

COMMUNICATIONS.

AMOS LANE.

To the editors of the Western Statesman.
Gentlemen: you cannot be ignorant that, to bring any dispute to a final and satisfactory termination, according to the principles of justice, the requisitions of truth and reason, it is important to direct the hearer, or reader, to the particular point or points in dispute: This done, the facts in relation to their truth or falsehood determined, and the conclusions follow, as natural and as certain, as does the gloom of evening succeed the cheer of the morning, or the splendor of noon-day. You have brought, what you are pleased to call, the dispute between Amos Lane and the senior editor to a single point. In your paper of this morning, (Sept. 22,) you say:

"A communication over the signature of AMOS LANE, Esq. charges us with lending our editorial columns to the cause of personal abuse and detraction, contrary to promises made to the public at the time we commenced the Statesman."

The truth of this charge you admit, by all the rules of reason and logic. When you say, "it cannot be sustained," because "it will be recollected that Amos Lane, in the communications signed Junius, addressed himself to the senior editor of the Statesman, and indulged freely in personal allusions towards him." This is emphatically a plea of guilty, accompanied with one by way of justification, or rather excuse: That Amos Lane, by the name of Junius, had previously assaulted the senior editor. Hence the senior editor was allowed to abuse and calumniate the private character of Amos Lane, in return, like any other individual, in the columns of the Statesman. Whether this furnishes an excuse for you, as editors, or adds prevarication, deception, and perfidy, to calumny and insult, depends upon the single fact, not whether Amos Lane is or is not the author of Junius, but whether the senior editor of the Statesman, was first permitted, in the columns of the Statesman, as editor, to indulge in personal allusions of abuse and calumny against the private character of Amos Lane; or whether Junius first assailed the character of the senior editor, in the columns of the Palladium. This is in accordance with your own process of reasoning. Gentlemen! If you have pride, prepare to blush—if you have honor or shame—if you are susceptible of shame—if you are prepared to undergo the punishment you would fain inflict upon others, "leave the precincts of society," and ride out your "quarantine," are you show your guilty heads in a "virtuous" community? For how stands the fact? In the 24th No. of the Statesman, issued on the 18th day of August, 1830, in the editorial remarks of the senior editor, is found the following sentence: "That cloud of indignation, which is gathering over the head of him, who has raised himself by his veto, ten degrees above the angels, (in the language of a great man, who should ever be nameless.)" The senior editor, as soon as this paper was thrown upon the eye, declared, in public and private, that Amos Lane was the individual to whom he alluded; and on the 5th inst. confessed to Amos Lane, in the presence of James W. Hunter, esq. the fact as above stated. Junius made his first appearance in the 34th No. of the Palladium, published on the 28th day of the same month, ten days after. That all this is true, the dates and numbers of the papers, and Mr. Hunter, will prove beyond all doubt.—Nor dare Milton Gregg deny one tittle or word of this statement. Then, gentlemen, how do matters stand with you? You have pledged your word and honor, to a liberal public, that private character should be held sacred, that calumny and detraction should find no place in the columns of the Statesman; when you have not passed over the 24th No. before those columns were prostituted to purposes the most vile, your honor blighted, and your word forfeited, and with it all claim upon public patronage. Amos Lane has to regret that the junior editor should have, for a moment, lent himself, for the purpose of screening his unworthy partner, to evasion, prevarication and deception. Yes, to Milton Gregg, his partner, whose very looks entitle him to pity; who, of all other human animals on earth, is least to be feared, and last to be loved or trusted; whose very form, walk, manners, character, habits, conversation, gestures and phiz, was he made of gold instead of envy, would excite the pity, sympathy, and commiseration of the highwayman.

As to your remarks in relation to the certificate of Amos Lane, published by Mr. Cuthay, they are beneath contempt; worthy only of their author—an out law to all the principles of humanity, charity, benevolence, truth, and decency—a fit companion for the demon and the damned.

AMOS LANE.

Sept. 22d 1830.

EXAMINER No. VI.

Fellow citizens: your annual election is over and gone, never to return again for 1830. And we are happy in having so good a selection of officers and representatives. We must suppose that some have been disappointed, for all could not be elected, but out of the number up for a choice, we are bound to be satisfied; and had the choice fallen on those who are left out, we would be equally satisfied: for the majority should rule.

Whilst the election was pending, party spirit and party zeal, were too prevalent to admit of a fair and impartial examination of men and measures, and our constitutional rights and privileges; but now the die is cast, and the election is terminated, all is quiet and peace; we can look back and view our past course in the election, wherein we shall find something to please, and something to displease. In comparing and measuring Gen. James Dill's election with the constitution of Indiana, it appears there is something that is not right; and it is very evident that the General was aware of the illegality of being elected, when he called your attention to the following section in the constitution of this state:

Article 5, Section 8. "The supreme court shall appoint its own clerks; and the clerks of the circuit courts, in the several counties, shall be elected by the qualified electors in the several counties; but no person shall be eligible to the office of clerk of the circuit court in any county, unless he shall first have obtained from one or more of the judges of the supreme court, or from one or more of the presidents of the circuit courts, a certificate that he is qualified to execute the duties of the office of clerk of the circuit court; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the circuit courts, in each county, from appointing a clerk pro tem until a qualified clerk may be duly elected; and provided, also, that the said clerks, respectively, when qualified and elected, shall hold their offices seven years, and no longer, unless reappointed."

Fellow citizens, you will readily discover the two powers given in this section of the constitution of this state, to make a clerk of the circuit courts in each county in the state. The appointing power is solely invested in the courts, and the elective power in the electors, by counties, the power of courts are for no specified time; but in case of emergency, to appoint clerks pro tem. "until a qualified clerk may be duly elected." A very wise and judicious provision in the constitution, but when clerks are duly qualified and elected, shall hold their offices seven years, and no longer, unless reappointed. Who has the appointing power? Is it not the courts? Most certainly it is, and not the people. Now the fact is this, that a clerk of a circuit court cannot be elected but once, and hold that office seven years by the election, "and no longer," legally and constitutionally.

I beg leave to ask my fellow electors, of the county of Dearborn, who is our clerk of the circuit court, legally and constitutionally? Is it the man who obtained the most votes, without any regard to his eligibility to the office, or the man who obtained the minority of votes legally and constitutionally? This question is brought down to the smallest capacity can answer. If two candidates are running for any office, to be elected by a majority of votes, and one of those candidates is not eligible to that office, and cannot serve it, obtain a majority of votes, and the other candidate is completely qualified and eligible to the office, and can serve it, elected, in canvassing the votes it is found that the person who was not eligible to the office had 1000, and the person who was eligible had 800 votes, which of the two would be elected? would you not say, that person was elected who received the minority of votes legally, and in conformity to the laws and constitution which the election was held under? You will naturally enquire what becomes of the 1000 votes, are they lost, for not applying them to a proper object? undoubtedly they are. Fellow citizens, it is not time to cease trifling with the constitution of our state, and winking at the great errors which have been, and are still practised on the foundation of our political confederacy. Let us set about a reformation, with a full determination to purge the public offices of at least some of the frauds which are so notorious, as the one under consideration.

It is measures, and not men that I pursue. The natural and acquired abilities of persons are out of the question, and shall remain so with me, (at least at present); it is the rights of the people, are my sole objects, and a strict observance of the laws and constitution of our country.

The election of our clerk must be contested at a proper time and season. Let every thing be fairly understood and submitted to sound judgment and independent judgment, and all will come right. It is the natural desire of man, when uninfluenced by private pique or personal prejudices, to act with wisdom and justice without any regard to parties.

This appears to be the second imposition in our elections of clerk. Seven years have passed away without a question of the election between Gen. Dill and Mr. Pinkney James; whose situation was similar to the one under consideration, and yet no one knew, or had independence to declare the General's ineligibility to that election; and of course Mr. James has been wronged out of his constitutional rights; and the people duped into compliance with their injuries.

Fellow citizens, these are facts which are too daring to remain much longer without your knowledge and disapprobation. Examiner

Farm for Sale.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that Robert Rowe is appointed Commissioner, by the Probate Court of Dearborn county, to expose to sale, at public vendue, 130 acres of land, part of the N. E. quarter of section No. 12, in Town 6, Range 2 west, in the county of Dearborn, the property of the heirs of Abraham Vanzile, deceased, and that the same will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the ninth day of October next. The terms will be one third cash in hand, one third in six months, and the residue in twelve months from the day of sale. This farm is handsomely improved, and lying on the State Road leading from Lawrenceburg to Rushville—11 miles from the former.

Sept. 15. 1830.

JAMES DILL, Clerk 27-3w.

LAW NOTICE.

STEPHEN C. STEVENS

AND

EZEKIEL WALKER,

HAVING entered into partnership in the Dearborn circuit court, offer their services to the public in the practice of law. Their office is kept a few doors East of the Clerks office in Lawrenceburg, the same that was formerly occupied by Arthur St. Clair Esq. All professional business entrusted to their care will receive their joint and punctual attention.

Lawrenceburg, April 1830.

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PARTY MOVEMENTS.

The Clay party appear determined to besiege the state of Indiana until she capitulates to their Prince. At the election of 1828 there was but four or five Jackson presses in Indiana and about four times that number in favor of Clay and Adams. The same ratio continued until the last spring, when it seems to have been determined necessary to reinforce the batteries. The first movement was made in Dearborn County, and the "Western Statesman" was ordered to mount guard, under command of Messrs. Gregg and Downing, who have been pouring forth continual volleys of small shot at the Jackson forces. They came into the field very sanguine of success, unfurled their banner with great display, daring the Jackson boys to oppose them, and were lately reviewed by the great Captain General of their host, who gave them a splendid haught and extra rations, bidding them scourge the enemy with "war, pestilence and famine," rather than let Andrew again be chosen by the people. They so far have made no impression on the ranks of their enemies, but have squandered much ammunition and thrown several rocks which made a brilliant display, but were quite harmless to the adversary. It is thought that the resident lieutenant leads too heavy, and the imperial captain shoots too high to bring the people to the "first" of coming in the virtue of those who proclaim their own patriotism and wisdom.

The second party which received special attention was the dilapidated fortress in old Fayette. The officer in command was dismissed, (probably because he has made no conquests and was strangled for supplies,) and a "dashing white sergeant" was promoted to act as second lieutenant. He means a long eighteen pole, and has been pounding away at speculative engineering, solving problems, in "quadratics," "logarithms" and "fluxions." His caliber appears to be very large, his ammunition very scant, and his elevation high; he is generally certain to make wild shots, and is proverbial for making "long fire." It is generally believed his pretensions are "bustling" and that it frequently rains in need and receives the services of a "Saxra" to help it to make a sound. He is also famous for his musical flights, and his "Claron" is supposed to rival even that of Charleux. As for the effects of his warfare it seems to have produced very little good. In a recent general attack, the whole forces of the lieutenant and his superior fillet were led to the field, but were totally routed, "short, foot and dragons." Some chivalrous man, evering was attempted, but the hickories proved themselves too tough to break for the troops of the Ebonies. A feat of "saurid strength" was played, between two chiefs of the bolli gerent parties, but the hickory champion was slain by the confederate.

A redoubt has been thrown up in Washington county, and an old and reliable veteran has assumed the ostensible command of the forces in that direction. He has made a couple of general discharges, but it we are any judge of the signs of the "times" he will find "a hard row for 'umps" in old Washington. The very name of Washington appears propitious for the growth, and the whole face of the earth is well set with substantial hickories. They stand firm, straight and elastic. It will take more mental talent than is presented in front of the "Times" to bend those bows, which even Achilles himself might attempt to spring in vain. The non-commissioned fillet who works the "Tumors" of the "Times" recently paraded his forces, but neither made a good fight nor a good retreat. He was driven from the field by more forcible officers, and it is a melancholy truth that he was despoiled of much of his dignity and the whole of his official property was confiscated.

The ground has been broken for a hot shot battery, on the banks of the Washab, on the already enmugned plain of Vincennes. A "Hill" has been selected, and although it has lately been undermined, it is still the intention that it shall be defended. This "Hill" has once been levelled by the hickories, but there was lately an attempt to make it raise its proud summit over the young head of a hickory sapling, but this last raising has only thrown the elements into confusion, and the laborers at this mountain task, have set to their hands, and proffered him the command of a hot shot battery, which is relied upon as an impregnable barrier to the further progress of Jacksonism on the lower Washab. We anticipate a great "how up, a storm, a surprise, and a great display of generalship. "Gould Knox" will be shaken to her centre. The Hill will labour prodigiously and a mouse will be brought forth. Fine to bagatelle.

These four new Forts of the "Prince of Feasts" are the "elite" of the Orator's forces in Indiana. The sound of their artillery will soon reverberate from the centre to the verge of Indiana in every direction. The great effort is now making; Indiana must be conquered, and for the purpose of subduing the high minded yeomanry of the country, they are to be written into measures. We cannot but smile when we see these workings of the aristocracy. Experience teaches them nothing. They seem to forget that a few reformed and disappointed politicians cannot control the high minded citizens of Indiana. Rulers and money will not influence votes in Indiana; deception and intrigue have been twice tried and twice have failed; but they think the third time is the charm. We think so too, and that charm will be to behold the citizens of our State despising all such attempts to gull them into an abandonment of their virtuous sentiments, and this too for the purpose of rendering them subservient to the mercenary interest of a few aristocrats and disappointed politicians.

Indiana Democrat.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

MAN & THE ELEPHANT.

The following article from the Florence Gazette, while it indicates that the Editor is decidedly friendly to Mr. Clay, demonstrates that his opinion of the mass of the people is, in character—essentially aristocratic. He compares Mr. Clay to Demosthenes or Cicero; and says: "man, like the Elephant, is captivated by gratitude." A majority of the people are thus "likened unto" beasts—and we marvel that the comparison was no worse. But, no matter. Here is the article:

Henry Clay, of Kentucky.—This gentleman has been formally announced as a candidate for the Presidential office, and his election advocated by many of the public prints. We do not believe we could err in estimating the number at 200. We have seen it stated at more than double this. We have been tired out, sickened—we had almost said disgusted at the collection of praises in the National Journal, taken from other papers and showered as it were on the head of Henry Clay. We should not be surprised if his friends "kill him with kindness." His enemies had raised him from the dead by "dancing over his grave." If they had "let him alone," as

a politician, his hopes had been closed, "for aye," and the 4th of March 1829, would have been to him

"The first dark day of nothingness,
"The last of danger and distress."

There seems to prevail among the people a generous spirit, which is alike offended at too much praise, or too much persecution. Our mind was drawn to these reflections by reading the account of the extravagant demonstrations of respect paid to Mr. Clay, during his late visit to Ohio, for the purpose of attending the U. S. Court at Columbus. On his route to Columbus, it seems he refused to accept of any public entertainment. After his arrival there, his party editors say a dinner was made up for him by the "Mechanics, Farmers and other working men," to which he declined accepting an invitation, on the ground that it would give occasion to his enemies to abuse him—(they had before called him the "eating candidate.") But the Chairman of the Committee replied that they would accept of no "veto" from him—upon which Mr. Clay waived his objections and dined with about 300 of the citizens. Here was of course a complimentary toast and a speech. From Columbus to Cincinnati he was escorted by troops of citizens, and we believe in all the towns through which he passed, great public dinners were given to him. (He calls them civic feasts. Duff Green says Barbecues.) Near Cincinnati he was received by an escort of about 300 citizens, who conducted him to the Apollonian Garden, where he was treated to another splendid "civic feast." Here was another compliment, and another speech, and here he received an invitation to another feast at Lawrenceburg in Indiana. Passing by steam boat down the Ohio, Mr. Clay met a large concourse of citizens at Lawrenceburg, some of whom it is said had come from a distance of fifty miles to see him. Here was another great dinner, a compliment and a speech, and here he received another invitation to a "civic feast," at Burlington in Kentucky, which was in his route to Lexington. He feasted at Burlington, received more praise and made another speech, and we are tired of the subject. We notice these events as part of the news of the day. Mr. Clay has been greatly and unjustly persecuted, and the manner in which he has been treated in Ohio, shows to our mind, that this persecution was not the best plan to keep him down. We also think these extravagant expressions of sympathy and admiration little calculated to raise him up. Although we are mere "lookers on in Venice," we predict that if Gen. Jackson should again be a candidate, Henry Clay will be distanced in the race. What signifies his being "a great statesman," or "the great orator of the west," as he is called by his partisans. Do these things take hold of the hearts of his countrymen? No. One such victory as "the Battle of Orleans," will excite more admiration, make more noise, gain more eclat, and catch more hearts than all the speeches of Henry Clay, Demosthenes, or Cicero!—And all history proves it! Man like the Elephant is captivated by gratitude!

From the Providence Patriot.

THE DIVISION LINE.

The Republican Party throughout the United States, will support ANDREW JACKSON for the next President, and he will be elected.

The Federal Party throughout the United States, after doubting for a great length of time, like a nag between two stacks of hay, whether to take hold of Henry Clay or Daniel Webster seems finally to have settled down into the Clay, which will undoubtedly be thrown into the faces and eyes of all who oppose him for our next President. The motto of the Federal party will be,

Internal Local Improvement at the expense of the nation; the indefinite postponement of the payment of the national debt; a breach of national faith with the white citizens of the South, to preserve the national faith with a remnant of uncivilized Indians.

The motto of the republican party will be,

The constitution, truly defined; the payment of the national debt; the distribution of the surplus revenue; the requirement of a strict accountability from the subordinate officers of government.

With such a banner, we commit our party to the field, trusting in the good sense and patriotism of the American nation, to rally around it, and sustain the only man who can and will sustain the Union. The views taken of it by the President, in his veto, are as firm as those in the Declaration of Independence; they are sustained by the re-

peatedly expressed opinions of all our ex Presidents; their influence will be a sheet an-hor to the Union. If the people of the United States would preserve a republican form of government, they will elect Andrew Jackson as the next President, if they would enact the Road to Ruin, let them elect Henry Clay and he will play Goldfinch.

LOGANSPORT, Sept. 3.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.

A party of Miami Indians, we are told, visited this place a few days since, and after having transacted their business with the Agent, started, as was supposed, for their camp. On their way, by some means, they obtained whiskey and became intoxicated; in this situation they called at a house about four miles from town, and asked for bread; the lady of the house furnished them, and after they had eaten what she had given them, they asked for more, when they were told she had given them all she had. They then demanded whiskey, and were told there was none about the house; but they insisted there was, and manifested a disposition to be troublesome. It appears the gentleman of the house was absent, and a lady, an old man, and some small children, were the only persons to contend with their unwelcome visitors. One of the Indians threatened to kill the old man if he did not give them whiskey; the old man again told him there was none about the house, and ordered them off; the Indian drew his knife and advanced towards the old man, (who was sitting with a child in his arms,) and aimed a blow; the old man threw himself back in the chair, dropped the child, and with his cane ward off the blow; the Indian, still bent on his murderous design, made ready for another thrust, and as he struck the lady seized his arm, and the knife, instead of entering the old man's breast, (as it certainly would have done but for the interference of the lady,) entered his arm near the shoulder and wounded him severely. At this critical moment, one of the boys, a lad of nine years of age, seized a knife which lay conveniently, and made a pass at the Indian, which would have proved fatal, if his mother had not caught his arm. The Indian made for the door and effected his escape.

When the gentleman of the house returned in the evening, and learned what had taken place, he seized his rifle, & accompanied by one of his neighbors pursued the Indians, but after travelling nearly all night, were forced to return without accomplishing their object. We are satisfied it was a fortunate circumstance for the Indians, that these men took the wrong road; for, had they overtaken them, or any other party of drunken Indians, they would have given them warm work.

It appears that the Indian who committed this outrage, met a party of Potawatimies, and sold his knife, (which was still stained with the old man's blood,) to Aw-bee-naw-bee, one of the party, with the intention, no doubt, of screening himself by fixing a suspicion on the Potawatimies, with whom the knife would probably be found. Whether this was his object or not, Aw-bee-naw-bee was brought before the Agent to answer for the offence, but in the course of the investigation, the knife was proven to have been purchased from Waw-wee-as-see's son, who, no doubt, is the guilty person. The Agent has made a demand of the nation for his surrender, and we hope he will be brought to justice.

Every day convinces us more and more, not only of the propriety, but of the necessity of a speedy removal of the Indians. Situated as they are, where they can obtain whiskey, almost whenever they wish it, (independent of all the exertions of the Agent to prevent them,) they not only jeopardize our lives, but their own also, by such acts as we have just described. Were those editors, who seem to feel such a great sympathy for the condition of the "poor Indians," situated with their families as we are, they would hold forth a different language. We still hope the time is not distant when the government will attend to this business; if it does not, and the Indians should continue to act as in the case before us, they may expect to meet what they deserve. Miami Times.

Emigration to Canada.—On the 11th instant, 42,000 emigrants had arrived at the port of Quebec, being 9,000 more than the sum total of emigrants at that port last year. The Quebec Star states, that "the number of vessels arrived this season, exceeds that of last year, at the same period, by 92."

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bee of August 7th, says: "It is with pain we announce that the Yellow Fever has shown itself in this city," but few cases had occurred.

The white population of Indianapolis, Ind. is 1045.—542 males—503 females. The town was not laid off in 1820.