

worth collecting. I will only add, upon this subject, that "the laws of Maine" provide that all marriage licenses shall be issued by the town clerks. Let these amendments be adopted by our legislature, and our township laws would be worth having—as they now stand they are of little consequence. Many have become sick of them, and wish them to be abrogated. But I do not say so. "Let us hold fast whereunto we have already obtained," and let these amendments be adopted; the corrective is with the people, let them make known to their representatives their grievances, that they may timely be redressed. I do indeed consider our present township laws quite imperfect and almost useless; but let the amendments herein above suggested be adopted, and they would at once be wholesome and good. And that they ultimately will, the correctness and absolute necessity of such amendments, would seem a sufficient guarantee.

A. J. COTTON.
Manchester, Feb'y 19, 1831.

Post Master General. The enemies of the administration have got a wonderful tale to tell on postmaster Barry—it almost shocks their modesty to relate it. Let their fine feelings should prevent them from giving the story according to the facts, we insert below a little history of the affair, from the pen of the editor of the Delaware Gazette—it being the concluding part of a well written article on the general post office, for all of which we are sorry we have not room.

"Having been repulsed from every other point of attack, they have ultimately grasped with the struggle of a drowning man, at a mere straw; and are endeavouring to magnify it into something ponderous and powerful. The Post Master General had been called upon to lay before Congress a statement of the allowances made to Contractors, distinguishing between those made by Mr. McLean, the late Post Master General and by the present one. This duty belonged to the Chief Clerk, who was, at the time, confined to his room by indisposition, and it consequently devolved upon others who were not acquainted with the business, so as to be able distinctly to distinguish between the allowances made by the individuals as required by the call of Congress. They went on, however, to make out the list as well as they could; but forgetting that Mr. Bradley filled the office temporarily, from the time that Mr. McLean left it until Mr. Barry's arrival in Washington, after his appointment, they attached the name of the latter to all allowances made after Mr. McLean left the office. But before the statement was forwarded to Congress, the circumstance of Mr. Bradley having filled the office for a time was recalled to mind, and Mr. Barry's name was crossed from the list, in the cases of the allowances supposed to be made between the time of the office being left by Mr. McLean, and the arrival of Mr. Barry; and Bradley's name was inserted in lieu of it. The alteration was not made in the books of the office, but on the list merely which was made out by the clerk. It is thought possible that Mr. Bradley's name was inserted in some case in which he did not make the allowances, as it was impossible, without a reference to the correspondence, to ascertain by whom each allowance was made, and that was a work of too much labor to admit of being performed in time to answer the call of Congress. This circumstance was seized upon by Mr. Bradley, as a mighty outrage against him, and accordingly a complaint was forwarded by him to the Senate, on account of it; and the coalitionists took up the cry, the Post Master General and his Clerks, upon this ground, are accused of forgery!!! It is not pretended that it was wrong to make allowances in the cases stated; but it is expressly admitted to be in accordance with the uniform practice of the Department, and one which is called for by the general interests of the community. They allege, to be sure, that they have been greater than they have allowed; but as it is their business to complain, we need hardly be surprised at any thing they say, or any thing they do. This is their last point of attack against Mr. Barry, and like all the others must prove a mere feather in the wind.

Such is the whole state of the matter, and the result of the whole proves that Mr. Barry is a most able and upright public servant, to whom the public are much indebted for his services and zeal in their cause; and that because he is so, the opponents of the present administration are extremely anxious to break him down. Their efforts, however, and the hopes they have built upon them, must prove like the baseless fabric of a vision which leaves no wreck behind.

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, March 26.

The Statesman announces *George H. Dunn*, as a candidate for state senator in this county, at the next election. The same paper also announces *A. S. Vance*, as a candidate for probate judge, vice *G. H. Dunn*, resigned.

W. C. Linton, it seems, has declined standing a poll for lieutenant governor, in this state.

We give, to-day, a portion of Mr. Test's circular to the people of this congressional district, and in our next will conclude it. Its length is considerable, but for the writer may claim an excuse, in the desire to present to the public his views in detail on subjects of national policy. On many of these, it will be observed, he labors to prove that the opposition to the present administration, are pursuing the only true and correct course; while that of the dominant party in congress is unsafe and ruinous. We will not, at this time, point out wherein we disagree with him; but we will say this much, that it will require a much longer circular, than he has written, to convince the people of this district that the policy of this administration, if carried into full effect, would be injurious to their interests or those of the Union. On this point there is no room for speculation—no need for expaining constitutional powers—"the way-faring man, tho' a fool cannot err" or be mistaken. The mystic covering under which the president has been falsely charged as concealing his opinions, has been thrown off, and in his messages to congress he has explained his views of national policy to his constituents, with a frankness and clearness of reasoning, that has not only confirmed his friends, but baffled and confounded the most wily and subtle of his enemies. The charge or supposition of Mr. Test, that the "rigid construction of the constitution," we consider as unwarranted and unsupported by any evidence; and is, in its mildest import, a direct assault upon the president and his friends, which they cannot and ought not to overlook. We are sorry the judge has thought it necessary to hoist the opposition flag; but having, of his own free will and accord, done so, he will certainly allow those who do not like his colours, to rally under some other. The friends of general Jackson owe it to themselves and the principles they support, to withhold their suffrages from those they know will oppose their feelings and wishes.

We almost regret that we promised to notice Mr. Pollock's letter, published last week, giving the votes of Dr. Ferris on the apportionment bills. The attitude in which those votes place the Doctor is so humiliating, that were it not that he has dared us to the exposition, we should out of pity, spare him the degradation a more close examination must subject him to. Our feelings, however, must give way, that justice may have its course. In the letter, Mr. Pollock first introduces the Doctor as voting against a motion to strike out a bill of the lower house, giving Dearborn 3 members; and, when this motion prevailed, as again voting against inserting a bill giving Dearborn 4 members. Thus far, it will be observed, the Doctor acted consistently—that is, he supported the doctrine laid down in his protest and supported by his speeches, that Dearborn county was only entitled to 2 or 3 members, and that he did not ask any more. But when this bill went to the senate, and was amended by striking off one member from Dearborn, to accommodate the Doctor, we find him deserting his old friends and principles (if any there were), and voting with the majority in the lower house to reject the favor done him in the senate, and to reinstate the old bill giving Dearborn 4 members. It was this strange turn in the Doctor's votes, which induced us, on a former occasion, to notice his course on the apportionment question. He did not seem to like our remarks; and, concluding, we suppose, from his long and high standing in this county—having at one time run for congress—that it would be sufficient to veto them at once, to deny their truth; he came out in a petulant article in the Western Statesman, charging us with "base misrepresentation." Not taking altogether to have our veracity assailed, tho' not laying claims to a character burnished bright by the ordeal of judicial scrutiny, we replied to the Doctor in our clumsy style, and essayed to sustain ourselves against his attack. How far we have done this, or how honorably the Doctor has acquitted himself in the whole affair, we leave the public to decide.

P. S. Since writing the above we have seen the Statesman of the 25th. The editor has a long article in defence of Dr. Ferris; but whether it will answer the purpose is problematical. We have long suspected the subserviency of that press, and are not at all surprised to see its editor lend himself to the Doctor as a tool to work himself out of difficulty. We are glad however that a man of transcendent talents has taken up this difficult and knotty case for the Doctor—it will require skilful handling to bring it to a favorable issue. The war has heretofore raged in the outskirts, but now, we presume, it will be carried into Africa. Masks being off, we shall expect that the insidious attacks which have been made through the Statesman on Mr. Armstrong, in particular, over fictitious names, will hereafter be made boldly and above board by the Doctor's new ally.

VOICE OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, held in the Assembly Chamber, on Monday evening February the 21st, 1831, pursuant to notice, the Hon. Edward P. Livingston, Lieutenant Governor, was chosen President; Hon. N. S. Benton, of the Senate, and Hon. G. R. Davis, Speaker of the Assembly, were appointed Secretaries.

On calling the roll of the members of the two houses, 115 names were answered to.

Mr. Gansevoort, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which, being read, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States has discharged the duties of his exalted station with an ability and energy which merit the approbation of a great, intelligent, and free people—and that the firm stand which he has taken in favor of the rights of the States as independent sovereignties, and his adherence to the principles,

established by the illustrious Jefferson, have added lustre to his distinguished character, and given him new claims upon the gratitude of the American people.

Resolved, That General Jackson, in consenting to be a candidate for re-election to the office of President of the United States, has yielded to the wishes of the Democracy of the Union, and furnished additional evidence of his attachment to his country.

Resolved, That the re-election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON will strengthen the cause of liberty and free principles, advance the happiness of the people, & promote the best interests of the Republic.

Resolved, That this meeting do hereby nominate ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, as a candidate for re-election to the office of President of the United States, and that we will cordially unite with our Democratic brethren throughout the Union in using every honorable means to sustain this nomination.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Otis, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and secretaries, and a copy thereof transmitted to the President of the United States.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. Lawyer, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings be transmitted by the Secretaries to each of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

E. P. LIVINGSTON, President.
N. S. BENTON, G. R. DAVIS, Secretaries.

Question of War in Europe. It seems to be generally the opinion that war in Europe will grow out of the insolent "Manifesto" of the Emperor Nicholas. The following extracts may be taken as a sample of the general tone of the European liberal press:

From the *Liverpool Journal*, Jan. 15.
If doubts of a dreadful convulsion hitherto existed, they are now dissipated. The crisis in the affairs of Europe may be considered as already come. A general war is certain and inevitable. If credit can be given to the reports current in Paris, the fearful struggle on the plains of Poland has commenced—the sword is even now drawn—when it will be sheathed, or under what circumstances, none can tell.

We have said that a general war is inevitable; and a glance at the position in which the affairs of Europe at present stand, will be sufficient to bear us out in the opinion. The Manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas is decisive of what are the designs of Russia: its despotic nature is, if possible, surpassed by the finished mockery in which the Poles are reminded of the "peace and prosperity" they have enjoyed under the sway of Russia! Submission—unqualified submission—is the command to the Poles. Clemency is promised, to be sure—but it is such clemency as the tiger would extend to his victim. The Poles, therefore, know what they have to expect. They know it by the answer to their Envoys—by the language of the Manifesto—and more than all, they know it, alas! by cruel experience. If, therefore, patriotism be not entirely extinct, the whole nation will rise as one man.—Even self-interest—common policy—will impart one feeling and one common cause to every inhabitant of what once was Poland. Austria foresees this result, and it is said, is determined to overcome her dislike of Russia, and unite her armies with those of the Autocrat in support of their cherished doctrines of despotism and conquest. Let this occur, and the principle of non-intervention is a dead letter. France, prepared at every point, and burning for the encounter, will gladly hail the opportunity afforded to her of succouring the oppressed, and signaling herself in the cause of freedom. Nation after nation will be drawn into the contest; and over the vast continent of Europe, there will resound one loud and universal cry of "war!" Can England, in such an event, remain a spectator? No!—the thing is impossible.

TO THE PUBLIC.

REPORTS having been put in circulation, calculated to prejudice the public mind against me, and thereby injure me in business, I take this method of denying their truth in any particular, and challenging the world to produce the evidence. I have taken the pains to make inquiry of the persons said to be disturbed in their houses at night, but found none who were free to say, as Nathan said to David, "thou art the man."

HENRY HARRIS.
March 26, 1831. 12—3w.

CORPORATION ELECTION.

THE annual election for President and select Council of the town of Lawrenceburg, will be held at 5 o'clock, on the first Monday of April next, at the house of Jesse Hunt, inn keeper, in said town.

By order of the PRESIDENT.
March 15th, 1831. 12

OBITUARY.

Farewell, David! time is fading—
Soon I'll clasp thee to my heart;
Then will be our final meeting—
Never, never, more to part.

Mr. Culley: Captain DAVID ASKEW, whose untimely and calamitous death, was cursorily noticed in your last paper, was a young man of such rare and excellent qualities, that it is believed it might be useful to community, and would certainly be gratifying to his surviving relations, were a more extended notice taken of him. Captain Askew came to this place when only a boy, and then an apprentice to the tobacco business—he married early in life, and before his apprenticeship was completed. On the death of Mr. Armstrong, with whom he was learning his business, he engaged in the grocery line of business, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. James Daragh; and although then poor, unprotected, and almost unknown, the firm have so conducted their business, as, in the short space of three years, to have gained a decent competency; with a well grounded prospect of approaching wealth. Such was the suavity of manners, the kind, obliging, correct, and benevolent conduct of Captain Askew, as to gain him the entire esteem of all who knew him. It can be truly said of him, "he was one of the noblest works of God"—an honest man. His untimely death is universally regretted. He has left a wife and three small children to lament his loss, which to them is irreparable. His remains were attended to the place appointed for all the living, by a numerous concourse of the citizens of this county. A very appropriate and feeling address, was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. S. Scovel, from these words, "In the midst of life we are in death." This last small tribute of respect is paid his memory, by one who knew him well, and who most sincerely laments his loss. D.

Earthen and China.

THE subscriber has just received an extensive assortment of
EARTHEN & CHINA WARE,
direct from the Manufacturers, which he will sell at the lowest Market prices, for cash or approved credit, or at Eastern prices, with addition of carriage. Those Merchants going East will find it to their advantage to call and examine his prices and terms for themselves.

ROBERT LAWRENCE.

No. 5 Com. Row.
Cincinnati, March 22. 12—3w

C. F. WILSTACH,

NO. 106, MAIN STREET,
SIX DOORS BELOW
THE UNITED STATES' BANK,
CINCINNATI.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c.

March 26, 1831. 12—6 mo.

Lawrenceburg & Cincinnati POST COACH.

THE proprietor would inform the public that a Post coach will be in operation, by or before the 15th of April, on the route from Lawrenceburg, via Elizabethtown, Cleves, &c. to Cincinnati.

Leave Lawrenceburg on

MONDAYS } at 6 A. M. and
WEDNESDAYS } arrive at Cincinnati, at 12, noon.
FRIDAYS }

Leave Cincinnati on

TUESDAYS } at 6 A. M. and arrive at Lawrenceburg, at 12, noon.
THURSDAYS }
SATURDAYS }

The above line connects with the Indianapolis Mail stage at Lawrenceburg, on Tuesdays.

The proprietor would also inform the public that he has procured a new and elegant four horse coach, of sufficient capacity to accommodate 8 passengers, and that intending to superintend the driving in person, he hopes to give general satisfaction. The fare, in all cases, will be moderate.

Persons wishing to take passage will enter their names at the Stage Office in Lawrenceburg, at Maj. Hunter's.

JOHN D. CUMMINS, Proprietor.

March 26, 1831. 12—tf.

Cavalry Parade.

THE Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and soldiers of the Independent Union Cavalry, will parade at the house of Mrs. Worley, on the 2d Saturday in April, 1831; uniformed, armed and equipped, as the law directs. By order of 1st Lieutenant.

ISAAC SPENCER, O. S.
March 18, 1831.

NOTICE.

THERE was, some months since, left at the post office in this place, a good broad cloth coat—also, a bundle tied up in a cotton handkerchief.—The owners are requested to call and get the said property, which can be done by paying the printer and calling on the

POST MASTER.

March 19, 1831. 11—3w

STATE OF INDIANA.

Daniel Drake } An attachment issued
Versus } from the office of
Daniel Brown. } undersigned, a justice of the peace for Dearborn county, against said Brown.—Demand on account, for \$33 50.

Notice is given that said attachment was Executed and Returned by Jesse Laird constable, levied on one horse and saddle, &c. as the property of said Brown. The trial of said suit is set for Wednesday the 6th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at the office of the undersigned; where all persons interested are requested to attend if they see proper at the hearing of said cause.

JAMES W. HUNTER, Justice of the peace.

March 15, 1831. 11

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from the cities of *New-York and Philadelphia*, and is now opening at his Store in Commercial Row, High street, a large and splendid assortment of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF
Super Blue, Black, Olive, Brown and Steel Mixed Broad cloths, casimeres and casinetts;
FLANNELS;

New style Calicoes, the latest

FASHIONS;

Italian, English and French lustring, Sinshaw and grodenap Silks and Sarsnets; Crape robes, shawls and Scarfs; the latest style of Fancy dress handkerchiefs; Swiss Muslin capes; jacketon, cambrie, swiss And book muslins, figured and Plain; Irish linens; silk and fancy Vestings; lasting, princettas, Merino casimeres, French drilling, Nankeens, bangup cords, suspenders, Pink and fancy stripe and check Gingham, ribbands assorted, Silk, flig and bandana handkerchiefs, Cotton ditto, Parasols Umbrellas.

A complete assortment of
HOSIERY, SHIRTINGS AND CLOTHINGS

Checks & Tickings.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PRUNELLA, MOROCCO AND
CALF-SKIN SHOES;
MEN'S BROGANS AND SHOES.
LADIES' LEIGHORN, DUNSTABLE AND GIMP

Bonnets, Miss's do.

A Good Selection of
BOOKS.

First rate assortment of
HATS & CAPS.
GROCERIES
OF ALL KINDS.



TEAS

Of the choicest importations.

Cogniac Brandy, Port and Madeira Wine, Rum, Whiskey, Molasses, Mackerel, Sugar, (by the barrel,) Looking Glasses, Cotton Yarns.

NAILS, IRON and CASTINGS.

Expected daily from New Orleans, a splendid assortment of

LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSWARE (New style.)

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

JOHN P. DUNN.

Lawrenceburg, March 16, 1831. 11—tf.

Woollen Manufactory.

Carding & Cloth-Dressing.

THE subscribers having rented the Factory in New Lawrenceburg, would inform their friends, and the public, that their Carding, Fulling, and Cloth dressing works are now in full and complete operation; and that they are ready to receive cloth for dressing at their factory. They pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared in having the work done in the best possible manner, and in as limited a time, and on as reasonable terms, as at any other establishment in the country. By close application to business they hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

The subscribers wish to inform the public that they receive wool to manufacture on shares.

GEORGE JACKSON.

WILLIAM GRAINGER.

Lawrenceburg, March 14th, 1831. 11—4

DEARBORN CIRCUIT COURT;
DEARBORN COUNTY, *Sci.*

Matilda Wharton, }
Versus } On Petition for Divorce.

NOW comes Matilda Wharton, by Lawrence her attorney, and files her petition to the Dearborn circuit court, praying a divorce from her said husband, for cause of abandonment—and thereupon, it appearing to the satisfaction of the hon. Isaac Dunn and the hon. John McPike, associate judges of the Dearborn circuit court, that the said Johnson Wharton is not a resident of this state: By order of the said judges, Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Johnson Wharton of the filing of the petition aforesaid, and that he be and appear before the judges of the Dearborn circuit court, at their term on the 4th Monday in March next, to answer to the petition aforesaid, or the same will then be heard in his absence, and a decree granted accordingly.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

26th February, 1831.

MONEY LOST.

LOST by the subscriber on Saturday last, on the road leading from Tousey town to Burlington, a small pocket book, together with forty three dollars and six cents, and several notes, the whole amounting to about Eighty dollars. Any person finding said pocket book, and delivering it to me, shall be handsomely rewarded.

A. L. GOBLE.

March 26, 1831.

12.