

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 21.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

for President
ANDREW JACKSON.

We have been furnished with a list of the members of the House of Representatives of this state, giving the place of their nativity, politics, age, the counties they represent, and their vocation: from which it appears, that there are in the House 36 members who are friendly to the present national administration, and 39 who are opposed to it. There are 20 natives of Kentucky, 16 of Virginia, 16 of Pennsylvania, 8 of North Carolina, 6 of New York, 2 of South Carolina, 2 of Indiana, 2 of Tennessee, 1 of Ohio, 1 of Delaware, and 1 of Louisiana. Their vocations are as follows, viz: 40 Farmers, 7 Doctors, 9 Merchants, 11 Lawyers, 1 Millwright, 1 Bricklayer, 1 Printer, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Hatter, 2 Carpenters, and 1 Inn-keeper. The age of the eldest is 55 years; that of the youngest 24. The two natives of this state are Mr. Decker, of Knox County, and Mr. Henley of Clark.

At first view, it may strike the reader as surprising, that, of the seventy five members of the House, there should be but two who are natives of the state. But when it is recollected how short a period has elapsed since Indiana had no other inhabitants than the aborigines, he will only wonder that there are any.

The first settlement in Indiana was made on the Wabash; by a company of French, from Canada, in 1735. The inhabitants, however suffered so much from Indian aggressions, that but little progress was made for many years. Since Indiana was admitted into the Union, as an independent state, in 1816, her increase in population, and improvement in agriculture and the useful arts is almost without a parallel. She has nearly trebled her population in the last 10 years, and yet but a very small part of her arable lands are under cultivation. Should there be no check to her rapidly increasing greatness, it needs not the spirit of prophecy to predict that a high destiny awaits her.

Answers. The catechetical article addressed to us yesterday's Statesman needs but a short reply. The "when and where, and circumstances" of Mr. Clay attaching himself to the party alluded to may be found, first, in his making the most prominent man of that party president of the United States; and secondly, in his being supported for the same office by the same party. If any one doubts the fact of Mr. Adams holding the Democratic party and its principles in utter abhorrence, let him read the following sentiments of his, expressed at the table of a citizen of Massachusetts, in 1820. That he did so express his sentiments is confirmed by the affidavit of several gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity. He said,

"He lamented the fearful progress of the democratic party and of its principles, and declared that he had long meditated the subject, and had become convinced that the only method, by which the democratic party could be destroyed, was by joining with it, and urging it on with the utmost energy to the completion of its views, whereby the result would prove so ridiculous, and so ruinous to the country, that the people would be led to despise the principles, and to condemn the effects of democratic policy, and then said he, we may have a form of Government better suited to the genius and disposition of our country, than our present Constitution."

Mr. Adams intended this declaration should only be communicated to certain of his old political friends, with a view to reconcile them to his apparent desertion of their party; and that it had that effect is evident from the triumphant exclamation of Josiah Quincy, the political and personal friend, and relative of Mr. Adams, when he heard of the election of 1825, that "those who fell with the first Adams have risen with the second."

If this is not proof positive of Mr. Clay's apostasy, it is sufficiently convincing to us, and we believe to the Republican party generally.

As respects Messrs. McLane and Taney, we doubt the fact of their ever acceding to all the high handed measures of the Silver Grey Blue Lights of the east. If they did, we hope they have repented.

Are you answered, Mr. Gregg?

Rounding to. In 1830 Mr. Clay was so very tenacious of the then existing tariff, that he could not brook the idea of having its provisions pass in review before congress. Probably he feared the wisdom of that body would adapt it to the situation of the country while under the auspices of President Jackson. In an electioneering harangue at Cincinnati, with all the elocution he was master of, the "Western Orator" declared:

The friends of the administration are to "attack and subvert the system in detail." The proposition to reduce the duty on Salt and Molasses, and to restore the drawback on the latter article excited the apprehension of Mr. Clay at that time.

In 1831, he is ready to go the whole for modification, exactly in accordance with the views of the President; yea, more; he would advance one step beyond, and begin with such articles as are now admitted into our ports at a corresponding low rate of duty—rather articles of luxury than of necessity. That his course is superinduced by public opinion is no longer susceptible of doubt.

It affords us no pleasure to contemplate the miseries of a degenerate man; but the attitude in which Mr. Clay now stands before the American people, imposes on us the obligation to expose his hypocrisy and trace his windings,

as far as we are able. We see him so far prostitute honor, dignity, and fame, as to suffer the scattered fragments of the several disaffected and disbanding factions, to make him the nucleus around which to rally, for no other purpose than to prepare for the struggle for the succession in '36, with all the mortifying attendants of defeat staring him full in the face. It cannot be expected of such a man to halt and ruminate over his wrecked and ruined fortunes, or to sum up the cost of the Union, would its sacrifice fill the measure of his ambition! His professed friends, who are now bolstering up his fading hopes, will cast him aside, and leave him "alone in his miseries," after his defeat. His political fate is now sealed, and no circumstances can change the decree: The just indignation of a magnanimous but insulted people, has been visited upon his head, and every attempt to disencumber him adds to its ponderous weight. The occult designs of those rallied under his banner, are successively being developed, and withering under the influence of truth, virtue, and intelligence. Their calumnies recoil with tenfold force upon themselves, and add, correspondingly, to the stock of public confidence in the functionaries of the government.

Notwithstanding the insidious and incessant labors of the prostituted press, to overwhelm the Executive with odium, and to thwart his well-digested plans of government, he has escaped unscathed; and while he pities their depravity, he can calmly smile at the impotency of their rage. The lofty battlements, reared for the preservation of the Union are too rampart for the weapons of the venal corps. Truth, virtue, wisdom, and patriotism, are unyielding in their character, and present too formidable a front to be beaten down by falsehood and detraction. The unexampled prosperity of our domestic concerns, and the ability and fidelity with which our relations abroad are conducted, is the most striking commentary we can offer on the wise and patriotic administration of the government. The late Message of the President, and the Reports of the heads of Departments are all calculated to awaken a spirit of devotion to our free institutions, and fasten our hearts to the governing principles of the dominant party.

Dreams. Daniel Webster dreamed he was Secretary of State—he awoke, and found himself at his own private secretary.

Stephen Simpson dreamed his publishing certain private and confidential letters would kill Gen. Jackson—he awoke, and found

"The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died."

George D. Prentice dreamed he was the President's Private Secretary, under the new administration—he awoke, and found he was only the editor of a weekly newspaper.

Richard Rush is dreaming on—he'll wake in 1833, and "wake to agony."

James Barbour dreamed the Baltimore Convention had made Henry Clay President—he awoke, and found 'twas all "my eye and Betty Martin."

Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, dreamed, on the 4th of March, 1833, the one that he was a "silent senator," the other, that he was a private citizen—they awoke, in sad dismay, and found that "dreams do not always go by contraries."

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Legislature, in another column of this paper, that the Wabash and Erie Canal bill has passed both Houses, and has become a law.

Justice Hughes has been broken; but it is said he snaps his finger at them, and says he does not value their verdict tantamount to a *chance of 'bacca*, as he can go home and be re-elected in ten days, the Senate having refused to disfranchise him.

An adjournment is expected about the 28th instant.

ITEMS.

The mail stage was recently overturned between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Gen. Cadwallader had his collar bone broke.

The South Carolina Legislature have laid a tax of two per cent. on the Dividends of the U. S. Bank.

A destructive fire occurred at Maccon, Geo. on the 28th December.

On taking the last census of the U. States there were found 2954 persons who were 100 years old.

The wife of Chief Justice Marshall died the 25th of Dec. last.

Nearly one fourth of the U. S. standing army deserted during the last year.

\$144,000 was received for passengers on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-Road the last year, and about the same amount for merchandise.

Stephen Girard bequeathed \$20,000 to the Grand Lodge of the state of Pennsylvania.

Stephen Simpson is about to publish a biography of the late Stephen Girard.

Militia fines, to the amount of 1,331,000 dollars were collected in Pennsylvania during the last year.

A young man was drowned, lately, in N. C. in a puddle of water not more than two inches deep, and 6 broad!

The name of the town of Fredericksburgh, Ky. has been changed to Warsaw.

The report that Mr. Clayton, of Delaware had resigned his seat in Congress is contradicted.

The National Gazette can be satisfied with scarcely any thing which now bears the signature of Andrew Jackson. In this name there is a repellent property that turns the emper of the Editor into very gall and wormwood. The time was, we believe, when the Addresses, the Proclamations, and the various papers which proceeded from the pen of the President, acting in a military capacity, found favor with that critical judgment that detects the hands of one or more of his Secretaries in the composition of the annual Messages to Congress. The mind of General Jackson must have undergone a singular transformation when he was translated from military command to civil rule. That good sense—that propriety of phrase—that justness of conception—that singleness and sincerity of mind which shone out in the papers that bore his name, while he held a military employment, must have deserted him the moment he took office at Washington. His mind must have lapsed in the interval. His natural sagacity must have experienced a sudden revulsion. All the proprieties of speech must have been scared away, beyond recovery, the moment he assumed the official dignity.

Southern Patriot.

Senator Chambers and Stephen Simpson.—Although we are not great admirers of the character of Mr. Chambers of Md., we should certainly not have placed it in juxtaposition with that of a being so loathed and detested by all honorable men as Stephen Simpson, if his conduct had not seemed to invite the association. For some time past Simpson has been making great efforts to defeat the re-election of Mr. Lawrie as secretary to the Senate; but it was not until Mr. Senator Chambers fell in his way that he could find a fit agent in that respectable body to undertake the dirty job of assailing Mr. Lawrie on the floor of the Senate to gratify his malignity. The honorable Senator, as will be seen under our congressional head, commenced the onset with great spirit, but he soon had the mortification to find that no honorable Senator would follow his lead, and that he was himself the only member of the body who was so lost to all considerations of propriety and self respect as to be willing to impeach the character of an upright and faithful officer upon such testimony as that of his friend Stephen Simpson.

Winchester Virginian.

"A Singular Circumstance."—By very late letters from Berlin, it is stated that 7,000 persons have died there of the cholera since its commencement, and that there has not been one Jew amongst them, owing to their abstemious way of living.

May not the habits of abstinence among this people have produced the effect. The English Physicians consider cleanliness one of the surest protections against this disease.

Globe.

The Boston papers of Saturday last contain an address to the public, signed by twelve hundred members of the masonic fraternity in that city and vicinity, denying "that in the several degrees of freemasonry, as they are conferred in the United States, the candidate on his initiation and subsequent advancement binds himself, by oath, to sustain the masonic brethren in acts which are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen."

The American System Abandoned by Mr. Clay.—In the debate in Senate of the U. S. December 3, on referring the bill for reducing the duty on Alum Salt to the committee on manufactures, Mr. Clay said:

"He was aware of the necessity of adapting the revenue of the country to the wants of the public debt, and he was ready to consider the debt as extinguished, and to proceed at once to the formation of the system on which the revenue was hereafter to be based."

So then, his dinner speech at Cincinnati goes for nothing and his disciples are at liberty to correct their reckoning, as nautical men would say; and after so doing if they do not put about for Port Jackson, Point no point will pick them up.

A Sign.—Mr. Hayne, the Senator from South Carolina, took occasion upon a discussion of the Report of the Finance Committee relative to the reduction of the duties on tea, to respond in marked and conciliatory terms to some observations of Mr. Clay. Mr. Hayne is the leading friend of Mr. Calhoun in Congress. Is there to be a coalition of the Nationals and the Nullifiers? We shall see.

Ant. Rep.

Original and true anecdote.—The master of a school in Orange county, New-York, recently observing one of his pupils in tears, asked him what was the matter. The lad replied—"Robert, sir, keeps putting Anti-Masons on me, sir." The teacher, with no little

trouble, restrained the inward momentary impulse of laughter, and inquired of the little urchin where Robert got his Anti-masons; to which he replied—"out of his head, sir!"

MARRIED.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. S. Scovel, Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, to Miss MARGARET SUTTON, both of this town ship.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I forewarn all persons from buying or trading for a note of hand, given some time in the latter part of April or May, in the year 1829, for the sum of twenty eight dollars, payable to one Robe, one year after the said note was given, for a clock; which clock was insured to run and keep time for one year, or no sale; and said clock is of no force.

I therefore, forewarn all persons of taking the said note on my account, as I am determined not to pay it, as I consider it a fraud.

WILLIAM LAKE.

Jan. 21, 1832. 3-3*W.

BRIGADE ORDER.

Tenth Brigade of Indiana Militia.
Printer's Return Jan. 7, 1832.

THE several regiments composing said brigade shall be mustered at such place as their respective commandants may direct, as follows.

- "The 3d regiment on Thursday, Oct. 4
- " 14th regt. on Saturday, Oct. 13.
- " 15th regt. on Wednesday, Oct. 3.
- " 44th regt. on Saturday, Oct. 20.
- " 35th regt. on Saturday, Oct. 6.
- " 60th regt. on Friday, Oct. 5.

By order of the brigadier general
ISAAC CHAMBERLIN, Aid.

Cloth-Dressing.

THE subscriber informs the public that his Cloth-Dressing works at NEW BALTIMORE, OHIO, are in complete operation for the execution of work of every kind in his line. From his long experience, and the care which he takes to accommodate customers, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He has made arrangements for the reception of Cloth at Mrs. Mary Radcliffe's Carding Works in

ELIZABETHTOWN, OHIO.

And for its return there when finished. The following are his prices for work, per yard.

For Black cloth	15 cents
" Navy Blue	18 do.
" Snuff Brown	15 do.
" Do. Dark (men's wear)	15 do.
" London Brown & Bottle Green	18 3/4 do.
" Drabbs of different shades	10 do.
" Light Snuff (men's wear)	12 1/2 do.
" Putting & pressing any home colour	6 1/4 do.
" London Brown Flannel	12 1/2 do.
" Green do.	12 1/2 do.
" All other colours	10 do.
" Flannels coloured & pressed	4 do.

JAMES RADCLIFFE.

October 22, 1831. 42-1f.

WASHINGTON

Agricultural School.

THE Second Session of this School commences the first Monday in December, (31st day.)

Terms for tuition, eight, ten and twelve dollars per session of 24 weeks. Boarding \$25 per session; for bedding and washing an extra charge of \$12 50 per session will be made. One half of the boarding and tuition to be paid in advance.

The school will be conducted agreeable to the plan proposed in the prospectus published last June. Male and Female pupils will be received.—The latter will be employed during the hours of recreation in the cultivation of flowers, and domestic economy. The subscriber is so well convinced of the superior advantages of educating children on this plan, that he has determined to direct his time and attention to the pupils placed in his school.

T. B. PINCKARD, Principal

DEARBORN COUNTY,
DEARBORN CIRCUIT COURT.

September, Term, 1831.

Abraham Blauvelt
Versus
William C. Vanhouten,
Hannah Vanhouten,
Cornelius W. Vanhouten,
and Isaac Vanhouten.

NOTICE is hereby given to William C. Vanhouten, Hannah Vanhouten, Cornelius W. Vanhouten, and Isaac Vanhouten; that Abraham Blauvelt has filed against them his bill of complaint on the chancery side of the Dearborn circuit court, praying, amongst other things, that they be compelled to make him a deed in fee simple for certain lands in the said bill described; the said defendants are therefore hereby notified, that unless they be and appear before the Judges of the Dearborn circuit court in chancery sitting, at their Term on the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer, to, gainsay, or deny the bill aforesaid, the same will be taken as confessed, and the matter therein prayed for, decreed accordingly. By order of the court.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

December 19, 1831. 61-3w

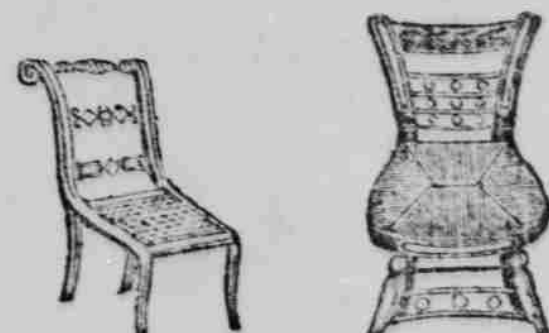
Look at This!!!

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, either by note or payment. Those who neglect this notice, will receive the next from an officer, without respect to persons. Pitching necessity compels him to adopt the most rigid means to close his accounts.

JABEZ PERCIVAL.

Lawrenceburgh, Oct 21, 1831. 42-31f.

Lawrenceburgh CHAIR MANUFACTORY



THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public at large, that he has commenced the Chair Making business, and will keep constantly for sale, good assortment of

**Fancy and
Windsor Chairs,
SETTEES, &c.**

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

NELSON ROGERS.

Nov. 19, 1831. 46 1y

Public Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of the subscriber, on Saturday, the 21st instant, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, two yoke of Oxen four Cows, Hogs, Ploughs, Log chains, one Side-board, one Secretary of drawers, Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, a quantity of Corn, Meat, and many other articles of Farming, Household and Kitchen Furniture to tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN SPENCER.

January 12th, 1832. 2-1s

ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP, by Adam Flick, of Laughey Township, Dearborn County, State of Indiana, on the 27th day of December, 1831. One bright

Bay Mare, with a switch tail; Supposed to be seven years old this spring, with a small star in her forehead, some saddle marks, shod before, with one white hind foot, the right hind, and a scar on the same between the foot lock joint and the hoof; supposed to be done by a chain or rope, about fourteen hands three inches high; no other brands or marks perceivable; appraised to thirty dollars, by James Lindsey and Stephen Green, this 5th day of January, 1832.

A true copy from my estray book this 12th day of January, 1832.

WILLIAM CONAWAY, J. F.

Jan. 14 1832. 2-5*W

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, on the 1st day of January, 1832; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Allen Franklin	Johnson Benjamin
Bartlett John	Johnson Wm.
Babcock Daniel	Jackson Enoch
Bowers James 3	Lemon William
Brown Henry	McClester James 2
Hasdel Jonathan	McCaslin Wm.
Butlock Tho's	Miller George 3
Huell George P.	Miller Levi
Brown Wm.	Miller Levi
Beigen John	McCullums Wm.
Bryant Robert M.	McGahan John
Bond Mary Care of S.	Munson Sylvanus
Bond	Morris Isaac
Billingsley James and Mann Edwin B.	Nelson or Velson Wm.
John	Noble Margaret Mrs. 3
Carrington John B.	Owen Thadus
Cloud Wm.	Osten Mary Ann Mrs.
Cron Jacob	Odrucie Mr. H.
Denny Mr.	Care of Squire Palmer
Donald J. W.	Pat of Abraham S.
Davies Wm.	Pinckard E. Miss
Endicker Hughes	Pinckard Cath'r L. Mrs
Fuller Benjamin	Pinckard William
Fenton Elizabeth	Rees Martha J.
Fowler Ann	Roberts Ebenezer
Frankham G. W.	Snell Jane S.
Frost Robert	Planagan George M. D.
Flanagan George M. D.	Seibert William
Guard Moses	Sinks Joshua
Guilbert William	Shierrod John
Gdney C. F.	Shoemaker Blackley or
Hall David	James Kelo
Hunley Robert	Sage Selah La.
Hamilton Elizabeth	Spott Hugh by Phillip
Hamilton William	Kistler
Holtford Alexander 2	Scudder John B.
Hollensby Edward	Strunk David
Howard Ephraim	Tryon Prudence
Hopkins Henry	Tibbels Benjamin
Jackson John	Woodard Davis
Jaqueth William	Worley Andrew
Johnson George	White John

JAMES W. HUNTER, P. M.

January 1, 1832.

RECORDERS OFFICE.

THE Recorder's office, of Dearborn County, is kept in a room adjoining the residence of col. John Spencer, in the town of Lawrenceburgh. The undersigned proposes executing all manner of writing, such as acknowledgments on deeds & mortgages, conveyances of land, powers of attorney, leases, articles of agreement, &c. &c. for those who may think proper to employ him, on moderate terms.

THOMAS PORTER.

Feb'y 19, 1831. 7-1f Recorder.

Insurance!

GEORGE H. DUNN, Agent of the protection Insurance Company, continues the business of Insuring Buildings, Merchandise, &c. Also, Steam Boats, Keel Boats, and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes.

Lawrenceburgh, Nov. 20th, 1831. 48-3w

**Blank Deeds,
MORTGAGES, EXECUTIONS,
SUBPOENAS, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.**

Job Printing

Of all kinds Executed at this Office, on short Notice.