

## PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, May 7.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

for president

ANDREW JACKSON.

ELECTION IN 1832.

We have been requested to announce Joseph Wood, esq. as a candidate for county commissioner, in District No. 1.

We have been requested to announce William Caldwell, esq., as a candidate for county commissioner, in District No. 2.

Our latest papers from Washington say nothing about the organization of the new cabinet. We expect to see it officially announced in a few days.

American System. An editor in Ohio, after collecting all the information he could, by rewards and premiums, has come to the conclusion that the system, so much talked about by Mr. Clay, may properly be defined a hair trap to catch gulls.

We have been informed through a source we cannot question, that Mr. Wm. V. Cheek has declined the nomination for representative, on account of private business. It therefore devolves upon the friends of the administration in Laughery township, to select some person to fill the vacancy in the ticket, occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Cheek. We have heard William Flake esq. suggested by several as a suitable person to supply the vacancy, and doubt not but that his nomination would meet the approbation of the friends of the administration generally.

Mr. HOLMAN, one of the candidates for congress in this district, appears by circular in our columns to-day. On the presidential question, it will be seen, he is with us in opposition to Mr. Clay. By this declaration we find, at the opening of the congressional campaign, that we have three candidates in the field friendly to the administration. Now this, to say the least of it, is bad management; and will, we fear, in the end, prove disastrous to our prospects in the district. With the changes in favor of the administration in the district, after making allowance for the great popularity of Messrs. Test and Smith, we might safely run two candidates against them; but to support three, and suffer a number of votes to be thus thrown away, is a contest we ought not willingly to hazard. The friends of the administration have it in their power to regulate the matter better, and we cannot doubt but that they will.

Tricks of the opposition. The enemies of the administration profess to be governed by talents and character in their choice of public officers, but never fail in practice to discard both, unless coupled with an uncompromising spirit of opposition to the administration. To lack this last qualification, though a man may possess the others in a high degree, is sufficient to proscribe him from all favors in their gift. Do the opposition deny that this is the fact? Then we would point them to their course towards Mr. Hendricks. The editor of the Political Clarion, who claims for himself the honor of being at the head of the opposition press in Indiana, is liberal of his abuse of this gentleman, because he did not think proper, at the last session of congress, to oppose the administration right or wrong. The editor of the Western Statesman, a more humble co-worker in the business of slander, follows the example of the Clarion, and throws upon Mr. Hendricks a portion of the scum of his caldron. Neither of these editors pretend to call in question Mr. Hendricks's talents nor character. They do not charge him with any remissness of duty to his constituents or to the state—for in him they know there has been none; but they charge him with the horrible offence of supporting the administration in that wherein his conscience told him it was right. This is the head and front of his offending—nothing more. From this simple fact, which cannot be denied, it is easy to see the liberal principles by which the opposition are governed; and that all their professions about talent and character, being with them the passports to favor, are merely wind-balloons thrown out to divert and mislead the public mind.

We would advise our republican friends to keep a close and scrutinizing eye upon the Clay leaders in this quarter. They are preparing for a desperate struggle, and, in their secret and covert way, will strive hard to defeat every friend of the administration at the next election. Midnight conclaves and caucuses will be held without number. "Bargain, intrigue and management" will be resorted to, and the most unnatural and discordant materials bro't to coalesce to accomplish their hidden purposes. While these things are going on and maturing, the managers will not fail to hold out to the people that they have no organization—no party preference—no question in view. Republicans! be not deceived by fair speeches, nor cheated out of your suffrages by arch intrigues. When the enemies of the administration say to you, "We have no organization," believe it not—it is false. When they tell you, "We have no party preference," and will be directed in our choice of officers by merit," regard their words with an ear of disbelief, as a siren song to lull you into a support of men and measures you despise. The line of demarcation is fixed, and few Clay men will be found to transcend it. They know that in order to affect Jackson's administration they must send a member from this district to congress, who will oppose its measures; they also know that at the next session of the legislature of Indiana, an United States Senator is to be elected to fill Mr. Noble's place, and that to ensure the selection of a rank enemy, one who will go against the ad-

ministration right or wrong, a majority of Clay members must be elected in August next. All this, we repeat, is clearly understood, and every movement of the opposition will be directed with a view to its accomplishment. The course to be pursued by the friends of gen. Jackson is plainly marked out by every act of his enemies. They must meet the secretly combined forces of Mr. Clay, hand to hand, and in the exercise of their elective privileges, give proof to the world that they are not only the friends of the administration in name, but in deed and in act.

The board for transacting county business met in this place on Monday last. After transacting the ordinary business of the year, col. John Spencer was reelected collector, and Walter Armstrong treasurer, vice Thos. Palmer, esq. resigned. The board then proceeded to district the county, agreeably to the law for choosing commissioners at the next election, when it was decided that Randolph, Laughery, Union, and Caesar-creek townships shall form district No. 1; Sparta, Manchester and Kelso No. 2; Lawrenceburgh and Logan No. 3. In choosing county commissioners, it will be recollected, the whole county votes in common, but that candidate residing in No. 1, receiving the highest vote, shall be commissioner for that district—and so in regard to the other districts.

We are at something of a loss, in addressing the opposition, to know by what name to accost them. At one time they are called Clay men, at another Adamsites; again "National Republicans," of the Webster school, and anon Federalists. We wish they would assume some fixed position, and not thus eternally be varying with the weather. We care not what flag they hoist, nor what leader they put forth; but hate mortally to be wasting ammunition in skirmishing with an invisible and nameless enemy.

Tanner's creek bridge.—The following named gentlemen were elected on Monday last, trustees for the Tanner's creek bridge, to wit: Stephen Ludlow, Jabez Percival, Jeremiah Phinney, Geo. H. Dunn, Mark McCracken, Thomas Ennis, Wm. S. Durbin.

At a meeting of the Trustees for Lawrenceburgh township, held in Lawrenceburgh on Monday last, the following officers were appointed.

Supervisors of highway districts.—No. 1 Samuel Elliott, No. 10 Samuel Evans, 2 Abram Decamp, 11 Andrew Worley, 3 William Jessup, 12 Geo. Cable, sr., 4 Zachariah Barker, 13 Hamlet Sparks, 5 Robert Hargett, 14 Wm. S. Durbin, 6 Thos. Ewhanks, 15 John Mote, 7 Geo. Sharon, 16 Rob't Comforth, 8 Jeremiah Rowland, 17 W. Archibald sr., 9 Duncan Carmical.

Overseers of the poor.—Andrew Morgan, Enoch Blasdel, & Mahlon Brown. Fence viewers.—Charles Elder, Elijah Blasdel, and Claborn Morris.

From the (Washington City) Globe.

### MAJOR EATON'S LETTER

Resigning the war department, and the President's answer.

Washington City, 7th April, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—Four days ago I communicated to you my desire to relinquish the duties of the War Department, and I now take occasion to repeat the request which was then made. I am not disposed, by any sudden withdrawal, to interrupt or retard the business of the office. A short time will be sufficient, I hope, to enable you to direct your attention towards some person in whose capacity, industry, and friendly disposition, you may have confidence, to assist in the complicated and laborious duties of your administration. Two or three weeks, perhaps less, may be sufficient for the purpose.

In coming to this conclusion candor demands of me to say, that it arises from no dissatisfaction entertained towards you—from no misunderstanding between us, on any subject; nor from any diminution, on my part, of that friendship and confidence which has ever been reposed in you.

I entered your Cabinet, as is well known to you, contrary to my own wishes; and having nothing to desire either as it regards myself or friends, have ever since cherished a determination to avail myself of the first favorable moment, after your Administration should be in successful operation to retire. It occurs to me, that the time is now at hand when I may do so, with propriety, and in proper respect to you. Looking to the present state of things—to the course of your Administration, which, being fairly developed, is before the people, for approval or condemnation, I cannot consider the step I am taking, objectionable, or, that it is one, the tendency of which can be to affect or injure a course of policy by you already advantageously commenced, and which I hope will be carried out to the benefit and advancement of the people.

Tendering my sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and for your successful efforts in the cause of your country.

I am, very truly your friend,

J. H. EATON.

To ANDREW JACKSON,

President of the United States.

Washington City, April 8, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday was received, and I have carefully considered it. When you conversed with me the other day on the subject of your withdrawing from the cabinet, I expressed to you a sincere desire that you would well consider of it; for, however

reluctant I am to be deprived of your services, I cannot consent to retain you contrary to your wishes and inclination to remain, particularly as I well know that in 1829, when I invited you to become a member of my cabinet, you objected, and expressed a desire to be excused, and only gave up your objections at my pressing solicitation.

An acquaintance with you, of twenty years standing, assured me, that, in your honesty, prudence, capacity, discretion, and judgment, I could safely rely and confide. I have not been disappointed. With the performance of your duties, since you have been with me, I have been fully satisfied, and go where you will, be your destiny what it may, my best wishes will always attend you.

I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to obtain some qualified friend to succeed you; and, until then, I must solicit that the acceptance of your resignation be deferred.

I am, very sincerely and respectfully, your friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Major J. H. EATON,  
Secretary of War.

### Late Foreign News.

England. On the 21st of March the project of parliamentary reform was taken up in the house of commons, and on a motion for a second reading of the bill on the 24 of April, a debate ensued. The question was determined in the affirmative, by a very close vote, there being 302 for the reading and 301 against it.

Public feeling seems very high in England on the subject of the above measure, and petitions were pouring in from all quarters in its favor, as well as more or less against it. It was feared that should the bill be finally lost, after the high expectations which have been raised, that it might give rise to some disturbances in the kingdom. The price of Orange had left London for Amsterdam.

Poland. The Russians, at the latest intelligence from Poland, had not made any new attack upon the Polish forces. The weather is said to have proved very unfavorable for military operations, in consequence of the thawing of the snow, and the breaking up of the ice in the Vistula.

Field marshal Diebitsch has set at liberty the Polish prisoners of war, giving to each two ducats and a proclamation to the Poles. The governor general and vice governor of Warsaw had resigned. The central forces of Poland concentrated in the villages westward of Warsaw is estimated at about 36,000 regulars, 15,000 volunteers, 5,000 *sythemen*, (peasants armed with sythes,) & 66 field pieces, independent of 10,000 men and 12 guns under gen. Devernicky, in the woadship of Sandomir. The loss of the Russians since the opening of the campaign is thus stated; killed, wounded, and missing 3,000 men, and 13 guns of various calibre—sick 7,000.

It is stated that the emperor Nicholas has given directions to general Diebitsch not to destroy Warsaw; and a letter published in the London papers of the 22d March, states that an armistice between the Russians and Poles had been agreed upon. The London Morning Herald of the 23d March says that the news from Poland is cheering. The patriotic army is unbroken in spirit, with supplies of all sorts abundant, strongly posted near Warsaw, having also a large force in Praga. The Russians on the other hand are represented as harassed by the bad roads, disappointed by the breaking up of the ice in the Vistula, weakened by diseases from the marshy country through which they marched—and to be sickly, irritable, and dispirited.

A letter from Warsaw of the 10th March states that general Dwerniki, had gained another victory over the Russian near Lubin, and that it was almost certain a revolution had broken out in the Ukraine, Volhonia, Podolia and Lithuania, and that the Russian army had retreated from their position near Praga in confusion.

The official journal of Warsaw, states, that the Russians who entered Putow, pillaged the houses, set fire to the buildings, violated the women, and made prisoners of the men; and this without any thing to enrage them, the inhabitants having furnished them during their stay with all that they demanded.

NEW-ORLEANS, APRIL 7.

The ship Romulus, capt. Cushing, arrived here this morning in 33 days from Cadiz, but brings no papers. Capt. C. informs us that on the day he left the city, (the 3d March) the governor of Cadiz was assassinated; and on the previous night twenty-five persons had been killed. After the vessel left, capt. Cushing was informed by a pilot that troops were arriving from all quarters, that all the houses were shut, and that it was believed order would be established.

Courier.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET, APRIL 9.  
Sugar, on plantation, lb. 5 cents; Flour, bbl. \$5 50; Pork, mess inspected, bbl. \$12, prime, do. \$10, cargo, do. \$8; Bacon hams, lb. 8 cts. hog round lb. 5 1-2, plenty; Beef, western, mess, bbl. \$8, prime \$7, cargo \$4 50 to 5; Corn, in ears, bbl. 62, in sacks, bushel, 56; Meal, kiln dried, fresh, bbl. \$2 50; lard, lb. 7 to 8 cents; Whiskey, gallon, 31 to 32 cts. scarce.

### ANNUAL ELECTION.

AUGUST 1, 1831.

FOR CONGRESS—third district.

Oliver H. Smith, John Test,  
Amos Lane, Joseph Holman.

Jonathan M. Carty,

FOR GOVERNOR,

James Scott, Noah Noble,  
Milton Stopp.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

James Gregory, David Wallace,  
Ross Smiley,

FOR STATE SENATOR,

George H. Dunn, James T. Pollock,  
FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

James Murray,

FOR PROBATE JUDGE,

A. St. C. Vance,

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

Mark M. Cracken, John Godley.

### Dearborn Nomination

Of candidates friendly to the measures of the present administration.

Congress—Amos Lane.

State Senate—James T. Pollock.

Representatives—Solomon Manwaring, David V. Culley.

Probate judge—Walter Armstrong.

DIED.—In this place, on Thursday night last, NORVAL FERRIS, son of Dr. Ezra Ferris, aged 11 years.

### REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the People of Dearborn County, that he has removed his Store to the Brick Building on the corner of High and Walnut Streets, directly opposite J. Hunt's Hotel, formerly occupied by L. W. Johnson; and has just received an elegant assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods.

ALSO—a general assortment of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats; GLASS, CUTLERY, (New style.) Liverpool and Queensware, Hardware, Cutlery, IRON, CASTINGS, NAILS, Cordage, Groceries, LEATHER, &c.

All of which he promises to sell on reasonable terms. The people are generally invited to call and examine for themselves.

R. P. SMITH.

P. S. The highest price, in Cash or Leather, will be given for Hides. Also, all kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

R. P. S.

### \$15 REWARD.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, residing in Sparta township, Dearborn county, Ind. about the 16th of April, 1830, a roan or dunish Gray mare, two years old, well grown of her age—blaze face—a large white spot on her breast between the fore legs, running down on the left leg—dark mane and tail—some white, if rightly recollected, on both hind legs. The last that was heard from her, she was directing her course towards Ripley county Ind. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the mare to the subscriber, or \$5 for information where she may be found.

JOHN COLUMBIA.

May 7, 1831.

### AN ORDINANCE

To levy a tax to make a wharf at the mouth of Walnut street, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the President and Select Council of the town of Lawrenceburgh, That a tax shall be levied on the in-lots and out-lots in the town of Lawrenceburgh, at the rate of two per cent. of the appraised value of said in and out-lots.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That a tax be levied on all buildings or improvements in the town of Lawrenceburgh, at the rate of one per cent. of the appraised value of said buildings or improvements.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That a tax be levied on all merchandise owned or vendid in said town, at the rate of one half per cent. of the appraised value of said merchandise.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That a tax of twelve and one half cents be levied on each horse, mare, gelding, or mule, over the age of three years, owned or kept in said town, and a tax of twelve and a half cents on each work ox, over the age of three years, owned or kept in said town.

Sec. 5. Be it ordained, That a poll tax of seventy-five cents be levied on each white male citizen of said town, over the age of twenty-one and under sixty years, sane and not a pauper.

Sec. 6. Be it ordained, That John T. Bishop, Marshal of the town of Lawrenceburgh, be and he is hereby directed and required to collect the taxes levied by this ordinance, and to make returns of and pay over all the money collected in pursuance hereof, to the Treasurer of the Corporation of the town of Lawrenceburgh, on or before the first day of September next.

This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Passed, April 27th, 1831.

J. M. DARRAGH,

President pro tem.

C. SPOONER,

Recorder.

### More Reform!!!

The last way-bill from Brookville, Ind. has the name of John S. Powers on it; from this we infer that the besom of "reform" has been moving in that direction.

### Township Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held in the court house, in Lawrenceburgh, on Monday the 23d inst. to elect one constable for Lawrenceburgh township, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the failure of Thomas Longley to qualify. By order of the Trustees.

D. V. CULLEY,

May 5, 1831.

Township Clerk.

### 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.

### 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

Junietta Nails and bar Iron, Castings, Hoop, Spike and Round Iron, Seythes, Sickles, Buckets, Saddles, Saddlebags, Bridles, Bridle fillings, MARTINGALES, WHIPS, Collars, &c. &c.

GEORGE TOUSEY.

April 9, 1831.

14—tf.

### Notice to the creditors of Richard Stubbs.

Zachariah Bedford Attachment; Debt \$63 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, wherein 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.

Aprile 19, 1831.

16—3w

### 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.

### 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 this brick yard in Lawrenceburgh.

JAMES LEONARD.

April 22, 1831.

16—tf.

### 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—tf.