe, named *One Pound*, and the husband crying, "a lucky hit," let fall his hammer; the money was instantly paid and transfer of property took place, and the pair moved off together; but the indignation of the spectators, upwards of 1000 in number, was by this time excited, and Broom was assailed by his enemies. The annoyance increasing, he essayed to defend himself, and get rid of the molestation, by the use of brick-bats, which were flung about with violence, several boys were struck; nor did the matter end until a lad was hit so severely in the face, that it is expected some

time will elapse ere he can resume his labour.—*John Bull*

A Fact worth remembering.—All the administrations which preceded that of J. Q. Adams, borrowed millions of dollars. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, were each obliged to resort to immense loans during their administrations. Mr. Adams has paid off more of the public debt, by several millions, than either of them, in the same space of time, and he has done so, and supported all the other immense expenditures upon great public objects, without borrowing a single dollar! In this respect, the Administration stands alone. And yet the administration is called extravagant.