

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Palladium.

To the Electors of Dearborn county.

Fellow citizens—Having learnt that a report is in circulation that I cannot nor will not serve you as a county commissioner, if elected, on the ground that I am an acting justice of the peace and cannot legally serve in both capacities. In answer to this objection, have I not served you as a member of the county board ever since September 1824, and during the whole of this time acted in the capacity of a justice of the peace, and strictly in accordance with the law, which made it imperative on the people to elect one of the justices of the peace of the township as a member of the county board? The new board created are governed by the same laws, have the same duty to do, are the representatives of a certain district in lieu of a township, and neither of them are known to the constitution, or are commissioned; all counties being incorporated, I consider them agents for the county, transacting the business of the incorporation, placed on the same footing with their predecessors; and I have yet to be advised of the first individual who considered the appointment of a county supervisor, an office within the meaning of the constitution. How then is it that a commissioner is an office within its meaning? I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe it is not; and I have the decisions of many high authorities that no appointment is an office, unless the incumbent holds a commission under the signature of the executive of the general or state government, either in the letter or meaning of the constitution of either the general or state government. For the correctness of this opinion, I refer you to the constitution of the United States, article 2d and latter clause of sec. 3, the president "shall commission all the officers of the United States;" see the constitution of Indiana, article 11th, sec. 9th the governor shall commission &c. It will be seen by the 3d article, section 20th, and 26th, and the 4th article, sec. 5, that the framers of the constitution did not consider members of the legislature, collectors or holders of public money, members of congress, as officers, or they would not have made the special provisions therein contained, but would have rested on the 13th section, of the 11th article, "no person shall hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this constitution expressly permitted," which all agree the permission herein has reference to the Clerk & Recorder, they being commissioned. My opinion on the subject of offices has never changed, and if I had any doubts of eligibility of serving as commissioner and justice of the peace, I should not have consented to be a candidate, as I have no object in view but the benefit of the county. A reference to the course I have pursued, as a member of the board will I believe satisfy all of the truth of this assertion; yet like others who are candidates for public favor, feel anxious to succeed. In conclusion I acknowledge that during the 3 sessions of the board, in 1824, I, like most new members, was but partially acquainted with my duty, and when the expro for that year was made out, I was surprised to see the county debt \$3376 50. I believed that something was wrong. I went home and determined to acquaint myself with my duty. On examination of the laws I could look back and see that hundreds of dollars of the people's money had been squandered in allowances of claims unauthorized by law—claims that I with my colleagues had sanctioned. I then determined to rid the county of her debt, by making equitable allowances on all claims against the county, in lieu of from two to fifty prices, and veto all spurious claims. In the recess of the board a new one was erected, that of supervisors; my fellow citizens favored me with their confidence, & I returned to the board to discharge the important trust. The county debt since that time has been gradually diminishing; and I am confident that the revenue of the present year, if the new board pursues an economical course for the balance of the year, will meet the expenses of the year, pay all outstanding claims, and leave in the treasury some considerable surplus; when this is accomplished, then will I be satisfied, and for this purpose I consented to be a candidate—and if elected, no circumstances, however injurious to my private interest, shall prevent me serving you in the place assigned by your suffrages.—How far the prosperous state of the financial concerns of our county is attributable to my exertions, I leave for the decision of my fellow citizens, and particularly my colleagues. Your obedient servant,
MARK MC CRACKEN.
July 13th, 1831.

To the editor of the Palladium—Having noticed a communication over the signature of A. J. Cotton, in the 25th No. of your paper, apparently in answer to mine in the 22d, I have thus far neglected to answer him, as I ex-

pected another, (which has not appeared) of similar character, to make its appearance, from the remarks in the conclusion of his last, and I intended to answer all he had to say at once, as I have neither time nor disposition to answer the communications of any person who varies so far from the subject in question, stoops to such low means to make a show of defence; and but for one assertion he has made I should have let it pass with silent contempt. He says "I am informed however that other individuals are in reality the authors of his last communication." To this assertion I oppose a positive denial, and defy him, his pretended authors, or any other person to produce the individual I have received instructions from in manuscript or otherwise, or that I have consulted either directly or indirectly on the subject of that or either of the communications: for none but the inmates of my own house ever saw the communication, and not even they until about the time it was completed; and none of them ever laid their hands on it to my knowledge. It is true I did apply to one individual besides yourself to get the report of the committee of ways and means for the year 1830. I shall not farther notice his communication only to ask his readers to examine all his communications and see if they can find in them the words "our own state," "our legislature." Mr. Cotton and myself are on good terms as neighbors; as a citizen I respect him; in some points as politicians we differ in opinion. I believe he leapt before he looked, when he engaged in advocating of the ad valorem system. His communications are subject to considerable criticism, but I am not disposed to make him nor them objects of mirth. He has "cried enough," and like a magnanimous son of Erin I'll let him go.

I have never written on any subject to show my dexterity in writing but from a sense of duty. FACTS.
July 19th, 1831.

From the Indiana Democrat.

Mr. Morrison, Sir:—I have seen an article in the Madison Herald, purporting to be extracted from a Lawrenceburgh paper, relative to the ensuing election, which concludes in the following words: "The west will do their duty, the upper Wabash counties will go for him, almost by acclamation." These words relate to the pretensions of Mr. N. Noble, for the office of governor of Indiana. I must be permitted to say, that I was much surprised to see such an article going the rounds of the newspapers, and believe it to be injustice to the public to permit such to go uncontradicted. Where this gentleman, (the Lawrenceburgh editor) obtained his information, or upon what authority he makes the statement, I know not, but from a perfect knowledge of the facts, I do know, that it is without any foundation in truth. I can assure that gentleman, "our Clay neighbor," as the editor of the Madison Herald calls him, as well as the citizens of Indiana, that James G. Read, will receive a majority in every county on the upper Wabash, not one considered doubtful, Cass only excepted, in that it is supposed, he, (Mr. Noble,) may receive a majority. The influence of the far famed Michigan Road, upon which he is Commissioner, may possibly produce that effect, in that county, but in every other it is confidently believed he will be beat by both Read and Stapp. Ross Smiley will also receive an overwhelming majority, in this part of Indiana, for Lieut. Governor, as will also Col. Boon, for Congress in this part of the first congressional district.—Our Jackson majority has had a proportional increase with our population, and if every part of the state, will do their duty, as will the upper Wabash, the Jackson Republicans will be completely triumphant in Indiana, the ensuing election.

If it is the object of the editor before referred to, to induce the opposition or Clay party to unite on Mr. Noble as their strongest Clay candidate, he mistakes his policy, for assuredly general Stapp of Madison, is the most popular of the two, with all parties, as he deserves to be; and if venerable age, a whole life of public services, purity of private character, combined with respectable talents, would weigh any thing in the scale, Judge Scott is certainly inferior to no others that are his competitors.

It may not be amiss, to observe that the appearances indicate that the policy of the opposition or Clay party, (so called,) is to cast off all candidates of the party, for the office of governor, but one, and continue the cry of "no party." This cry of "no party" is rung in our ears, by every Clay candidate, for every office, from one end of the state to the other: by this they seek to divide. "Divide and conquer" is their motto. Will the Jacksonians be lulled to sleep by this siren song of "no party," while the opposition are going for party and nothing but party. The Jacksonians on the contrary,

boldly proclaim themselves a party—they are known and recognized as such—they are the Democratic Republicans, of the United States—the patriotic philosopher Jefferson was the founder of their party—his political principles is their guide and text book. Upon those principles the present administration of the national government is based. Democratic Republicans are therefore, the friends of the administration, and they will not, by the cry of "no party," be induced to desert this sacred cause by voting for men for office hostile to those principles.

The present is an age of Revolution, the march of mind is crumbling to atoms the despotisms of the old world. Will Americans, the citizens of the U. States, be found retrograding? They who presented the first perfect model of free government, to an enslaved world? They will not. Jacksonians will do their duty, and preserve in their purity, the Jeffersonian principles of republicanism—so interesting to the free institutions of their own country and to the liberties of their fellow men, wherever pure republicanism has an advocate throughout the world.

An old resident of the
UPPER WABASH.

From the Globe.

General Orders.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 7th, 1831.

The President of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the Navy and to the Marine Corps, the death of JAMES MONROE, our illustrious and venerated fellow citizen. It pleased Divine Providence to remove him from this scene of trial, in the City of New York, on the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—and from sympathy with his relations and the American People for his loss—and from respect to his sacrifices and sufferings in achieving, and his distinguished services in since maintaining, that Independence, the President orders that funeral honors shall be paid to his memory at each of the Navy Yards—and on board all the public vessels in commission, by firing twenty-one minute guns, commencing at 12 o'clock M. on the day after this communication is received, by carrying their flags half mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for six months.

LEVI WOODBURY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 7, 1831.

It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Army, the death of the venerated patriot, and Ex-President, JAMES MONROE. This afflicting dispensation, occurred on the late Anniversary of our Independence.

At a moment when a nation of free-men were celebrating the achievements of that devoted band of patriots, who purchased with their blood the liberty we enjoy, one of the principal actors in the Great Drama, was called to his last account.

Participating in the sensation which must fill every heart on such an afflicting occasion, and anxious to manifest his gratitude for the eminent services, and admiration for the talents and virtues of the deceased, the President directs that funeral honors be paid him at every Military post and station in the United States, and that the Officers wear crape on the left arm for six months.

Major General Macomb will give the necessary instructions for carrying into execution, forthwith, the foregoing order.

P. G. RANDOLPH,
Acting Secretary of War.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Mr. LIVINGSTON.—The attack upon this gentleman having been renewed in several quarters, the following facts may be found interesting.

About the 1st May, a gentleman of this city, a friend of Mr. Livingston, anxious to be informed on the subject, wrote to the Comptroller of the Treasury for information, and received in answer, a copy of the following letter addressed by him to Mr. Livingston 20th February, 1830. We publish it with his permission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Comptroller's Office, 20th Feb. 1830.

Sir.—Your account as late U. States Attorney, for the District of New-York, has been adjusted and finally closed on the books of the Treasury.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOS. ANDERSON,
Comptroller.

Hon. EDW. LIVINGSTON, Senate.

This letter is a true copy from the original on file in my office.

JOS. ANDERSON, Comptroller.
We trust this will go far to relieve the great anxiety which the Clay men have recently shown, to keep defaulters out of office. If it does not, and they can "wait" till next meeting of Congress, they will receive further official information. A committee of the Senate will in the ordinary course of busi-

ness investigate the subject fully. By the rules of the Senate, in all cases where the person nominated has been previously in office, his nomination is referred to the appropriate committee who report to the Senate before that body acts upon the nomination.

The balance of Mr. L's debt excepting the sum of \$1800 was paid by the sale of 57 lots upon the *Batture* at N. Orleans, the property of Mr. L. This sum was paid previous to February 1830—and the accounts finally closed upon the books.

Death of James Monroe.

We learn from New-York that Ex-President Monroe died in that city on Monday last. The following notice of his death is from the Journal of Commerce:—

This venerable patriot and statesman closed his earthly career yesterday afternoon at half past 3 o'clock—the glorious anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE—at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, Esq. in this city. Adams and Jefferson died on the Fourth of July, 1826; Monroe on the Fourth of July, 1831. Thus of four Ex-Presidents of the United States deceased, three have died on the memorable Fourth of July, and two of them on the same Fourth of July. A coincidence so extraordinary is scarcely to be found in history.—Adams died in the 91st year of his age; Jefferson in the 84th; Monroe in the 73d. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The Courier and Enquirer thus notices the death of the venerable patriot:—

JAMES MONROE is no more.—He died yesterday at half past three o'clock—he was gathered to his fore-fathers on the day sacred to American Independence—the day on which the patriots Adams and Jefferson breathed their last. It cannot but be considered a singular occurrence that Divine Providence should set its seal on the hallowed efforts of our revolutionary fathers in favor of LIBERTY, by calling from this world three Presidents of the United States, and three patriots, on the very day they had pledged "their lives—their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in the cause of Independence. James Monroe was a soldier and a patriot.

Peace to his ashes—Glory to his name. Mr. Monroe it will be recollected, was not one of the signers of the declaration of Independence. At the death of Adams & Jefferson, Mr. Carroll was the only surviving member of that illustrious band of patriots.

Judge Scott, a candidate for Governor, has declined holding a poll. The contest now lies between Noah Noble and J. G. Read, and from the best information, we are induced to believe that J. G. Read's election is sure.

Clark County Advertiser.

Harvesting Oats.—It is much the best way to mow (not to reap) oats when beginning to turn yellow, whether they are wanted for fodder, or for the oats with the fodder. If a farmer wants to make the most of his oats, if they are ever so stout, let him mow them when beginning to turn yellow. Dry them well, thrash them as much as he pleases, and his cattle will eat the straw in preference to the best meadow hay; and besides the grain must be brighter and heavier than if they stand in the field till quite ripe, and the straw is spoilt.

Detroit Courier.

A Cherokee has recently returned from the nation west of the Mississippi, who mentions that in the election for members of the Cherokee legislature, the successful candidates were all recent emigrants from Georgia.—Samuel Houston, late governor of Tennessee, who left his wife in that state to associate with the Indians, in the wilds of the west, was also a candidate for a seat in the Indian council, but was defeated and lost his election, since which he has abandoned his Indian wife, among them, and has signified his intention to banish himself to the Choctaw nation.

Georgian.

Distressing case of Hydrophobia.—It becomes our painful duty to record a very distressing case of this fatal disease. Some persons have been so exceedingly incredulous as to doubt the existence among us of this alarming malady—but the case we are about to mention comes to us in such an authentic shape as to leave no room for doubt or cavil.

A Mr. STREET, a man about sixty years of age, residing near Montgomery, in this county was bitten a short time ago, by a dog supposed to be rabid, under the following circumstances. Observing in his hog pen a dog biting his hogs. Mr. Street ran to the relief of his hogs, when the dog immediately flew at Mr. S. and bit him in several places. At this juncture, the owner of the dog arrived in pursuit of the animal, alleging that the strange conduct of the dog induced a belief that

he was mad. On the ninth day after this affair one of the hogs died perfectly rabid. On the twenty-seventh day Mr. Street felt quite unwell and retired to bed. On the following-morning he arose, but his indisposition had in no way abated. On putting his hands into a bowl of water for the purpose of washing them, he suddenly started back two or three paces and fell in convulsions to the floor. In a short time he revived and appeared much better. He then conversed freely upon his situation, and observed to his neighbors that he was seized with hydrophobia, and must inevitably die. He consented that experiments with water should be made upon him. In no instance did the sight of the water much effect him, but the touch invariably threw him into spasms. The spasms soon became more frequent & violent, & on the succeeding day, (Thursday the 7th inst.) he died in the most horrible convulsions, foaming at the mouth and biting every thing with great fury.

This melancholy case affords another awful warning to our citizens to take special care of their dogs, & avoid all contact with them. Cin. Gazette.

Appointment by the President.—Roger B. Taney, Esq. at present Attorney General of the State of Maryland, to be Attorney General of the United States, vice Mr. Berrien, resigned. The appointment of Mr. Taney gives, as far as public opinion has been expressed, the highest satisfaction.

The Cabinet is now complete.—It is as follows:—

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State.
LOUIS McLANE, Secy of the Treasury.
LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War.
LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Navy.
ROGER B. TANEY, Attorney General.
Wm. T. BARRY, Post-Master General.

And a stronger, more powerful and efficient Cabinet, has never been brought together under any administration. In every instance the gentlemen to whom the appointments were tendered are understood to have accepted. It turns out incorrect that the Attorney Generalship was offered to P. P. Barbour of Virginia, or to any one else. So with the War department—So much for the *slang* of the Clay papers, about declinations. Their leader Mr. Clay himself, would give his ears to get into a department—he would ask no better guarantee for six years than General Jackson's popularity.

Trenton Emporium.

Serious riot.—Truxton Lyon, a contractor on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad having refused to pay the poor laborers for their toil and sweat, they were incensed to a pitch of desperation. This having come to the knowledge of the Directors they proposed to apportion the balance due by the company to the contractor, among the workmen. But this being much less than was due to them, they insisted on being paid the full amount—this being refused the workmen proceeded to destroy, in many places the stone rails, by defacing them on the upper side, tearing the iron rails off, and at the quarries a large quantity of prepared granite rails has been broken or otherwise injured. The wooden rails were either mutilated or burnt. The damage done is supposed to be about five thousand dollars. The military were ordered out to apprehend the rioters, and about 60 of them are now confined in Baltimore jail. About three hundred were engaged, and if they had not been so promptly arrested they would have blown up the Patapsco bridge. The scene of devastation was about twenty six miles from Baltimore.

York Gazette.

DAVID CROCKET, According to the Memphis Advocate, has recently made a most flaming speech in that goodly town, in which he most genteelly abused Gen. Jackson, the Tennessee delegation, and nearly all the "little" papers in his district, some of which he actually believes were bought to write against him!—Davy has declared his independence, as a Clay man would say, and most solemnly avows, that he will no longer wear any collar with the words "Gen Jackson's Dog upon it." We had always, thought, from his fame among the panthers and wild cats, that there was some kind of affinity between him and the canine species—and from the admission before us, who can doubt it? Yet he has been a lucky dog, and has had his day. But the poor printers! Davy declares, that if elected, he will propose a law to lay a tax on dogs, the proceeds of which he intends having applied to the support of "them ere fellers," who live by scribbling lies against him, and who can get their bread no other way. How compassionate! The Tennessee printers certainly ought to support him after this. It will take better than raccoon skins.

Southern Clarion.

Capt. Crocker, of the ship Pacific, has lately closed his one hundred and sixtieth voyage across the Atlantic.