

## PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, June 4.

We omitted in our last to notice the election of *Walter Hudson* as a constable in this township.

The writer of the communication signed "Lycurgus," having removed our objection to inserting it, the article may be found in our paper to-day.

**Doctors differ.** Mr. Gregg says that Judge Read and Mr. Lane were nominated by the Jackson central committee as candidates for governor and lieutenant governor; the Indiana Journal (a Clay paper,) says they were not nominated by the committee. Are they both right?

**Portentous.** The editor of the Political Clarion announces, in his last paper, that he has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard, and intends, after taking a little breath, to enter the congressional contest with great spirit and resolution. We understand Mr. Parker is to break ground for Judge Test, & carry on a war of extermination against all the other candidates. We would advise Mr. P. not to be too rapid in assuming a position, but take a view of the whole ground to see where he is to repair, should he be disabled or run down in the contest. We have heard it slyly intimated that our neighbor of the Statesman is to be the "by authority" printer under Mr. Clay, in the event of his election in 1832; and we all know with what caution he moves in the congressional canvass.

**The modest and retiring editor of the Statesman** says he has more than once refused to run as a candidate for the legislature! on the ground that he would not like to leave home; and that he believes there are other persons better calculated to serve the people in the legislature than himself. We fully agree with him in the force of the last reason; but cannot altogether see the point in the 2d, in these times of doubt and uncertainty. He thinks, however, that he would make a tolerable county commissioner, and asks us to try him a race for the office. We are sorry we cannot consistently comply with his desire, but will be willing to say, if he gets more votes for commissioner than we do for representative, that had we run against him he would have beaten us. Our name was not put forth through any agency or wish of our party, but by our personal and political friends; and as we do not altogether recognize the applicability of Mr. Gregg's 2d reason to our case, we do not consider ourselves at liberty, at this time, to withhold our name or services, if desired.

We have understood that it is reported, in various parts of the district, that gen. McCarty was brought out as a candidate for congress by the Jackson central committee. This is not so.—Nor was he recommended for the office, by the public meeting held at Indianapolis, a short time since; as has also been reported. He was announced in the papers of the district before the meeting was held, as is well known here. Such stories, from whatever motive put in circulation, cannot, in the end, affect gen. McCarty's standing with the voters of the district. He must be assailed by other and stronger weapons, to lessen him in public estimation.

In saying this much, we would not be understood as opposed to the proceedings of the central committee, nor to the course pursued by the meeting held at Indianapolis, at which candidates for governor and lieut. governor were recommended to the people. On the contrary, we recognize the right, and it is secured to us all by the constitution, to meet in a peaceful and orderly manner and deliberate on all subjects affecting our public interests. As citizens of the state, the gentlemen assembled at Indianapolis from different sections, had an unquestionable right, if they thought proper, to meet together and recommend to the favor and support of their fellow-citizens such candidates for governor and lieut. governor, as they considered proper. In doing this they assumed no power denied to the humblest man in community—that of recommending his friend to public favor.

**Counterfeit.** We have been shown a bill on the U. S. branch bank at St. Louis, crossed at the Cincinnati branch as a counterfeit. The general appearance of the bill is good; and, excepting the signature of the president, presents nothing suspicious. It is a \$5. letter A, dated March 14, 1830, payable to S. O. Duncan. By a reference to Canfield's Argus, we find a notice of spurious 5's on the St. Louis branch, but no particulars are given.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Smith, one of the candidates for congress, delivered an address in this place. We were present on the occasion, and having listened with some attention, think we can venture to give the substance of part of his remarks. Mr. S. after an exordium, which consisted mainly of professions of great love and respect for the voters of Dearborn, commenced by explaining what he understood to be "the American system." He spoke of the states under the confederacy—of the manner of raising revenue to carry on the war—of the difficulties the government met with on the conclusion of peace—the want of concert in the states. Mr. S. then spoke of the adoption of the constitution, and the powers surrendered by the states to the general government. Among these he recognised the authority to levy a tariff for revenue and for protection—the right to make roads and other improvements in the states, and to erect gates and appoint officers to collect tolls. Mr. S. spoke of a protective tariff as the only hope of the agriculturalist to sell his surplus produce—excepted tea, coffee, cocoa and salt from high duties. The latter article Mr. S. inclined to the opinion should rather be encouraged by a bounty than protected by a duty—being an article of prime necessity, and one in which, from the scarcity of salt water, the enterprise and industry of the country, could not readily enter into competition. Mr. S. then passed to a distribution of the surplus revenue—said he was opposed to the plan recommended by the president—thought if it was adopted the sea board would get an over proportion—that the legislatures of the states would never be able to act in concert, and the money would be squandered away in legislating; Mr. S. pointed to the Michigan road, to show the impolicy

of depending on the state authorities to effect works of improvement. He spoke of the U. S. bank, said he was in favor of rechartering it, with a restriction that it should not hold real estate longer than might be necessary to secure the claim for which it was taken. Mr. S. spoke of U. S. lands, and expressed himself in favor of giving them to actual settlers, after a residence of five years. Mr. S. said he was no partisan, but between the two individuals known as president, he should vote for Mr. Clay. He then concluded by remarking that Judge Test was a very fine man; that Gen. McCarty, was an excellent officer, and in the receipt of \$1500 per annum from the government; and that he himself, would be very happy to be considered as good as either of them on the first Monday of August.

The Statesman editor, in speaking of Mr. Smith's speech, undertakes to say that we interrupted him by propounding questions. This every person present knows to be incorrect. True it is, that when Mr. Smith was discussing the tariff, and stated that a monopoly could not take place in any of the articles protected by a duty, we proposed a question on a slip of paper, and handed it to him; which in the course of his remarks, drew from him his views on the salt duty. In answer to our question he remarked that he would place salt on a different footing from other tariffed articles, and would be in favor of reducing the duty. This was all the question we put him, and it was done in a manner not in the least calculated to interrupt his discourse.

We, as well as most of those present, were anxious to have Mr. Smith's ideas on the salt duty. We knew Mr. Test's, and that he is in favor of high duties on this valuable and indispensable article to the people of Indiana. We also wished, by proposing the question, to ascertain whether the friends of the American system understand one another, or in reality have any system. The answer given by Mr. Smith convinced us that they have none.

The editor of the Madison Herald publishes a letter from Gov. J. B. Ray, denying that he is a party man. The governor is a candidate for congress in the second district, and we presume in order to run what is called the middle shire, if he can get into it. We hope, however, that he will find difficulty in getting a crew to man his vessel. It has been tried so often, that old sailors have lost confidence in his nautical skill, and will no longer trust themselves to the guidance of a helmsman so ill calculated to command.

### Appointments by the President.

Edward Livingston, of the state of Louisiana, Secretary of State, in the place of Martin Van Buren, resigned.

Levi Woodbury, of the state of New Hampshire, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of John Branch, resigned.

The office of the Secretary of the Treasury, which has become vacant by the resignation of Samuel D. Ingham, has been offered to Louis McLane, of the State of Delaware, at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain. Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury have entered upon the duties of their respective Departments, Mr. Ingham, we understand, will remain in the Treasury Department until some unfinished business, upon which he is engaged, is completed. Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee, who, on the 9th ult., was offered the appointment of Secretary of War, in the place of John H. Eaton, resigned, has declined accepting it. We understand that the vacancy in that Department will be forthwith supplied, and that in the meantime its duties will be performed by Mr. Eaton.

### Late Foreign News.

**Russia and Poland.** We are highly gratified at the cheering news from Poland. The Polish commander in chief, Skryznecki, who was raised, as it will be remembered, from a subordinate station to the chief command, for his distinguished services in the contests of February, has proved himself worthy of the distinction conferred upon him, and fully equal to the important trusts confided to him.

**Victory of the Poles over the Russians.** The Polish generalissimo having learned that marshal Deibitsch had divided his forces, and only left a small corps of his army to observe the capital, took the resolution to pass to the right bank of the Vistula with a great part of his troops, after having previously sent general Uminski towards Ostroletka, to keep in check the corps of general Sacken, and the guards who were advancing there. He quitted Warsaw during the night of the 30th March and attacked, at Wawer, the corps of gen. Geismar, who were there entrenched in very strong and advantageous positions. By this bold and skilful movement upon the Russians, the Polish generalissimo was enabled to surprise their army of observation, and beat it back upon the corps of gen. Rosen, which was in its turn overwhelmed and driven upon that of gen. Geismar.

All the Russian positions were carried by storm in detail. On the 1st of April the divisions of Rosen and Geismar were brought again to battle, and an officer who set out from the camp, as early as half past one o'clock on that day and arrived at Warsaw at 5, reported that before he left they had made 2,000 prisoners, among whom were many general officers. They had also taken six cannon and magazines and muskets.

Whole battalions laid down their arms in the battle of the 31st March. This is supposed to be the first time that such an occurrence ever took place in Russian regiments.

These brilliant affairs resulted in a loss to the Russians of 6,000 killed and

wounded, 6,000 prisoners, 15 pieces of cannon, several thousand stand of muskets and 2 standards, and 15 wagons filled with ammunition.

The Russian divisions under Geismar and Rosen were in full retreat, hardly pressed by the victorious army of Skryznecki, while that under Deibitsch, the commander in chief, at his head quarters of Sieneca was cut off by the Polish corps which had been despatched on the line of the Bug to meet it through the Palatinate of Augustow.

There was a report that the Poles had obtained at Grochow a new and important victory over the Russians; that the corps of Geismar, had been entirely destroyed, that that officer was severely wounded, and among the number of prisoners; that marshal Deibitsch was closely hemmed in by the army and peasantry of the Poles in the marshes, and is thus in the most critical position; and that 6,000 prisoners and 27 pieces of cannon were gained by the Poles by this victory. This report wants confirmation.

The enthusiasm of the Poles is presented to be so great that all the nobles at Posen who could bear arms, although at the risk of their property being confiscated by the Prussian government, have abandoned it and proceeded to Poland. A new regiment of cavalry of 1,200 men had been formed at Warsaw, composed of volunteers from the Duchy of Posen. The Polish army consists of 90,000 men, well armed, of which there are 25,000 superb cavalry, and a number scythe bearers.

The report of an insurrection in Lithuania is confirmed. The Warsaw Gazette has published a proclamation found on gen. Iermoloff, an officer decorated with the order of St. George, who was killed in a recent affair. This manifesto calls on the Russians to insist in demanding a constitution from the autocracy of the north, the infatuated emperor Nicholas."

**Ireland.** A horrible murder had been perpetrated by the peasantry of the county of Clare, Ireland. On Easter Monday, a holyday in the country, the police of Dolen were informed that the insurgents were actively engaged in administering unlawful oaths to the peasantry. Five police-men proceeded in search of the insurgents, and at a certain house found two men administering the whiteboy oath to its inmates. These two were made prisoners, and were being brought to Dolen, in custody, when the country people assembled in great numbers, and attacked the police with stones. The police retreated, but being pursued by the mob, who continued to assault them, were ultimately compelled to commence firing, which they continued as long as they had any ammunition. The five policemen were finally overcome and stoned to death.

A letter from Loughrea of April 5th states that that part of the country was in a state of open rebellion, and that a party of 5,000 men, many of them well armed, proceeded to the house of Sir J. Burke, the member for the county, and smashed all his doors and windows, and took 13 stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition. This party had committed other outrages; and the county was pretty much at their mercy, there being no police sufficiently efficient to arrest their course.

A clerk of Messrs. Brooks and Dixon, bankers of Dublin, had absconded with £2,400 of their cash.

**Robbery and Death.**—A boy named Daniel Delaney, aged about 14 years, was shot about three o'clock on Saturday morning, while attempting to enter Mr. Campron's grocery, near the Sleep Lock between this city and Lainsburgh. Mr. Campron's store had been entered on the Monday night previous and a sum of money stolen from the drawer. This determined Mr. C. to keep guard, and be prepared for the thief if the attempt should be repeated. He accordingly prepared himself with a rifle, and slept in his store. About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, he heard Delaney opening the window. He watched his motions until he had entered his body about half way through the window, when he fired. The ball took effect in Delaney's side. He lingered until the afternoon, when he expired.

This same boy was arrested in January last and sentenced to the county jail, for breaking or attempting to break into the store of Messrs. Starks and Sage, of this city. His term of imprisonment had but recently expired, when his career of crime was thus awfully terminated.

[Troy Sentinel.]

**Abduction!** We learn that, on Wednesday last, a young man in the employ of Mr. R. W., residing with his family about three miles out of our town on one of our roads, had a misunderstanding with his employer, and very unmercifully threatened to perform upon our astonished neighbor the operation of throat cutting, which idea being not much relished by him, as one would

naturally imagine, he escaped through one of his back windows, leaving his wife and family in the house, and made a precipitate retreat to this city for such assistance as would be necessary to secure the ungrateful guest—which obtaining, he returned, when lo! the young man had retired, carrying with him not only Mr. W.'s wife but his horses and carriage, a bag of money, and a double barrelled gun, and his servant girl, since which nothing has been heard of them. *Savannah paper.*

**Great Steam Boat Disaster.**—We learn by a slip from our attentive correspondent of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, that the Steam Boat Washington, which left New York on Saturday afternoon, for Providence, (R. I.) was accidentally run into at 12 o'clock at night, by the Chancellor Livingston, and was so much injured that she sank in 15 or 20 minutes. The 2d engineer, Mr. Sherman, was drowned, and two maleable passengers, names not yet ascertained, are missing. All the other passengers were saved, and proceeded to Providence in the President.

The baggage, about 50 packages, one half the quantity on board of merchandise, \$20,000 in specie, and the same amount in notes, also saved.

*Balt. Gazette, May 17.*

Washington City, May 24.

**Great Jackson Republican Meeting.** The meeting called by those friendly to the re-election of the President, convened at the City Hall last evening, and it was, we are told by those who are best qualified to decide, the largest political assembly ever held in the City. We shall give the proceedings in our next paper. The resolutions responded fully to the late libel promulgated from the same place against the character of the President and his Administration.

A preamble and Resolution approving the conduct of John C. Calhoun, and nominating him as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was indefinitely postponed by an overwhelming majority. *Globe.*

**DIED.**—In this place, on Sunday last, GEORGE W. son of Mr. JOHN GATES, aged about 18 months.

On the same day, REBECCA MARIA, daughter of Mr. E. D. JOHN, of this place, aged 17 months.

### ANNUAL ELECTION.

AUGUST 1, 1831.

FOR GOVERNOR,

James Scott, Noah Noble, Milton Stopp, James G. Read.\*

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

James Gregory, David Wallace, Amos Lane,\* Ross Smiley.\*

FOR CONGRESS—3d district.

Oliver H. Smith, John Test, Jonathan McCarty,\* Joseph Holman.\*

DEARBORN COUNTY.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

George H. Dunn, James T. Pollock.\*

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

James Murray, Ezra Ferris, Mathias Haines, William Flake,\* Sol. Moncure,\* David V. Culley,\* Martin Stewart.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE,

A. St. C. Vance, Walter Armstrong.\*

FOR COMMISSIONERS,

District No. 2, Mark McCracken,\* Joseph Wood, William Caldwell.

District No. 3, George P. Buell, George Arnold.\*

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR RECORDER,

John Davis, Rufus Haymond.

The candidates friendly to the measures of gen. Jackson's administration, are noted with a star, thus.

CAUTION!

THE public are cautioned against receiving an assignment of any Due Bills given by me to James M'Kinney, of Hardinburg, Ind., as the same have been paid, but the said M'Kinney refuses to deliver them up, or settle.

GEORGE CHEEK.

Miami township, Ohio, May 28, 1831.—22\*

**TO THE LOTS FOR SALE.**

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that I will offer for sale a number of lots in the town of Lawrenceburg, on the 4th day of July next, at twelve o'clock, at the court house door in said town—On the following terms, viz:

One fourth of the purchase money in hand; the balance in one, two and three years, with approved personal security, or mortgage. The credit to be without interest, if punctually paid, otherwise interest will be required from date. A plat of the said lots, can be seen at Esq. Hunter's office, in Lawrenceburg.

A. St. C. VANCE.

June 2, 1831. 22—4w.

RECODER'S OFFICE.

THE Recorder's office, of Dearborn county, is kept in a room adjoining the residence of col. John Spencer, in the town of Lawrenceburg. The undersigned proposes executing all manner of writing, such as acknowledgments on deeds & mortgages, conveyances of land, powers of attorney, leases, articles of agreement, &c. &c. for those who may think proper to employ him, on moderate terms.

THOMAS PORTER,

Feb'y 19, 1831. 7—1f.

Recorder.

We have been requested to announce Mr. Gregg esq. of this place, as a candidate for county commissioner in District No. 3. It is expressly understood that Mr. G. neither seeks nor declines office.

### Regimental Order.

55th Regiment Indiana Militia, LAWRENCEBURG, JUNE 1st, 1821.

THE Field Officers, Captains, and Commandants of companies are hereby directed to meet at the house of Jacob Dils, on the 16th inst at 10 o'clock A. M., to alter company bounds, set off new companies, and attach light companies. Notice is also given to those

belonging to the following named companies that elections are ordered to be held at the following times and places, to elect the officers named; at the court house on the 18th inst,</