

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, July 2.

We have been requested to announce JOHN LEVINGTON, Esq. of Hartford, as a candidate for probate judge at the ensuing election.

Judge James G. Read, the administration candidate for governor, will visit our town on Monday next, and address such of his fellow-citizens as shall think proper to give him their attention. To-day he will address the voters in Manchester township.

The law creating the office of probate judge, makes it necessary for candidates to procure a certificate of qualification from one or more of the judges of the circuit or supreme courts, before election. It perhaps would be well for each of the candidates to publish a copy of such certificate, for the information of the public.

The Madison papers announce James H. Scott, Wm. C. Keen, George Craig and William Cotton, as candidates to represent Switzerland county in the popular branch of the next legislature. John Dumont and Merit S. Craig are announced as candidates for the state senate, in the district composed of Switzerland and Ripley counties.

Enoch McCarty is announced for the senate, and Daniel St. John, Geo. Sutton, B. S. Noble, John Reid and Geo. L. Deibler for representatives, in Franklin county.

Gen. Robert Hanna, in a short note to the editor of the Indiana Democrat, declines standing a poll for congress in the 2d district of this state. The voters of the district, have still however plenty of the "raw material" to select from—there being no less than 7 candidates in the field for congress, viz: John H. Thompson, Isaac Hawk, Seth H. Leavenworth, John Carr, Jonathan Jennings, James B. Ray, and Wm. W. Wick. Carr and Jennings are understood to be friendly to the present administration and its measures; the other candidates are opposition, or have no political opinions pending an election.

The Cincinnati papers incline to the opinion that Mr. Peters, whose body was taken up in the Ohio at this place on the 12th ult. came to his death by entering the water in his sleep. He was seen late on the night of the 9th, after which he was not heard of until his body was found.

We are sorry that the crowded state of our columns will not permit the insertion to-day, (according to request) of Mr. Gregg's "Lucid" (loosed?) answer to "A voter of Randolph township," published in our last. We shall try to comply with his request next week, if that will answer.

Public debt. On our first page we insert a well written article, exhibiting the payments made on the public debt by the last and present administrations. The assertion made by Mr. Smith in his stump-speeches here, (that the president is not entitled to any praise for the yearly payments on this debt,) is finely met and controverted. Mr. Smith assumed, that as congress had set apart 10,000,000 of dollars annually for reducing the public debt, the president had nothing to do with its payment. So far as the \$10,000,000 go, all will agree with Mr. S.; but at the same time it should be recollect that the president is empowered by law to apply the surplus revenue, over a certain amount, to the payment of the public debt, and the amount of this surplus depends on a rigid and judicious management of the public funds by the president. It appears by the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, that Jackson not only paid the \$10,000,000 set apart by law, but by his economy, in the public expenditure, added to it upwards of *three millions* in two years. Will any one say he is not entitled to some praise for this saving to the government? We shall not trouble our readers with useless comments, as the article fully and plainly explains itself.

The lack of room prevented us last week from noticing as fully as we wished, Mr. Gregg's affected explanation in the Statesman of the 24th. In that article he assumed it as a fact, to injure gen. McCarty, that he resigned a lucrative office and travelled twice to Washington for the land office appointment at Fort Wayne. What post or office did gen. McCarty relinquish, to procure the land office? Mr. Gregg's head is so swelled with struggling ideas, that he is ever and anon getting hold of the wrong ones. Gen. McCarty, if we recollect right, resigned a clerkship in Fayette, when he ran for congress in 1828, but held no office since until appointed receiver. Mr. G. next charges the general with ambitiously seeking

a seat in congress. If it be ambition to honor the wishes of ones friends, then is gen. McCarty ambitious; for it is well known that it was only on the most urgent solicitation that he consented to run for congress at this time.

Straitened in circumstances, and knowing the expense and difficulties of a campaign through the district, which the custom of the times has made almost necessary, he was backward in signifying his assent to run; nor did he give it, until his friends urged it on the ground that in the canvass of 1828, he had been beaten by a combination on the part of his opponents, and now owed it to himself and to them, to expose the "malign influence" which controlled that election, and give the public an opportunity to resent the insult offered them through him. The effort to injure the general will, we think, have little force with his friends. Some perhaps who have professed to be friends of the administration, may excuse themselves for opposing gen. McCarty, because he holds the Fort Wayne office; but this number we believe will be few. Between the 4 candidates for congress in this district, no one has received less from the public purse than the general, and none needs it more. Mr. Gregg affects to consider him rich! Not long since this same Mr. G. affected to consider the general a bankrupt, and expressed some self-complacency that he had been enabled to extract \$9 from the general in payment of a printing account.

But such is the consistency of the editor of the Statesman, who has set himself up to dictate terms and opinions to the people of this district.

Mr. Gregg inquires where we got the information that Gen. Noah Noble has received 10 or \$15,000 of public money. Will Mr. Gregg allow the late register of the land office at Indianapolis, to be good authority in this matter? If so, then we would say he has published the information over his proper name.

But if Mr. G. objects to this evidence, then we would refer him to the books of the land office. Mr. G. says Gen. Noble held the office between 3 and 4 years, but instead of stating the amount he actually received, Mr. G. undertakes to tell the people about a defalcation, which he, the General, had to make good. We know nothing of this matter; & if it really ever existed, we think that a decent regard for the memory of a respected fellow-citizen, should have shrouded it in oblivion. The charge of defalcation was never made we presume until after the death of Lazarus Noble, nor was there ever we believe a strict examination made into his affairs, to ascertain its truth; had there been, it is highly probable that the circumstances attending the case would have materially changed the *appearances* of things. But it is not our purpose to dwell on this matter; if those whose pride it should be to guard with religious sanctity the memory of a deceased friend, can pass over the indignity in silence, be it so—the duty rests with them.

We would now invite Mr. Gregg back to the question, or rather matter in dispute. It will be recollect that he objected to Judge Read because he is in the receipt of about \$500 a year from the government. Presuming that this was the only objection, we attempted to show that on the score of public patronage, Gen. Noble and Judge Scott had received largely over either of the other candidates for governor; and this we repeat to be a fact, whether the General received 5000, 10,000, or 15,000 dollars as receiver of public money. Mr. G. however explained that he did not refer to the amount each had received. Why then all the curving about the 10 or \$15,000? Mr. G. certainly could not hope to make the people believe that \$500 is as much as 5 or \$10,000. If Mr. Gregg is not satisfied with the amount put down to Mr. Noble, we hope he will be good enough to state it in round numbers, and then we can strike the balance between it and that received by Judge Read with more certainty.

We would here remark, by the way, that it was not our intention to have taken any part in the approaching election for governor. The course the editor of the Statesman has lately pursued has however made it necessary for us to overstep this resolution. Whenever he shall retire from the contest we shall have done; but while he continues in the field conjuring up visionary objections to Judge Read, merely because he is friendly to gen. Jackson, we shall consider it our privilege as well as our duty, as the conductor of a press, to disperse the phantoms he may create to deceive the public. In doing this we shall endeavor to treat all the candidates with respect; and, diverging from the beaten track of the editor of the Statesman, pursue a course of truth and fairness.

Harvesting. Several of our farmers have commenced cutting their wheat and rye harvest. The crops of both are unusually good in this part of the state, and if well secured will afford a plentiful supply of the essential article

in the consumption of every family. The prospect of an abundant crop of corn is very flattering in this section.

The river has risen several feet within the past week, and is in good order for navigation.

The editor of the Western Annotator gives the following explanation in relation to the distribution of Judge Read's circulars through the post office. "One story does very well until another is told," is a common saying, and one which will be admitted to contain some point, when the facts set forth by the Annotator editor are contrasted with the new-vamped attack made lately on Judge Read by the editor of the Statesman of this place.

"The opposition papers are endeavoring to injure Judge Read, on account of some of his circulars having been sent to Postmasters for distribution. We have made some inquiry with regard to the facts of the case, and find them to be these: Mr. Read left Jeffersonville before all his circulars were printed, having requested a friend in that place to get and distribute them, without telling him how it should be done. This friend adopted the plan of sending some of them to postmasters as the most speedy and convenient mode, without knowing the Post-Office law, and without the knowledge of Mr. Read. As sufficient evidence that he believed he was doing nothing improper, it is only necessary to state the fact, that they were sent indiscriminately, to friends & foes of the Judge. Had it been otherwise, he certainly would have had policy enough to have selected those who were friendly to the object he had in view, and not put a club into his enemies hands. Those Post-masters who have returned them have complied with the law, and done but their duty; but we protest against this circumstance being used against Mr. Read, as we are assured he had no agency in the matter. His remedy will be, to have others printed and circulated in a proper manner.

Fourth of July.

We, the committee, on behalf of the signers for the dinner on the 4th July next, report: That we have contracted for a dinner with Mr. H. Fitch, to be served at half past twelve P. M. Capt. Thomas Porter will act as president, assisted by Ezekiel Jackson, esq. as vice president of the day.

Tickets to the dinner to be had at the bar.

JOHN T. BISHOP, **JABEZ S. FERRIS,** **ISAAC PROTZMAN,** **JOHN P. DUNN,** Committee
Lawrenceburg, July 1st, 1831.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Being appointed by a public meeting of the 7th ult. a committee to make suitable arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence; and having, in pursuance of such appointment, proceeded to make certain preliminary arrangements, which have been published in the papers of this place; we now take this mode of informing the public that these proceedings are entirely annulled, so far as we are severally and collectively interested; and that we, as a Committee of Arrangements, disavow all connexion with, and all manner of responsibility for, any proceedings which may be had on the occasion of our approaching Anniversary celebration in this place. In taking this course, it is due to ourselves, and those by whom we were appointed to state briefly, the reasons which induced us to decline acting as a committee. When we undertook the task of arranging the proceedings of the celebration, we were well aware of the existence of a spirit of discontent which only wanted a plausible pretext to array itself in open opposition. And hence, in all our deliberations, in the selection of our officers, and in the general arrangement of the exercises of the day, we endeavored to pursue that course best calculated to disarm prejudice, reconcile conflicting interests, dispel every appearance of discord, and unite all our citizens in a bond of fellowship—that they might all participate together in the festivities of the day, without a jarring chord to interrupt the harmony of the scene. It seems, however, that our efforts to unite and harmonize our citizens have proved unsuccessful; and we are now reduced to the alternative of either abandoning the contemplated celebration, or of witnessing an array of opposition among us, but ill calculated to inspire us with the noble feelings of patriotism which warmed the bosoms of our immortal sires on that ever-memorable day which we are wont to commemorate. We choose the former.

A number of our citizens convened at the court house on Saturday last, when another committee was appointed, and other arrangements made, without any reference being had to the proceedings heretofore published; and with an evident design to widen still further the little chasm which we were endeavoring to close. To coalesce now is utterly impracticable. Whether the proceedings of this meeting were intended as an insult of this committee, or to any of the officers of the day by

us appointed; or, as was remarked by a prominent mover of the meeting, for the sake of opposition any how, we are not concerned to know. If the former, we freely forgive the intended insult—if the latter, we envy not the happiness which the reflection will afford them.

This determination, on our part, is not intended to affect the arrangements for the Sabbath School celebration. The committee who have that matter in hand, have made their own arrangements.

Jesse Hunt,
James Dull,
J. W. Hunter,
T. B. Pinckard,
W. Armstrong,
Stephen Ludlow,
Milton Gregg,
Committee.

Resolved, That for the reasons shown in the foregoing communication, we deem it expedient that this committee be dissolved.

Resolved, That we will unite with the Sabbath School committee in the celebration of the day, and by our several and united efforts give strength and energy to their proceedings.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the papers of this place.

Awful, Indeed! An earthquake has taken place within 200 miles of Pekin; from 500,000 to one million of beings are represented to have perished; twelve towns or cities are destroyed. The earthquake was accompanied by hail storms and floods which lasted three days. *Niles Register*

MARRIED—On the 30th ult. by James W. Hunter, esq. Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN, to Miss DORCAS WILLIAMS, both of Lawrenceburg township.

DIED—In this place, on Sunday last, of a bilious fever, after an illness of about 20 days Mr. THOMAS HAINES, in the 30th year of his age. The deceased was absent on a trip to New-Orleans when he contracted the disease, and returned only four days before his death, to be gratifying to his parents and friends in Virginia, to learn that every attention which humanity or kindness could suggest, was extended to him by the family of Col. Spencer, at whose house he died; and that the last solemn rites of respect to the stranger were attended by a large number of our citizens.

Strayed or Stolen

Dark Rose Mare, about 15 1-2 hands high; 6 years old; scared in the forehead by cutting for the big head; a wart on the left side of her face; light coloured mane and tail. A liberal reward will be given for her return to the subscriber, or for information where she may be found.

AARON HARRINGTON.

June 28, 1831.

PAY YOUR TAXES!

THE taxable inhabitants, residing within the corporation of Lawrenceburg, are hereby notified that a call will be made on each and every one, without delay, for the amount of corporation taxes due from each person. Payment will be expected and must be made promptly.

Notice is Also Given, to all persons concerned, that, in pursuance of an ordinance passed by the president and select council, I will proceed to open all lanes, alleys, or streets within the corporation of the town of Lawrenceburg, which may at the expiration of 30 days from date, be found closed or in any way obstructed.

JOHN T. BISHOP, Marshal.

July 2, 1831.

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed executors of the last will and testament of **John Brown, sr.**, late of Jefferson township, Switzerland county, Indiana, deceased, requests all persons indebted to the estate of said Brown, to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands will present them for examination. The estate is solvent.

JAMES BROWN.

Printer's Retreat, June 30, 1831. 58-3w

Administrator's Notice

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of **Bixter Davis**, deceased. All persons having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons owing the estate will make immediate payment.

A sale of the effects of said deceased will take place on Saturday the 9th day of July next, consisting in part of **HOUSEHOLD** and **KITCHEN FURNITURE**, a lot of

FRESH GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

Mackerel, Figs, Raspins,

Together with number of other articles of Groceries. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, at the late residence of the deceased, in Rising Sun.

GEORGE. W. ANDERSON, Administrator.

June 25th, 1831. 25-3w

ESTRAY HORSE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Randolph township, Dearborn county, Ind. **A Gray Horse**

—no marks perceptible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. **RUGER BROWN.**

June 11th, 1831. 24-3w

WASHINGTON

Agricultural School,

IN THE VICINITY OF

Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

THE subscriber wishes to establish a School for the purpose of educating his own children, and some near relatives; and to make it a permanent and useful Institution, he has made arrangements to receive, as boarders, thirty pupils. To give habits of industry and vigour to the mind and body, a certain portion of each day will be devoted to agricultural pursuits and athletic exercises.

The important principles of industry, temperance, economy, morality, and disinterested patriotism, so nobly practised by our immortal **WASHINGTON**, will receive the attention they so justly merit.

The site of the Washington Agricultural School is pleasant, retired, and healthy, surrounded by twenty five acres of rich soil, which extends to the Ohio river, and which is intended as a model farm and Botanical Garden, to be cultivated in the best manner by the Superintendent and Pupils.

A few moral and industrious young men who wish to prepare themselves for the important business of teaching, will be received on the same terms as other pupils.

The subscriber feels gratified in the commencement of the Institution to have, as a coadjutor, **Henry Johnson**, Esq. an excellent Mathematical and Belles lettres scholar, whose zeal and devotion to the interests of education, experience and success in teaching, guaranteed the most favorable results.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The year will be divided into two Sessions, of 5 1-2 months each. The 1st Session to commence the 4th of July, 1831.

2. No scholar will be received for a less time than a session.

3. As the School will be conducted on Republican principles, all the scholars will be placed on a perfect equality; and no distinction made except for superior merit. All will be required to engage in some healthy and useful employment or recreation—to be regulated by the Trustees and Superintendent.

4. The diet will be such as is considered by the most intelligent Physicians, to be the most conducive to health of body, and vigor of mind. No Tea or Coffee will be used; a milk and vegetable diet for breakfast and supper, and meats of the best quality with soups and vegetables for dinner. All strong drink, either distilled or fermented, will be most rigidly prohibited.

5. All the pupils will be required to dress in a plain, economical manner. No pocket money will be allowed, unless placed under the direct control of the Principal.

6. To make useful and practical scholars constant criticisms will be made on the language of the pupils; and the rules of Grammar explained and illustrated. The forenoons of Saturday will be employed in regular examinations on what has been studied during the week, in reciting and declaiming. The afternoons will be devoted to studying Botany, in the woods and fields, and collecting specimens for the purpose of forming a Cabinet of natural history. In all those excursions, the teachers or superintendent will attend.

7. The scholars will be required, on the Sabbath to attend divine service, and to read the Bible with care and attention—vocal music