

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Palladium.
TO FARMERS.

GENTLEMEN—The time is near at hand to prepare for saving Timothy seed, therefore permit, a fellow-laborer, to suggest to your consideration the method now observed in the east, and which I confidently believe to be of some importance to you. Cut your Timothy or Heards-grass as usual; let it stand shocked in the field until it receives one or more heavy rains; haul it into your barn while it is yet raining or immediately after; (the more wet it is the better;) stack it in your barn floor, as you would wheat, (the floor should be tight;) it will soon go through a process of heat; but strange as it may seem to appear, as soon as January or February it will become dry as dust and ready to thrash, the straw and chaff or hull will all have rotted, the heads contracted a dry white mould and the seed will shell off at the slightest touch.—By tramping or thrashing a floor full a few moments (comparatively so) you get every particle of the seed; on hauling it in while wet very little will shell out, consequently the whole may be preserved. I saw it put up in this manner while I was in Maine last season, and they informed me that the seed looked very nice, was equally good, and when contrasted with the old method they realized a much greater yield and a great saving of labor. Those who may suppose that the heat would injure the seed, need only reflect for a moment, that cattle may eat it, and it not only go through a process of heat, but of digestion also, and yet every particle will grow.

I have gentlemen, the most unqualified confidence that it is well worthy of your attention.—Circumstances alone denies me the pleasure of telling you the example. Your stacks should be tolerably large, and the larger the better. An observance of this method would, I am confident, render it a profitable business to those who have plenty of Timothy or Heards-grass.

I have the honor to be devotedly,
yours,
A. J. COTTON.

Manchester, July 12th, 1831.

For the Palladium.

Mr. Editor—The following, which I designed as a private toast at the Manchester celebration, was written on the toast sheet, but for some reason it was not given out agreeably to my understanding. I therefore ask for its insertion in your columns.

The next Presidency—no foul play,
Gen. Andrew Jackson or Henry Clay—
May the better man be elected,
And the other (of course) rejected;
The minority submit and quietly obey,
So peace be restored and strife done away,
And America flourish and forever be free,
Three cheers to virtue and integrity.
A. J. COTTON.

United States' Bank.

It will be recollected that a few days ago, put certain questions to the Editors of the National Intelligencer and National Gazette, relative to the course of the United States' Branch Bank in this city. The following are our questions and the answers of the Intelligencer.

Question by the Globe.
1. Was it not formerly the practice of the United States' Branch Bank at Washington to charge private citizens with a premium upon drafts furnished them on the principal bank and distant branches?

Answer by the Intelligencer.
It was and is.

Question by the Globe.
2. Were not such drafts, during the same period, furnished to members of Congress without any charge for premium?

Answer by the Intelligencer.
They were and are.

Question by the Globe.
3. If the preceding questions be answered in the affirmative, then what was the motive in making this discrimination between those who might have a vote upon the question of chartering the Bank and other citizens?

Answer by the Intelligencer.
The motive is one of Public duty. It is one of the obligations of the Bank, under its charter, to transfer the money of the Government to whatever part of the country it may have occasion to disburse it in. In simple compliance with this obligation, Members of Congress receive their pay, to the amount prescribed by law, at their option, in notes or coin here, or in drafts available, without risk or loss, in the part of the country which they represent. The Army and Navy of the United States and all the Civil List, from the President down, are paid in precisely the same manner, and it will not be pretended that they are corrupted by the Bank. In a word, if the Bank failed to grant this facility, in one form or other, it would incur a forfeiture of its charter.

The Intelligencer concludes by asking:—

"Is the Globe answered?"

We reply, not entirely. The two first answers are explicit enough; but the last seems to qualify the second and reduce it to half an answer. Our question was general—"Were not such drafts furnished to members of Congress without any charge for premium?" Take the two last answers together and they amount to this:—"They were and are"—to the amount of their lawful pay. This qualification makes it necessary for us to ask another question, which we hope the Intelligencer will answer, as we only desire to elicit facts:—

Were not drafts formerly furnished to members of Congress, without any charge for premium, by the U. S. Branch Bank in this city in exchange for money paid into Bank, as well as for their lawful pay?

The amiable Editor of the Intelligencer seems to have caught the mania of plot-making from his newly converted brother in opposition, the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph. He finds no means of meeting the facts and arguments which have been arrayed against the Bank of the United States, but by getting up the idea of some "grand speculation" or conspiracy which is to prosper by the destruction of that institution. Somebody in New York has printed Mr. Benton's speech, and he asks "who pays?" Somebody says, without a particle of proof, that there is combination and partyism in the New York Banks, and he asks if there be not "evidence of corrupt design" in the assertion?

How easy it is for the opposition Editors to prove any thing. One says it is so and all the rest declare it to be a fact, upon his simple assertion. Or A wishes it were so; B thinks it may be; C believes it is so; D knows it to be so, and E swears to it. By one or other of these modes, every thing is proved as plain as Q. E. D.

The amiable Editor, in his weakness on this Bank affair, takes some laughable positions.—He calls the United States' Bank "the People's Bank." What a pity it is the people do not know what belongs to them! More's the pity, that the Bank does not tell them in their Extras! They ought forthwith to get Robert Walsh to write and publish another Extra, informing the people that the stock of this Bank, the houses, lands, goods, chattels, notes, dollars and eagles, all belong to them, and that all its profits would be hereafter paid into the Treasury! Make the people believe that and they may begin to think about renewing its charter.

Referring to the saying of somebody about partyism in the New York Banks, the Intelligencer says: "We see 'here upon a small scale, what, will be 'the tyrannous, oppressive and iniquitous operation of a great Government Bank, ruled, 'by party men and devoted to party operations.'"

We already see upon a large scale "tyrannous, oppressive and iniquitous operation of a great bank, ruled by party men, & devoted to party operations." Do we not see the United States' Bank discounting their tens and twenties of thousands for the benefit of the Editors of the Intelligencer and United States' Telegraph, upon no uncommon security, to say the most of it, while an uncompromising opponent of the Bank, cannot get a well endorsed note of \$200 discounted?

"Ruled by party men, and devoted to party operations," indeed! Why is the present Bank issuing its "forty thousand imperial sheets" at a time, and sending them "dog-cheap" to every active member of a particular party throughout the Republic? Do they not in this show themselves to be "party men"? Are not their movements "party operations"? Is it not their object to put down a President whom no cunning can divert, no money can buy, and no terrors can intimidate? But we forbear. *Globe.*

Affairs at Washington.—We present to our readers, to day, because we presume they will have a curiosity to see it, a correspondence between the late Secretaries of War and the Treasury, and also, a letter from the late Secretary of the Treasury to the President, accusing certain officers with a design to waylay and assassinate him, with their details.

We cannot but express our regret that this correspondence ever took place.—The Secretary of War we think was not warranted in attempting to hold Mr. Ingham responsible for the editorials of the U. S. Telegraph—and it would seem that Mr. Ingham subsequently labored under a misapprehension in supposing there was a conspiracy of the persons named to assassinate him.

We think that men who have held such elevated positions are doubly bound to observe a conduct in their private and personal difficulties which shall neither shock the public feeling nor bring discredit upon the country.

There is one good which will result from the publication of these acrimonious letters; it will serve to convince the public, if any before doubted, of the propriety of the President organizing his cabinet anew. This decisive step is in accordance with the general character of the President, and gives him new claims to the public confidence. In forming his cabinet originally, he perhaps paid more deference to the wishes of his political friends in the large states, than to his own judgment. His cabinet was a talented, but not a harmonious one. The change brings in one equally able and more united.

It is no new thing to find jealousies, collisions of interests and disagreements among those high officers. These difficulties are in some measures inseparable from the transaction of public business, and grow out of the frailty of human nature.

In Washington's administration, Jefferson and Hamilton were always at variance. Mr. Jefferson's position was so unpleasant to him that he resigned. Mr. E. Randolph who succeeded, we believe Mr. Jefferson, as Secretary of State, Gen. Washington displaced. The elder Adams turned Timothy Pickens out of the same office, which produced a feud as bitter as any which at present exists, and which has been handed down we believe to the present time.

Mr. Madison displaced R. Smith, his Secretary of State, and Mr. Granger the Post Master General—to say nothing of Mr. Armstrong, Secretary at War. All these changes caused more or less public excitement at the time. Mr. Crownshield Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Meigs Post Master General, were induced, or forced, to resign under Monroe, and in the latter part of his administration he himself fell under the displeasure of the nation because he suffered his cabinet to quarrel among themselves and use the influence of their offices to break the country into petty personal factions. We have thus hastily run over the history of most of the previous administrations to show our readers that cabinet difficulties are not new in this country, or peculiar to this administration. Gen. Jackson is indeed the first who has shown decision of character enough to meet fully the crisis. If individuals of our political associates disagree and quarrel, be it so, but why should the great body or any considerable portion of the public enter into these quarrels? There is no occasion for taking sides and the people will not do it. Gen. Jackson was elected by an overwhelming vote of the people, to accomplish certain objects—to administer the government upon certain principles.—The same motives which induced his election, continue to operate and will recollect him. The people are satisfied with his administration—they see the country prosperous beyond all former example at home—respected and honored abroad.—Our claims upon foreign countries liquidated—our difficulties adjusted—and the national character elevated in the eyes of the world by the policy of this administration. Seeing this—conscious of these facts, what inducements have the people to abandon the long tried patriot—the successful civilian—and take sides in bitter personal factions? They have none—they will not do it. We know not in this quarter a single desertion from the side of the administration.

Boston Statesman.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

Voice of the Granite state!—The Republican Members of the Legislature, to the number of more than one hundred and fifty, being nearly two thirds of that body, met in Convention on Friday evening last. This Convention unanimously passed resolutions approving of the nomination of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and recommending a general Convention of Republicans friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, to be held at Baltimore in May, 1832, for the purpose of nominating a Vice-President. The Veto of the President on the appropriation from the treasury of money to build the Maysville road, was approved, and the recharter of the U. States' bank, was disapproved without a dissenting voice! It was late in the evening before the Convention balloted for a nomination for Governor to be supported at the next March election; of 145 votes cast, His Excellency Samuel Dinsmoor had 143.

Cincinnati, July 22.

Does The City Council has passed an Ordinance "To prevent the extension of hydrophobia, by prohibiting dogs from running at large in the City of Cincinnati," which it faithfully and thoroughly carried into execution, will abate, for a while, one of our greatest nuisances;—we are sorry that it is but for 3 months, for even if we should not be in danger of hydrophobia after this period, yet our sick may be as much disturbed by the incessant clamor of dogs thro' the night, and our children may be worried by them as much, after the three months as before. We find that some of our neighboring counties have become alarmed, and are taking measures to guard against hydrophobia. We hope that the number of dogs in the country as well as the town will be greatly lessened,—the former suffers the greatest pecuniary injury from them,—very few of the industrious prudent class will keep them. *Tiller.*

It is said that Mr. Wirt's fee for pleading the cause of the "poor Indians" was ten thousand dollars. That of Mr. Sergeant is fixed at a similar sum. With twenty thousand solid and substantial reasons for their conduct; the zeal manifested, and the excessive interest felt by these gentlemen, for the "poor suffering Cherokees," are not to be wondered at. —*Norfolk Regt & Sen.*

Gen. Stapp's Address.

From the Indiana Republican.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fellow Citizens:—In becoming a candidate for governor, I was confident that no successful attack could be made on my character, either private or public; nor did I believe that the freemen of Indiana could be induced to march to the ballot boxes under the banner of a party. It therefore gave me pleasure to take the field in honorable competition with gentlemen whose names were enrolled with my own, as candidates for your suffrages.

I have travelled through the state, and laid before you my principles. I asked for your votes for myself and not for a party. I had thought that my competitors would take the same course; but judge of my surprise, when I found that one of them was incessant in publishing his own strength, and calling on the Clay men to support him as the strongest man against the Jackson candidate; and the other publicly calling on the Jackson men to rally around him, and show forth their strength in the state. But, notwithstanding their attempts to draw the line, all things glided smoothly on—nothing agitated the public mind—no excitement was produced with the great body of the people—they were fast settling down upon the man of their choice, and a few weeks more would have determined the matter in a perfect calm. But restless spirits can never stand still—hirelings must obey their master's will—partisans must stand by their party, right or wrong.

While the people indignantly refused to be led by caucus dictation and partisan brawlers, and we were supporting principle and qualification; a firebrand came from a quarter where it was least expected. No question—no question was the order of the day; but at an unguarded moment, while all things were going well, the people were called upon by a no question editor to unite on Mr. Noble, avowing frankly that if he was not the most prominent candidate, that he, the editor, would cheerfully sacrifice his partialities in favor of myself, and at the same time telling a most outrageous falsehood, by saying that "the upper Wabash counties will go for him (Noble) by acclamation." This declaration was soon followed by several of the time serving and partisan prints of the day; & strange to tell, a systematic attack was commenced upon me throughout the state at the same time; not against my private or public character nor against my principles, but by trying to convince the people that Noble is the strongest man to run against Read.

It is a strange circumstance that this attack should be made at the same time throughout the whole state. All the letters I have received on the subject are dated from the 1st to the 5th of July, and all state the same facts substantially. It must have been a pre-concerted plan; for, mark the language of the letters received. Letters from the East say, "your prospects are fair here, but from letters and news received from the West, we are induced to believe that you have no support there, and your friends begin to think that Noble's chance is the best." Letters from the Upper Wabash: "Your prospects are good here, but there is a powerful effort making to show that you have no strength in the East, and that Noble's chance for success is the best." Letter from the south to a friend: "Stapp has been here and made a powerful impression; he goes finely here, since Scott has declined." Another from the South: "Stapp runs well here, but there is an attempt to make us believe that Noble is the strongest man to run against Read. I cannot say how much this may affect him, but for myself, I believe in no such stuff; and if it were the fact, I would still vote for the man of my choice."

Thus you see, my fellow citizens, that by false representations of my strength, I am to go by the board. One of my competitors calls upon you to vote for him, because he is the most likely to succeed; and the other because he is a Jackson-man, and that the Clay-men are uniting against him; but for myself I call upon you to vote for me if you like my principles, and think me the most suitable person, and best qualified to administer your government; and to vote against me if you think otherwise. Vote for the man of your choice, without paying any attention to the party slang of the day, or the false representations that are circulating through the state.

I am no partisan, but firm in my principles and unwavering in my presidential predilections; these are known to you, and not necessary here to be repeated. I ask not your votes, in consequence of my strength. I should feel myself degraded if I did; but if you believe me honest and capable, and a friend to the constitution of my country, & the principles of my government, then I ask your votes.

It is the business and interest of the editors favorable to the election of

Mr. Read to pull down the strongest man opposed to him; this induces them to come out against me; they believe me to be the strongest & therefore give Noble the strength in order to unite a portion of my friends upon him, and thereby weaken me. Indeed, one of my pretended friends avowed the fact to me, and I was told the same by a gentleman high in the confidence of one of these editors; how are we, then, to learn the truth from such corrupt sources? It cannot be done.

In conclusion, my fellow citizens, I will remark, that some of the editors who have thus laid my claims aside, profess to be my personal and political friends. Yes, I fear they love me too well, they may strangle me with kindness. God save me from such friends; they are Wolves in sheep's clothing. Hear the editors of the Herald in Madison: "We have felt some delicacy in doing any thing that might be construed into an injury of our friend Stapp—& intended to remain as silent as possible, while there was a prospect of his success." Fellow citizens, where these men are known, this sentence falls harmless at my feet; their characters are so well established for tergiversation and falsehood in politics, that they harm me not. This sentence was designed to catch my friends in the Jackson ranks, but thanks to the good people that voted for Andrew Jackson that know them and me, their bait will not take, their shafts will not enter.

I again call upon my friends who prefer me to all others, to stand firm in my support, and heed not the false representations of my enemies, and all's well.
MILTON STAPP.

From the Wabash Herald.

Sportsmen Attend.

The Indiana political races will take place on the 1st Monday in August next.

The first prize is the Gubernatorial purse, with the undoubted best chance for the next purse of the same kind to be run for. Four horses of good bottom are already entered.

The first is a well built pony called the "Ohio Sweeper," his keepers have great confidence in his performance, as two years since, he beat with ease, the keen running horse "Pepper," and previously won several scrub races. It is whispered however, that in passing through the "Clay" grounds of Washington and Jackson, his favorite track, to reach the Wabash valley, his strength will fail him for the want of the Michigan road, he is however a fine animal of high mettle and good bearing.

The second is the "Silver Grey," he is of the Ohio breed, though broke to the bit in Pennsylvania, his limbs are well set, bone and sinew good, gentle and not fractious, his keepers present him free from windgalls, and are very confident of his success. It is said that he has won many scrub races and that his wind is unimpaired.—It is thought however that the flying banner floating on the Wabash, inscribed, Wabash and Erie Canal" will be apt to frighten his rider and make him bolt.

The third is the "Noble" horse called the "Fanner," we are not aware where he was foaled, nor yet his pedigree, he is stabled however in Indianapolis, the centre of the race track, he has been corned, littered and fed in Indiana and may be called a "Hoosier," he bears good marks for a racer, his limbs well calculated for lengthy jumps, whether his gather will keep pace in rapidity his keepers know not, he is supposed to be of good wind, he won one or two scrub races on the Eastern quarter paths. His rider however, it is thought carries in his pockets a "Subscription Paper" which weight is calculated to do him much injury—the knowing ones have great confidence in him from some "secret" marks they discover in his bearing.

The fourth is a hardy punch of a horse, limbs well set, bone and muscle good, pasters clear from windgalls, he is called the "Printer," his keepers have not given us his pedigree, we understand him to be a White river horse, well kept and attentively littered. It is however reported, that he is of the Jackson Strain, and his dam of the Canal breed—his keepers are confident of his success—as he has never been beat on the Daviess track, where he is known as an excellent performer, the grooms and owners of the other horses have tried to cripple him by shooting off squibs (where he has been in training) called the "Jackson address," which was prepared, they alleged, in a patent machine called the "Jackson Central Committee," and say that he is grained and kept upon trimmings of said machine.—He however evidently shows "Jackson blood," he runs upon a stiff bit, with good bottom and is supposed by many to be rather the best horse on the track. Bets run high in his favor. His chief groom is a managing fellow, a good jockey, but is supposed to be so fond of Sugar that he will make him sick by eating it and neglect his duty.

The second prize is a half way to