

a very mild one, just such as I think every man should practice in our government.

Although a sufferer under this administration I should between the two now in the field give the preference to Jackson, for the following reasons, viz I am tired of those political wars which are prejudicial to that harmony that ought to exist in every government.— The storm of the present we hope is over and a change of men under the present political state of affairs would doubtless present us with a more boisterous scene, which could not be desirable to the friends of peace.

21. As has been justly remarked by politicians of the greatest celebrity in the world, that Government which the people prefer and to which they most cordially submit is the best for them.

3d. However zealous we may be for the tariff and internal improvement have we not a better prospect of obtaining them in accordance with the will of the people and the preservation of the Union than we could have in the change of men.

I never have been a fence man; have always exercised my right of suffrage when within reach of the polls; ever willing that all others shall enjoy the same privilege without constraint. Should it so happen that the Presidential question would shape itself in such a manner as to present other men, I shall exercise my right of suffrage at the polls in common with other men.— But if elected shall feel myself bound to obey the instructions of the people of the district, on that, as well as all other subjects.

Should I be elected the claims of each and every county within the district, shall be attended to promptly without regard to sectional feelings.

So far as I am known it is well understood that I am opposed to slavery with all its evils and unhappy effects in society.

For the purpose of becoming more generally acquainted personally, I have determined to make a tour through the district in the months of June and July next.

I have been informed that there is a report in circulation in some parts of the district that I am a public defaulter, which is not the fact. That there was a difference of opinion between the Government and myself, I do not deny, but that the whole of the account is paid, I do aver, for which I have a receipt in full. By reference to the Journal and Democrat of last winter, printed at Indianapolis, the whole facts may be seen. I solicit a fair investigation of my whole political life whenever assailed by any person with the signature of the writer affixed thereto.

To say that I have no anxiety to be elected would be unwarrantable, for my becoming a candidate is a sufficient evidence of the fact.

Should you think proper to favor me with your suffrages, I shall feel myself under obligations to discharge all the duties of the office as your servant faithfully according to the best of my abilities.

Respectfully Yours,

JOSEPH HOLMAN.

Fort Wayne, Ia. April 20th, 1831.

**Belgium.**—The fate of this country is very doubtful. The King of the French is supposed to be maneuvering to promote its union with his government, and is only restrained from taking more decided and open measures by the resolute opposition of the other great powers.—Philippe fears the success of the Duke of Leutzenberg, whose cause is said to be secretly favored by Austria and Russia, and whose elevation to the Throne of Belgium would endanger that of Philippe's.

If France can prevent an election by Congress until the people of Belgium become exasperated by contending factions, and involve themselves in a civil war, then a French army can march into her territory under pretence of restoring peace, and affect what Louis Philippe dare not now attempt—a permanent union between the two nations.

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A Dutchman and a Yankee had a quarrel which terminated in the loss of the poor Dutchman's nose. He swore that the Yankee had bit off his nose, and the Yankee swore that the Dutchman, in a pet bit off his own nose himself. The dispute was referred to an honest Dutch Justice, who very gravely decided it was possible the Dutchman might have done it. "For said he, 'wit Got all dings are possible—and if Got vills dat a man shall bite his own nose off, my Got, he will bite it off.'

For the Palladium.  
To Farmer Junior, now Senior.

**Friend**—Why do you write under the signature of Farmer junior? Is it because you have not acquired a perfect knowledge of your profession, or is it because you want to abandon that honorable profession, of which you have assumed the name, and ride yourself into office, by slandering honorable men? I will presume the latter is your object. If this really be your object, (God forbid it is,) I would advise you to assign the pen to some one better calculated to use it, and lay hold of the plough, the instrument more easily wielded and which you can learn to handle with skill. A fine cultivated farm, with all things necessary for convenience, will do a man and his country more honour, than all the low scribbling epithets that could be written in a life time. But to the subject: You say that Mr. Armstrong voted against the ad valorem system, contrary to certain pledges, &c. I will admit it, for the sake of argument only, that he did, and that too a contrary to certain pledges. Is a man bound to stick to a pledge, when he is certain that the measure for which he stands pledged, is in direct opposition to the interest of his constituents? I think every candid man will answer in the negative.

I am in favor of the ad valorem system, but I do assure you, until congress, repeal the law exempting land from taxation five years, the ad valorem system would operate very hard on the old counties. According to the last report of the Commissioner of the General Land office there were sold in the state of Indiana, in the year 1826, two hundred and five thousand five hundred and three acres of land; in the year 1827, two hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six acres; in the year 1828, two hundred and sixty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four acres; in the year 1829, three hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres. I have not seen the report for the year 1830, but will admit it to be the same as the year 1829—amounting, in all, to one million four hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven acres of land that cannot be taxed now. There have been nine counties organized since 1826, viz: Tippecanoe, Hancock, Warren, Carroll, Cass, Boone, Clinton, St. Josephs and Elkheart; not one of these counties would pay one cent into the state Treasury, if the ad valorem system had been adopted last winter—for unquestionably the poll tax would have been stricken off. There is but a very little more than one third of the land in the state owned by individuals, and 1,125,887 acres of that portion not taxable; which of course would make it operate very hard on the old counties, and the very counties too that were settled by men who braved every danger, encountered every hardship and privation, that could possibly attend the first settling of any country. When the old counties were settled the husbandman went to his farm with the rifle and butcher knife as his constant companions; and paid two dollars per acre for his land, and was taxed for it from the time of its purchase.

The state of Ohio adopted the ad valorem system in her twenty-third, and it went into operation in her twenty-fourth year; and she went into the system full soon, for her citizens are very much oppressed with taxes. Ten years are plenty soon enough for us to enter into that system.

As you seem to know all about matters and things, be so good as to inform the citizens of Dearborn county how many acres of vacant land, also how many acres of land have been entered the last five years in the county. In one of your late communications you signed your name Farmer, it seems by this movement that you are very desirous to be up in the world, for in seven days you rise from junior to senior: Heaven! what a rise in one week! If you are really improved in knowledge as fast as you rise in name, what a Statesman we would have in the course of a summer or two.—But for my part I must confess, and that too with candor, that I do not believe you have improved in the least, in either of your communications, or gained yourself any applause even from your own party. And further, in your last communication you say that you are half white and free born. As to your being half white I will not pretend to deny; but as to your being free born I must ask leave to doubt. One thing is certain that those people who are born and raised in bondage, are, when they emigrate to a free country, the first to cry out *Liberty, Independence, State rights, &c. &c.* You have been here, according to your own story, only twelve years, and are the first to volunteer your half white-self to challenge Mr. Armstrong, (who was here long before yourself,) of being unworthy of trust. Mr. Armstrong was one among us when the cloud of war hung over our land; at a time too when every citizen was welcomed to our infant settlement—at that time the frontier.

From that time (1811,) Mr. Armstrong has resided in Dearborn county, and has done as much towards improving the town where he lives as any man in it; and upon the whole, I think, has as much to attach him to his country as any man. It is as much to his interest, and probably more than as to yours or mine, to have wholesome laws enacted.

Why do you neglect the Doctor, or do you approve of the course he took on the Symmes Harrison question, a question that cost the state about two thousand dollars (and was about as reasonable for our legislature act upon, as to pass an act that the state of Louisiana should connect the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain by a canal.)

The course Mr. Armstrong took on this question, has done honor to himself and country. Do not think I am censoring the Doctor—for I do not. I only think that this is among the few errors he has committed.

Again, in saying that your name would be of no kind of benefit to Mr. Armstrong, I will admit it is true; and I doubt not that every person who has seen your last communication, would be ashamed to ever know the name of such a creature. A man who triumphs in the misfortunes of his fellow man, is worse than an infidel, and deserves to be ranked below the brute creation.

I am sincerely sorry to think we have such a citizen in our county; would to God that you may never make yourself known. Let any man be called upon to express his indignation against such a being, and would he not say, brand him, like the guilty and Heaven cursed Cain, with the stigma of eternal infamy, and drive him forth into the world, as an object for the finger of scorn to point at. To save you the trouble of thinking whether I am a citizen or not, I will say that I am; and have resided in Dearborn county more than thirty years.

A CITIZEN.

Big-bottom, May 2, 1831.

We meet with the following communication in the Indiana Democrat, and consider it well worthy of a republication. The writer, whoever he may be, has a clear conception of the impositions practised upon the republican party, and has not failed to speak of them as becomes a true friend to its principles. Every word he puts down speaks for itself, and cannot fail to be properly appreciated and understood by the friends of the administration.

To the Republicans of Indiana.

Fellow republicans of Indiana! I wish to speak seriously to you on a subject of vital importance—one in which every true friend to his country is vitally interested. For on it depends the purity of the institutions of our country.

Since 1824, the Adams and Clay party, or, as they are called the "Federal party" in other states, have exercised a continued course of deception relative to the true policy involved in the contest between general Jackson and Mr. Adams.—And they have almost universally endeavored to prostrate those Jackson men who have been candidates for office—those men who support the measures of the present administration.—Fellow citizens, let me ask you to look around you, and behold the tricks of this party!—In the first place, they endeavour to make it unpopular for any man to "come out on the question," as they call it. What next do you see? Whenever a Jackson man is a candidate for any office, they immediately raise the cry that he has "come out on the question!" and how often they have defeated the election of known and tried REPUBLICANS, by this very trick, is but too well known in Indiana!

To convince every Jackson man in Indiana, that the Clay men ALWAYS vote on the question—that they always vote for Clay men, I have only to mention a few facts known to us all—*Show me one Clay county in this State that has ever elected a Jackson man to the Legislature!* Let the Jackson men look around and see the number of Clay men that vote for Jackson men! Can they think of any?—Let every Jackson Republican of Indiana consider the following question propounded to himself. Do you know five Clay men in all your acquaintance, that ever voted for a Jackson man?—

If France can prevent an election by Congress until the people of Belgium become exasperated by contending factions, and involve themselves in a civil war, then a French army can march into her territory under pretence of restoring peace, and affect what Louis Philippe dare not now attempt—a permanent union between the two nations.

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by the Federal party after they have gained the election of their candidate in the above manner! No, we will not be insulted and defeated any longer! The story that the Clay men do not make all elections a question, is now too old to deceive the Republicans any more.

Now just look at the result of the election last winter in the Legislature for Senator? Did those Clay men that represented counties that contained a large majority for Jackson, vote the will of their constituents, by supporting a Jackson Senator? No, perhaps not one Clay man or (and some of them represented counties that they well knew contained a majority of several hundred for Jackson) voted for the Jackson candidate!! Does this look like that party believe in the right of instruction? Mr. Clay said, before he forsook the Republican ranks, that he believed in the right of instruction, he cared not how he obtained the knowledge of the will of the people!

The Jackson men in this state have tried by every means in their power to bury every party question, and bury national politics in oblivion! But how is this generous disposition met by the Adams and Clay party? Instead of really joining with the Republicans and forgetting all animosities, the only pretend to do so, and vote to a man, to exclude every man who supports the present administration, from any participation in the affairs of the nation.

Fellow Republicans! that party never will bury the hatchet, until we teach them that we will not be deceived and that we feel indignant at their *too deep laid scheme for power!* when they feel our strength, they may be disposed to lay these tricks aside—but never till then—perhaps never!

My friends, it is not necessary to equivocate,—this is the same party that reigned in the days of the elder Adams—the same party that "fell with the first Adams, and rose with the second!" Have not Republicans ample reason to watch them? This is the same party in principle that have always been in favor of consolidation—of divesting the States of almost every power, making them "mere petty corporations," and placing all in the hands of a few men at Washington City! Does this doctrine suit those who believe that the people are capable of self government? Republicans believe that all power is safe in the hands of the people—the Federalists, are for taking nearly all power from them.

The great Republican party throughout the Union should weigh all these things well! Can any man deny that Andrew Jackson has been the cause of bringing back our institutions to their original purity? Can any man deny that the measures of the present administration are dictated by true policy, and tend more than any others to the prosperity of our country? Can any one deny that any man in the United States has shown greater patriotism and devotion to the best interest of his country than Andrew Jackson? Such are the measures then, and such a man that we have to support. Will the American people forsake him—never.

I ask this seriously. Do Jackson men support the present Administration, when they elect men who support different measures? No they do not.

Fellow citizens, I am an old resident in this State, and do not write from hear-say—I know what I have stated to be true.

FRANKLIN.

The friends of the present administration, in Dearborn county, have gone to work systematically. A county meeting was lately held in Lawrenceburg, at which resolutions were adopted, highly approbatory of the course of the President, and recommending township meetings to appoint delegates to attend a county convention, for the purpose of agreeing on suitable persons to be supported, at the ensuing election, for the Legislature. The people will recollect, that it devolves on the next Legislature to elect a senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. James Noble. If they will take the proper course in time they have it in their power to secure the election of a Senator who will give an honest support to the present administration, and in the present aspect of affairs, this consideration is all important.

The Bar.—The Bar is emphatically the school of eloquence, says a distinguished novelist. Let us present two or three examples. Behold him! "see him! look at him! gentlemen of the jury!" exclaimed one of the legal fraternity, in a moment of inspiration—"there he stands, walking about with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, trying to withdraw three oak trees out of my client's pocket."

"Sir," said another, "a man who could do that, sir, must have a heart, sir—genuine men of the jury—as black, sir—as black,"—(a bystander saw his distress, and thrust out his hat towards him)—"as black sir—as your hat, gentlemen o' the jury."

### CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Eastern States.	1820.	1830.
Maine,	298,335	399,462
Vermont,	235,764	280,665
New Hampshire,	244,161	269,533
Massachusetts,	523,287	610,100
Connecticut,	275,243	297,711
Rhode Island,	83,059	97,211
Middle States.		
New York	1,372,812	1,934,496
Pennsylvania,	1,049,458	1,330,034
Maryland,	407,350	446,913
New Jersey,	277,575	320,779
Delaware,	72,749	76,737
Southern States.		
Virginia,	1,065,366	1,186,297
North Carolina,	638,829	738,470
South Carolina,	502,741	581,478
Georgia,	340,939	516,567
Western States.		
Kentucky,	564,817	688,844
Ohio,	581,434	937,679
Indiana,	147,173	341,585
Missouri,	65,536	137,497
Illinois,	55,211	157,575
South-western States.		
Tennessee,	422,813	684,822
Louisiana,	153,407	215,275
Alabama,	127,901	309,216
Mississippi,	75,443	97,865
Territories.		
Dist. of Columbia,	33,039	39,858
Arkansas,	14,246	30,380
Michigan,	8,696	31,696
Florida, (not taken)		34,725
Recapitulation.		
States.	1820.	1830.
Eastern states,	1,659,855	1,934,683
Middle states	3,179,944	4,108,939
South. states	2,547,925	3,021,812
Western states	1,414,76	2,863,107
S. W. states,	719,569	1,307,473
Territories,	56,181	136,611
	9,617,209	12,796,619
	3,155,630	

The above is from the official returns, with the exception of Mississippi, which is taken from one of our exchange papers. We find the returns which we published of our own State were incorrectly added. By the returns of the Marshals it will be seen that we have about 20,000 less. If the ratio of representation is fixed at 50,000 we shall not gain another representative, as was expected. Pennsylvania will, however retain her proportional number in the national councils, let the ratio be fixed at any number.

We have given below the following table, showing the political influence of each State in the national councils, according to the new census. Five slaves having the same weight of three free-men, we have given the representative number opposite to each state, and the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Representative numbers	Ratio 50,000	Unrepresented fractions, Sen. & Rep.




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