

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, April 30.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
for president

ANDREW JACKSON.

ELECTION IN 1832.

"The Man and his Measures: Equal protection to Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce: A literal construction of the Constitution, with the exercise of express, not implied powers: A firm adherence to democratic principles, to individual and municipal rights, to the sovereignty of the states, and the sovereignty of the PEOPLE."

☞ We have been requested to announce **JAMES MURRAY** esq. as a candidate to represent this county in the next legislature.

Hon. J. L. Holman is announced as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, to fill the place of Hon. James Noble, deceased.

Gen. JONATHAN McCARTY, arrived in our village on yesterday evening, and has authorized us to say that he is a candidate to represent this district in the 22d congress.

The Statesman, of yesterday, announces Doctor Ezra Ferris, Col. Pinckney James, and James Walker, esq. as candidates for the legislature in this county. Where is the imposing name of Samuel H. Dowden, esq? Do the wire-workers of the Lawrenceburgh secret dictation club, consider him "wind-galled and spavined," (as the editor of the Statesman would poetically say) by public opinion, and unfit to be backed for another race? The pinks of "good society" must have but a poor opinion of Mr. D's betom, (technically speaking,) if, after one heat, he is thus to be jockeyed off the course. Will he submit to it? Will those who elected him last year, by a large majority, over two of the men now brought forth by the Lawrenceburgh junta, suffer him to be jostled off, in order to make way for favorites?

The last Statesman contains an editorial article indirectly charging us with "inconsistency." False and unfounded as this charge is, coming from a person standing, in some respects, as the mouth-piece of men having some claims to respect, we may be excused for extending to it a greater notice than a mere denial. In the summer, pending the last congressional election in this district, a notice was given in this paper, by request of some citizens of Logan township, that a Jackson meeting would be held in that township. We, in company with some others, attended, and at the request of those present, after several had declined, acted as secretary. Sundry resolutions were offered and adopted by the meeting and among them, one nominating Gen. Jonathan McCarty for congress. In the preparation nor adoption of the resolutions we had no agency. Yet it is on the ground, we suppose, that we acted as secretary to this meeting, at which Gen. McCarty was nominated for congress, when it was known we were friendly to Mr. Smith for that office, we are charged with "inconsistency." The public, from this simple statement can judge of the truth of the charge.

The Statesman editor rather under rates our military standing, by calling us "corporal" and "little drill-sergeant." Does he not recollect that, reposing confidence in our "valor, patriotism and integrity," his excellency J. B. Ray conferred on us the honorary commission of Ensign; and that had it not been that the company was broken up, when Mr. Gregg left it for want of a drummer, we should certainly have been promoted.

"Modest Merit" is inquisitive to know "whose flag" we now sail under. Without troubling ourselves to reply, we will put him in a way to find out:—If he knows "whose flag he now sails" under, then by a contrast he may easily see that our's is the genuine republican stripes and stars of '76, while his bears a near resemblance to that adopted by the Hartford convention.

We would, by the way, intimate to Modest Merit that he lies under an error of opinion, when he undertakes to represent that the persons nominated by the convention, used their influence to procure that result. Mr. Armstrong has nailed one falsehood on Modest Merit, and we can safely say, so far as we are concerned, that there is no truth in the statement of what the editor says he knows about the three persons hanging to "the skirts of the delegates."

Dogs. The city council of Cincinnati, has passed an ordinance of general extermination against the whole canine species within the corporation. No exemptions or privileges are extended to any, but all—bull, spaniel and messin,—are doomed to the same fate.

☞ A meeting of the 'Dearborn Temperance society' will be held at the court house, on Monday evening next, at early candle light. An address will be delivered on the occasion.

Catching at Straws. The late resignation of the cabinet at Washington, has operated like exhilarating gas upon the desponding spirits of the opposition. They are at a loss which way to turn, or in what manner to vent their mirth. But let the poor fellows enjoy a few pleasant moments, if they can—they need it. The friends of the administration may rest satisfied that there is nothing in the resignation of the cabinet that should excite the least alarm. The members, we understand, retire in perfect friendship with the president, and will not fail in mingling again with their fellow citizens, to secure to his administration a great accession of strength; while their places in the cabinet will be occupied by men of equal efficiency and weight of character. We have nothing certain as to who will form the new cabinet, but feel satisfied that when their names are seen, the opposition will be convinced that they have made merry for nothing.

The Globe of the 20th contains the following notice and correspondence, in connexion with the resignation of the cabinet.

It will appear, by the publication in our columns of to-day, that the Secretary of State has tendered his resignation to the President, who has accepted it. The grounds upon which this step was taken are so fully and distinctly stated in the correspondence, that comment on our part is unnecessary. On the

7th the Secretary of War tendered his resignation to the President; and yesterday, the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Navy handed in theirs; all of which have been accepted. From this it is inferred that a new organization of the Cabinet is to take place.

Washington, April 11th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I feel it to be my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and partiality called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances in which it is taken, will, I trust be deemed an ample apology for starting more at large than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your Cabinet, it has been my anxious wish and zealous endeavor to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor; and, at all events, to discountenance, and if possible repress the disposition, at an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing topic. Of the sincerity and the constancy of this disposition, no one has had a better opportunity to judge than yourself. It has, however, been unavailing. Circumstances, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control, have given to this subject a turn which cannot now be remedied, except by a self-disfranchisement which even if dictated by my individual wishes, could hardly be reconcilable with propriety or self respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstance of a member of the Cabinet's occupying the relation towards the country to which I have adverted, is calculated to have upon the conduct of public affairs, there cannot, I think at this time, be room for two opinions. Diversities of ulterior preference among the friends of an Administration are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalry be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of creating obstacles to the advancement of him to whose elevation they are opposed, by embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are, nevertheless, by their position exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views: a suspicion which can seldom fail in the end, to aggravate into present alienation and hostility the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavorable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, and the administration embarrassed and weakened. Whatever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstances of the earlier stage of the Republic, my experience has fully satisfied me that, at this day, when the field of selection has become so extended, the circumstance referred to, by augmenting the motives and sources of opposition to the measures of the Executive, must unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service, for a counterpoise to which we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications of any individual; and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exceptions.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when superadded to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and which every administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed:—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her councils.

Such being my impressions, the path of duty is plain; and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy; but I make it my ambition to set an example which, should it in the progress of the Government be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot, I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, Sir, to present one more view of the subject:—You have consented to stand before your constituents for re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes so man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow-citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties as in your civic virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed will be manifested with increased energy, now, that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than realized.

If this promise, so auspicious to the best interests of our common country, be fulfilled, the concluding term of your administration will, in the absence

of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects, in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and untiring devotion. To the unfavorable influence which my continuance in your Cabinet, under existing circumstances, may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot Sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be insensible. Having moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the urgent of your advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the People, and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I cannot reconcile it to myself to be in any degree the cause of embarrassment to you during the period which, as it certainly will be of deep interest to your country, is more-over destined to bring to its close, your patriotic, toilsome and eventful public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to be doubly my duty to resign a post, the retention of which is so calculated to attract assaults upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be no inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect is, upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of all good citizens. This duty, I should have discharged at an earlier period, but for considerations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance then to misconception and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform. It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgments for that steady support and cheering confidence which, in the discharge of my public duties, I have, under all circumstances, received at your hands; as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended to me.

Rest assured, Sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with your sincere friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, April 12, 1831.

DEAR SIR, Your letter resigning the office of Secretary of State was received last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstance had arisen to interrupt the relations which have, for two years, subsisted between us, and that they might have continued thro' the period during which it may be my lot to remain charged with the duties which the partiality of my countrymen has imposed upon me. But the reasons you present are so strong that, with a proper regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my own account to remain in the Cabinet.

I am aware of the difficulties you have had to contend with, and of the benefits which have resulted to the affairs of your country, from your continued zeal in the arduous tasks to which you have been subjected. To say that I deeply regret to lose you, is but feebly to express my feelings on the occasion.

When called by my country to the station which I occupy, it was not without a deep sense of its arduous responsibilities, and a strong distrust of myself, that I obeyed the call; but cheered by the consciousness that no other motive actuated me, than a desire to guard her interests, and to place her upon the firm ground of those great principles which, by the wisest and purest of our patriots, have been deemed essential to her prosperity, I ventured upon the trust assigned me. I did this in the confident hope of finding the support of advisers, able and true; who, laying aside every thing but a desire to give new vigor to the vital principles of our Union, would look with a single eye to the best means of effecting this paramount object. In you, this hope has been realized to the utmost. In the most difficult and trying moments of my administration, I have always found you sincere, able and efficient—anxious at all times to afford me every aid. It, however, from circumstances in your judgment sufficient to make it necessary, the official ties subsisting between us must be severed, I can only say that this necessity is deeply lamented by me. I part with you only because you yourself have requested me to do so, and have sustained that request by reasons strong enough to command my assent. I cannot, however, allow the separation to take place, without expressing the hope, that this retirement from public affairs is but temporary; and that if, in any other station, the government

should have occasion for services, the value of which has been so sensibly felt by me, your consent will not be wanting.

Of the state of things to which you advert, I can but be fully aware. I look upon it with sorrow, and regret it the more, because one of its first efforts is to disturb the harmony of my cabinet. It is however, but an instance of one of the evils to which free governments must ever be liable. The only remedy for these evils, as they arise, lies in the intelligence and public spirit of our common constituents. They will correct them—and in this there is abundant consolation. I cannot quit this subject without adding that with the best opportunities for observing and judging, I have seen in you no other desire than to move quietly on in the path of your duties, and to promote the harmonious conduct of public affairs. If on this point you have had to encounter detraction, it is but another proof of the utter insufficiency of innocence and worth to shield from such assaults.

Be assured that the interest you express in my happiness is most heartily reciprocated—that my most cordial feelings accompany you, and that I am, very sincerely, your friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. It is understood that you are to continue in office until your successor is appointed.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Culley—I ask the privilege of a few lines in your paper of to-morrow. The pot-valent editor of the Statesman has thought proper, in his paper of to-day, to assign some reason for my not being nominated as a candidate for representative, at the convention held in this place on Saturday last, accompanied with his usual portion of scurrility and low abuse of myself. This I expected from his past course, and, knowing his impotency, it would be excused even a notice, were not an impression intended to be made that my name was withdrawn from the convention for fear of defeat. Nothing is farther from the fact, as many can attest that I utterly refused to run or be considered a candidate for the legislature at the ensuing election; and of this desire I presume the members of the convention were all advised, and acted accordingly.

The insinuation thrown out in the same paper that three of the persons nominated by the convention, procured that distinction by hanging to the skirts of the delegates, if intended to include me, I pronounce false and unfounded, as I was not at Mr. Hunt's on Saturday last until after the convention adjourned.

W. ARMSTRONG.

April 29, 1831.

We have been authorized and requested to announce the Hon. ROSS SMILEY, of Fayette county as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor of this State. Mr. Smiley is a gentleman who is well known to many of the citizens of Indiana. He has been a Senator in the State Legislature for a number of years, was speaker of the House of Representatives in the winter of 1829-30, and was one of the Jackson Electors in 1823. Ind. Democrat.

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. James T. Pollock.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE,

A. St. C. Vance.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,

Mark McCracken. John Godley.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that a duplicate of the Listing and Appraisal of taxable property, for the present year, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, is placed in the office of the marshal of said town, for inspection of all persons concerned; and that the President and select council of said town will meet at the recorder's office on Wednesday the 3d of May P. M. to examine and correct any mistakes and inaccuracies that may have been made in the Listing of said property.

C. SPOONER,

Recorder.

April 28th, 1831.

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.

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.

Grocery Store.

JUST received and for sale, by the subscriber, corner of High and Short streets, Lawrenceburgh, a general assortment of Groceries;

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

Rectified and common
Whiskey, N. Orleans Sugar,
N. O. Molasses, Mackerel

No. 1, 2, and 3, by the bbl.

A lot of Superior Tub
Mackerel, for Family use.

ALSO—Super fine flour always on hand, at Cincinnati prices, with the addition of Freight.

☞ He wishes to contract for 2000 Barrels Flour, deliverable by the 10th August next.—Half the money advanced on close of contract.

ALSO—100 Live Hogs, delivered on the 10th August.

THOMAS SHAW.

April 30, 1831.

17—tf

Wool Carding

and Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that his Carding Machines, situated on White-water, 2 1-4 miles from Elizabeth town, at Bond's Mills, have undergone a thorough repair, and are now in operation. He has reduced the price of carding to the low rate of four cents per pound for common wool, for fine wool the price will be in proportion to the quality.—He has employed an experienced workman to conduct both Carding and Cloth Dressing, and those who favor him with their custom may depend on having it done in the best manner, and in as short a time as possible.

☞ Customers coming from a distance, with grain to grind and wool to card, will be accommodated the same day, if possible. Particular care should be taken to have wool well prepared before it sent to the Machine.

EDMUND BOND.

White-water, Hamilton co. Ohio, April 28, 1831.

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,
WARTINGALES, WHIPS,
Collars, &c. &c.

GEORGE TOUSEY.

April 9, 1831.

14—tf

Notice to the creditors of

Richard Stubbs.

Zachariah Bedford Attachment; Debt \$65 00
vs. Before James W. Hunter,
Richard Stubbs. Justice of the peace.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the act, in such case made and provided, an Attachment hath been issued by the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace at Lawrenceburgh, county of Dearborn, state of Indiana, in favor of Zachariah Bedford against the goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys, and effects of Richard Stubbs, an absconding debtor, late of said county, whereon certain goods and chattels of said Stubbs have been attached and are now in the custody of Lemuel G. Elder, constable, until they shall be disposed of according to law. This is, therefore to give notice to said Stubbs, and his creditors to appear for trial on Monday the 16th day of May, 1831, at 10 o'clock A. M. at my office in Lawrenceburgh then & there to discover and make proof of their demands according to law.

JAMES W. HUNTER,

Justice of the peace.

April 22, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against receiving a note of hand given by me to George W. Gould, dated November 30th 1830, payable in twelve months from date, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud and without consideration, and therefore will not be paid by me, unless compelled by law.

JOHN SHOOK.

April 19, 1831.

16—3w

A Brick Moulder

and Laborers Wanted.

THE subscriber will give good wages and constant employment, during the season, to a good brick moulder and a number of laboring hands, to work in his brick yard in Lawrenceburgh.

JAMES LEONARD.

April 22, 1831.

16—tf

BLANK Deeds,
&c. for sale at this Office.