

spects I have been unconnected with any thing that threatened his safety. As to the charge that my office was used for any such purposes as are named by Mr. Ingham, it is not less untrue than the rest of the statement. Major Eaton was in my office twice, once between ten and eleven o'clock, and once about fifteen minutes before three; each time he came alone, and did not remain more than ten minutes.

I regret, Sir, that Mr. Ingham, in making charges of such grave import, had not thought proper to refer to the authority upon which he based his allegations, and awaited the issue before he left the city.

With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
T. L. SMITH.
To the President.

Mr. Randolph to the President.

WASHINGTON, 22d, June, 1831.

Sir:—In answer to your letter of this date, asking the extent of my participation in the controversy lately passed between Mr. Ingham and Major Eaton, and how far I am amenable to the charges made by Mr. Ingham against me, in his letter of yesterday, I have to reply, that I had no further agency in the matter than is shown in the correspondence between those gentlemen, as published in the Telegraph on Tuesday last. I was not with Major Eaton more than ten minutes at any one time between 9 and 3 o'clock on Monday, on which day the charge of a combination for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Ingham is made by him against me and others. I did not participate in, nor did I know of any design to attack Mr. Ingham's residence as is charged by him, nor was I armed at any time during the hours mentioned, having no apprehension of danger from Mr. Ingham, or those "friends" whom he says surrounded him. Major Eaton was alone when he sought an interview with Mr. Ingham, as will be shown by the certificates of two respectable individuals.

Respectfully yours,
P. G. RANDOLPH.

The Public will discover from the tenor of the subjoined Letter, that A. Lane, Esq. has declined holding a poll for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Private business unexpectedly called Mr. Lane from the State for several weeks, which made it impossible for him to visit the different counties of the State, and under the system of electioneering now practised in Indiana, success cannot be expected without traversing every neighborhood, and making speeches in every town. Under these circumstances we think Mr. Lane has acted prudently in declining, and although no pains have been spared by the opposition to vilify and slander him, he will lay his friends under renewed obligations, by his liberality and sacrifices for the unity of the party. Mr. Smiley will unite, in a great degree, the votes of the friends of the present administration, and thereby defeat *with their own weapons* the designs of those who endeavored to use him, in the hope of dividing the strength of the Jackson party: *Ind. Democrat.* To the gentlemen composing the Committee appointed at a meeting of the friends of the National Administration at Indianapolis, on the request that I should consent to run for the office of Lieutenant Governor:

Gentlemen:—When you made known to me, that it was *unanimously* desired by my political friends then in Indianapolis, that I should allow myself to be announced as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, it was expressly stated that the request was made with the expectation that there would be no opposing candidate from our own ranks. I was induced to comply with your *conditional* request, not only by the hope of being useful in the station proposed and by your flattering assurances of my ability to serve the Republican party by explaining the principles we advocate, and thus removing the doubts and objections which our opponents have artfully created, but by the wish to prevent division in another quarter, where I thought unity most essential. I thought there was an absolute necessity for *unity of action* as well as of *opinion*. I thought it useless to profess principles, unless we gave an efficient support to those who advocate them; useless to approve measures unless we would unite in selecting those who would endeavor to carry them into effect. I regret that the same desire to avoid collision with political friends, and to progress harmoniously and (of course) successfully, has not influenced the conduct of all. I have learned that Mr. Smiley has made known to the committee appointed to address him, his fixed determination to continue a candidate. Mr. Smiley's name had been previously before the public, and I distinctly stated my willingness to comply with your request *only* in the event of his withdrawal. I am therefore no longer a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the kindness with which you have communicated the request of the meeting. Most respectfully, your friend and fellow citizen. A. LANE.

On Sunday last some Hads discovered, near the bank of the river at this place, part of the skeleton of a man, supposed to have been an Indian Chief. A silver Cross weighing about three ounces, and two arm bands of the same metal were also found near the same spot.—The word "Detroit" was stamped on the Cross, and on the arm bands. "Montreal." *Vincennes Gazette.*

A Yankee "notion." A machine has been invented for preparing boards for floors, &c. It will plane and joint and groove as much work as *sixty men*, and in the best manner, attended by two boys. The patent right of this machine is valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars—that for the city of Boston, only, at 50,000. *Niles Register.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Palladium.

TO J. MURRAY, ESQ.

Sir, from a communication of yours, which I have seen in the 20th No. of the Palladium, you have enquired of me to know if I am in favor of stopping the mail on Sunday, and uniting church and state. These questions I am ready and willing to answer, and in doing this, I shall be governed, as I always have been, when the rights of conscience are supposed to be jeopardized, by a liberal opinion on historical facts.

The utility of post offices cannot for a moment be questioned, and the necessity of carrying the mail on the Sabbath is evident to every candid man in the nation. Take the population and capital of this great republic, and consider its almost unbounded territory, and you will find the enterprise and commercial connection, encouraged by our wants and invigorated by our love of competency and independence, surpassing any thing of the kind in the civilized world. A man even in upper Missouri, for a mere trifling, from the present judicious system of mail transportation, has his commands and remittances carried onward as if on the wings of the wind, say to and from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, while himself is at home behind his counter, or attending on his family concerns. For anti-Sabbath mail gentlemen's accommodation, ordain, (as brother Jonathan did, when he gave his clerical order to the dear souls of his own old Connecticut,) that there shall be no more mail travelling on the Sabbath, and you disarrange every thing in the post office department, while, as far as I can see into causes and effects, you bestow benefits no where.

Much has been said about intrusions on the Sabbath day's devotional exercises of post masters. When a man takes the charge of a post office on himself, he is apprised of the condition, and it being a voluntary act of his own, he has no cause of complaint whatever. I will venture to say we have not a town or village in the state, but what has men, citizens thereof, who would freely become post masters, and bear, yes, with the greatest good feelings, that heavy conscience burden, some have pleased to complain of. In short, if a post master cannot endure the idea of handling Uncle Sam's packages on the Sabbath day, let him give up the office to some one who will be kind enough to handle them on that day, and yet think no harm of it. Finally the United States' mail in my opinion must not and cannot be stopped on the Sabbath, after a knowledge of the many advantages obtained and obtaining, in this highly favored republic, by its constant onward course, although the over-righteous may complain and argue to the contrary.

It has been truly said that fanaticism and hypocrisy have caused more blood to be shed on the earth, than all the political wars put together. This brings me to consider the atrocity of the union of church and state: For where these principles predominate blood, conflagration and despotism points out the monsters' paths and highways. Destruction claims them as her champions and lords spiritual, seated in authority, by the side of lords temporal always have, and always will bring misery and woe upon any people or country. Spain with a little of her fanaticism and a great deal of her hypocrisy, laid down her inquisitorial iron rule, to arrest foreign sectarians, as she pretended, & the Moore not only paid the forfeit of his religious presumption, but families of the Peninsula, as the catholic son gave information of the protestant opinion of his father, were involved in ruin, grief and despair. It was only necessary for the protestant or heretic female, when this cursed control was sanctioned, to be beautiful, to ensure the violation of her chastity, as it was certain for the protestant or heretic man of wealth to groan out a life of many years in gloomy cells, cut off from the association of friends, and the convenience of fortune. The virgins' tears never have yet quelled the passion of

the hypocritical church and state man, nor the arguments of industry & economy, reconciled his avaricious soul. If they have, then Don Florente, in his annals of the inquisition, has not told us the truth. Hear what this annalist has offered. In the first twenty-eight years of this tribunal, he says, there were 130,400 persons burned alive, 70,980 burned in effigy, and 1,505,971 doomed to various penances. After here remarking that all ages and sexes were alike punished, I shall close the scene with the holy catholics of Spain, and cross over the Pyrenees, to see what his most christian majesty has been doing in these disgusting atrocities; yes, it will be well enough to notice the grand monarch as we go along, and see what his subjects have gained by uniting church and state.

If we could draw back the curtains of the tomb, and could resuscitate the ashes of murdered Huguenots, their wounds and sufferings would tell us more in five minutes inspection, than we could demonstrate could we wield the pen of a Hume himself; and all this effected too, by a union of church and state. To support and keep in place, the prodigal and voluptuous, the kings of France have trod on the necks of their subjects and privileged orders have been erected, which they knew would be filled by creatures better entitled to the appellation of scoundrels and hypocrites, than that of honest citizens and worthy men. Thus the spirit of creating and uniting went on, until a worthy herd of twenty thousand half church and half state fellows, called however nobles by their royal master, Louis the XVIII, entailed curses on the head of devoted France; while Louis, through state and church management, was profited by a treasure of 144 millions, drawn from the hard earnings of the people.

And what were the defenders of the faith in the fast anchored isle about, while other nations were admitting their own destruction, by uniting church and state? We shall go no further back in this enquiry, than the British revolution. James the II and his son-in-law William got to loggerheads, & a glorious victory, gained on the banks of the river Boyne, by William and his valiant forces, saved the drooping cause of protestantism. But matters could not rest here; the persecuted must become persecutors, as the fear of the pretender argues the necessity of an Episcopal church establishment. Here we find some of the royal brood made arch-bishops, and bishops, in their boyhood, and the sacred religion of the prince of peace promulgated by a set of Fox hunters, &c. &c. Tythes were levied to buy their horses & dogs to pleasure with, & a personage, whom they were pleased to call his majesty, with an army and navy, to protect them in all their extortions and profligacy.

The case is desperate enough, if we confine it to England alone, but when we look at the tythe system enforced on the Irish, to support a doctrine they abominate, we must declare it enough to arouse the patriot to deeds of renown to redress his country's wrongs. At this moment there are more than two thousand Episcopal Clergymen, stationed in Ireland, on handsome livings, taken from the labor of her peasantry. We know that the prevailing sects in that country, are Roman Catholics and Presbyterians; therefore the Episcopal gentry must have small congregations; however so as they get the guineas, they are regardless of the number of hearers. Poor unfortunate Ireland! the state alone could not be satisfied with the political calamities, unless the church would put on her long face, in union with her, to partake of thy substance.

We have grown tired of European church and state duplicity and intrigue, or we would at least say something of Rome, the seat of dishonor and the mother of superstition. But having hypocrites and fanatics west, as well as east, of the Atlantic, we must come home and see how circumstances have transpired with us. Our records produce bigoted improprieties enough, as millions of the untutored sons of the forest, will one day attest before a just and righteous God. In the very first settlement of our country, we find inquisitorial colonial establishments fabricated. Intolerant dispositions of men in power in the parent country, aroused a spirit of emigration west, for conscience sake, and the wilds of America was considered the home of the emigrant and the asylum of the exile. Here again in a short time the man, who likely not six months before, on his bended knees, supplicated "father forgive them, for they know not what they do," began his own system of flames and torture, in the very forest he had entered with a determination not to do as he had been done by.

Thus man is weak,
And little to be trusted.

Excepting a few cases, the church and state restrictions were similar in the settlement of America. Their exceptions are to the honor of Penn and

Lord Baltimore particularly; and the fourth of July 1776, presenting these United States with a Declaration of Independence, preceded by a bill of rights, the Episcopal control, and authority of Great Britain, met their final doom. It was now that the honest minded politician could support the doctrine of tolerance, without being branded with deism; and denominations privileged their church governments, without the aid of human laws.

This republican government was fashioned for the immediate benefit of man. It is here religious principles should be cherished, which should be free as the winds of heaven. Yes, in a government where "liberty dwells," the Presbyterian should be protected in his doctrine of infant baptism, election, and reprobation. The Baptist, in his going down under the waters. The Methodist, in his free grace and instantaneous conversion. The Roman Catholic, in his indulgences and power of forgiveness. The Quaker, in his charity and good will to all men. The Universalist, in his "I come to save the whole world," and even the man who "sees God in clouds or hears him in wind," let him be a Pagan, Mahometan, Jew, or Hindoo, is entitled to the protection of a government like ours. It is as much impossible for us to think alike, on religious matters, as it is for us to look alike, and why should I as a sectarian, be disposed to deal damnation round the land, and each I judge thy foe. God Almighty permits these things, and when he in his infinite wisdom, shall think proper they must cease. The national order of his creation are all accountable to him for deeds done in the body, and to him alone for the dictation of our consciences, will we be answerable. Let us thank his holiness, for the religious privileges he has been pleased to bless us with, and let us as freemen never yield them to any power foreign or domestic, under the sun. While we guard against intrigue and hypocrisy, let us establish a doctrine acknowledging the imperfections of our nature, the whims and caprices of our desires.

Thus with Pope—
"If I am right, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, Lord teach my heart,
To find that better way."

These precepts will ever remain foreign to the union of church and state.

JAMES T. POLLOCK.

For the Palladium.

To Milton Gregg, esq.

Sir—In your paper of the 1st inst you express your willingness to enter into a fair, open and candid investigation of the matters contained in an article which appeared in the Palladium of June 23d, over the signature of "A Voter of Randolph township," respecting the annulling of M. Stewart esq. as a candidate to represent this county in the next state legislature; and you call upon the writer of that article to answer your nine pleas or assertions, and this you call making up the issue in a concise and lucid manner. We will say nothing about your wonderful conciseness. But, sir, if you had wished the issue to be made up in a "brief" manner, you would certainly have published all the letters and documents relating to this affair, and which you boasted of having in your possession. But, sir, as soon as the article alluded to was published, you found yourself in disagreeable dilemma, and posted down to Rising Sun, in order to get possession of those documents, and to get another individual to manufacture others for you. Those documents we consider have a very important bearing on the present case, and as the people are the tribunal which we wish to appeal to for a decision, it is necessary that they should be made acquainted with all the facts belonging thereto. Presuming from your having shown one or more of those letters to several individuals, that they are not confidential, and having understood that you had the permission of your correspondent to make such use of his letters as you pleased, you can have no excuse for withholding them. Mr. Gregg, dare you publish the whole? if not, then the public will pronounce you guilty.

As it has been intimated by some, that Col. Pepper took an active part in getting up the article alluded to, it is but justice to that gentleman to state, that he never read one word or sentence of that article, until it made its appearance in the Palladium; and that he took no part either directly or indirectly in writing it.

A Voter of Randolph Township.

July 5, 1831.

The want of room prevented us from inserting the following article last week, as desired by the writer. It may not now be too late.

FROM THE STATESMAN.
Probate Court, Stump Speeches, and other Matters!!!

The public are informed that Geo. H. Dunn, Esq. some time since, resigned the office of Probate Judge of Dearborn county—that a certificate of that fact was forwarded to the Governor in due time, accompanied with a respectable and numerous recommendation in behalf of another person, for the temporary appointment to the vacant office, in order that those having business at the July Term, might not be disappointed. The information from Indianapolis however is, that his Excellency, instead of remaining at home attending to his business, or official duties, is roaming over the Second Congressional District, making stump speeches, and not expected home for weeks—of course there will be no July court. Those therefore, having business at that term need not attend.

Thus man is weak,
And little to be trusted.

Excepting a few cases, the church and state restrictions were similar in the settlement of America. Their exceptions are to the honor of Penn and

ANNUAL ELECTION.

AUGUST 1, 1831.

FOR GOVERNOR.

James Scott, Noah Noble,
Milton Stapp, James G. Read.*

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

James Gregory, David Wallace,
Ross Smiley.*

FOR CONGRESS—third district.

Oliver H. Smith, John Test,
Jonathon McCarty,* Joseph Holman.*

DEARBORN COUNTY.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

George H. Dunn, James T. Pollock.*

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

James Murray, Ezra Ferris,
Mathias Haines William Flake,*

Mark Stewart, David V. Culley,*
Warren Tebbs.*

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

A. St. C. Vance, John Porter,*
John Livingston.*

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

District No. 2. District No. 1.
Mark M'Cracken,* Joseph Wood,
William Caldwell, John Neal,
Daniel Plummer.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Richard P. Smith has transferred all his Goods, Accounts, Notes, and Effects to us, for the benefit of his creditors; notice is hereby given, that all having claims against the said Richard P. Smith will come forward with them duly authenticated, by the 15th day of July next, and sign off and agree to take their dividends; and all those owing the said Richard P. Smith will settle their accounts immediately.

JOHN P. DUNN, JOHN SPENCER, Assignees.

Lawrenceburg, June 30th, 1831.

N. B. There will be a public sale of Groceries, Iron, Nails, Castings, and sundry other articles, on the 16th day of next July, at the corner of High and Walnut streets, between the hours of 10 and 4.

JOHN P. DUNN, JOHN SPENCER, Assignees.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, residing in Lawrenceburg, on the 6th of May last, a *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 colored 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 29, 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 Executor 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. 36—87

Administrator's Notice

AND SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Elter Davis, dec'd. All persons having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons owing the estate will