

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, July 23.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
for President
ANDREW JACKSON.

Martin Stewart, esq. candidate for representative, we understand has resigned his office of justice of the peace in Randolph township.

We omitted to notice last week that John Neal, esq. candidate for county commissioner in district No. 1, has resigned his office as justice of the peace.

The Globe of the 9th inst. announces the appointment of Lewis Cass, of Ohio, to be Secretary of war. The appointment of this gentleman, we believe, gives very general satisfaction. His acquaintance with the Indians and Indian affairs, superadded to his other superior qualifications as a scholar and public officer, renders his appointment at this time peculiarly gratifying to the public.

Indian War. We learn from the Illinois Advocate that the difficulty with the Indians, assembled near Rock Island, in the Mississippi, has been adjusted by gen. Gaines, and the volunteer troops dismissed to return home. No blood, it seems, was spilt by the new levies, who are rather in a bad humor at the issue.

We learn from the New Albany and Charlestown papers, that judge James Scott has declined standing a poll for governor. From what we can learn this event will greatly assist judge Read. The counties of Clark, Washington, Harrison and Floyd, where judge Scott would have received his principal support, will now unite pretty unanimously on judge Read.

The rain storm which occurred here a short time since, appears to have been equally violent through Ohio and Pennsylvania. On the low bottoms along the small streams the sudden overflow has done much damage to grain, mills, and bridges. In many instances the water attained a height unprecedented by any flood recollected by the oldest inhabitants.

We take pleasure in noticing the addition of a splendid and spacious Stage Coach on the line from this place to Cincinnati. It was built in Cincinnati, by one of the best workmen in the western country, and purchased by the enterprising contractor Mr. J. D. Cummins, of this place, for the special accommodation of passengers—his old one proving too small for the purpose. Two years since, when Mr. Barry came into office, about nine mails arrived weekly at this place on horse-back; since that time we have had an increase, and on the following routes they are carried in stages, viz: Three times a week to Cincinnati; twice a week to Brookville and north; and once a week to Indianapolis. The travel, particularly on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati routes, has greatly increased within the last 6 or 8 months. The stage from the former place has frequently more applications for passage than it can accommodate; and Mr. Cummins, on the line to Cincinnati, has on several occasions sent an additional carriage to accommodate travellers. With the addition of his new establishment, he can convey in both stages about 25 passengers at a trip, and in the new one alone 15, without inconvenience. The trouble and expense incurred by Mr. Cummins in fitting up his stage establishment have been considerable; but we feel persuaded he will be amply repaid for all, in the increasing and already very considerable patronage extended to him by travellers and our citizens in particular. Hundreds of dollars which formerly passed from our village into the pockets of unthankful and unaccommodating steam boat owners for passages, will now be saved at home, to the encouragement of our farmers and mechanics. This fact is worth recollecting.

Mr. Ingham, since his arrival at his old residence in Pennsylvania, has made one or two speeches, in which he treats freely of his difficulties with Mr. Eaton. He makes no mention nor does he allude to any interference on the part of the president to compel the wives of the ex-secretaries to associate with Mrs. Eaton. The story that he had used his authority for this purpose, was gotten up by the enemies of the president, who have as yet failed to sustain it by any proof. The public may safely pronounce it a base fabrication.

The story of Mr. Donelson's dismissal, as private secretary to the president, because his lady would not visit Mrs. Eaton, is also untrue. Mr. Donelson, who now is on a visit to Tennessee, intends to return to Washington in the fall with his family.

We give to-day the proceedings of a meeting of our citizens, in relation to the disturbances created here on Sunday last, by a large number of persons from Cincinnati. The conduct of the rioters, as detailed by the meeting and admitted by all as nothing exaggerated, must appear to the public as highly improper, and deserving of punishment. The meeting, it will be observed, has made no mention of names, though several of the ringleaders of the mob are known to our citizens, as men of some celebrity at home, and whose wealth gives them an importance which neither their good conduct nor character entitles them to. We regret that circumstances should require a public expression of the light in which our citizens view the conduct of the rioters; and the more so, as the expression, not being specifically confined to the guilty, may seem to extend to the innocent. This was fully considered in the meeting, and it was found impracticable to give the proceedings a definite direction; but that such general exceptions should be made as justice seemed to require.

The conduct of the captain of the Philadelphia was strangely at variance with the responsibilities of the station he occupied. Instead of attending at the boat to preserve order, we are assured he took a conspicuous part in parading the streets, in company with the most noisy and disorderly of his passengers. From our own observation we feel confident that all the difficulty at the river might have been prevented by the interference of the officers of the boat. The boys on shore were restrained some time by col. Spencer, the sheriff, from resenting the insults of those on the hurricane deck; but no person appearing to hold the boys on the boat in check, it was found impossible to avoid the consequences which followed—in which not only the boys, but many men took part. As regards our own citizens, though there were many small children within the range of the stones thrown, none were injured. On the boat we learn there were several but—one or two dangerously.

It may not be amiss to add that this is not the first Sunday's visit our town has been honored with, by a mixed multitude from Cincinnati; but at no time, though some acted badly enough, were they quite so disorderly. We hope when the next similar visit is projected, they will be good enough to give a few days' notice to the "Hoosiers," that they may be prepared to receive them with proper attention.

Mr. Gregg asks us to correct an error (as he calls it) in relation to the sum received by Gen. Noble as Receiver of public moneys. General Hanna, who was an officer in the land office with Gen. Noble, says he received \$10 or \$15,000 from the public crib. Mr. Gregg says he only received about \$5000. Now, between Mr. Gregg and Gen. Hanna be it, we have no disposition to exaggerate the sum Gen. Noble received from the public purse. But why is Mr. Gregg so particular about the amount Gen. N. has received? In speaking of this matter a short time since, Mr. Gregg said he did not allude to the amount of the salaries Gen. McCarty and Judge Read were receiving; but wished to combat the principle of holding one office and grasping at another. Now if there is nothing in the amount of the salaries, why is Mr. Gregg so particular about Mr. Noble's? The reason is plain—it turns out that Gen. Noble holds an office too, and on the principle, stands just on a level with Read and McCarty. To be consistent Mr. Gregg should oppose Gen. Noble, instead of trying to make a noise about a thing he has declared of no importance.

On Thursday evening last our town was visited by Mr. Gregory, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Mr. Smith, candidate for congress. About 5 o'clock they favored the citizens with a brace of intellectual pot-pies, familiarly known by the name of stump speeches. Mr. Gregory took the lead, and in a speech of about 1-2 an hour, entertained his hearers tolerably well. Mr. Smith then mounted the box, (no stump being convenient) and held forth for about one hour. He travelled over the old track, exclaiming against partyism and the "question-pled a little for the United States' Bank, for which, we understand, he is attorney—spoke of his competitors, and particularly of a certain Jonathan McCarty, who he seemed to intimate was too much in favor with the friends of the administration for his liking. He concluded by assuring his hearers that his prospects of success were flattering, but should he be defeated he would still remember them with feelings of friendship.

The editor of the Statesman, in his paper of yesterday, says not a word about the congressional election. Two weeks ago he was for Judge Test; last week for Mr. Smith, and this week he says nothing about either. Does he give it up that Gen. McCarty will be elected, or is he in doubt which of the Clay candidates to support? We hope he will find out in 2 or 3 weeks who he is for.

On our first page we give an article from the Indiana Democrat, in relation to gen. Noble's salary as Road Commissioner. The Indiana Journal comments on the article from the Democrat, and introduces the following letter from the state treasurer to show that gen. Noble's salary is not as large as represented.

Treasurer's Office, July 14, 1831.

Messrs. DUGLASS & MAGUIRE: In answer to your request for a statement of the amount of money drawn by N. Noble for his services on the Michigan road, and also the amount of money expended under his direction whilst performing those services, I submit the following items which are all that have been paid from the treasury:

Paid N. Noble on his audited warrant	\$130 12
" S. Sedwick	40 50
" N. Davis	40 50
" John Pogue	18 00
" H. Brady	54 00
" John Cain	3 50
	236 62

The above, with \$51 59, paid from the contingent fund for printing, are all the expenditures from the treasury on account of the Michigan road, in any way connected with gen. Noble, and he had no interest in any part of the above but the first item.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting of the citizens of the town of Lawrenceburgh, was held at Mr. Hunt's Hotel on the 19th inst. to express their opinion and disapprobation of the conduct of a large number of persons who came from Cincinnati to this place on Sunday last, in the Steam boat Philadelphia. W. Armstrong, esq. was called to the Chair and E. F. Test appointed secretary. A committee of five persons was appointed to draft and submit, on the next evening, a report and resolutions, expressive of the object of the meeting; when the meeting adjourned to the next evening.—The meeting convened pursuant to appointment, when the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The committee appointed by this meeting on yesterday evening,

REPORT: That they have had the subject, submitted to them, under consideration, and from the evidence of credible witnesses, supported by their own observation, they feel warranted in giving the following statement of the late outrageous and disorderly conduct of a large number of persons from Cincinnati, who came to this place, on Sunday last in the Steam boat Philadelphia. The boat passed this place about noon, under full headway, colours flying and a band of music on board. In about one hour and a half she returned up the river and landed, when 4 or 500 persons came ashore, preceded by the music, and paraded the streets. Many were in a high state of intoxication, and disregarding the common restraints of decency, behaved in the most black-guard and ruffian-like manner. In one instance a number of them entered, uninvited and unasked, into the private dwelling of one of our citizens, and in the most rude and insulting manner appropriated the sitting room to themselves. The owner alarmed at the intrusion, took the precaution to fasten the kitchen door, or he believes they would have entered and ransacked it in quest of something to satiate their thirsty and craving appetites. They also visited the public houses, where the most disgraceful and riotous acts were committed. In one they called for provisions and drink and after being furnished with both left the house without paying the fare. They attacked and threatened to break open a grocery store, but were prevented from affecting their object by the resolute conduct of the keeper. They committed many other acts, both in violation of our laws and profanation of the Sabbath, which we shall pass over in silence.

When tired of parading the streets, a movement was made, and the music striking up a merry air, the cavalcade marched to the boat, whither nearly all who had come ashore, were making their way to embark. About this time a fracas commenced with stones, originating, as is believed, with those on the hurricane deck of the boat, and some boys on shore, and spread with great fury for a few moments, when the assailants made a rush from the boat, and those on shore gave way and dispersed. The stones thrown from the shore, were invariably directed against those who commenced the attack on the hurricane deck.

The conduct of the persons who left the boat in this assault, was outrageous in the extreme. They assailed the Peace Officers present, who had exerted their utmost to repress the affray, with abusive language and personal violence, threatening to cut them to pieces in a moment, if they dared to molest or interfere with them. After swaggering about a short time, swearing and cursing what they would do, and not seeing any but peaceable and orderly people to quarrel with, they retired or rather staggered to the boat, which soon after put out unmolested, though it was strongly urged that the indignity offered should not thus easily be suffered to pass unpunished.

Your committee feel called upon in justice to say that there were many very respectable citizens on board the Philadelphia, who, they believe, took no part in the disgraceful scene on Sunday last, and who were not only ashamed of the conduct of their fellow passengers, but sorry they were found in such bad company.

Your committee would advise the adoption of the following resolutions: Resolved, That we view the conduct of many of those rioters who landed

from the Philadelphia, at this place on Sunday last, as a high handed and open insult offered to our village, and the laws of the State, & as meriting the ex-ecration of every member of civilized society, and deserving the most exemplary punishment.

Resolved, That the proper authorities be requested to use every exertion to ascertain the principals in the late riot at the river, that they may be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the newspapers of this village; and that the Editors of the National Republican, and Gazette, Cincinnati, be requested to publish them.

W. ARMSTRONG, Ch'n.
EDWARD F. TEST, Sec'y.

For the Palladium.

Mr. Editor—One of the fundamental principles of a free government, is the freedom of the press.—In representative governments the people have a right to nominate who shall be candidates for offices in the gift of the people. The people too have a right to censure the conduct of aspiring and designing demagogues, who would offer to infringe on their rights in any shape or form whatever. In conformity with the foregoing maxims, I addressed Mr. Gregg through your columns, exposing the unfairness and injustice obviously displayed in announcing Mr. Stewart esq. as a candidate to represent this (Dearborn) county in the next state legislature. Mr. Gregg is highly displeased that any one should have the presumption to call in question the correctness of his course, or the purity of his motives in this affair; and has thrown out a volley of abuse, representing me as being a base calumniator, and as being destitute of moral principles, &c. These epithets however, emanating from such a source, are not to be regarded. I have long since been taught to believe that surmise and general abuse, clothed in however elegant language, ought not to pass for proof.—Mr. Gregg has been at a loss to conjecture who the writer is, but has finally come to the conclusion that he is the friend or representative of Mr. Stewart. Now, although, I am on friendly terms with Mr. Stewart, as well as all the other candidates, I am personally acquainted with, yet I am not to be regarded as being emphatically his 'friend,' and in no point of view as his representative; but as the friend and advocate of correct principles and the rights of the people. But whether I am the friend or enemy of Mr. Stewart, matters not in the case before us. Mr. Gregg stands charged with unfairness, partiality and an attempt to prevent the people from nominating a candidate whom they wished to bring forward. Now to substantiate this charge there is nothing more wanting than his own confessions and acknowledgements. He owns that the names of esqr. Stewart and Doctor Haines were both forwarded to him for publication, before he announced either of them; that he delayed publishing either for a week, not knowing which the people would prefer. Now it is plainly to be inferred from this that he considered himself fully authorized to announce Mr. Stewart, else why delay a week to determine which should come out? If he was fully authorized to announce one of the gentlemen, and not authorized at all to announce the other, upon what principle did he delay it, after waiting a week and receiving no farther information from Randolph? He presumed to decide for the people who should be their candidate, thereby disregarding the wishes of that portion of the people who was solicited the other gentleman should be brought out. And when he found himself under the necessity of announcing Mr. Stewart, he showed evident unwillingness to do so, and accompanied his announcement with sundry remarks calculated to injure him in the opinion of the people. Again—his refusing to publish all the documents relating to this affair, which he holds in his possession, shows evidence of his being guilty, not of unfairness, and a course altogether inconsistent with one who boasts so much of his political honesty, impartiality and feelings of conscious rectitude. But here this correspondence shall close on my part. Had Mr. Gregg published the letters, called for, the case might have appeared in a more lucid manner. I owe an apology to those whose names I have had occasion to make use of, for the liberty which I have taken; if I have been the means of injuring either of them (which I am not sensible of,) I can only say that I am sorry for it, as it was not my intention to do so. I considered the people's rights trampled on, I viewed it as a dangerous precedent, and I feel conscious of having discharged my duty in giving my opinion.

A Voter of Randolph township.

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ANNUAL ELECTION.

AUGUST 1, 1831.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Noah Noble, James G. Read.*

Milton Stopp, FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

James Gregory, David Wallace.

Ross Smiley.*

FOR CONGRESS—third district.

Oliver H. Smith, John Test.

Jonathan McCarty.*

DEARBORN COUNTY.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

George H. Dunn, James T. Pollock.*

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

James Murray, Esca Ferris,

Mahias Haines, William Flake,*

Martin Stewart, David V. Culley,*

Warren Tibbs.*

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

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

John Livingston.*

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

District No. 2. District No. 1.

Mark McCracken,* Joseph Wood,*

William Caldwell, John Neal.

Daniel Plummer, Robert Wilber.

John Jenkins.*

District No. 3.

Milton Gregg, George Arnold.*

FOR CORONER.

John S. Percival, Andw. Morgan.*

The candidates friendly to the measures of

Jackson's administration, are noted with a star

thus *. As the designation as respects Mr.

Woods politics has heretofore been inadvertent-

ly omitted.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An advertisement with the foregoing caption

appeared in the Statesman of Friday last.

The incorrectness of the assertions contained

in it is evident from the following considera-

tions: 1st. That those whose names are signed

to the advertisement extorted Mr. Lane to

act for them, at a time when they were hopeless

of establishing their claim, which was then uni-

versally regarded as worth nothing. 2d. That

all the papers were clearly and fully explained

to them, and duly authenticated before the pro-

per officer. And 3d. That the transaction was

so perfectly simple in its nature, as to preclude

the possibility of mystery or fraud. There is

now a prospect that Mr. Lane's perseverance

and professional ability will secure them some-

thing; and now it is, that one or two greedy

speculators, disappointed in the attempts they

had previously made to get the land in ques-

tion, and heedless of the guilt incurred, have

deluded these poor creatures into an attempt

to violate previous engagements, by this awk-

wardly contrived misstatement, with the ex-

pectation that when these were broken, they

could profit by the bargain; which, (if the par-

ties concerned are to be believed,) they have

succeeded in making by working on the igno-

rance and cupidity of those whose names are

signed to the advertisement. Fortunately for

the latter, the advertisement is a mere nullity,

as if it could have any effect at all, it would be

to deprive them of what they are likely to ob-

tain. Let the 'public,' which they have ad-

ressed, assign the odium which their miscon-

duct richly merits, not to them, but to those

who have cunningly duped them into adopting

so miserable an expedient. TRUTH.

CERTIFICATES.

STATE OF INDIANA. } 89.

Third Judicial circuit. } 89.

1. the undersigned, President John Livingston

is qualified under the statute, to act as a Pro-