

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, April 16.

A meeting of the friends of the republican administration of Andrew Jackson, will be held in this place on Wednesday next, 4 o'clock, to appoint 3 delegates for Lawrenceburgh township, 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 convention 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 effort of the ruffian-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, informs 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 bestowed on us by nature.—The march of improvement we fear is but slow in Kentucky.

We understand that the pinks of 'good society' have determined on sending a deputation of chiefs and braves to attend the Kelo meeting 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 Kelo 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 approbation 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 depends on it. There are one or two things, however, 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 appear 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 Colonel erase his name from the proceedings, in the absence of the committee. The reasons assigned by Mr. Gregg for the withdrawal of the Colonel from the committee, are equally unfounded, as every member can testify. He says the Colonel 'either became alarmed at the illiberal course recommended' by the committee, 'or disgusted with their proceedings,' and withdrew from their deliberations. Now, this is all guess-work, tho' the effrontery 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 'became alarmed' and 'disgusted' with the proceedings 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 occurred in New-England, in the days of the pilgrim 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 book it is Mr. Gregg has chosen to hang an argument upon.

Again—he charges us with omitting one resolution adopted at the meeting—a very important 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 so very near it, that none but an adept at hair-splitting can tell the difference. We have the original in the office, 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 committee of four, consisting of George Wooley, Warren Tebbis, Nicholas Johnson and Wm. H. Lloyd was appointed to draft and submit resolutions. The following were reported by the committee to the meeting, and adopted by a large majority:

Resolved, That there be three delegates 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'n.

THOS. M. BRACKENRIDGE, sec'y.

Temperance Society.—A large and respectable meeting was held on Sunday evening, the 10th inst. at the court house in Lawrenceburgh, for the purpose 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. SCOVILL then opened the meeting by an appropriate appeal to the Throne of Grace; after which he proceeded to explain the object for which the meeting was called, in an impressive address, showing the great necessity of checking the growing 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 constitution 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 Monday 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 rechartering the United States' bank, and to a distribution of the surplus revenue. The 5th is adverse 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 commonwealth, that the constitution of the United States, having proved itself by near half a century's experience, a government beyond all others capable of promoting rational liberty and the general welfare, it must be preserved.

2. 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 prosperity of the country attests the wisdom of such acts.

3. 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.

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

5. 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 maintain 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, recommend 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.

6. 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. States, 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 executive 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 imprisonment in the fortress at Hain, and on one occasion, as appears from a private 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 relation to the introduction of foreigners, which provides that no alien shall be allowed to land from any vessel whatever, 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 receiving.

Niles Reg's.

Since Mr. 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 Republicans 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 permit, 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 determination 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 Theatre. The Courier says, a "faint hurrah" was raised in favor of Mr. Clay, which "was at once put down by enthusiastic shouts of 'hurrah for Old Hickory.'"

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 factions.

Proscription.—We learn by the Journal yesterday, that the President has actually proscribed all nullifiers. We are glad that the opposition have thus acknowledged the baseness of the allegation heretofore made by them, that the President was himself a nullifier. Give the opposition rope, &c.

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 towards the sea or towards the mountains. "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 possession of more than six millions of acres of the best Canada lands, among which are the well settled counties of Herford and Devon, with the main road between Quebec, New Brunswick, Halifax and Nova Scotia. The boundary 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 disposed to pay attention to American politics, this decision has caused a considerable 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 evening, 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 direction 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 opposite edge; and passed through the floor—making a hole three-fourths of an inch in diameter. No further traces were visible. Very little injury was done to the building, excepting that fourteen panes of glass were broken to pieces in a window nearly before the horizontal course of the lightning on the wall. The turpentine in the canister and the sut in the chimney 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 (including all the males on the island, but two, with many of their wives and children) left Portsmouth in a small lighter, 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 pursuit 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 Cincinnati) 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 engagements 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 Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, on the 1st day of April, 1831; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters.

Abbot Robert	James Alexander 2
Anderson Andrew	Kitchel Joseph
Baker Jos. E.	Longley Thomas
Buell and Dunn	Ludlow Wm.
Buell G. P.	Lodge No. 4
Burk John	Lane A.
Bowen John D.	Miller Thos. senr.
Blauvelt Abraham	Morgan Enoch
Billingsley Charles	Morris A.
Cord Benjamin M.	McClester James
Cook Uysses	Owen Thadiaz jr.
Crozier Decker	Parks John
Caldwell Wm.	Perrine David
Callett Strother	Pollock James and Son
Clerk of the court	Patterson David
Coalgate John	Reissmider Jesse
Chamberlin Abijah	Ricketts Wm.
Dill James	Randell Mrs. R.
Drace Mary	Roe D.
Folks Wm. R.	Risley Martha Miss.
Ferry H. C.	Smith Mrs. Eliz beth
Fittion Isaac	care of David Johnson
Gray Eliza P.	Stroud Joseph
Griffin John	Stattler Joseph
Gaston John	Squibb Enoch R.
Griffith Jacob	Sparks Hamlet
Hayes Joseph	Short Henry
Hamilton A. J.	Tucker Nathaniel
Hamilton William	Waljan Elijah
Hambleton John	Woodward D.
Haines Thomas	Wilmond James
Herret B. L.	Welman Levi
Hibbits James	Wardell Zebulon P.
Holiday Jediah	Weaver George
Hogshire James	Weaver J. hn
Horsley Nathan	Weeks Silas
Jackson Ezkl.	Walker Robert
Jordan Garret	

JAMES W. HUNTER p. m.

RECORDER'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 proposes executing all manner of writing, such as acknowledgments on deeds & mortgages, conveyances of land, powers of attorney, leases, articles of agreement, &c. &c. for those who may think proper to employ him, on moderate terms.

THOMAS PORTER,

Feb'y 19, 1831. 7—tf Recorder.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from Philadelphia an extensive assortment of fashionable

DRY GOODS;

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Shoes, Boots, Hats, Books, Hardware, Cutlery, PLATED SADDLERY, GLASS, China, Liverpool and Queensware, Groceries, &c. &c.

ALSO—received from Pittsburgh an assortment of

Juniatta Nails and bar

Iron, Castings, Hoop,

Spike and Round Iron,

Scythes, Sickles, Buckets,

Saddles, Saddlebags,

Bridles, Bridle fillings,

MARTINGALES, WHIPS,

Collars, &c. &c.

GEORGE TOUSEY.

April 9, 1831. 14—tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the stockholders of the Lawrenceburgh Bridge Company, that an Election will be held at the toll house, on the first Monday in May next, to elect Trustees for said company, according to law.

WILLIAM S. DURBIN, Sec'y.

April 7th, 1831. 14—3w

7000 Bushels Flax Seed.

WANTED immediately, 7000 bushels Flax Seed.—For which the highest price will be given in cash and goods.

JOHN P. DUNN.

April 4th, 1831. 14—t

Valuable House and Lot

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at auction, on Saturday the 25d inst., between 12 and 2 o'clock, a valuable House and Lot, situate in the flourishing village of Rising-Sun, on the Ohio river, 12 miles below Lawrenceburgh. The House is a large 2 story frame building, with an excellent kitchen attached—all well finished and in good repair. The Lot has a front of 66 feet, and runs 193 back. Any person wishing to purchase property of this kind, will do well to avail himself of this opportunity to make a speculation. Sale held on the premises, where the terms will be made known.

WILLIAM HARRISON.

April 9, 1831. 14—ts

5000 Bushels Wheat.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for 5000 bushels wheat, of the new crop; to be delivered at S. Bond's mill.—For which cash will be advanced, on contracts.

JOHN P. DUNN.

April 4th, 1831. 14—tf.

PAY YOUR DEBTS!!

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the late firm of Darragh & Askew, are hereby notified that a settlement of their respective accounts must be made immediately, if they wish to save costs.

JAMES M. DARRAGH,

Surviving partner of the late firm of April 9, 1831. 14—3w Darragh & Askew.

1000 FLOUR BARRELS.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for 1000 Flour barrels, of first quality, deliverable by the 10th day of August next. Cash advanced on contract.

JOHN P. DUNN.

April 4th, 1831. 14—tf

NEW PATENT.

LETTERS PATENT having been granted to Elisha Briggs, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1827, granting to him the exclusive right to make, use and vend Hollow Wooden Ware, such as Tubs, Pails, &c. &c. made on an improved plan invented by the said Briggs, within the United States, for the term of fourteen years; and the undersigned having purchased the said right for the state of Indiana, except the counties of Fayette, Union, Wayne, Hamilton, Madison, Henry, Delaware, Randolph, Adams and Allen; do hereby caution all persons against infringing in any manner, on said Patent, under the penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

They are now erecting an establishment at this place, and will shortly have in operation as many others as will supply the state with this description of ware; or they will sell a part of the state.

Letters, post paid, on the subject of purchasing rights or making contracts for ware, will be promptly attended to.

The Ware is turned out of solid blocks, without stove or joint, is much lighter than the common ware, iron hooped and painted, and far superior in neatness and durability, to any hitherto in use.

I. EDWARDS,

R. MARTIN,

D. BARD.

Lafayette, 10th March, 1831. 13—3w

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.

FLOUR & CORN MEAL

Will be received at this Office on subscription