

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, July 16.

The Statesman of yesterday, announces ROBERT WILBER, as a candidate for county Commissioner, in the 1st district.

We are requested to insert the name of JOHN JENKINS, for the same office, in the 1st district. The request to announce Mr. Jenkins, came too late for our last paper.

We are authorized to say that ANDREW MORGAN will serve as Coroner, if elected.

The want of room to-day prevents the insertion of a number of advertisements, and other things—they will be attended to, hereafter. Our readers must excuse every thing amiss until after the 1st of August.

We learn from the Richmond Palladium, that Joseph Holman, esq. has declined running for congress in this district.

Mr. Gregg, in his paper of the 8th, gave it as his "opinion" that Mr. Test would beat Mr. Smith for congress. Since Mr. Holman declined, Mr. Gregg says,—

It is understood that this movement, on his part, will result much to the benefit of Mr. Smith, as he has gone over to him, with all the force he can command. This may make a very material change in the aspect of affairs. We shall calmly await the issue & abide the result.

Thus it would seem that Mr. Gregg has no "opinion" between Mr. Smith and Mr. Test, but like a good christian is resigned "calmly to await the issue;" which we predict will be that gen. McCarty will be our next member to congress.

The editor of the Statesman assails gen. Keen in a very rough manner, for omitting to insert Mr. Test's name in his list of candidates; but takes no notice of similar neglect in other editors of the district. We have taken some notice and can safely say there is at least one Clay paper, which has omitted to insert the names of Read and McCarty until a few days since. Then, why does Mr. Gregg make an invincible distinction? Would it not be well for him first to inspect the conduct of his political friends of the press, before he condemns others?

We insert two articles to-day, on the subject of the public printing. The explanation of the Journal we do not consider altogether satisfactory to the public. The job was too heavy to be all done at one office in season, and the legislature, or those members who favored the present arrangement, either misundertood their duty, or had little idea of the obligations it imposed. The special acts and militia law should have been given with the journals; as it is, the whole must be delayed until after August.

By letters lately received from different parts of the district, we are led to believe that gen. McCarty will not only be elected, but by a considerable majority. In Rush, Union and Fayette in the north, and Switzerland, Decatur and Dearborn in the south, it is confidently believed he will lead the other candidates considerably. From the other counties our information is not so definite.

On Thursday last our town was visited by gen. McCarty, candidate for congress, and gen. Noble, candidate for governor. About noon gen. McCarty addressed a company in the market house, on the subject of the election and other matters connected with National politics. In commencing his speech he said he labored under some disadvantages in attempting to follow the example of his competitors, who were both eminent lawyers, bred and nurtured in the school of eloquence, and accustomed to public speaking.

He was brought up a farmer, and in a contest where the qualifications of aspirants to office were estimated by their efforts on the stump, he was well aware of the advantage his opponents had over him. However, he said he did not despair under the circumstances, but should take the liberty of directing public attention to the practice of stump speaking. He deprecated the principle, in as much as it gave the lawyer an undue advantage over the equally well informed mechanic and farmer. Let the practice, said he, be permanently fixed, that every aspirant for office must mount the rostrum and harangue the multitude, and you place it in the power of the lawyer, the practiced declaimer, to hold and monopolize every important post in the government.

Mr. McCarty said every prominent office in Indiana was held by lawyers; and this would continue to be the case, so long as the people recognized the capacity to deliver a flowery address from the stand as the principal and necessary qualification for office. He wished the people to

think of these things, and how far the custom of the times may tend to raise up a privileged class in society, to the exclusion of the worthy and deserving of all others.

Mr. McCarty passed to the consideration of the tariff. He said he was in favor of a tariff for revenue and protection; but not of high or prohibitory duties. There were some articles, Mr. M. said, he thought ought to be permitted to come to us duty free. Congress had already reduced the duties on coffee, tea, salt, &c., and he thought when the public debt was paid, a further deduction might be necessary. Mr. M. then spoke of the proposition to distribute the surplus revenue among the states according to population, as more just and equitable than the plan heretofore pursued. Indiana, he said, has been a state 15 years, during which time she has received nothing from the national treasury. True, an appropriation of land had been made for making a canal from the Wabash to the lake; but this Mr. M. said he did not consider as a donation. It was given conditionally that the state should accomplish the work through the United States' lands, which would by this means be advanced in the ratio of about 100 per cent in value. Appropriations had also been made to the Cumberland road running through the state, but these, he said, were to be replaced from the 2 per cent fund set apart by a compact entered into with the state for making roads running to and through it, and could not properly be said to be a gift from the treasury, as the U. S. lands, as an offset were exempt from taxation by the state previous to and for 5 years after sale. By the proposed plan of distribution, Indiana might safely calculate on receiving, after the payment of the public debt, from 2 to \$500,000 yearly, to be applied, under the direction of the state authorities, to works of internal improvement and education.

Mr. M. spoke of the presidential question—said he had espoused the cause of the present worthy chief magistrate while his prospects of success were less flattering than many others then before the people. He spoke of this to show the utter falsity of the charge brought against him of trying to ride into office on other men's shoulders. Mr. M. said had he been disposed to raise on others popularity, it certainly would have been his policy to have selected the then most popular candidate, and not by espousing the cause of the weakest, thwarted his object at the very threshold. Mr. M. said he had been objected to because he held an office under the general government. When he consented to become a candidate, several land laws for the relief of the purchasers of public lands were about to expire, and had he resigned then and shut up the office, immense injury would have been done to many poor and industrious citizens. But waving this reason, said Mr. M. he claimed equal indulgence with other candidates. Mr. J. Q. Adams held the secretary ship, with a salary of \$6000 per year until his inauguration: Mr. Henry Clay was in the receipt of \$16 per day until the moment he was appointed secretary—James B. Ray, while he holds the office of governor, is canvassing for a seat in congress.—M. Stapp holds the office of lieutenant governor and is a candidate for governor.—Noah Noble is road commissioner and candidate also for governor. Mr. McCarty said he did not think it fair to punish him for that which was passed unobserved in others. If elected it was plain he could not hold the land office.

We have thus given a hasty sketch of some of Mr. McCarty's remarks. There are many things omitted which time nor room will not permit us to notice. Suffice it to say, he acquitted himself well, and increased the confidence of his friends in his talents and capacity to serve the district honorably and beneficially in congress.

Gen. Noble addressed a large number of persons in the evening. We heard him attentively, and for the most part are not disposed to find fault with his remarks.

On the subect of disciplining the militia, his views are certainly good. On the tariff we differ but little—but on the subject of distributing the surplus revenue, widely.

He is opposed to the plan proposed by the president, because the south will come in for a share on account of her black population. In arranging any system it is difficult nay impossible to obviate every objection. The only thing that can be done is by conciliation and concession—by holding on to the essential and surrendering the minor for the public good. It was in this spirit our present excellent constitution was matured and adopted—it was in this spirit that the south was allowed a representation in congress equal to 3 1/2 hs of her black population. By the plan of distribution proposed, Indiana would unquestionably get more in one year, than she has in 15 years past. Would it then, because the south might

draw a little more than her proportion for white population, be politic for us to reject a plan by which we would be so greatly benefitted?

Mr. Noble spoke of Judge Read and of the manner he was brought out as a candidate for governor. A few U. S. officers, said Mr. N. nominated him, and by the act took upon themselves to dictate to the people. We think Mr. Noble did injustice to Judge Read, in his remarks. We are well advised that before Judge Read was taken up by the meeting alluded to, he had authorized his friends to make use of his name for governor, and whatever was done afterwards was merely in furtherance of his wishes.

From the St. Louis Beacon, June 30.

The Indian disturbance on the Upper Mississippi is assuming a more serious aspect. The half dozen companies of regulars which Gen. Gaines carried up month ago, and all the pacific remonstrances of the General, have been insufficient to bring these deluded people to reason. They increase in hostile demonstrations and in numbers. The whole number of the disaffected, either embodied or within distance to embody, is estimated at two thousand. In consequence, Gen. Gaines has called upon the Governor of Illinois for troops, & 1400 mounted volunteers, under Gen. Duncan, and accompanied by Governor Reynolds, have gone up, and 2 days ago the remaining effective men, about two companies, at Jefferson Barracks, proceeded up in the steam boat Enterprise with Gen. Atkinson of the regular army. The character of the officers, and the policy of the government, are a guarantee that all possible forbearance will be observed towards these infatuated people, and if chastisement falls upon them, they will draw it on themselves by their own blind and obstinate conduct.

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. '81.

Collector's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have received the Duplicate of taxes for the year 1831, a copy of which is left with Capt. Thomas Porter, in the recorder's office, for the convenience of those who may wish to pay their taxes in my absence—he is authorized to receive for me. Those indebted for taxes for the present year or otherwise, will please make settlement by the 1st day of September next, after which time I shall pursue the law for the recovery of the same, as I intend to have all business settled as soon as possible.

On the 2d Monday in November 1831, I will expose all Lands and Town Lots to sale, as charged on the duplicates for said year and previous years.

I will without delay call on all persons for their taxes, at which time I wish them to be prepared to settle the same.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff
and Collector for D. C.
July 15th, 1831.

N. B. I wish to sell or exchange the South West quarter of Sec. 20, town 7, R. 12, east, lying on Laugher creek 3 miles below Versailles, and several flat boats and horses for cash, work oxen, fat cattle, and stock hog, or other articles of country produce that may suit me.

J. SPENCER.

State of Indiana, } Set.
DEARBORN COUNTY, }
DEARBORN CIRCUIT.

Catherine alias McCarty Hogan Judgment in widow and relict of the late James Hogan deceased, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by Daniel Hogan, words spoken her next friend by wife for

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