



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1829.

The river has fallen about 3 feet since our last, but is still in good order for navigation.

Virginia. The delegates appointed to attend the convention to revise and amend the constitution of this state, met at Richmond on the 5th inst. Mr. Monroe was nominated and appointed president, on motion of Mr. Madison; and on being conducted to the chair, addressed the convention in a very interesting manner. The deliberations of this body will be looked to, by many, with much interest, as replete with important results to the people of that state.

Ohio. The annual election in this state was held on Tuesday the 13th inst. We have the returns for Hamilton county, with the exception of 3 townships.—E. A. Brown, is, without much doubt, elected Senator, and Samuel Rees, Geo. Graham, D. T. Disney, and Alex. Duncan, representatives—all administration.

Pennsylvania. The election was held in this state on the same day as in Ohio. We have seen the returns of a few counties for Governor.—In Westmoreland, Washington, Somerset, Allegheny and Fayette, Wolf's majority over Ritner (anti-masonic candidate) is about 1300.

A good crop. Mr. Isaac Dunn, of this place, gathered a few days since, from about an 8th of an acre of bottom land, the astonishing amount of 65 bushels of Irish potatoes, the finest and largest we have ever seen.—One, in particular, weighed 2 pounds 13 ounces, and would it is supposed, have been much larger, had not its companions basely crowded it out of the hill. What do you think of it, brother Jonathan?

All for Love. A man in Steuben co., N. Y. by the name of Templar, put an end to his life on the 5th inst., by shooting himself through the heart—so says the Advocate. Strange, indeed, that a man urged to desperation by disappointed maddening love, should have a heart to shoot at. There must be some mistake about it; or else all the stories of hearts lost and won are down right fictions, intended to scare youngsters, when they feel uneasy about the bosom, into matrimony. We wish some person skilled in love matters, would take the subject under consideration, and demonstrate, fairly and unequivocally, whether love is a heart-filching as well as a sense destroying passion. A decision on this point is of great moment, and would probably add another section to our criminal code; for we cannot discover the justice in permitting one's heart to be stolen, with impunity, any more than a coat or a pair of breeches. In the case of the aforesaid Templar, it is a question whether an action would not lie for grand larceny, if not for murder, or manslaughter.

If no regulation shall be made by law for protection against the effects of unrequited love, we would respectfully suggest the propriety of forming anti-self-for-love societies.

To the readers of the Palladium.

To satisfy my friends and to put to rest idle speculation, I deem it proper to state, that the insinuation that Mr. Gregg and myself are still partners, directly or indirectly, in the management of this establishment, is false and without foundation; as is also, the assumption, that I refused to sell my part of this office to Mr. Gregg at the time of our dissolution. Previous to and at the time I purchased Mr. Gregg's share of the Palladium, I offered to sell to him, or any other person of his party, on the very same terms I purchased. I went further, and urged Mr. Gregg to buy, observing that as there was already one administration press here, perhaps his political friends might wish one on their side, and that I believed two papers were as much, if not more, than could be supported in this county.—But he utterly refused to take the office on any condition, assigning, as his reasons, ill health and a desire to retire for a season from the business. Under these circumstances, I was compelled

either to purchase, or continue, as formerly, to conduct the paper jointly; a situation I well knew, from experience, was extremely disagreeable, and would be rendered still more so, by a most certain collision with the press recently established here, agreeing with me in politics. I chose rather to purchase at a high rate, and try it single banded, than continue in a station where I was likely to render myself ridiculous, by one day advocating and at another suffering to be contumacious, principles and opinions I honestly entertained.

When I purchased, some knowing ones, opposed to me in politics, gave it as their opinion that this press would continue to receive from the opponents of the administration a liberal encouragement; for the reason that it was long established, and one press moderately conducted was enough. I felt a strong presage that there was (to say no more) much hollow compliment in this profession; and more recent events have not in any degree dissipated the impression. I do not believe, however, that there are many who have personally objections to me, or who would wish to injure me in business, were it not that I differ with them in politics, and may at some future day oppose their plans of political advancement. But this is enough, in the estimation of some, to cancel every other consideration; enough to immolate an innocent victim on the altar of interest and ambition. Religion, friendship, principle, and even the ties of kindred, all, are forgotten in the accomplishment of their moral and religious condition of their fellow men. The Western country is greatly indebted to them for its present improved state in morals and religion. We wish them still greater success.

Indiana Republican.

The following are the names and the stations of the Preachers the ensuing year.

Charles H. Test, Esqrs. The jury after retiring and deliberating for a few hours returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter, and to be confined at hard labour, in the state prison, for the term of 16 years." To add to the melancholy interest of the occasion, the father of the culprit was present. He is a citizen of North Carolina, and highly respectable; having been a member of the senate of that state for 20 years. It is much easier for the virtuous and intelligent to conceive the affliction caused by the criminal conduct of a son, than to describe, with accuracy, the painful emotions of a father's heart, on an occasion so trying.—*Ind. Journal.*

The Illinois Annual Conference met in Edwardsville, Illinois, on the 18th of last month, and closed on the 25th.

The next Conference will meet in Vincennes, September 30, 1830.

Whites' Blacks.

No. in Society this year 22,021 17.

No. last year, 18,849 117

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Increase this year, 8,172 55

It will be seen by reference to the above extract from the Minutes of the Illinois Annual Conference, that great additions have been made to the Methodist Society during the past year. It is highly gratifying to find that so much success has attended the exertions of this very respectable and intelligent body of Christians. In every country, and at all times have their efforts been unrewarded, and their zeal untiring, in the benevolent work of improving the moral and religious condition of their fellow men.

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MADISON DISTRICT.

Allen Wily, Presiding Elder.

Madison Station—James L. Thompson.

Madison Circuit—Michael Taylor, G.

Roddall. Lawrenceburg—Nehemiah B.

Groffith, Richard S. R. Binson. White-

Water—J. A. Havens, Lorenzo D. Smith,

Wayne—Robert Burns, John W. Wood,

Conversville—Asa Sparks Rushville—

Joseph Tarkington, Wm. Evans. Indianapolis—Thomas S. Hunt. Fall Creek—

Asa Beck Franklin—Rich'd Hargrave.

Vernon—John K. Rice.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.

John Strange, Presiding Elder.

Charlestown Circuit—John W. M'Roy-

nolds, James S. S., Sup. Salem—S. S.

M. Otwell, John Vancleave. Blooming-

ton—Jesse Hail, J. C. French. White-

Lick—Charles Bonner. Green Castle—

Wm. Moore. Rockville—Wm. Mavity.

Hardin A. Tarkington. Crawfordville—

J. A. Armstrong. Columbus—Isaac N.

Ellisbury, John T. Johnson. Corydon—

Aaron Wood, Wm. Shanks, Sup. Pauli—

Daniel Anderson, Samuel Brenton.

Logansport Mission—Stephen R. B. gggs.

WABASH DISTRICT.

George Locke, Presiding Elder.

Vermilion Circuit—James M'Kean.

Paris—Robert Delap, John Decker.

Carlisle—Wm. H. Smith, Boyd Phelps.

Vincennes—Elijah G. Wood. Peters-

burg—James S. Hadley. Boonville—Tho's.

Davis. Princeton—George West. Wabash—

John Fox, Alfred Arrington. Mt. Carmel—John Miller, Anthony F. Thompson.

Washington—El P. Farmer.

ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

Sam. H. Thompson, Presiding Elder.

Kaskaskia Ct.—Isaac Scarratt. Brownsville—

Ashel L. Risley, Onenath Fisher, Sup.

Jonesborough—Samuel C. Cooper.

Goteaua—Thomas Piles. Mt. Vernon—

John H. Benson, Miles Hollister. Shad Creek—

Wm. Chambers, Wilson Pitner.

Shelbyville—Lorenz Edwards.

SANGAMA DISTRICT.

Peter Cartwright, Presiding Elder.

Lebanon circuit—John Dew, A. E. Phillips.

Apple creek—James Barkson.

Atlas—Saint. Begar. Spoon River—

A. D. West. Sangoma—Smith L. Robinson.

David B. Carter. Salt creek—

Wm. L. Deacon. Paori—James Latta.

Fox River Mission—Jesse Walker.

Gatona Mission—Benjamin C. Stephenson.

Wm. Crane, John Hogan, Robert H. Jordan, and George Tease, are transferred to Missouri conference.

Not altogether useless. "A lady in

New London was recently thrown from

a chaise, the wheel of which passed

over her breast. Her corset resisted

the pressure and she escaped unhurt."

Population of South Carolina. From

the returns of the census recently taken

in South Carolina, it appears that the

number of free white inhabitants in that

State is 250,743. In 1819 the number

was 231,838—being an increase of 18,905.

LECTURE—Saturday evening the

31st inst. at the Methodist Meeting

house by JEHU JOHN.

Caution to the Public!

This is to fore warn all persons from trusting or

crediting my wife DORCAS, after this date,

she having conducted herself in such a manner

as to forfeit all claims upon me, as her husband.

HIRAM FAIRBANKS.

October 20, 1829.

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TO JAMES WEAVER.

SIR:—I must acknowledge that I feel a great degree of delicacy and reluctance in replying to your communication to me through the Palladium of the 10th Oct., but well knowing your statements to be fabricated falsehoods, I am compelled to the task. I shall take up all your assertions and statements as they stand.

First, You state that when we were in conversation with Mr. Dunn, on the subject of this debt, I proposed to pay \$50 dollars, if you would pay \$30 dollars; this is correct. Again, you state that you asked me how I wished to be understood, whether I was losing this difference, or whether I was in duty bound to pay it? I say you asked me no such question. I proposed to pay the \$50 dollars, not that I considered myself bound to pay one dollar more than you, but that I would lose that difference merely to get the judgment adjusted. You then mentioned, that you believed that I had funds in my hands to the amount of that difference, and left the room without making one single proposition; and for these assertions, and others which you made, I called upon you to make them appear facts. Second, You state that you have no doubt of my making propositions to Messrs. Dunn and Lane, to pay one half of the much talked of claim, but at the same time will know that they had not the power to receive one half and discharge me from the payment of the balance. This statement you are very well aware is false, as you have seen letters written to me on that subject by the creditors themselves, stating that I had proffered to pay one half or two thirds, but they were not willing to release me. And I have always directed and requested Mr. Brian, to inform the me of my willingness to pay one half. Third, As it respects my stating to you that it would be best to let the creditors go their length, they would willingly come to our terms, proves in its self a visible false assertion in you; in as much as it is an evident fact from every circumstance that I ever have been striving to justly discharge by sundry propositions ever since it has become due. Thus you know to be the fact, and can't deny and tell the truth. Fourth, I admit that you did, after a long persuasion, reluctantly pay \$25 dollars on a note which we owed of \$45 dollars due, with seven years interest, but on the other hand you can't help admitting that I paid the balance on said note, being upwards of \$100 dollars, and have the note in my possession until that time, which you well know. Fifth, You state that you think you at this time some of our outstanding claims have been due and collected. A pretty fellow you are. Don't you well know that they long since became due, and were collected by me, and paid over on our just debts? Debts which would have remained unpaid until this day, had not been for my own personal exertions in collecting and paying over the money. All of which notes and accounts, amounting to upwards of \$200 dollars, I now have in my possession, ready to be examined by any person interested, or any man if you please. Thus you know to be the fact, and can't have the impudence to insinuate to the world that I am a defaulter with you. I leave this matter to be judged of by those who know you and all the circumstances, together with the non-disposition which you have always manifested to pay your debts. Sixth, As for your stating that you had placed money and property in my hands to pay your part of this claim, there can be no doubt you made this statement to me, but you did not do it in the spirit of your own conscience in agreeing to pay my half of the claim, at the time we had our conversation with Mr. Dunn. This you can't deny—I set you at defiance. Seventh, You again say that in 1819 or 1820, I drew off a list of all the notes and accounts due to you and me, and presented them to George Weaver for his acceptance, as I believed him bound for all our Eastern debts. You appear to have an excellent recollection about these matters—I wish you would try and recollect to pay one half this debt. I deny any such statement to be true; this would have been a plausible tale, provided I had not known in some degree the situation of George Weaver's own affairs; that he was only ante and hardly that to pay his own debts; and that he was not in any sense of the word bound for any of Eastern, or any other debts—with the exception of his being our security for the stay of Execution in one instance, and in that case he had the principal part of the money in his own hands to pay. Thus you also know to be the fact, altho' you state differently. Therefore when you so state, you state falsely Eighth, You offer to refer these matters to George Weaver. On this subject I will just mention, that George Weaver is not a proper person to have every thing to do with the controversy. This will be acknowledged by all parties. Ninth, You propose to meet me at any time or any place, and have a full investigation of our accounts, and if it is found that you are bound to pay any part of this debt, you will try and do so. You are really very fair. Don't you well know that you are not only by law bound to pay one half, but so in honor and conscience? Why then if it was possible try to pervert the truth? But notwithstanding all that has been said, I will take you up at your offer, and am willing to refer the matter to disinterested men; and after a full investigation of the business, publish the result to the world. This I am willing to do, just name your time and place.

It would appear from the closing part of your complicated mess of false statements, that you were very sorry that you had to intrude on the public with your private differences. I doubt not your statement in this instance, as I believe you

would be very much pleased if these things could always rest in the dark, and saddle the blame on me. But I, on the other hand, want a full investigation of these things laid before the world, and therefore don't consider that I am infringing on the rights of any man.

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