

and equal. But it is farther objected that most of the lands in the new counties are not taxable. Well, what of that? How much tax do those lands pay now? None; nor does it follow of course that the poll tax shall be stricken off. "Facts" concludes by reminding the citizens of the old counties what they have foregone in settling the vast wilds of the west, while the blood of their relations has fattened the fields. What! fields in "the vast wilds"? Who ever heard the like? Now how did it happen that "Facts" uttered so many things that are not facts? I answer because he must have read those communications wrong end up, consequently each line wrong end foremost, and that of course would lead any one to a wrong conclusion or understanding. That he did read one communication wrong end up, is evident from his own words, "but noticing another communication UNDER the signature of Farmer, jr." Now the signature was where it should be, UNDER the communication, and had he turned the paper the other end up it would all have come right. I hope that he will read this communication OVER the signature, and in no case UNDER it. Thus I have rendered an excellent apology for so many things that are not facts. But if he shall say that was a typographical error, then I would advise him to make his next communication over the signature of "Falsehood," and then if he should manage to steer as far from its meaning as he has in this from facts, it will be a valuable production. All lovers of truth will approve of it is an indisputable fact. I have no ambition to rival "Facts." The reason why I have been so minute in my examination, is to show the unsoundness of his argument, which, if I am not mistaken, will result in the advancement of that cause which I have espoused. I shall have but little or no time to devote to writing until after planting, and therefore submit this and what may follow it, to the public, feeling however every way qualified to defend those doctrines which I have communicated. In my former communication, I made all due allowances for the imperfection of all human laws; this I have written on general principles.

A. J. COTTON.
Manchester, April 3, 1831.

We should apologize, perhaps, to the Statesman editor for not republishing Mr. Miller's address, according to request. We have done the best we could, in the crowded state of our columns, to let our readers know who Mr. Miller is, as will be seen by the following brief notice:

An individual by the name of Samuel B. Miller, has recently published, in one of the Newark papers, a "renunciation of Jacksonism," as it is called—in other words, a manifesto, declaring his intention in future to vote on the other side of the question—and the Clay men are thereupon holding a great Thanksgiving—and have killed the fatted calf.—The reasons he assigns are perfectly futile—the mere cant and verbiage of the most polluted presses of the Coalition. The true cause is assigned by those who know him well—disappointment in not obtaining office. He wanted to be Clerk of Essex, postmaster at Newark, Marshal of the State, Keeper of the State Prison, Secretary of State, Member of the Legislature, &c.—and failing in these, he has done what he threatened long ago—left the party. We are sorry that so respectable a man as Mr. Miller should for the purpose of lending himself to the Clay men to answer their political ends, submit to so ridiculous an exposure as they make of him. Every body knows—they know as well as we, what is the matter—and how much of patriotism enters into the calculations of the judge. The Clay papers brag of the bite as if they had caught a whale—we believe it is about the first and last catch of the kind they have had in New-Jersey—and now they have got him they must tie him head and heels or he'll be off again in a tangent before they know it. For our part the changes in our favor have been so numerous that we have never thought it worth while to make any particular noise about them.

Trenton Emporium.

We have been permitted to inform the people of the State of Indiana that JAMES G. READ of Daviess county will serve them in the office of GOVERNOR, should he be honored with their confidence at the approaching August Election. Editors throughout the State will please announce Judge Read for that office. Indiana Democrat.

At a meeting of a large number of the friends of the present administration from various parts of the state, an unanimous request was made that AMOS LANE, Esq. should suffer his name to be used as a candidate for LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, at the approaching election. Mr. Lane has consented to have his name before the public, and will probably visit most parts of the State. Editors are respectfully invited to announce his name. Ib.

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, May 14.

We have been requested to announce JOSEPH STATLER as a candidate for Constable in this township.

We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. JOHN DAVIS, of Franklin county, as a candidate for the office of Recorder, in said county, in place of John Adair, esqr. deceased.

We have been requested to announce William Flake, esq. of Laubery township, as a candidate for representative at the ensuing election.

The attention of the reader is invited to the communication signed "Clinton." The writer wields a pungent and able pen, and does justice to his subject.

We understand that John Godley, esq. declines a poll for county commissioner.

We have been desired, by sundry persons, who we presume are friendly to him, to insert the name of Samuel H. Dowden as a candidate for representative; but not being ourselves in his confidence, nor acquainted with the secret regulations of the Clay party in this county, we have thought it best to wait for a distinct avowal of Mr. Dowden's wishes, by himself, or through the favorite print. In these patriotic times of general willingness to serve the people, it would seem unnecessary to urge any one to be a candidate against his own will or that of his advisers.

Governor. Judge James G. Read, of Daviess county, is announced in the Indiana Democrat as a candidate for governor. Judge Read is advantageously known to many of our citizens as a public officer, and in all the relations of life bears a fair and unimpeachable character. We learn that he intends, according to the custom of the times, to visit this and the other counties in the state previous to the election.

We have been requested, by Mr. Lane, to say that the article which appeared in the Statesman of yesterday, headed "more caucusing," varies materially from the truth. By that article Messrs. Read and Lane are represented as being nominated by "the Jackson central committee," whereas, in fact, no meeting of the committee was held. Judge Read was a candidate for governor before he was taken up by the meeting at Indianapolis; and it was not until Mr. Lane was requested to suffer his name to be used for lieutenant governor, that he was apprised of the wishes of the meeting in this respect. The assertion that he was present at the meeting when his name was used is untrue. It is really strange that, after making so many blunders, for which he has been forced to apologize, Mr. Gregg should thus recklessly run into others. But it is his business, and it is hardly to be expected that he will change his course, tho' his character may suffer by it.

The editor of the Clarion modestly declines a contest, unless we lay aside "the weapons of personal detraction!" Shade of Ann Royall! how the fellow talks. Has the dog forsaken his vomit or the sow her wallow in the mire, that Mr. Parker, who never opens his mouth but in the way of "personal detraction," should change his nature and turn moralist? The editor of the Political Clarion abuses "personal detraction!" We shall think of this; and if in the future course of Mr. Parker, we shall find that the acme of political prostitution is within the reach of the "hangsman's whip that hounds the wretch in order," we shall not be willing to admit that the era of miracles has not passed.

We would, however, inform Mr. Parker that we have no disposition to enter into a contest with him; nor are we conscious of having attacked him "with the unmanly weapons of personal detraction." The remarks made in his paper, in regard to the public meeting held here, we considered as uncalled for and unwarranted, and in our reply we were not over particular in the choice of our expressions—believing it to be a settled principle in nature's laws, that where a man is openly assailed with mud and filth, he has a right, if he thinks proper to dirty his hands, to return the attack by the same means. But since Mr. Parker has tacitly notified the public that he has stopped business, and is about to wind up and start afresh, we shall wait patiently the operation of the new order of things, before we notice him again.

No Joke.—The editor of the Statesman in his paper of the 6th, informs his readers that he is troubled with the "night mare," vulgarly called the "blue devils;" and that to gain a partial relief from his feelings, he intends paying a visit to his subscribers in the lower part of the county. We have long believed there was something wrong with the inward man, but were not suspecting that the workings of conscience would so soon force him to abandon home and crowded society, for the cooling shades and purring brooks of rural life. What alleviation a trip to the country may bring, we are not physician enough to foretell—but hope for the best.

As our name has gone out among those willing to serve the people, we embrace this opportunity, as we can't well attend to it ourselves, to bespeak Mr. Gregg's kind assistance in the way of electioneering. In the recess of the movements of the spirit, if he will do us the favor to edge in a word or two for our benefit, the kindness will be gratefully reciprocated in an increased effort, on our part to do justice to the editorial columns of the Statesman, in his absence. "There is no loss without some small profit," is an old adage; and as an offset for the loss of his good company, if we can, by working a little harder, attend to the editorial department of the Statesman, and thereby secure the influence of its travelling editor in our favor, why it's no body's business.—But this may be considered blabbing "cabinet" secrets.

It will be seen by an article extracted from the Indiana Democrat, that Mr. Lane has been nominated at Indianapolis, by the friends of the administration, as a candidate for Lieutenant governor, and has consented to stand a poll for the office. By this determination the friends of the administration in this district

are relieved from the disagreeable duty of deciding on the relative claims of two prominent candidates for congress, and can with less doubt see their way to success, by an energetic support of Gen. McCarty, an old and steadfast friend of the republican cause. Those who were disposed to favor Mr. Lane for congress, can now have an opportunity of supporting him for a prominent and honorable office; one in which his talents and experience will not be lost, nor his exertions in the canvass cramped by a limited field of action. We understand that it is his intention to make a tour of all the counties, and address the people on all suitable occasions. The clear and masterly manner in which he delivers his opinions of national policy is well known, and cannot fail to have a powerful and happy effect in correcting misapprehensions, and strengthening the cause of the administration wherever he may go. In this respect, if for no other cause, the friends of Gen. Jackson have reason to be pleased at Mr. Lane's determination.

Kelso meeting. We have been informed that the contemplated no-partisan meeting was held at Mr. Wm. Tucker's, on Saturday last. Mr. Samuel Halliwell was called to the chair and Mr. Isaac Vanhanten appointed secretary. A committee was chosen, and a few resolutions reported; but by some strange mischance, we learn, they were vetoed on the question of adoption. We have not seen any of them, and fear the whole record of the doings of the aforesaid meeting will be lost to posterity, unless this notice, or a copy of Capt. Wm. Barber's address, delivered on the occasion, is preserved. The address will appear hereafter.

The members of the Lawrenceburgh secret committee of dictation, deny that Mr. Dowden was ruled off the course at any of their meetings. This is no more than we expected. We did not hardly suppose they would admit that Messrs. Walker, James and Ferris were taken up in secret caucus, as the Clay candidates to be run at the next election. The Clay boys about Lawrenceburgh have their way of doing business.—They cry out caucus! caucus! down with the nominated administration ticket, while they themselves are the only fellows who hold caucuses, in the strict meaning of the word. It should be borne in mind that those who first cry out "stop thief!" are themselves generally guilty.

We see by the Statesman, of yesterday, that Modest Merit has anticipated our wishes, as expressed in the article headed "No Joke," and is out for us electioneering, like a "sweet dear creature," as he is. That he should take so early a stand in our favor was not expected, and is rather contrary to private understanding; but then we should make allowance for a warm temperament, rendered impetuous by periodical attacks of the "night mare." We hope, however, he will manage for us with due discretion, and not, in a moment of poetical phrenzy, paint us as being "clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day." We hate ostentation, & would not for the world have Mr. Gregg tax his fancy in representing our dress or living; or that the carpet which covers our floor—real domestic, made by the industry of our family—is any better than the elegant Turkish fabric that graces his parlor, reflecting its broad and transparent figures in a splendid gilt mirror. We say our ambition does not run so high, nor in any way, save to the payment of our honest debts, when able, and to live, in plain republican simplicity.

The postmaster in this place has furnished us with the following abstract of postages, received at the several offices in this county, for the year ending 31st of March, 1830.

Lawrenceburgh,	\$142 13
Rising Sun,	112 61
Hartford,	46 63
Aurora,	42 89
Manchester,	40 87
Wilmington,	15 75
Moore's Hill,	15 56
Hardinsburgh,	9 12
Murry's Mill,	7 36
Hogan,	0 29
White Water,	1 27
	\$434 50

On publishing the above, the editor of the Statesman takes occasion to make some remarks, calculated to induce a belief that there is bad management in the post office, in comparison with previous years.—In reference to the Lawrenceburgh post office, he appears to be quite certain that there is a diminution of postage. Now we thought we had some knowledge of the post office here, but it was not until the present time that we were fully apprised of its prosperous condition before it came into Maj Hunter's hands. We recollect that the office was kept by Mr. Gregg 18 or 20 months, as deputy, under an arrangement that two thirds of the per centage should be divided equally between the then, editors of the Palladium—and we also recollect that when the office was given up, Mr. Gregg declared that it was worth nothing and had nothing to divide. How the fellow can have the hardihood now to come out and declare his knowledge of the prosperity of the office, after stating what he did, is strange indeed—he must have forgotten himself, or is not in his right mind.

New point of attack.—The Clay men of all parts of the State have been, during the last week, busily engaged in discussing and arranging the political concerns of the State, preparatory to the coming elections, & because Judge Read sent to Indianapolis, by a particular friend, information of the fact that he had concluded to run for Governor, if his friends requested that he should do so, we now hear the whole measure denounced as the offspring of a Jackson Caucus, and we are apprised that this is the bug-bear, this word "caucus," which is to be relied on by the Clay men to defeat the Jackson Candidates. Would it not be prudent for the people, and especially the Jackson men to doubt the sincerity of their political enemies, when they thus attempt to prevent them from voting for men who will support their own principles. We speak these things thus early, because we see plainly the point of attack and we were brought to see it through the indiscretions of the Clay men, who cannot always keep their own secrets. Ind. Democrat.

Candidates, &c. Indianapolis has witnessed a busy scene of political excitement during the past week. Candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Congress have been here from the dif-

ferent quarters of the State. On Saturday last Gen. Noah Noble, David Wallace, Esq. and Gov. Ray, made what are generally denominated "stump speeches" to the people. On Monday, Gen. Stapp, Judge Scott, Gen. Hanna and Governor Jennings also gave a similar entertainment, and on Tuesday, at noon, Gov. Thompson, Isaac Howk, Esq. and Gen. W. W. Wick held forth. At candle lighting of the same day Amos Land Esq. addressed a large audience in the Court House. To attempt to describe, review or analyse all of the speeches would be beyond our limits or purpose at present. We were highly edified at the display of such an assemblage of talent, and of course, much pleased with the abundant flow of disinterested patriotism so feelingly exhibited by most of those who aimed to

"Serve their country, for their country's good." And we were much astonished to find among all those great men, but one individual who had the effrontery to speak in favor of the administration of Gen. Jackson. This may seem strange to our distant readers, but astonishment will cease when it is recollected that of all this number of office seekers they were all Adams and Clay men but one certain—and one sometimes.

This state of affairs showed the anxiety of our opponents to gain place and power, and also shows the people that they must awake from their lethargy or suffer every office to be filled with men who go against General Jackson and his administration. The administration was insidiously attacked by almost every Clay man, and was ably defended by Mr. Lane. The old cry of "no party," high "Tariff" and Mr. Clay's nondescript "American system" were the prominent themes. We shall take occasion, at our leisure to revert to the subject of these speeches again, while for the present we admonish our friends to be on the alert and look well to the manoeuvres of our opponents. Ib.

Late Foreign News.

Belgium. The greatest alarm pervaded the town of Brussels on the 23th of March. A horde of miscreants, who, it was said, had been paid by well known individuals, had been let loose upon the town, and were committing the most disgraceful acts of disorder and pillage. Reports existed of an Orange complot of conspiracies at Brussels and Antwerp. A colonel Borremens, in a drunken carousal, had proclaimed his intention of proceeding to meet the prince of Orange with his regiment. He had been arrested & made some revelations implicating others. His regiment had planted a tree of liberty, maltreated some of their officers, & marched to the prison where their colonel was confined, and demanded his life. Order was restored on the 29th, though the people were still without confidence. On this day the congress met and elected its officers. Several arrests had been made, and amongst the rest general Nypels. The overthrow of the present government was spoken of, as also the establishment of a republic. The prince of Saxe Coburg was to be proposed in the congress of Belgium as monarch.

A Brussels paper states that a heavy cannonading had been heard in the direction of the Ghent and Antwerp—the cause had not been ascertained. A change of ministry was about to take place; the resignation of the minister of war had been accepted. The council it appears were divided on the subject of peace or war, but it was not ascertained that the ministerial change resulted from this circumstance.

Poland. It would appear that since the last advices, the army of Deibitsch thought more of its own safety than any thing else. The Messenger des Chambres of the 23d March states that provisions had failed, the roads were impracticable, and that the Russian army were perishing by degrees. Already says this print, it flies the environs of Praga; leaves its positions in all quarters, even abandoning its artillery in many places. General Kreutz and prince Adam de Wurtemberg saved themselves by post-horses. The thaw of the Vistula had greatly increased the wretched condition of the Russian army. General Dwernicki is represented as pursuing the Russians with great fury; and it is stated that new levies were raising every where to give the final blow to their invasion. On the 9th of March, a corps of Cossacks, who were covering the retreat of the Russians, were dispersed. The Russians, it appeared, still occupied the frontiers with between 15 or 20,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery. The breaking up of the ice in the Vistula had carried away three pontoons of the bridge over that river on the 11th of March. News had been received on the 10th, of March, that general Dwernicki's division of the Polish army had again broken a Russian battalion and taken two cannon. A letter says that he had captured 16 pieces of artillery. The report of insurrectionary movements in Podolia and Volhynia is again repeated, and it is added that in the first named province

the nobility and their dependants had raised en masse, and assembled 15,000 cavalry, which force advanced to Kamiraz, the capital, and disarmed a Russian regiment of infantry. The direct accounts from Warsaw are to the 21st March inclusive, at which date the city was in the best state of defence, every possible means had been adopted to impart strength to it. Among other preparations to insure the invaders a warm reception, mines had been sprung in several of the streets, doors and windows had been barricaded, and walls built across the streets, by which the city was divided into separate fortified quarters.

The editor of the Greensburgh Indiana Chronicle, (late associate editor of the Statesman of this place,) pays Judge Read a high compliment on announcing his name as a candidate for governor. When the political opponents of the Judge bear such testimony in his favor, as is to be found in the attached article from the Chronicle, what may he not reasonably expect from his friends?

We are informed on very good authority, that JAMES G. READ, Esq. is a candidate for Governor, at the next election. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Read would make a good officer. He is a gentleman of respectable talents, amiable manners, and great private worth.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 11.

Post Office Reform.—We received by the Southern Mail of yesterday, (the 9th) the N. Orleans Courier, of March, 23th. This is the twelfth day after publication. In former days (before the Post Office was "ruined" by Major Barry) the same paper used to be twenty-eight or thirty days on the road. The National Republicans will, nevertheless, never be satisfied till the old order is "restored." Republican.

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.

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. Elber, 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.

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.