

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, July 9.

We learn verbally that Gen. McCarty was at Greensburg, Decatur county, on the 4th, where he delivered an address. Reports speak flatteringly of his speech, and of his prospects in that part of the district.

The Statesman informs that General Noah Noble, candidate for governor, will attend in this county, and address the people at the following places, viz: At Major's old stand, in Logan, 13th inst.; at this place 14th, 1 o'clock; at Aurora, same day, 3 o'clock; at Wilmington 15th, 11 o'clock; Manchester, same day, 4 o'clock; at Hartford 18th, 11 o'clock; and at Rising Sun, same day, 4 o'clock.

Mad Dogs. A dog supposed to be affected with the rabid disease was killed in one of our streets a few days since. Several others have been killed on suspicion. It would be well for the owners of dogs to keep an eye to them at this season, and on the first appearance of disease destroy them.

It will be seen, by a letter published to-day, that Mr. Lane has declined standing a poll for lieutenant governor. The contest for that office now remains between Messrs. Gregory, Wallace and Smiley. On the upper Wabash, where there is much interest in the canal, Col. Wallace, we learn, calculates on a large vote, because of his supposed friendship to that work. Here, in the east, the Colonel is not understood to be more friendly to it, than the other candidates. Mr. Smiley goes as far for it as any one here is willing to go. The proceeds of the lands given by the government Mr. S. thinks should be promptly applied to making the canal, but he is not in favor of pledging the faith of the state to borrow money to complete it. He would go all reasonable lengths to procure an additional grant of land from the government, but does not consider the canal of such great importance as to warrant a state debt payable in taxes from the pockets of the people, not at all or very remotely interested in the work. If Col. Wallace is in favor of taxing a large portion of the state, for the benefit of a very small district on the line of the canal, it is high time the voters should know it, by a plain and explicit avowal. There should be no shuffling, no holding out of false colours in this matter.

For the week past the weather has been unfavorable for securing the ripening harvest, and we fear, to a certain extent, destructive to it. On Tuesday morning last a most violent rain storm commenced, which continued with unabated fury for about 24 hours. Whole fields of grain were flattened to the earth, and much of the oats crop has been destroyed. The Ohio river in one night rose about 10 feet, and continued to swell until Thursday, when it began to subside. A few inches more water would have done immense damage to the corn in this vicinity—as much of the big bottom land is below the surface level at the river's bank.

We give place to-day to an angry correspondence between ex-secretaries Eaton and Ingham, originating in a private affair in their families. The whole concern is foolishness in the extreme, and of no moment to the public; but in as much as the correspondence will find its way into every Clay paper, accompanied with remarks intended to affect the administration, we have so far surrendered our opinion, as to the propriety of such publications, as to give the letters to our readers. Any omission, connected with the affair, will be supplied hereafter. With the dispute between the two principals, it will be observed the president has no concern. They are both private citizens, unconnected with the government, and not amenable to it for their conduct. We have every reason to believe that on investigation all who have had any agency in the affair, as charged in Mr. Ingham's letter, will be promptly dismissed from office by the president.

Judge James G. Read, candidate for governor, accompanied by Ross Smiley, esq. candidate for lieutenant governor, arrived in this place on Sunday last, from the north. On Monday, agreeably to appointment, Judge Read addressed a large concourse of citizens in the market house, and in a strain of strong unsophisticated argument, held captive the attention of his auditory for about one hour. He examined freely the tariff law of 1828, and pointed out wherein he did not believe it "judicious." In many instances, he contended, it failed to protect the farmer and mechanic from foreign competition. The manufacturer of iron was protected by a high duty, but foreign ingenuity had

sought means to evade it, to the injury of our blacksmiths, by importing ready-made horse shoes and nails, which pay no duty. He next spoke of the importation of ready made clothing, and Irish whiskey, to the injury of our mechanics and farmers. He said he was in favor of extending equal privileges to all classes in society, and did not consider a law which protected the manufacturer, and neglected the mechanic and farmer, too sacred to be altered or amended. He spoke of the duty on salt, & on articles of prime necessity to the poor, and expressed himself in favor of reduction. He passed to the distribution of the surplus revenue—spoke of what Indiana had received, and what she would receive under the system of distribution according to population, or some other equitable mode. In short, he reviewed his circular, and we believe, explained satisfactorily to those present, every subject presented in it.

The whole speech, taken together, was well delivered and happily conceived. The impressions left on the minds of those present, were as favorable to the Judge as could be desired.

He left here about 2 o'clock, and on his way to Versailles, delivered another address at Wilmington. Those who heard him there, speak of it in the most flattering terms.

Mr. Smiley followed the Judge, both here and at Wilmington, in a short address. He is no orator, and little gifted with the powers to please on the stump. His strength lies in a sound discriminating judgment, honesty, integrity and a perfect acquaintance with the duties of the station to which he aspires; and on these he must (as indeed every candidate ought) rely for support to office.

Fourth of July. Agreeably to previous arrangements, the signers to the public dinner repaired to Mr. Fitch's hotel, and at about 3 o'clock p.m. sat down to a splendid & bountiful repast, served up in Mr. F.'s dining room. After partaking of the rich bounties spread before them, the members of the company retired to a bowery erected in the rear of the building, where a table was prepared, and furnished with wine and other liquors. Capt. Thos. Porter took his seat as the president of the day; and Hon. John Test, being called upon for the purpose, after some prefatory and appropriate remarks, read the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The president then proceeded to read the toasts prepared and handed in for the occasion. We have been favored with copies of the following: viz:

1. The President of the U. States. 3 cheers.
2. The heads of Departments. 3 cheers.
3. The departed heroes of the Revolution. drank standing.
4. The Ex-Presidents of the United States. 3 cheers.
5. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence. 3 cheers.
6. The Navy and Army of the United States. 3 cheers.
7. The Congress of the U. States. 2 cheers.
8. Our Foreign relations—peace with all the world. 3 cheers.
9. An universal system of free schools—for we hold that a general diffusion of knowledge is the soul of a Republican government. 6 cheers.
10. Charles Carroll of Carrollton—the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. 3 cheers.
11. Agriculture, Commerce & Manufactures. 6 cheers.
12. A continuation of the blessings of Providence, health to the Farmers and good crops. 6 cheers.
13. The lasses of old and new times. 6 cheers.

By A. Smith. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—The lever screw and wedge of our national engine.

By Irvin Armstrong. "To politicians all—on Jaff or Iea, Whether dressed up high, or low degree, Who's polar star is truth, Who's goal is honor— Long life to 'em—if any such there be."

By G. W. Cable. The spirit of '76—may her principles be cherished throughout succeeding generations.

By F. Lucas. Independence to Poland.

By R. D. Lacy. The editors of the Western Statesman and Indiana Palladium—may they be as zealous in supporting the interest of their constituents, (if permitted to fill the high stations for which they are now candidates,) as they are indefatigable in the abuse of each other.

By J. S. Ferris. The heroes of the revolution—while we cherish their memory, let us not forget to imitate their patriotism.

By the Company. The Hon. John Test—he has our thanks for the handsome manner in which he read the Declaration of Independence.

By A. Smith. The confederation of the states—They came together as a "unit," may no local interest separate them.

By John P. Dunn. The Declaration of Independence—An everlasting monument to its author.

By D. V. Culley. The union of the states—of maids and bachelors—the one "must be preserved" and the other encouraged.

By one of the company. Our worthy host—may his pockets be as well lined with coin, as his table has, on this day, been loaded with good cheer.

By the Company. The president of the day.

The sentiments offered were received and cheered with great unanimity; and the company separated late in the day, in perfect order and friendship.

The day was handsomely celebrated by the children attached to the different Sunday schools in this vicinity. A procession was formed and marched to a grove above town, where the Declaration of Independence was read and an oration delivered by hon. J. L. Holman; after which refreshments were distributed.

According to promise we give below the "lucid" reply of Mr. Gregg to "A Voter of Randolph, township." The remarks of Voter seem to have had their full force, and not a little disconcerted our neighbor of the Statesman. To divert public attention, he wishes to hold out the idea that our correspondent is not a friend of "Squire Stewart, nor a Clay man. We can safely assert he is both, and that should he deem it necessary to "rend the veil of obscurity which envelopes him," and stand forth in open defiance, Mr. G. will find it difficult to "impale him on high as a base calumniator," or even convince the public that he is below Mr. G.'s best conceptions of himself. Mr. G. says he demanded the real name of our correspondent, and in the article below renew the call. We cannot discover on what principle Mr. G. grounds his claim to the name of the author; certainly not on any rule of his office. It cannot, we think, so soon have escaped his memory that when W. Armstrong esq. was assailed in a most unbecoming manner through the Statesman, by fictitious writers, and Mr. A. called for responsible names, Mr. Gregg replied, that if the charges made were false Mr. A. could easily disprove them; but if true, he could see no right Mr. A. had to demand the authors. We do not pretend to quote Mr. G.'s words literally, but merely give their substance. With these remarks we leave Mr. G. in the hands of Voter, who, we hope, will deal mercifully with him.

P. S. The plot thickens. Since the above was written we have received another communication from Randolph, in which Mr. Gregg is called on to publish certain letters. The article may be seen in another column.

We copy the foregoing communication from the last number of the Palladium; and we do it for the purpose of inviting a fair, open, and candid investigation of the matters contained therein. If the charges preferred against us, by "A Voter in Randolph," be true, we certainly deserve the severest reprehension at the hands of Esq. Stewart and his friends; if otherwise, we claim an honorable discharge by the complainant in the case, & a triumphant vindication by our compeers. Since the appearance of the article in the Palladium, we have endeavored to trace it to the fountain head, that we might convince the writer (if he was *really* a friend to Esq. Stewart,) that he was laboring under a very great error in the premises he had assumed, and that we might, if possible, effect a reconciliation without the intervention of a newspaper controversy. For this purpose, we called upon Mr. Culley for the author, and was refused; and for this purpose, we visited Randolph township, with like success. The step has been taken without the knowledge or approbation of the "Squire, and his personal and political friends are all lost in conjecture as to its probable source, and they are strongly impressed with the belief that the writer is *not* what he professes to be. We now call upon Mr. Culley, again, to give up a responsible name; and we challenge the writer, himself, to rend the veil of obscurity which envelopes him, and stand forth in the vindication of his charges, or suffer himself to be impaled on high as a base calumniator. We are willing that our conduct in this affair, as in all others, shall undergo the strictest scrutiny; and to prevent evasive and irrelevant pleadings, on the part of our antagonist we now make up the issue in the following concise and lucid manner:

1st. That so far from our taking an active part in forming the anti-caucus ticket, we have *not* written or spoken to but one individual, requesting him to become a candidate for the Legislature, and that individual declined; nor have we attended any meeting whatever, public or private, where the question was agitated.

2d. That we were *fully* authorized to announce Doct. Haines, as a candidate for the Legislature, before the name of Esq. Stewart was received at the office.

3d. That a citizen of Rising Sun, (referred to by "A Voter") "suggested" Esq. Stewart as a candidate, *only* on certain conditions, which conditions were not fulfilled.

4th. That we deferred the announcement of Doct. Haines for 10 days, without being authorized to do so, to afford the citizens of Rising Sun an opportunity to decide between them, understanding it as their wish to run but one.

5th. That we were never authorized to announce Esq. Stewart as a candidate, until authorized by himself, in the town of Rising Sun, and that his name appeared in the next succeeding

number—being only one week after the Doctor's appeared.

6th. That a false construction has been placed upon our remarks accompanying his announcement.

7th. That our whole course in this affair was perfectly correct—and that the matter has been explained to the satisfaction of the "Squire and his friends.

8th. That we will prove ourselves, by our acts, a better friend and more efficient supporter of the "Squire, at the coming election, than he who has so unjustly and falsely assailed us.

9th. That the writer is either laboring under a total misapprehension of the facts; or else he is a *secret* enemy of Esq. Stewart, and open enemy of ours, and moreover, destitute of moral principle.

On the foregoing points we throw down the glove—will Mr. Culley or his Clay-correspondent dare to take it up.

—Will Mr. Culley have the goodness to give the foregoing remarks a place in his paper of to-morrow?

CERTIFICATES.

STATE OF INDIANA: { ss.

Third Judicial circuit. {

I, the undersigned, President Judge of the circuit aforesaid, certify that John Livingston is qualified under the statute, to act as a Probate Judge in this state. Given under my hand this 19th day of June, 1831.

M. C. EGGLESTON.

Indiana, to wit:

I concur in the above certificate, as to the qualifications of John Livingston to discharge the duties of a Probate Judge. June 19th, 1831.

J. T. MCKINNEY, one of

the judges of the Supreme court.

The friends of temperance are hereby notified that the "Dearborn county Temperance Society" will hold its quarterly meeting at the court house on Monday evening 18th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, when addresses will be delivered and members received.

Lawrenceburg, July 7th, 1831.

HIRAM LAMKIN, TAILOR.

HAVING permanently located himself in the town of Hartford, (on Laughery Creek) Dearborn county, Indiana, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that being anxious to please all in the line of his profession, he has made engagements at the Eastward, which enable him, at all times, to furnish the **Latest Fashions.**

Knowing the variety of opinions respecting Fashions, he is prepared to cut and make of any Fashion his customers may wish. Being an admirer of the Ladies, he would inform them that **Ladies' Habits**, Will be made to the **Latest Fashions**, and will endeavor to *please*, which will be no difficult task.

Hartford, June 29th, 1831. 27-1f

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post-office at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on the 1st day of July, 1831; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the general Post-Office as dead letters.

Abbott Robert Ketcham Larry G.
Brown Robert Lacy Richard D.
Bullock Thomas Layton David G.
Bowers Chirly Mrs. Lane Amos 2
Bell Leann Miss Lowe Shelton J.
Bar Hugh Lodwick John
Brady Lusannah Lewis James
Bur James R. Hon. Lyons Joseph
Cheek James Moore Thornton
Cockran Isaac Morse Demus
Carberry Catharine Mrs. Moon R.
Castle Lawran Miss Murray James
Cherry Thomas McNeely Hiram
Coburn Joseph H. Miller Nathaniel
Callahan James Sr. Owen Thadious
Cox Eliza Oldrine R. Mrs.
Davis John 2 Powell Thos. B.
Davis Samuel Plumer Daniel
Dunn George Percival & Gridley
Dunn John P. 2 Patterson Thos. H. care
Dill James of E. John Porter Miranda
Drennan James Ross Sam'l Reed Mary Mrs.
Eddy John 2 Roland Cline Reed Jonathan
Elliott Riley Sage Selah
Ehler Thomas Stead Mr.
Fitch Mr. Spencer Sarah
Fisher Jacob Steel Mr.
Green B. B. Sherrin George
Gibson Robert Stroud Joseph
Gray Leener Small Thomas
Hawes A. Smith Phebe
Harrington Wm. Sherron Sohn
Hamilton Wm. Spencer John
Hinds James Stainbrook Jacob
Hayes Abiah Stage Hugh
Hinkson John Tucker Catharine Miss
Howard Ephraim Tousey Omer
Heaton Eben Vincent Charles
Hartline Sam'l Williams Benjamin
Jones Josiah Wheeler John
Johnson John D. White John
Kueeland John

JAMES W. HUNTER, P. M.

July 1st, 1831. 27-3w

NEW CHEAP STORE!!

W. R. BARKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizen of Lawrenceburg, and the public in general, that he has recently opened a Store on the corner of Main and Short streets, and has on hand a general assortment of

FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Queens-ware,

Hard-ware, &c. &c.

He flatters himself that he will receive a share of public patronage, as he intends to sell Goods as low as they are sold in any place west of the mountains.

Lawrenceburg, July 9th, 1831. 27-3w

CASE OF THE S MICHIGAN ROAD LANDS.

IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved February 5th, 1831, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of Eighty Acres, or in Fractional Sections, (as the Public Lands are sold.) on the

3d Monday of October next, AT THE TOWN OF LOGANSPORT,

IN THE COUNTY OF CASS,

A portion of the Lands granted to the State of Indiana, by an act of Congress, approved, March 2d, 1827, confirming to the State of Indiana the Lands ceded to the United States by the 2d article of the Treaty concluded, between the United States and the Potawatamie Tribe of Indians, for the purpose of making a Road from Lake Michigan, thro' Indianapolis to some convenient point on the Ohio river; part of which Lands have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the State of Indiana, and confirmed by act of Congress, approved March 2d, 1831.

The parts which will be offered for sale, include sections and fractional sections in the following townships, and ranges, to wit:

In the Fort Wayne land district.

In township 28, N. range 5 East, 21 Principal Meridian, sections and fractional sections 29, 21, 22, 23, 24, 16, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 34.

Township 29, N. R. 5. E. Fractional sections 35 and 36.

Township 28, N. R. 6. E. Sections 5, 6, 7, and 13.

Township 29, N. R. 6. E. Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27