

### Republican Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of the township of Manchester, held at the house of Mark McCracken, esq. on the 16th inst.

Oliver Heustis was called to the chair, and Mark McCracken appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has long been the practice in our county and state, for persons unknown to nominate our candidates for office, and believing it to be our imperative duty no longer to trust to strangers or persons unknown, to perform that duty, which belongs to ourselves alone; And whereas it has been recommended to the citizens of Dearborn, who were friendly to the principles of the present administration, to send three delegates from each township, to meet in county convention on the 4th Saturday of April instant, at Lawrenceburgh, to select a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election, of candidates friendly to Gen. Jackson; therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve the course recommended, and appoint Mark McCracken, esq. Rev. A. L. Bailly, and Col. Tibbets to be our delegates in said convention.

Resolved, That we will use every honest endeavor to procure the election of such persons as the convention may nominate.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the lower part of the county, at the late election, manifested a willingness to drop all local division, we will not be influenced by the local division heretofore existing between us.

Resolved, That we will support one representative and the senator in the lower end of the county, and two representatives in the upper; or vice versa.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in any Jacksonian who puts his hand to the plough and turns back.

Resolved, That Manchester waives all claim to a candidate, if the public good shall, in the opinion of the convention, require it.

Resolved, That we have nothing to fear from "war, pestilence & famine," so long as the Jackson men are alive to the interest of the country.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Palladium.

OLIVER HEUSTIS, ch'n.

MARK MCCrackEN, sec'y.

### Jackson Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of the present administration, held at the house of William Tucker, in the township of Kelso, county of Dearborn, on Saturday the 16th of April, 1831—John Kelso, was called to the chair and John Lewis appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Mr. Amos Lane, at the request of the chair, at great length, in an animated and appropriate address.

The following resolutions, being reported by Thomas Caldwell, were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That we not only approve of all the leading measures and principles recommended by the distinguished individual who presides in the presidential chair, but that his administration has tended to increase our confidence in his wisdom, firmness, and patriotism.

Resolved, That we concur in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions, adopted by the friends of Andrew Jackson, at the meeting held at the court house, in Lawrenceburgh, on the evening of the 30th day of March, 1831.

Resolved, That Thomas Caldwell, William Tucker and Thomas Wier, be appointed delegates from Kelso township, to attend the general meeting of delegates at Lawrenceburgh on Saturday the 23d inst.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the president and Secretary, and published in the Palladium.

JOHN KELSO, pres't.

JOHN LEWIS, sec'y.

### Township Meeting.

At a meeting of the friends of the present administration of the General Government, convened at the house of Robert Rickets, sen'r in Randolph township, on Monday the 17th of April, 1831, Noah Miller was called to the chair, and William Lanus appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, a committee of four, consisting of Cornelius Miller, John Barricklow, Thomas Howard and Benjamin Moulton, was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After a short absence, the following resolutions were reported by the committee, and adopted by the unanimous consent of the meeting:

Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint three delegates, citizens of this township, to meet in county convention at Lawrenceburgh on the 4th Saturday of this month, to fix upon a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election, by

the citizens of Dearborn, friendly to the republican principles of the present administration.

Resolved, That John Barricklow, Cornelius Miller, and William Lanus be selected and appointed delegates to represent this township in the aforesaid county convention.

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

NOAH MILLER, ch'n.

WM. LANUS, sec'y.

### Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the friends of the present administration, convened at the house of Mr. Jesse Hunt, on Wednesday the 20th inst. Thomas Palmer, esq. was called to the chair, and John P. Dunn appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being explained, it was

Resolved, That John T. Bishop, Isaac Protzman and Wm. Jessup, be appointed delegates, for Lawrenceburgh township, to attend the convention in this place on Saturday the 23d inst.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published.

THOMAS PALMER, ch'n.

JOHN P. DUNN, sec'y.

Among the many reports in circulation, about division in the republican party, it has been stated, in several coalition prints, that an angry correspondence had taken place between the president and Mr. Hayne; and that the former had returned a letter from the latter gentleman, with "insolent" written upon it. The following will show that no such correspondence has taken place, and that the whole story is a fabrication of some venal slave in the opposition ranks.

From the Charleston Mercury.

TO THE EDITOR:—

Sir—On my return to this city yesterday from Washington, my attention has been called to various notices in the public prints, of an "angry correspondence," which is stated to have lately taken place between General Jackson and myself, which is supposed to have had some connexion with the controversy between the President and Vice President. In one of the versions of this story, it is asserted that General Jackson returned one of my letters unanswered, with the word "insolent" written upon it. To put an end to these misrepresentations, it is proper that I should state, that no correspondence has ever taken place between General Jackson and myself of an unfriendly character, or having the remotest connexion with his controversy with Mr. Calhoun—and that he has never returned any letter addressed to him by me, either with or without an endorsement—nor have I any reason to believe he has treated with the slightest disrespect any communication which I have ever made him—and it is certain that I have made none of a disrespectful character, or which would justify such treatment on his part.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

Charleston, March 20, 1831.

Another Dinner.—We shall be eaten out of house and home—there will be a famine in the land—Pharaoh's lean kine will be nothing to it. Only think, Mr. Burgess is to have a dinner on Monday at the city Hotel—the "funeral baked meats" of Mr. Webster's feast will coldly furnish forth the repast to honest Tristram, who has come all the way from Providence, Rhode Island.

These gormandizing debauches have become so ridiculous, that an apology for these dinners may be considered necessary in the way of showing how such things are got up. Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, is a great supporter of the Tariff, by which he has commended himself to the good graces of those great manufacturers, who pocket the gain, and give five shillings for twelve hours labor to the Workey's. Foremost in the ranks stands Peter H. Schenck, whose disinterested support of the Tariff, all will cheerfully admit. Mr. Schenck wrote a pamphlet abusing Mr. Cambreleng, and in gratitude to Mr. Burgess for his abusive assault on the representative from this city, Mr. Schenck proposed to give him a public dinner, at a meeting of the American Institute. To the honor of that Corporation be it said, they refused to disgrace themselves by countenancing such personal objects—to feast the Rhode Island member, because he had violently attacked Mr. Cambreleng, who certainly has not been wanting in his duty to this city.—Mr. Schenck then got up a private committee, amongst which we have such republican names as Isaac Pierson, Ellis Potter, Thos. R. Smith, and Wm. L. Stone!—who have agreed to dine a gentleman who once publicly declared that he "thanked God, that he was not a Democrat."

Well, then, this public dinner is a mere private affair, got up by Mr. Schenck, a manufacturer, seconded by a few of the operatives. There was no public expression in it, and a man

not blinded by age and folly, would see through it.

Col. Stone is a manager. We would advise abstemiousness—remember the dyspepsia. N. Y. Courier, March 29.

The little dinner.—Last week the great dinner was given to Mr. Webster, and on Wednesday the little dinner was given to Mr. Burgess. At the first, we had the distinguished members of the federal party; and at the second, the Clay men, manufacturers, and small politicians, assembled in tolerable numbers. At the great dinner, Mr. Webster made a speech one hour and thirty-five minutes in length, and at the little dinner, Mr. Burgess spoke one hour and twenty-five minutes by a stop watch. A highly respectable federal civilian presided at the great dinner, and a highly respectable federal "Military Chieftain" (once particularly alluded to by the N. Y. American) presided at the little dinner—so that the political complexion of both dinners was somewhat alike, only there was a little Clay under current in the Burgess dinner, and broad political ground assumed in the one given to Mr. Webster. At the great dinner Mr. Webster's speech had special reference to what he conceived to be the true principles of the constitution; at the little dinner Mr. Burgess only abused General Jackson, and the cabinet.

From all, then, that we lookers on, and not partakers of the feasts, can gather, it does appear that there is some rivalry in these dinners to the strangers from the east. Mr. Webster's friends have of late dropped sundry intimations that Mr. Clay would be defeated in his own state, and that it was rash to hold on him as a candidate. The friends of Mr. Clay, however have rather compelled their allies to enter into a kind of agreement to unite on Clay for a certain period, and if the "signs" are against him, to establish a grand "coalition" in favor of another man against the General, and here the matter rests. A few more dinners, and a generous glass or two will develop the whole plot. When we can get these discordant elements together, old Hickory will put an extinguisher upon them. 15.

### Late Foreign News.

From London papers of the 11th of February, received at New York.

A telegraphic communication says that a revolution has broken out in Italy. It was reported that the duke of Modena had been killed by the people. The tri-colored cockade was mounted by the insurgents. There had been some fighting between the troops and the people.

Cardinal Capillari has been elected pope.

Austria has placed every thing on the war establishment in her Italian possessions, and her force is a powerful one.

News from Constantinople show a disposition on the part of the grand seignor to avail himself of the embarrassments of Russia, to evade the execution of the recent treaty.

The cholera morbus appears to be still proceeding westward, and has appeared in Austria.

The Polish diet, 83 to 18, has placed the executive power in a commission of five members, and declared the independence of the Polish nation. Field marshal Diebitsch was advancing, filled with the hope of victory, and seemingly resolved to execute the severest punishment on the Poles. But the latter appear to have a good spirit of resistance, with many excellent officers of the school of Napoleon.

The affairs of Belgium remained unsettled, and there is much speculation about them.

The run upon the Irish banks for gold was continued, without much apparent effect, except to distress the poor people who had grain and meat to dispose of—the merchants and others refusing to purchase any thing, except of sheer necessity only. Hence large quantities of corn offered at Cork, Limerick, &c. was carried back by the country people, and the price of pork had fallen 6s 6d the cut.

There are apprehensions of a famine along the coast from Sligo to Galway, and in Ennis, in Ireland. The last crop of potatoes was already nearly exhausted.—The prospect ahead is spoken of as "awful."

The following extract from an English paper, shows to what a shameful extent the tythe system is carried in that country. The parson who could receive such contribution for his support, must have the effrontery of Belzebub himself. "In the Portsmouth parish account for last year, there is a curious item of five pounds five shillings paid to the rector for tythes on the poor house garden!"

Great distress prevails in the Highlands of Scotland, the poor people being expelled in crowds from the hills and glens of their ancestors, by their landlords, to make room for sheep. This famous breed of men seems about

to be exterminated. They are forced to emigrate—or starve.

The ship Mahmoud is about to be launched at Constantinople. She has a flush deck, and is nine feet wider in her beam than the largest (British) line of battle ship! Her length is 234 feet, and her width 63 feet; and her sides are four feet six inches thick. On her main deck she is to mount long brass 32 pounders; on her middle deck, 42 pounders; and on her lower deck, 63 pounders—besides four or more guns carrying enormous stone balls.

There is a report that an insurrection has broken out in Finland, and that the Russians had been driven out of the whole country, the strong fortress of Sveaborg, the Gibraltar of the north excepted.

All the troops stationed near Petersburg had marched towards Poland. The Russians look for a desperate resistance, and well they may, for the peasants are reported to have converted their sythes into swords, and their pitch-forks into spears, to harass the Russian detachment. We know what happened in Spain, when every man seemed to regard the war against Frenchmen as his own. The Poles have had some skirmishes with the Russians, and beat them.

The bey of Oran has chosen France for his residence—with a suite of 170 persons, including one hundred women, 36 white and 64 black, his whole seraglio, he had embarked on board the French frigate Victory, for Toulon. It is said that, in money and jewels, he has only 1,200,000 francs.

Columbia remains—as it was, the prey of contending chieftains. All the department of Magdalena, except the capital Cathagena, had revolted against gen. Montilla, and he was preparing for a siege.

From London papers of the 22d February.

On the 14th February the factious Carlists in Paris were imprudent enough to celebrate a funeral mass for the duke of Berri—the chiefs of the party met at the church to hatch treason, and bow down to a bust of the baby-duc of Bordeaux! These things happened in the late beautiful church of St. Germain l'Anserois. The people broke in upon the meeting, and would have cast the priests into the Seine, but for the national guards—yet the latter joined the people in demanding the destruction of the church, which was accomplished; and soon the cross and crowns that adorned it, fell thundering on the pavement to the music of the Marseilles hymn. In the night, there was a mighty cry of "down with the priests." In the morning, the multitude stripped the church of all things moveable, and distributed the fragments in all directions. On the 15th, the church of St. Paul was attacked, and all objects ornamented with fleurs-de lis destroyed—and the cross pulled down. The tri-color was hoisted on various churches, and a bust of Louis-Philip placed on the platform of St. Germain, surrounded by flags. On the 18th, the crowd proceeded to the palace of the archbishop of Paris, to burn it—it was preserved by the firmness of the national guard, but its furniture and pictures were destroyed—nothing but the walls remained! After which several other churches were divested of their ornaments of crosses with fleurs-de lis, and all the emblems of the victories of the duke of Angouleme were effaced. Had the popular fury contented itself with cooling the fiery zeal of the Carlists assembled at the church of St. Germain's by a ducking in the Seine, no one would blame it—but the rage of the people was vented on senseless things, and fragments of articles found in the churches, or archbishop's palace, were handed about, and offered for sale, with coarse epithets and great glee.

The preceding is a mere sketch of the outrages. A general slaughter of the priests seems hardly prevented—the many for the acts of a few. In some cases, parties of the national guards were disarmed by the people—but in general, they maintained the order of the metropolis, prudently directing, as it were, the popular ardor in cases wherein they could not resist it. The king gave way to the public feeling, and issued an ordinance to efface the fleur-de lis from the great seal of France. He reviewed the battalions of the national guard, and addressed them. They appeared resolved to stand by him, and the public peace.

The 17th and 18th were passed in great agitations. They reached the chambers, which abounded with acts of violence—the members making wild exclamations, with maddened gesticulations—many wishing to be heard, and none willing to listen. In the meantime, the work of destruction against all remembrances of the Bourbon family was going on. The images of our Saviour were removed from the palace of justice, and many of the crosses taken down. A number of

persons supposed to be concerned in the plans of the Carlists were arrested, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the archbishop of Paris. The public mind remained unsettled as on the 20th. A civil war was expected. The minister of the interior resigned. A few white cockades were seen. Some degree of order was restored to the chambers, but the debates were exceedingly ardent.

The very latest accounts impress us with a belief that these violences were about to terminate, through the moderation, devotion and power of the national guard—and, perhaps, the political atmosphere may be purified by the storm. We do not see Lafayette in these transactions. A new ministry was to be formed, of which Soult and Lefitte were to be members.

From Poland we hear of the continued enthusiasm of the people, which is not at all checked by the approach of the Russian armies. The Jews are taking a decided part in favor of liberty. Some small affairs had taken place—the Russians will be harassed in the advance, but the Poles seem resolved to take their grand stand near Warsaw. Military operations had been impeded by the season, and the Poles expected great advantages from the humidity of the weather, promising a general thaw.

Retributive Justice.—The Indian, who, five or six weeks ago killed Major Brady, formerly a member of the Legislature of Georgia, by shooting a rifle ball through his body, at a place called Hichete creek, (a circumstance heretofore noticed in this paper,) has been overtaken by retributive justice, and fallen by the same deadly weapon. We are informed by the Columbus Enquirer that after the death of Major Brady, a constant vigilance was kept up by both the whites and Indians for the apprehension of the murderer, who was soon discovered to be an Indian of the Osutiche tribe, living among the Creeks, by the name of Tom, a perfect outlaw in character even among his own people. An Indian ascertained when and where he would cross a certain river, and communicated the intelligence to a white man named Sims, who raised a company of about thirty Indians and repaired to the place. They had not been there more than half an hour when the murderer made his appearance on the opposite side. Having obtained the canoe he crossed over, and was about gathering his plunder and provisions which he had with him, when Sims and his party discovered themselves to him. He evinced no emotion when he saw them, but calmly awaited their movements. Sims advanced and attempted to fire, but his rifle only snapped. The Indians then fired, simultaneously, and the outlaw fell on the spot where he jumped from the canoe, pierced by about thirty bullets.

It appears that this desperado had killed and wounded several white men, and took no care to conceal the murders he perpetrated; but rather boasted of them. He had declared his intention to kill five whites and the Indian Chief of his nation, who had several times had him whipped for his villainies. N. C. Star, April 7.

Providence, R. I. March 18.

The veritable Lorenzo Dow, one of the most eccentric men of the age, called on us yesterday to complain of the great inconvenience he is put to by a Dromio of a fellow, who resembles himself in some particulars, and has palmed himself off as the real Lorenzo. The counterfeit has possessed himself of the details of the private history of Lorenzo, and has succeeded in imposing upon a great many of his friends. He always avoids the neighborhood of the genuine Dow; and the latter, though he follows him as the substance pursues the shadow, has never been able to encounter him in person. The counterfeit was never detected but once, when he was cross questioned closely somewhere in Vermont, and could not give satisfactory answers.

We began to doubt whether the original or the facsimile was before us, but he assured us that he was the very man who had declined the nomination for the Presidency. It is a hard case for a man thus to be cheated out of his own personal identity; and the impostor ought to have his beard cut off, and be put to exercise upon a tread mill. American.

### School Resumed.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Lawrenceburgh and its vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume his school, and that intending to devote his whole time and attention to the instruction of those confided to his care, he hopes to receive liberal encouragement. He will receive and attend to the instruction of scholars in all the different branches of education, taught in the higher schools.

ELIJAH GRIDLEY.

April 22, 1831.

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\* It appears that he gave orders to celebrate the funeral mass of the duke of Berri.