

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 28.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

for president

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Legislature is expected to adjourn the coming week. The trial of Alfred J. Athol, a Justice of the Peace in Lawrence County, impeached for malfeasance in office, will probably be the last business of the Senate.

LOCK. Mr. Gregg, of the Statesman, has been appointed, by the Governor, Sheriff of this county, to supply the place of Col. Spencer, resigned. The announcement of this fact has the precedence of all other important intelligence, in the columns of the Statesman of yesterday, & is, probably, true. It is a most noble appointment; and will give Mr. Gregg an opportunity of testing whether or not the man who could not be elected a County Commissioner, can be elected a County Sheriff.

MONK LOCK. The subscribers to Webster's Dictionary, in this neighborhood, have, the present week, been furnished with their copies. This has enabled the editor of the Statesman to give the Doctor's definition of the word "federalist." But for this timely and lucky circumstance, he and his readers would still have been groping in midnight darkness, and we, luckless wight, should have lost his gratuitous "caution."

Dr. Webster's definition of the term is worth as much as that of any other member of his party; no more. Dr. Johnson, in the first editions of his Dictionary defined pension to be "an allowance or annual payment, considered in the light of a bribe." He was subsequently a pensioner himself and altered his definition. We merely state this fact, to show that lexicographers, like ordinary folks, are fallible.

If Dr. Webster has correctly defined the term, it seems to us that the editor of the Statesman should rather commend than censure us for asserting that Mr. Clay is supported by the remnant of that party.

Have you not committed yourself, Mr. Gregg?

"The Boston Patriot and the Boston Advertiser are united under the title of The Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot."

On reading the above remark in an eastern paper, recollection carried us back to the time when the Boston Patriot was the leading democratic journal of New-England; when a Gerry, a Sullivan, a Ballard, an Austin, a Dunlap, and a host of other worthies, contemporaries of Jefferson, were its contributors and supporters. But it passed into other and less patriotic hands, made common cause against the democracy of the country, in conjunction with the Boston Repertory, Boston Centinel, &c. &c., and the consequence is, it has been abandoned by its former supporters, and is now swallowed up by the Daily Advertiser—the organ of the New-England peace party in war, and war party in peace. Verily, it hath its reward.

There probably never was a presidential canvass conducted with more virulence than that which is now progressing. Slander, which used to be described as walking in darkness, and hiding her head in the clouds, has, for the purpose of defaming Gen. Jackson, descended into our streets and exhibited her hideous features unveiled to the day. The reflections of those who at last find all their efforts unavailing, must be bitter enough. The slanderers by profession—and in a country like this, where the press is wholly uncontrolled, there must be many such—cannot, of course, feel any regret. It will be nothing to them to change sides, and direct their batteries against their former friends. But to those who step out of their way to wound the President, and whose talents and reputation give them more than ordinary influence, his reelection will be peculiarly galling. They have signed their own condemnation, and they cannot complain if the sentence be promptly executed, in being turned over, by an indignant people, to the contempt, and ignominy which they merit so justly.

FIRE. A house which is now being built by Mr. Spooner, on Walnut Street, came nigh being destroyed by fire yesterday. It was caused by the fire communicating to some shavings in the absence of the workmen; but was, happily, discovered in season to prevent much damage.

Late Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

We are indebted to Messrs. Fish, Crinnell & Co. for the use of London papers to the 24th November, from which we make the following extracts.

The London Morning Herald, speaking of the probability of the powers of Europe disarming, holds the following language:

If we saw any certain indications of the despotic governments of the continent laying aside their projects of ambition—their intermeddling policy—their jealousy of free States—their ancient hatred of a representative system; if we saw any proofs of their abandoning the Machievellian principle which makes them say one thing and mean another; if they afforded us any certain grounds for believing that they had become enlightened enough to know that it is easier and safer to govern by justice than by oppression; if, above all, we perceived that they had derived sufficient instructions from experience to learn that the rights of Kings can never be secure until the rights of the people are respected, and that the best protection of thrones is

the rational freedom of nations; if we saw these signs of sobriety and wisdom in the acts and conduct of the rulers of the continent, we should consider the reports of a general disarmament, with a view to a universal and lasting peace, not difficult of belief, because we should, in that case see moral causes leading the way to such a just and desirable political decision.

But we confess we see none of those moral proofs of a transition from the government of force to the government of enlightened power among the continental despots: on the contrary, the fall of Poland is likely to stimulate Russia, whose power has been continually growing in Europe ever since the retreat of the French from Moscow, to push the advantages, both in Europe and Asia, which the guilty connivance, or the not less criminal weakness of other governments has allowed her to obtain. She achieved a great object of her ambition when Turkey, her ancient rival, and our "ancient ally," sunk beneath her arm. Now Poland lies crushed at her feet. By her conquests in Persia she holds the keys of the East; and in Greece, though her minion, Capodistrias, be no more, her influence still struggles to chain to her barbarous dominion those beautiful provinces which Turkey has lost, and which would give her a great naval station on the shores of the Mediterranean. Will the success with which she has pursued her conquests of late, extinguish the ambition out of which the lust of conquest springs? Alas! ambition is that passion of which it may be most truly said, that "increase of appetite but grows upon what it feeds on." Russia has succeeded in her recent enterprises of aggrandizement beyond her most sanguine expectations; and, after taking the repose which the destructive Polish campaign made necessary, will arise to pursue her career of ambition, "like a giant refreshed with wine."

In the meantime unhappy and fallen Poland is in the dust. Protestations of clemency are made, and, in the moment of being made, are most cruelly belied. The capitulation of Warsaw has been treated as waste paper. The citizens of Warsaw have no security of property or life. Numbers of those who remained or returned to Warsaw on the faith of the capitulation have been torn in the dead of night from their homes, and dragged in chains to expiate their love of country in the mines or the wilderness of Siberia. A Russian government is established in Poland contrary to the treaty of Vienna—the property of such distinguished patriots as Czartoryski and Chopicki has been confiscated—the members of the Diet are persecuted. The exarcted Constantine, the mantle of whose power has fallen on the Grand Duke Michael, seems to have bequeathed him some of his peculiar talents for government, of which the whole energy might be summed up to the art of driving a generous people desperate. A people, we say; because, if no more vigorous intervention takes place than any which the Powers that are parties to the treaty of Vienna have yet exercised on behalf of Poland, that ancient, that noble, that chivalrous people, shall no longer exist as a nation.—Russia must govern by armies, while her policy is oppression.

As to Austria, has she yet relaxed the iron grasp of despotism by which she holds her Italian dependencies? Has she abandoned her assumed right to pour in her armies upon the "Independent Italian States," if they should dare once more to choose their own forms of government? The true answer to these questions will show whether she is desirous of a general disarmament or not.

Has the King of Prussia yet given his people the promised constitution which induced them to rise against Buonaparte? Has his Government begun to see the true interest of the country, and separated from that political alliance with Russia which renders Prussia the fascinated slave of the gigantic barbarism of the north? Can she disarm before Russia gives the word of command? Is there not more than one successful revolution—more than one "bad example," as the Duke of Wellington called the revolution of France, to be put down in Europe? Is not the King of Holland, at the present moment, endeavoring to put down a "bad example?" Is he not desirous of doing in Belgium what the Emperor Nicholas did in Poland, and nothing more? Can the Holy Alliance seriously find fault with him for endeavoring to carry their own principles into effect? They may temporize, indeed, because circumstances make it necessary; but the long continued coquetry between him and the "Conference" proves that the simple politicians who believe the Belgian affairs settled, have something more to learn than any protocols have yet disclosed.

In place of all this moral evidence against the probability of a general disarmament—to which, indeed, we ought to add the increasing audacity

of the Carlists of France, who confidently count, for some secret reasons, upon a restoration—we have what facts? We are told that the Prussian Landwehr are returning home, and that a great number of furloughs have been given to soldiers in the Austrian service. As to the Prussian militia, they usually go to their homes in winter, whence they can be assembled at a very short notice; and as to the Austrian furloughs, they would rather indicate that Austria intends to continue her armies on the present footing than the contrary; otherwise why not grant discharges to her soldiers, instead of furloughs, which bind them, after a definite time, to return to their respective corps? Surely nobody expected a winter campaign.

We republish to-day from the Kentucky Gazette, a letter from Washington, in which the existing relations between Messrs. Adams and Clay are discussed. Though one heretofore—an unit during the reign of the coalition—they are *twain* now; each standing off on his dignity. Mr. Clay suspects his nomination by the Anti-masonic Convention was prevented by a protégé of Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams says Mr. Clay has spoken in an unbecoming manner. Now is the time for Mr. Clay to give his promised exposition of the "open day and secret night" transactions at Ghent, and to explain why he deemed it necessary to accept the office of Secretary of State to watch Mr. Adams and keep him straight. Louisville Adv.

From the Kentucky Gazette.
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1831.

"We are now in the midst of the holidays. Congress is doing but little of any thing—and the City is given up, if not to plunder, as Byron would say, to *hiccup and happiness*. In a few weeks however, the grand drama will open—to which you may look forward for events, which, if predicted a twelve months since, would have subjected the unhappy seer to political impalement.

The Tariff and Bank question are likely to engage much of the attention of Congress. All speculation is to an end as to the course that will be pursued by Mr. Clay, in regard to the former. Public opinion has spoken upon the subject, and he is now striving to monopolize the honors of relieving the country from that odious system of taxation, which he had mainly contributed to impose. He is for an instantaneous reduction of duties to the amount of many millions—the first grand object of which maneuver is to propitiate the Southern Nullifiers—and the second to prevent the early extinguishment of the public debt, as proposed by Gen. Jackson.

There are many nominations now before the Senate, and among them that of Mr. Van Buren. From some remarks which fell from Mr. Webster a few days since, it is supposed that it will be strenuously opposed by the opposition Senators, including perhaps some two or three friendly to Mr. Calhoun. Much interest is felt as to the result, and from calculation, it is supposed that it may possibly devolve upon Mr. Calhoun to decide it. Mr. Clay in conversation with a Jackson member from your State, gave it as his opinion, that the nomination would be rejected—not that he would oppose it. I doubt not however, that he will do it.

From all that I can see and learn, there is but little intercourse between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay in a conversation soon after his arrival in Washington, expressed himself quite freely about the agency of Mr. Baily in defeating his nomination by the Anti-masonic Convention. This Mr. Baily is a protégé of Mr. Adams, and stated in caucus that he was authorized in saying that if Mr. Wirt was nominated, Mr. Clay would immediately withdraw. If he did not use the name of Mr. Adams, it was understood that he was Mr. Baily's authority. Mr. Clay said that Mr. Adams owed it to himself publicly to disclaim the imputed connection with Baily. This coming to the ears of Mr. Adams, he declared that he would give Mr. Clay a full reply, when he thought fit to call upon him in a proper manner—that it was unbecoming Mr. Clay to have spoken of the subject at the time, and in the manner he did, and requested "this his reply," to be conveyed to Mr. Clay. I know not whether any correspondence has taken place between them; but whatever has been the *finale*, there is no good blood between them. Mr. Adams perhaps has not forgotten the famous Mountstirling speech of Mr. Clay, in which he was made to cut no very respectable figure.

"There is much *'talk'* here about the Jackson Vice-President. Colonel Johnson will be the man. Every body appears to be his friend, and it will be gratifying to you to hear that he is the second choice of those who from local considerations will present their particular favorites.

The Boston Galaxy styles the noted Basil Hall, "the Literary Sinbad."

From the Louisville Advertiser.

We find the following article in a late Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser:

"SOUTH CAROLINA.

"The Legislature of this State have adjourned, after passing only thirty-two acts, (a lesson to those States whose Legislatures pass acts by the hundred, and estimate their public services accordingly;) among them one with the following title, viz: 'AN ACT TO SUSPEND THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM THIS STATE;' from which we infer, the Great and Powerful Nation of South Carolina, has determined to withdraw from the Union! God bless us, only think of the consequences! a population (we speak of the rotten part of the State only,) not exceeding two hundred, or two hundred and fifty thousand whites, and they in continual fear of a servile war, going to make war upon UNCLE SAM!!! It is all over with us—Don Quixotte and the Windmill are noting to this! And when in addition to it we find they have passed acts for raising an ARMY—yes! an army of probably not less than five hundred men! then it is we tremble for Uncle Sam. And to crown the whole, they have passed 'an act to establish a Bank at Columbia,' the title of which is not mentioned, but is no doubt intended as 'the National Bank' of South Carolina with the immense capital of \$500,000! for which great privilege a bonus of only \$10,000 is required. But they have stuck it into Uncle Sam with a vengeance, having laid a tax of twoper cent. upon his Bank."

It is suspected that the Editor of the Commercial has misconceived the object of the act "to suspend the election of members of Congress" from South Carolina. It was probably passed with a view to make the next election of members under the apportionment which will take place under the late census.

The Act to Raise an Army was passed with a view to protect their firesides—to prevent a servile war. That to establish a Bank at the town of Columbia, is not deemed treasonable, and precedents may be cited to justify it—without referring to the establishment of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati. In taxing the stock of the Bank of the United States, South Carolina has only followed the example of Ohio.

After all their blustering, there is nothing very terrific in the movements of the Nullifiers.

MR. CLAY, in his letter of acceptance to the Baltimore Convention, thus remarks:

"Although I should have been glad if the Convention had designated some citizen of the United States more competent than myself, to be the instrument if accomplishing the patriotic objects which they have in view, I do not feel at liberty to decline their nomination."

Tell that to the marines! Did not Mr. Clay, at Vincennes, but a few weeks previous to the meeting of the Convention, *avow himself to be in the field*; and was it not by his management and contrivance, that the Indiana delegation—chosen whilst he was there himself—was instructed to vote for the nomination of Mr. Clay, and him only? What glaring hypocrisy then is it in Mr. Clay, to feign "regret" at a result, to obtain which he had actually cut, SHUFFLED AND DEALT. Ky. Gaz.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Ezra Ferris, Mr. ELHANON BURROUS, to Miss ANGELINE PECK, both of Laughery town ship.

DIED—On the 18th inst. after a sickness of 16 days, Mrs. JOANA BILLINGSLEY, of the Big Miami bottom. Mrs. Billingsley was a member of the M. E. church for 20 years, and was noted for seriousness and candor in her profession. She was feelingly charitable to the poor and distressed. She bore her sickness with christian fortitude, and manifested a full assurance of a happy entrance into the other world to her last moments. Her children have lost a mother, her companion a wife, and her neighbors a friend.

Communicated.

GOODWIN & WILSTACH,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
No. 3, Upper Market, (or Fifth) Street, at the old sign of the

GOOD SAMARITAN,
Cincinnati, Ohio. Wholesale & Retail dealers in

Drugs, Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS,
Window-Glass, &c. &c.
July 23, 1831. 29-6 no

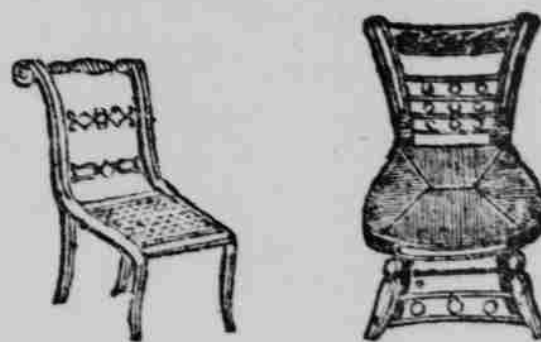
Job Printing

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

Blank Deeds,

For sale at this Office.

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.

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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 Engh
Bowers James J	Lemon William
Brown Henry	McClester James J
Blasdel Jonathan	McCaslin Wm.
Bullock Tho's	Miller George J
Buell George P.	Miller Tho's
Brown Wm.	Miller Levi
Beigen John	McCullum Wm.
Bryant Robert M.	McGahan John
Bond Mary Caro of S.	Munson Sylvanus
Bond	Moris Isaac
Billingsley James and	Mann Edwin B.
John	Nelson or Nelson Wm.
Carrington John B.	Noble Margaret Mrs. J
Cloud Wm.	Owen Thadus
Cron Jacob	Osten Mary Ann Mrs.
Denny Mr.	O'drue Mr. R
Donald J. W.	Care of Squire Palmer
Davies Wm.	Patt Abraham S.
Endender Hugheses	Pinckard E. Miss
Fuller Benjamin	Pinckard Cath'r L Mrs
Fenton Elizabeth	Probus William
Fowler Ann	Rees Martha J.
Frankham G. W.	Roberts Ebenezer
Frost Robert	Snell Jane S.
Flanagan George M. D.	Seibert William
Guard Moses	Sinks Joshua
Guilbert William	Sherrod John
Guidney C. F.	Shoemaker Blackley of
Halt David	James Kelso
Hunley Robert	Sage Selah La.
Hamilton Elizabeth	Sprott Hugh by Philip
Hamilton William	Kistler
Holford Alexander J	Scudder John B.
Hollensby Edward	Strunk David
Howard Ephraim	Tryon Brudence
Hopkins Henry	Tubbs Benjamin
Jackson John	Woodard Davis
Jaqueth William	Worley Andrew
Johnson George	White John

JAMES W. HUNTER, P. M.

January 1, 1832.

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, 1833.

8-3*W.

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	15 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.
" Furling & pressing any home colour	61-4 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.

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WASHINGTON

Agricultural School.

THE Second Session of this School commences the first Monday in December, (3d 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