

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

The Opposition presses throughout the Union are boasting of the mighty accession of strength their ranks have received by the recent defection of Thos. Chilton, and hail it as the precursor of the downfall of the administration—and Chilton as the pioneer of thousands of disappointed, heartless politicians, who seek in the turmoil of party commotion their own aggrandizement and elevation.

What particular excellence Chilton has discovered in Henry Clay since 1827, to change the opinion he then entertained, is a mystery which he has not had the candor to explain; and as he then said, that Clay had sold the vote of Kentucky for the secretary ship, may we not reasonably conclude that Chilton too, has not only had his price, but, like Clay, has been able to find a purchaser? Can it be that he has been able to see so much error and mismanagement, fraud and corruption as to justify this treason to his conscience, to which all the lynx-eyed editors of the opposition have been blind? No—he has been bought. And if it is any cause of real joy to the party, in the midst of losses and defeat, let them enjoy it.

The late loss of New Hampshire, and the prospect of that of the remainder of New England, notwithstanding the might of the giant Webster, are indeed sufficient to make them hail the slightest success, even though that only results in the acquirement of a Chilton. But they strive in vain. They have been dethroned by an almost unanimous expression of twelve millions of freemen—their sun has set forever. They have been accused before the sovereign people; they had years to be heard, to make their defence, and to manifest their innocence, & they have been found guilty. Henry Clay, whom the Opposition style the "star in the west," (but Oh! how fallen!) once stood high, perhaps highest, before the American people. The champion of freedom, of free trade, and of all that could render our nation great. Eloquent as Cicero, he was the idol of Kentucky, the pride, the ornament of America. Yet all this he bartered for an office, a mere office, as if any title could add dignity to the name of Henry Clay.

Yes, this man—alas! for the weakness of human nature—had his price, and a purchaser was found to give it. He betrayed the rights of his state; he sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. He has received his meed at the hand of his injured country, and has been dismissed to retirement and obscurity. His name will stand a memento for posterity—that no man is or can be too high to be reached when he tramples on the rights of the people;—and that the more lofty he stands the more signal will be his fall. Henry Clay must make the "amende honorable" to the American people; he must acknowledge his errors and ask their forgiveness, before that he can appear before them in any other light than that of a convicted man. He has a new character to establish for the one he has lost; the once unbounded confidence of the people must be regained, before that he can again stand on that pinnacle from whence nothing but his own folly hurled him. Editors may extol him to the skies, may place him among the stars; yet, he has—fallen, fallen. They say he is the most eloquent of orators, the wisest of statesmen. I grant it, and consequently the more dangerous—the more able, if these talents are perverted to injure our country's welfare. Do we fear to find a Cataline amongst the ignoble, the ignorant, and vulgar. No—it requires ethereal genius to form a Cataline, a Cromwell, a Caesar.

The ghost of the canonized Chilton is busily at work manufacturing letters for the coalition. His honor, the mayor of Washington, is understood to act the part of the witch of Endor, and whenever any thing is wanting to "help the cause," the poor ghost is conjured up, like Samuel of old, and bid to—write! write! A late number of the National Intelligencer contains one of these letters, purporting to contain a calculation of the expenditures of the government for 1829; but, like most other airy productions, it has been found to be very devious and serpentine. Estimates are given for expenditures, and appropriations for estimates, in such confusion as to baffle even the "spounding" and "splaining" faculties of Mr. Barton himself. But how could it be otherwise? Mr. Wickliffe, the chairman of the committee on retrenchment, had shown conclusively that the expenditures for 1829, were 414,000 dollars less than those of 1828; and those for the first year of Jackson's administration, one million nine hundred and ninety three thousand dollars less, than for the year preceding of Mr. Adams' administration.

This statement was handed over to the shade of Mr. Chilton, with instructions to so change it, as to make it appear by some rule, that 4 and 2 makes 8, or that every cat, having one tail more than no cat, has two tails. The thing was done—the statement re-produced—was examined, and pronounced to be a master piece.—Even Webster admitted it surpassed any of Mr. Adams' diplomatic communications, and, so far as he was able to judge of a thing he did not understand, completely encompassed Mr. Wickliffe, as with a grape vine. But the mischievous editor of the U. S. Telegraph takes up the letter, and knocks the affair all in the head, calculation and all. Hear him:

From the United States' Telegraph.

MR. CHILTON AND THE COALITION.

A writer, who uses the name of Mr. Chilton in the Intelligencer of Wednesday, denies the correctness of the statements submitted in Mr. Wickliffe's letter, published in this paper of the 5th inst. We have before said that the expenditures of the Government depend chiefly upon the legislation of Congress, and if, as this writer contends, the expenditures of the last year had been greater than those of the preceding, the fault would have been in Congress, and not in the Executive, unless it could be made appear that the appropriations had not been properly applied. But Mr. Chilton first assumes the fact that the expenditures of the present administration have been greater than those of the last, and then offers that as the reason for his opposition to Gen. Jackson and his support of Mr. Clay. To this, the answer is clear. First, the fact is not true. The expenditures have not been so great in 1829 as in 1828; and, next, if they had been greater, they are less than the appropriations asked for by the last Administration, which is made responsible for them—first, by the engagements entered into, and next, by the estimates upon which the appropriations were made. These things show that Mr. Chilton has not given the true reason for his change of position. Are we asked for the cause? It is enough to show that the reason assigned is not the real cause; and it follows, of course, that, if he has assigned a false reason, the true one is such that Mr. Chilton himself is ashamed or afraid to make public; and upon him, and not upon us, is the necessity of explanation. But Mr. C. wishes to know why the estimates for the last quarter are greater than the actual expenditures; and insists that, if the estimate was not correct, the fault is with the Secretary of the Treasury!! This reasoning is upon a par with the rest. Mr. C. insists that, as the report bears date on the 15th December, there were but a few days of the quarter unexpired, and that no man is fit to be at the head of the Department who could miscalculate a million of dollars for sixteen days expenditure. We are aware that Mr. Chilton has but little information on this subject, and it would be uncharitable to make him responsible for the want of candor and fairness in this statement. Mr. Chilton may not be informed upon the subject, but the writer of the article which bears his name could not have been ignorant that many of the disbursements of the Government are made at a distance and all of them are adjusted quarterly. The estimate was not for the sixteen days, but for the three months ending on the 31st of December, and the statement that the estimate was for but sixteen days, because the report bears date on the 15th of December, is thus shown to have been an intentional misrepresentation. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives the actual expenditures of the three first quarters of 1829, including two months, January and February, of the late Administration:

The amount was	\$18,919,114 05
Deduct Public Debt, being	8,715,462 87
Leaves, current expenditure for 9 months.	10,203,651 18
Of this, there were expended under the last Administration, in two months	2,498,903 87
Making the expenditure, for seven months.	\$7,704,753 31

If the expenditures of the last seven months of the first three quarters of 1829, had been at the rate of the expenditures of the two months of Mr. Adams' Administration, instead of \$7,704,753 31, they would have amounted to \$8,746,163 54, making a difference against the last administration of \$1,041,410 23 in seven months. But it is said that the estimates for the last three months exceed the expenditures

by one million! We admit the charge. Does that prove that the administration has been extravagant? or that the Secretary is incompetent? Does it not prove that the Government has economized, by reducing the expenditures below the estimates not only of the last, but of the present administration? As to the estimates themselves, it is known that they are furnished by the heads of bureaus upon the call of the Secretary, and there is just as much propriety in charging Mr. Chilton with incapacity on account of this over estimate as the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary asks the heads of bureaus how much they will want for the disbursements in their respective Departments, and reports the amount, & Congress makes the appropriation. When the disbursements are made, whatever is unexpended remains in the Treasury, subject to the further order of Congress. The facts are, as stated, that the estimates for the last quarter are greater than the expenditure, and that the expenditures of 1828 are greater than those of 1829, by \$414,396 31; and, by carrying out the expenditure for one entire year ending on the 1st of March, 1829, and the 1st of March, 1830, the comparison is made more perfect, and the difference in favor of his administration is found to be \$1,993,198 09.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Chilton has no pretence for his opposition to this administration on the score of an increased expenditure. The facts are, that, so far as those expenditures depend upon the executive, they have been greatly diminished,—(there has been a saving in the Navy Department alone, of nearly half a million) the estimates for the whole were made by the late Administration, and the expenditures are below the estimates, so that the difference of a million charged to the Secretary, as a mistake, is in fact, a saving to that amount, on the estimates of those with whose economy Mr. Chilton is so much enamoured.

But we rejoice that this matter has received this direction. We are glad to see the enemy urging this administration to act up to its principles. Mr. Chilton acts but as the cover for the artifices of others.—By accusing this administration of extravagance, he calls the eyes of the nation to the state of the Treasury, and the devices resorted to, for the purpose of increasing the expenditures of the Government.—Every Republican must see that the object of the aristocracy, now rallying itself under Mr. Clay's banner, is to seize upon every expedient for increasing the public expenditures. The Republican party will, we trust, take the alarm.

The New American States. From Colombia we learn the following proclamation was issued by Gen. Arzandi on the 25th of February:

People of Caracas!—There is no doubt but the tyrant of Colombia is advancing with his legions, and that he intends to violate the sacred soil of liberty, Venezuela. This is what you wished. The common oppressor has taken the decisive step, which will result in the establishment of your precious rights. Liberty secures itself by blood of despots, and the whole transaction is incompatible with tyranny.

Venezuelians! This is the moment to fulfil your solemn oaths. Your property, your energies, every thing in short, not excepting your lives, is henceforth not your own; all is the property of your country, and of liberty. His excellency the civil and military chief, [P. 2] who has displayed distinguished valor in war, has declared himself opposed to the iniquitous projects of the ungrateful Caracens, Simon Bolivar. He who has given so many days of glory to the very man who now attacks us,—his very name and that of his companions in arms, will bury the tyrant; and your prompt and powerful co-operation will carry the arms of Venezuela to the habitations of your unfortunate brethren, the oppressed inhabitants of Bogota, and to the remotest recesses of tyranny. JUAN B. ARIZMENDI.

Caracas, Feb. 25, 1830. A letter dated at Vera Cruz, (Mexico), 20th Feb. after speaking of the probable putting down of the president Bustamente, who lately put down president Guerrero, says—"While the people of this country are threatened with invasions from old Spain, they make shift to hold together, but, no sooner are they left to themselves, than they engage in civil strife, more ruinous by far to the nation than all the legions which Ferdinand could send against them. It is really ludicrous to hear them boast of their republican government, when in fact, they do not understand its meaning. Their constitution is, I believe, copied verbatim from ours, yet so far is it from being practically adopted, that the old Spanish forms are still used, even in their transactions with Americans, and in their custom houses."

A letter from on board the U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, dated at Panama, says—"The countries on this side

are in a deplorable condition, almost entirely drained of money and metals, and having little else to dispose of. The class of men which formerly worked the mines having been compelled to go into the army, they are either destroyed or have returned with habits which unfit them for their former occupations."

It adds, that the streets of the city are "covered with grass, and that there was not a single vessel in its fine bay"—the St. Louis excepted.

The Chilian papers are filled with details of the late revolution; but the contest for power among the generals had not ended on the 9th of Jan. A Chilian paper of that date, gives a most gloomy picture of the instability of the government. "We believe" exclaims the editor, "that the day is not far distant when the enquiry of every morning will be, who is governor to-day."

There had been some fighting between the parties, and much plundering all sorts of business had been stopped, the chief merchants suspending payment, &c.

Niles.

From the New England Palladium.

Robbery and Abduction.—It will be recollected, by our readers, that in December last, we published a notice requesting information of Mr. Isaac Wyman, a respectable drover of Vershire, Vermont, who had mysteriously disappeared from Boston, and was supposed to have been murdered and robbed of his money, of which he was known to have had a considerable sum. Nothing was ever heard respecting him till Friday last, when he appeared in Chelsea, Vermont, being on his way to his residence, in that neighborhood. The editor of the Chelsea Advocate gathered from him the following facts relative to his sudden disappearance:

"He says that having disposed of his drove, he went from Charlestown to Boston, with the intention of taking the stage for Concord, the following morning, that in the evening he went into a vi-tuallers cellar, and before he left, two men entered and inquired if he was going to Vermont. Upon his answering in the affirmative they said they were also from Vermont, and proposed that they should return in company, to which he assented. One of them then asked him if he had seen a large fish upon the wharf, and upon his replying that he had not, added that it was a curiosity, and proposed that he should go with them and view it. Accordingly they started for the wharf. On their arrival at the wharf, he was knocked down, gagged, placed in a boat and rowed off. How long he remained insensible he cannot say; but upon his recovery, he found they had landed upon a small island. Here he succeeded in disengaging one of his hands, and upon searching for his money, found it was gone. One of them then presented a pistol to his breast, and threatened him with death if he attempted any resistance. He was again placed in the boat and rowed off, but how far or in what direction, he is unable to state, and was put on board a brig, having a crew of ten persons, four of whom were negroes.—They soon afterwards set sail. In consequence of the treatment he had received, he was for some time confined to his berth, and could not ascertain the course they were pursuing. Towards the last of January, he was in the night landed near New Orleans, to which place he immediately proceeded. Here, friendless and destitute, he went to work and earned money enough with the assistance he received upon the way, to get as far as Troy, N. Y. and to this place.

Mr. Wyman was considered as a man of unimpeachable character, was in good circumstances, and we should think could have no possible motive for playing off a hoax upon the public."

The Adams and Clay papers appear to be excessively vexed at the democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature for presuming to meet, and express their opinion of the conduct of President Jackson, and of the propriety of again putting him in nomination. They affect to believe, that the meeting consisted of but 56, a minority of the members. That story was got up by one of the Adams papers at Harrisburgh; but it is known to most members of the legislature, and to many citizens, (for the meeting was held with open doors,) that the story is destitute of foundation. The writer of this paragraph has attended all similar meetings of the members for five years past, and has no hesitation in expressing his confident belief, that the recent convention was as well attended by the members as any that he has witnessed.

But the number of the friends of the present administration and their sentiments can be ascertained and placed beyond the power of contradiction by the publication of a letter addressed to Gen. Jackson a few days subsequent to the meeting, and signed by most of the members who remained at the seat of government. The attempt to divide the members of the Pennsylvania legislature into the friends of Van Buren

and Calhoun is ridiculous, and has no foundation except in the excited imaginations of the coalition editors. The democrats of Pennsylvania believe, that the re-election of General JACKSON is alike essential to the interests of the party and the general prosperity.

American Sentinel.

PROSPECTUS OF
The Ladies Museum,
And Western Repository of Belle Letters.

EDITED BY J. T. CASE.

This publication is intended for those who desire a work, which shall present instructive and entertaining in the same articles—which in the form and nature of its contents, shall be more elegant and durable than the newspapers of the day, without being filled with deep scientific and critical articles which are so dull & uninteresting to the generality of readers. The sciences shall by no means be excluded, but only such parts of them as are abstract. Poetry, sober truth—the flights of fancy and feeling, with occasional sallies of wit and humour shall agreeably diversify our columns. It shall be the endeavor of the editor, to admit such articles into the Museum, and such only, as will instruct both old and young, both male and female; such pieces as will cultivate in the young a taste for reading and improvement, and give to the older inform, on amusement. To cultivate and raise the female mind, shall our unwearied exertions be given. We hold that the stations of an editor—an instructor, and a mother, are the three most important in the community—most influential over private happiness and public prosperity. Whatever will have a tendency to make our female's better daughters, better companions, and better mothers shall be cheerfully inserted, and to accomplish this purpose, we ask the aid of persons of each sex. Arrangements have been made to procure all the most valuable publications of our country, and although from these, and from the new and valuable books to which we have access, a great variety of interesting matter may be selected, yet original compositions are anxiously desired and confidently expected. Nothing shall find its way into our columns offensive to morals or modesty—and nothing shall be admitted which when once perused, will not be suitable to be preserved for future perusal. There are as yet few publications in the West, which are worth binding on account of the advertisements with which their columns are filled. The editor pledges himself never to admit more than two squares of advertisements into the Museum, and those shall be of such a nature as not to injure the work. The Museum shall embrace in its general subjects, Poetry, Popular Moral Tales, Historical, Biographical, Geographical and Literary sketches with a brief summary of the news of the day. A department will be allotted to Natural History, and to furnish this, the editor has the promise of assistance, from a person who has devoted considerable attention to this truly interesting and instructive study.

Perhaps it might not be inappropriate to explain the relations of the editor to the Western country. This is his "native land," and on it he has placed his only hopes for future prosperity.—Although he is indebted to the east for his education, still his feelings are truly western. To the west he is partial—partial to its merits but not prejudiced—partial to its majestic streams—to its fertile valleys and to its generous, freehearted inhabitants. Born and reared among them, he is acquainted with their manners and customs, he knows their wants, their wishes and their feelings, for he has shared in them all. He feels that the interests of the western country are interwoven with his own; and in advancing those interests are all the best feelings of his heart enlisted. Whether his hopes shall be realized—his feelings of kindness returned, and his humble effort to promote the welfare of his country be successful, remains for a liberal and generous public to decide.

CONDITIONS.

This work is printed on a fine medium sheet quarto form, and issued every other Saturday. The price is \$1 25 per annum in advance; \$1 50 if paid within six months, and \$1 75 if payment be delayed to the end of the year. These terms will be strictly observed. If, hereafter, published weekly, the price will be double that required when issued semi-monthly. At the end of each year, a neat Title page and Index will be printed and forwarded to each subscriber.

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LEMUEL MOSS.

February 1830. Persons coming per steam boat, and engaging for the season will have their passage paid, and no charge made thereof. L. M.

JOHN L. VATTIER, M. D.

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April 14, 1830.

15—

Monthly Almanac.

MAY, 1830.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Full m. 7 days.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Last q. 15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	New m. 22
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	Full m. 29

The rising and setting of the Sun, is calculated for Saturday in each week.