

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, April 16.

A meeting of the friends of the repub-
can administration of Andrew Jackson, will be
held in this place on Wednesday next, 4 o'clock,
to appoint 3 delegates for Lawrenceburgh town-
ship, to meet in convention in this place on
Saturday next.

A meeting for a similar purpose will be
held in Manchester township, at 4 o'clock to-
day.

We have been favored with the proceedings
of the Logan township meeting, by which it
will be seen that three good and substantial
farmers have been appointed to attend the con-
vention in this place on Saturday next. Let
the other townships follow the noble example
of their republican friends in Logan, and there
is no danger but that a ticket will be formed
in the convention, that will withstand every ef-
fort of the ruffe-shirt supporters of Mr. Clay
to defeat it. The meeting, we are informed,
was very large, and the proceedings sanctioned
with great unanimity. The resolutions adopted
here, met general approbation and applause.

The Statesman announces the names of *Mark McCracken* and *John Godley* as candidates for
commissioners in this county. *James Walker* is
announced in the same paper as a candidate for
representative to the legislature.

As the latter gentleman is not a subscriber to
this paper, his name will not appear in our list
of candidates, unless we are paid \$1. This
rule will be observed in announcing candidates
for office in the county, in all cases where they
are not subscribers.

The editor of the Kentucky Statesman and a
Mr. Roberts lately had a dispute. Roberts, it
appears, struck the editor over the nose with a
stick, flattening it to the surface of his face;
and the editor, in return, shot Roberts in the
side with a pistol. Roberts, it is said, is likely
to recover; and the editor, Mr. Elliott, in-
forms his friends that his nose is fast regaining
a prominent position. Remark—We, in Indiana,
never carry *jokes* so far. The argument
must first be exhausted, if that fails, then we set
to work a *conviction*—always avoiding fire-
arms or more dangerous weapons than those be-
stowed on us by nature.—The march of im-
provement we fear is but slow in Kentucky.

We understand that the picks of 'good soci-
ety' have determined on sending a deputation
of chiefs and braves to attend the Kelso meet-
ing to-day, for the very disinterested purpose of
teaching the hunting-shirt supporters of Old
Hickory how to vote at the next election. We
would advise our Kelso friends to be on the
look-out for 'wolves in sheep's clothing.'

Our neighbor of the Statesman, in his paper
of the 8th, seems disposed to find some fault
with the Jackson meeting, held in this place a
short time since. We did not expect that the
proceedings of that meeting would meet the ap-
probation of Mr. Gregg; or those disposed to
oppose the administration 'right or wrong.'
Indeed, the resolutions adopted were not formed
with an eye to what our opponents might
say of them—it was sufficient that they met the
approbation of our friends. It is Mr. Gregg's
business to find fault with the administration
and its friends—it is what he is supported for
and we ought not to blame the fellow for trying
to act up to his engagements—his bread de-
pends on it. There are one or two things, how-
ever, in his remarks of the 8th, which we deem
worthy of a passing notice. He says that it is
a well known fact that there were six persons
appointed to draft resolutions, and charges us
with 'studiously concealing' that Col. Spencer
was one of them. To this charge we oppose a
direct denial. The Colonel's name did not ap-
pear on the proceedings, as handed to us by the
Secretary; and as one evidence that Mr. Gregg
knew this, he informed us that he saw the Col-
onel erase his name from the proceedings in the
absence of the committee. The reasons assigned
by Mr. Gregg for the withdrawal of the Col-
onel from the committee, are equally unfound-
ed, as every member can testify. He says that the
Colonel 'either became alarmed at the illiberal
course recommended' by the committee, 'or
disgusted with their proceedings, and with-
drew from their deliberations.' Now, this is
all *guess-work*, tho' the effrontry with which
it is put forth would seem to require a different
foundation. The fact is, the Colonel asked to
be excused from acting on the committee while
it was retiring, before he knew what its course
would be, or was required to give his sanction
to its proceedings. How the Colonel could have
become alarmed and 'disgusted' with the pro-
ceedings and course of the committee, when
he was ignorant of either, appears to us passing
strange. There must be some necromancy
about the matter; and doubt not that had it oc-
curred in New-England, in the days of the pil-
grim fathers, Mr. Gregg would ere this have
suffered the pains and penalties of witchcraft
for his divination. We know Col. Spencer's
reasons for asking to be excused from acting on
the committee, and are satisfied with them.
These, we believe, will at a convenient time be
submitted to the public, when it will be seen
what a small hook it is. Mr. Gregg has chosen
to hang an argument upon.

Again—he charges us with omitting one re-
solution adopted at the meeting—a very impor-
tant one, he says—declaring that we would not
support any but friends of the administration
for the different offices. Will Mr. Gregg be
good enough to read the resolutions over again.
We think there is such a one among them, or
at least one covering the same ground; and if
we are not mistaken it is the same as read in
the meeting. At all events it is very near it,
that none but an adept at hair-splitting can tell
the difference. We have the original in the of-
fice, and if it does not bear the relation to the
printed one, of six to half a dozen, then we
know nothing about words or their import.

Township Meeting.

At a meeting of the friends of the
present administration, convened at the
house of Thomas W. Campbell, in Logan
township, Dearborn county, Ia. on
Saturday the 9th of April, 1831, Miles
Kellogg was called to the chair, and
Thomas M. Brackenridge appointed
secretary. The object of the meeting
being explained from the chair, a com-
mittee of four, consisting of George
Wooley, Warren Tebbs, Nicholas John-
son and Wm. H. Lloyd was appointed
to draft and submit resolutions. The
following were reported by the com-
mittee to the meeting, and adopted by
a large majority:

Resolved, That there be three dele-
gates appointed to meet in convention
with those of the other townships at
Lawrenceburgh on the 4th Saturday in

this month, to fix upon a ticket to be
supported at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That Wm. Pursel, George
Arnold and Zedekiah A. Bonham be
appointed the committee, in pursuance of
the above resolution.

Resolved, That we recommend to the
democratic republican citizens of this
county, to meet in each township and
appoint delegates to meet in convention
at Lawrenceburgh, on the 23d inst.

Resolved, That the proceedings of
this meeting be signed by the chairman
and secretary, and published.

MILES KELLOGG, ch'a.
THOS. M. BRACKENRIDGE, sec'y.

Temperance Society.—A large and
respectable meeting was held on Sun-
day evening, the 10th inst. at the court
house in Lawrenceburgh, for the pur-
pose of organizing a society for the
suppression of the evil of Intemperance.

Mr. E. D. JOHN was called to the
chair, and A. S. VANCE appointed
secretary. The Rev. Mr. SCOVEL then
opened the meeting by an appropriate
appeal to the Throne of Grace; after
which he proceeded to explain the ob-
ject for which the meeting was called,

in an impressive address, showing the
great necessity of checking the grow-
ing vice of Intemperance. By request,

Mr. J. F. LANE then rose and delivered
a very eloquent and practical address
in favor of the suppression of the vice
of Intemperance. After which a con-
stitution was adopted, and ISAAC DUNN
was appointed President, E. D. JOHN
Vice President, E. WALKER Secretary,
and A. S. VANCE Treasurer. The
meeting then adjourned to the 1st Mon-
day in May next, to meet at the court
house at early candle light, to elect
the rest of the officers for this county
society.

A. S. VANCE, Sec'y.

The following resolutions have passed the
legislature of Pennsylvania—the first four
without opposition, and the 5th and 6th by a
vote of 11 to 75—19 to 76. It will be seen
that the two last, have reference to recharter-
ing the United States' bank, and to a distribu-
tion of the surplus revenue. The 5th is ad-
verse to the opinion of President Jackson, and
the 6th in accordance with it.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania in General Assembly met,
As the sense of the senate and house of
representatives of this common-
wealth, that the constitution of the
United States, having proved itself by
near half a century's experience, a go-
vernment beyond all others capable of
promoting rational liberty and the general
welfare, it must be preserved.

Resolved, As the sense of the senate
and house of representatives, that
the constitution of the United States
authorizes acts of congress to protect
manufactures, and that the actual pros-
perity of the country attests the wis-
dom of such acts.

Resolved, As the sense of the senate
and house of representatives, that
any diminution of the protection now
offered to iron would be impolitic and
injudicious legislation.

Resolved, As the sense of the senate
and house of representatives, that
the constitution of the United States
authorizes, and exprience sanctions,
the twenty-fifth section of the act of Law-
of congress of September one thousand
seven hundred and eighty-nine, and all
others, empowering the federal judi-
cacy to maintain the supreme laws.

Resolved, As the sense of the senate
and house of representatives, that
whereas the bank of the United States
has tended in a great degree to main-
tain a sound and uniform currency, to
facilitate the financial operations of
the government, to regulate foreign
and domestic exchange, and has been
conducive to commercial prosperity,
the legislature of Pennsylvania, recom-
mend a renewal of its charter, under
such regulations and restrictions as to
the power of the respective states as
congress may deem right and proper.

Resolved, As the sense of the senate
and house of representatives, that
as soon as the national debt shall be
paid, the most equitable and just mode
of disposing of the surplus funds which
may remain in the treasury of the U.
S. after defraying the ordinary
expenses of the government, and the
payment of appropriations which may
be made to objects of great national
importance, will be by a distribution
among the several states in proportion
to their representation in the congress
of the United States, and that the ex-
ecutive Veto was properly exercised
on the bill making an appropriation
to the Maysville and Lexington road.

The London Morning Chronicle
says,—"Peyronnet and Polignac have
had serious differences since their im-
prisonment in the fortress at Hain, and
on one occasion, as appears from a pri-
vate correspondence, the infuriated
lawyer threw a candlestick at the
head of the Prince, which fortunately
missed him.—The Prince has petitioned
the government of France that he
may be separated from his companion,

Foreign Paupers. A bill has passed
the legislature of Massachusetts, in re-
lation to the introduction of foreigners,
which provides that no alien shall be
allowed to land from any vessel what-
ever, until the master shall have paid
five dollars to the city or town where
the vessel shall arrive.

It would be well were such a law
passed in every state. We are wretchedly
imposed on, in Maryland, by the
transport of British paupers to our
shores; and our alms-houses, jails and
penitentiary, have a ten-fold proportion
of their inmates in foreigners, recently
landed in the United States. Such a
law would not check the emigration of
such persons as we are desirous of re-
ceiving.

Niles Reg's.

Since M. HARDIN, esq. declined
running for congress, A. G. HAWES,
has been announced as a candidate in
the 11th congressional District. Mr.
Hawes is a young gentleman of highly
promising talents and irreproachable
character, in favor of whom the Re-
publicans of the district will cordially
unite.

JOHN L. HELM esq. is announced as
a candidate in opposition to Mr.
Hawes. Mr. Helm is supposed to be
the *Clay* candidate.

Mr. CHILTON, should his health per-
mit, will also be a candidate in the
same district; but will be considered
as belonging to neither of the two
great parties. We understand that
Mr. Chilton has expressed a determina-
tion to run on his own bottom, and to
establish the ascendancy of the Chilton
Party in the 11th district.

Louisville Advertiser.

The only demonstration of public
enthusiasm in favor of Mr. Clay, in
New-Orleans, is said to have taken
place one night at the American The-
atre. The Courier says, a "faint hur-
rah" was raised in favor of Mr. Clay,
which "was at once put down by en-
thusiastic shouts of "hurrah for Old
Hickory."

ib.

Mr. Clay's Biographer states that
the nullifiers are "bitterly denouncing"
gen. Jackson's administration—and
the Biographer speaks of the nullifiers
as "our brethren at the South." "Our
brethren?" We like that. The nullifiers
and Clayites are now brethren—
because they are equally hostile to
gen. Jackson. The great body of
the people despise both of these fac-
tions.

ib.

Proscription.—We learn by the Jour-
nal yesterday, that the President has
actually prescribed all nullifiers. We
are glad that the opposition have thus
acknowledged the baseness of the al-
legation heretofore made by them, that
the President was himself a nullifier.
Give the opposition rope, &c. ib.

The Philadelphia Chronicle, says
that the Penacook Indians, who were a
formidable tribe in that vicinity, used
to predict the weather from the
movement of the morning fog, which
usually passed off in the direction to-
wards the sea or towards the moun-
tains. "If (said they) the fog goes a
fishing, we shall have fair weather,
but if it goes a hunting, look for a
storm." This saying is not uncommon
among the fishermen of the present
day.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent
of the New York Courier and Enquirer,
dated London, January 19, 1831.—"The
decision of the long pending boundary
question between the United States and
Great Britain, has at last been given,
and, in my humble opinion, you have
every reason to be satisfied with his
Dutch Majesty, who puts you in pos-
session of more than six millions of acres
of the best Canada lands, among which
are the well settled counties of Her-
ford and Devon, with the main road
between Quebec, New Brunswick,
Halifax and Nova Scotia. The bound-
ary line is to run, for about sixty
miles, within thirteen miles of the St.
Lawrence, and for about one hundred
miles along the river St. John, up to
the St. Francis. Little indeed as the
people of London are at present dis-
posed to pay attention to American
politics, this decision has caused a con-
siderable sensation, and John Bull
grumbles very much at the liberality of
the Dutch King and his cabinet.

From the Indiana Journal.
Lightning. Extract of a letter from
general ORR of Greencastle, to the
editors, dated April 20, 1831.

"During the thunder storms last even-
ing, the dwelling-house of Dr. Knight
and Mr. Jennings in this place was
struck by lightning. The lightning
struck the top of the brick chimney in
the centre of the building, and on its
way downwards broke through the
side of the chimney in the upper story
about six feet above the floor—taking
in its course the top screw of the side-
rail of a bedstead, and passing down
the centre of the rail (bursting it to
pieces) to the lower screw. After

leaving the rail, it passed through the
floor and down the chimney about two
feet, where it took a horizontal direc-
tion above the plastered wall of a brick
partition about three feet, then passed
through at the top of a saw, hanging
in the adjoining room occupied as a
cabinet shop, thence down the saw—
melting fifteen or twenty teeth nearly
off—thence to the top of an iron clamp
that leaned against the wall at the lower
end of the saw. The lightning then

passed down the clamp to the lower
floor, where it entered a canister of
turpentine through six or seven holes
the size of a small pea each; went out
of the bottom of the canister at the op-
posite edge; and passed through the
floor—making a hole three-fourths of
an inch in diameter. No further tra-
ces were visible. Very little injury
was done to the building, excepting
that fourteen panes of glass were bro-
ken to pieces in a window nearly be-
fore the horizontal course of the light-
ning on the wall. The turpentine in
the canister and the sut in the chim-
ney were set on fire. There were
nine persons in the building, all of
whom escaped without any other injury
than the receiving of a severe shock
—most of them being brought to the
floor.

Elizabeth City N. C., March 24.

We have been informed that one night
last week, about thirty slaves (includ-
ing all the males on the island, but
two, with many of their wives and chil-
dren) left Portsmouth in a small light-
er, and went to sea over the Ocracoke
bar, with the intention, it is thought,
of getting to some northern state or
city. The day after they sailed, the
wind blew a gale from N. N. E. and it
is supposed they have perished. A
vessel has sailed from Ocracoke, in pur-
suit of them.

ANNUAL ELECTION.
AUGUST 1, 1831.
FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.
Oliver H. Smith. John Test.
Amos Lane. Joseph Holman.
FOR GOVERNOR,
James Scott, Noah Noble,
Milton Stapp.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
James Gregory, David Wallace.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
George H. Dunn.
FOR PROBATE JUDGE,
A. St. C. Vance,

LABORERS WANTED on the Ohio & Erie Canal.

THE subscriber (residing at Portsmouth
on the Ohio, 115 miles above Cincin-
nati,) wishes to employ a large number of
laboring hands, to whom he will give good
wages and constant employment during the
season. He also wishes to engage

15 OR 20 TEAMSTERS
for the season, to whom he will give \$12
per month, and board. In all
cases it is expected that hands engaging for
the season, either as teamsters or common
laborers, will faithfully fulfil their engage-
ments to entitle them to the highest rates
of wages.

LEMUEL MOSS.

March 5, 1831. 9—tf.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Law-
renceburgh, Indiana, on the 1st day of
April, 1831; which if not taken out in three
months, will be sent to the general Post-Of-
fice as dead letters.

Abbot Robert James Alexander 2
Anderson Andrew Kitchel Joseph Longley Thomas
Baker Jos. E. Ludlow Wm. Ludlow Wm.
Buell Dunn Lodge No. 4
Buell G. P. Lane A.
Burk John Miller Thos. senior Morgan Enoch
Bullock John D. Billingsley Charles Morris A
Blauvelt Abraham Patterson David
Bordley Charles Reissender Jesse
Cord Benjamin M. McClester James
Cook John Ricketts Wm.
Crotzer Decker Owen Thadias jr.
Drake Mazy Parks John
Folks Wm. R. Caldwell Wm.
Ferry H. C. Pollock James and Son
Fittion Isaac Patterson David
Gray Eliza P. Reissender Jesse
Griffin John Ricketts Wm.
Gaston John Spikes Hamlet
Garrison Jacob Short Henry
Griffith Jacob Tucker Nathaniel
Hayes Joseph Waljan Elijah
Hamilton A. J. Woodward D.
Hamilton William Wilmond James
Hambleton John Wilman Levi
Hanes Thomas Wardell Zebulon P.
Herrel B. L. Holiday Jediah Weaver George
Hibbitts James Hogshead James Weaver J. H.
Horsley Nathan Weeks Silas
Jackson Ezkl. Jorden Garret Walker Robert

JAMES W. HUNTER p. m.

RECODER'S OFFICE.
THE Recorder's office, of Dearborn
county, is kept in a room adjoining the
residence of col. John Spencer, in the town
of Lawrenceburgh. The undersigned pro-
poses executing all manner of writing, such
as acknowledgments on deeds & mortgages,
conveyances of land, powers of attorney,
leases, articles of