

LAWRENCEBURGH,

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After a pleasant recess of some years from the toils, troubles, and anxieties, connected with the editorial management of a public Journal, the Editor again finds himself, unexpectedly thrown into the political arena at the head of the Indiana Palladium.—He finds himself transferred from the quietude of rural pursuits to the boisterous and troubled sea of politics—in a situation, where, though laurels may be won, they are seldom won.

In resuming the duties of an Editor, he is fully aware of their magnitude and importance; and he enters upon their discharge, not without a lively apprehension that he will fail to perform the task, in a manner calculated to do credit to himself, or benefit the party in whose cause he may labor. He knows that he shall not be able to bring into the service of the public, talents and experience equal to their expectations and their deserts. Indeed, his avocations for the last four or five years have been such, as were but ill calculated to fit him for the duties of a public writer; and it may be considered by many (and justly so perhaps) that the handles of the plough and other implements of husbandry, in the use of which he has acquired some little proficiency, would better become him at this time, than the pen of the political essayist. We are, however, placed in a community, who are generous as well as just, and who well know how to appreciate these things; and he feels assured that whatever may be his imperfections, as a writer, they will regard them with an indulgent eye, and cover them all with the broad mantle of their charity.

It is now about eleven years since the present writer in conjunction with Mr. Cully, commenced the publication of this paper. During the last six years of which time (with the exception of the last five months) it has been under the able and efficient management of the latter. Under his direction it has acquired no little degree of popularity with the friends of the present administration, whose cause it has uniformly supported, with a zeal and fidelity seldom surpassed. The somerset which it is now about to make in politics, will therefore be regarded with feelings of regret, by many of those who have long patronized it, and be hailed with pleasure by many more who have deprecated its political course, but at the same time generously contributed to its support. And we trust there are hundreds of others who will take an early opportunity of evincing their approbation by enrolling their names among the list of our patrons.

In reference to this change, though it may be unpleasant to the friends of the present administration, they should exercise more philosophy, than to indulge in any unnecessary regrets. They should reflect that this world is full of changes, and that every day's experience proves the mutability of all things. The heavens with all its glories must pass away, and this earth, now teeming with life and animation, again resolve itself into utter chaos. The noblest works of man, those towering and splendid monuments of his greatness and pride, which now seem imperishable will be touched by the corroding finger of Time, and anon crumble into dust. Our own happy form of government, now the glory of every American, and the admiration of all the civilized world, may ere long, fall in anarchy and ruin, and become a standing reproach to all the free nations of the earth. On the other hand we are daily witnessing changes for the better. Our country is rapidly changing from a wild state of nature, to a densely populated region, interspersed with highly cultivated farms, and beautified with cities, towns, canals and Rail Roads, &c. &c. Our citizens are daily changing from their rude and vulgar habits, to the refinement of civilized life. Even the politician, however much he may prize about the immutability of principle, *has been known to change!* Then why, amidst all these changes, should a *true* newspaper, the frailest among the frail inventions of man, claim an exemption from these prevailing mutations? It should not be marvelled at. And indeed gentle reader, we are not without hope, that even you, who have so long contributed to build up and sustain a system dangerous to the peace of our citizens, and the permanency of our free institutions, will soon change from the error of your ways, and nobly come to the aid of the people in rescuing the government from the hands of those who are using the public treasure of the nation for the promotion of their own unbalanced ambition—that you will aid in bringing it back to its former purity and simplicity, when party spirit shall be merged in the public good, and the only test required of a man's fitness for office, shall be, his honesty, his capacity, and his unyielding devotion to the Constitution and laws of his country.

From the foregoing remarks, it may be justly inferred, that the writer of this article is neither a friend to the present administration, nor a supporter of the claims of *Martin Van Buren*, to the next Presidency. We were opposed to the present administration when it first came into power, and so few have been its redeeming virtues since, according to our political faith, that we have never yet been able to reconcile it to a strict sense of our duty to yield it our feeble support. To the pernicious counsels of Mr. Van Buren, is justly attributable much of the evils of the present administration, (else madame Fane belies him) and judging from the fruits of the past, we have very little of good to hope from the future, should the star of his destiny continue in the ascendant. If elected, he stands pledged to carry out the principles and follow up the measures of President Jackson, among the most prominent of which, stands the doctrine of universal proscription, for opinion's sake, and indiscriminate distribution of public patronage among political favorites, without regard to merit; and a wanton and dictatorial exercise of the veto power. Such a man we can never consent to support, for the highest office in the gift of the people. But while we thus frankly avow our opposition to that distinguished individual, we promise to act towards him, and towards his political friends, for many of whom we entertain a high personal regard, with all becoming liberality. They shall always be entitled to, and receive, in common with our political friends, a fair and impartial hearing through the medium of our columns.

In looking around us for a suitable person to succeed the present incumbent of the Presidential chair,—one in whose political honesty and integrity the people can place implicit confidence—one who will regard the Constitution of our Union, as the sheet anchor of our national safety—one who will restore the government to its proper equilibrium, and in the exercise of Executive power, will be better calculated than any other man to reconcile conflicting interests, and pour oil upon the troubled waters of party strife—we are not at a loss to find such a man. We seek him not in the halls of the rich and great. He is not to be found among the proud aristocracy of the land, the titled heirs of nobility, surrounded by the pomp and pageantry of wealth, and public honors. No, but we find him as the Romans did their own beloved countryman, when they brought him a second time to resume the reins of government, and restore order and tranquility to the Roman Empire. As they found the good and unambitious *Cincinnatus* at the plough, so we find our own brave, generous, and patriotic *HARRISON*. We find him engaged in the humble and honorable pursuits of agriculture, on his farm at North Bend engrossed with the cares, and blessed with the comforts of domestic life. Such a man cannot fail to enter into the feelings and interests of the common people, and on all occa-

sions will properly appreciate them. The election of Gen. Harrison will be better calculated to allay party strife than any other man now before the public; for the people have taken him up without regard to former party distinctions. Among his warmest advocates, we find many who have long stood enrolled with the friends and supporters of the present administration. The people, *the great people*, are rising in their strength, and in the most unequivocal manner are declaring their preference for the *Sage of North Bend*; and his name has been received in every part of the country with the most perfect enthusiasm. His popularity, says a *Van Buren* writer, has burst upon the country, *like a clap of thunder in a clear sky*. Yes, and we may add that its reverberations will not cease till they are heard and felt in the remotest parts of the Union. They may now attempt to ridicule the idea of his *sudden* popularity if they choose, but let them rest assured that the day is not far distant when they will stand perfectly aghast at its unparalleled strides. He is endeared to the people by a long life devoted to their services, not only in the field but in the councils of the nation, and his name need only be mentioned in connection with the high office to which he aspires, to find a favorable response in the bosom of every true American. It is true, his enemies have endeavored to cast reproach and contumely on his military fame; but every effort of the kind has but tended to exhibit his character in a favorable light. His name is engraven—too indelibly engraven in the warm affections of his countrymen, to be ever obliterated or sullied by the foul breath of slander; and whatever they may say against the hero of Tippecanoe, the impartial verdict of his peers will always be—that he was great in arms, wise in council, and just and generous in the exercise of Executive power. Such a man the people will delight to honor.

Ohio.—The Legislature of this State will soon meet. Application will no doubt be again made by Indians, for permission to pass through a portion of the county of Hamilton, with the White Water Canal. We trust the application will not be rejected. To reject it, would be unworthy the character of a noble State, and we humbly conceive, that it would be contrary to her *interest* also. If we are not permitted to pass through that portion of Ohio, with the Canal, we can terminate it at Brookville, and a Rail Road, of a few miles, will unite Brookville to the Rail Road from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis, which is now in progress. If this be done, as it assuredly will be, unless Ohio permits us to pass through her border with the Canal, will not Cincinnati lose, almost entirely, and forever, the trade of the White Water country?

Is it not better that Ohio should permit us to pass through her border with the canal and then join it, by Turnpike or Rail Road at Harrison or Lawrenceburg?

What would our Ohio friends say, if Kentucky should throw obstructions in the way of the contemplated Rail Road, from Cincinnati to Charles-ton?

While they desire Kentucky to permit and to aid in the construction through her limits of this Work, which will place Cincinnati, on the vantage ground of western cities, and perhaps turn much of the trade of Louisville and Maysville, into the bosom of an already too formidable rival, have they no fear that Kentucky will imitate the example of selfishness, which the Ohio Legislature, exhibited, last winter, in relation to the White Water canal?

We hope the Ohio Legislature will, at the earliest period of its session, grant to Indiana the favor she has asked, and thus not give to Kentucky, if she has any inclination to obstruct the contemplated Rail Road, the apology of her own bad example. A State as well as an individual, should remember when it denies a boon, that it may ere long, become its turn to ask one.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of our State will convene at Indianapolis on Monday next. There will no doubt be much important business blocked out for legislative action, during the ensuing session, among the most prominent of which will be a bill contemplating a general and extensive system of State internal improvement—a bill apportioning the senators and representatives in the State legislature—and the ad-valorem law of last session. We shall endeavor to keep pace with the current of events in that body so far as the limits of our paper will justify.

CONGRESS.—This body will also meet on Monday next. We look for a stormy session. Among the most exciting questions which will probably come before that body, will be the French question—whether it is consistent with the honor and interest of this nation, to make further explanations to the French government, in reference to the Message of President Jackson, which seems to have so wounded their exquisite sensibilities. It is no doubt the interest of the United States to maintain the most friendly relations with all the nations of the earth, and more particularly with that of the French; but if that friendship is to be purchased only at the sacrifice of American honor, the price will be infinitely too dear, and the American people will never consent to make the sacrifice. We hope to see Congress take such a review of the subject, as that while it may prove conciliatory to the French, shall manifest no disposition on our part, to truckle to their pride.

The Palladium, will be forwarded to the subscribers of the late *Cincinnati Courier*, by its late editor, who is now the publisher and proprietor of this paper, and he flatters himself with the hope that many, if not all of them, will be willing to receive it in lieu of that paper. Those who may decline receiving it, will please return the paper to the Post office, notifying the Post Master of the fact, who will confer a favor by sending them back to this office with as little delay as possible.

Our friends, who subscribed to our prospectus for the *Indiana Courier*, will receive the Palladium in its stead. Having purchased the Palladium Office, we have concluded to continue the paper under its old name. It has acquired a good standing under the auspices of Messrs. Cully & Cole, and we hope it will not deteriorate in our hands.

The Editor having to be absent during the session of the Legislature, will entrust the editorial management of the paper to competent hands, who will no doubt discharge the trust with fidelity and care. In the mean time we bespeak for the *pro tem* the indulgence of the public.

Measure for Measure.—In looking over the subscription books of the Palladium, we find that a great portion of the patrons of this paper with whom we are personally acquainted, were opposed to the politics of its late editors, notwithstanding which they have generously contributed to its support. Will the friends of the present administration whom we now find upon the lists, manifest the same liberal feelings towards the present proprietor by continuing their support? Or will they adopt a more selfish and illiberal

policy, by showing him the back of their hand, and saying, "we hold no fellowship with you?" Nay, we have better things to expect from them.

As the session of Congress and the State Legislature is about commencing, we hope to receive an accession to our subscription list. We know there are many—very many, who are abundantly able to take a newspaper, who do not do it. But why say that many are able—all are able to take a newspaper, and is it not worth the small sum of two dollars per year? In this happy country, every man is a *part* of the government, and it is the duty, therefore, of every man, to inform himself of the course of public events and the conduct of the public servants. The man who reads no newspaper, must form his judgment of public affairs very much from the information of others, and is therefore liable to be deceived. We do not intend to urge it as the duty of all who may chance to read these lines, to take the Palladium, though of course, we should prefer that they would take this paper. There are many good papers in the country—one other, our readers know in this county—let each man take the paper he likes best, but let every man take some newspaper. We shall endeavor to make the Palladium as interesting as any other paper, and we hope our friends will use their exertions to extend its circulation. If such exertions were used, its patronage might easily be much increased.

LAWRENCEBURGH MARKET.

We understand from Maj. J. P. Dunn, that our Pork Merchants are offering the following prices for Pork.

Pork weighing less than 150 lbs.	\$4.00
weighing from 150 to 175 lbs.	4.25
weighing from 175 to 225 lbs.	4.50
weighing from 225 to 250 lbs.	4.75
weighing 250 lbs. or upwards.	5.00

Flour is selling at \$7.50 per barrel.

The prices of all other produce of the country are, we believe proportionately high. In a late number of the Rushville Herald, we see the question incidently mentioned, whether, if certain contemplated improvements shall divert a part of the trade of this portion of the State, from Cincinnati, a market could be found at Lawrenceburg or Madison. It seems to us, no one could complain of present prices in the Lawrenceburg Market, and our information leads us to believe, that the prices of all the produce of the country are, through the year, as *high*, if not higher in Lawrenceburg than in Cincinnati. It is better however, to have two markets in the vicinity of each other, than only one. The competition of the markets, will then keep prices fair and steady, and Lawrenceburg is so near Cincinnati, that if fair prices are not offered here the holder of produce can easily take it to Cincinnati.

Col. Cameron.—For the benefit of your patrons and the public generally, will you please publish so much of the act of Congress, as relates to the postage of newspapers, and the penalties to Post Masters for overcharging of postage. Your compliance may correct abuses which no doubt daily transpire in that useful department. S. S.

In answer to the above, we state that newspapers carried not over 100 miles or *any* distance within the State where they are mailed, are chargeable with a postage of one cent each—if carried over 100 miles and out of the State where they are mailed, they are chargeable with a postage of one and a half cents each—See Act 1825—Sec. 30. The Post office Law also provides "that if any person employed in any Department of the Post office, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle or destroy any newspaper, or permit any other person to do the like, or shall open or permit any other to open any mail or packet of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed, such offender shall on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding \$50 for every such offence."

CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

The citizens of Charleston act with spirit, enthusiasm, and effect in whatever they undertake. They are now deeply engaged in an enterprise every way worthy of them, of the country, and of the age,—we mean that of effecting a communication by railroad from the Ohio to the southern Atlantic coast. At a late meeting, of which Gen. Hayne was chairman, a long and masterly report was adopted, in which the advantages of the enterprise are fully pointed out and the speedy and efficient co-operation of the people of South Carolina with those of other states interested in the scheme, earnestly solicited. They appointed a committee of correspondence with powers to make explanations and surveys, in conjunction with committees appointed from other states. They asked an appropriation of 5000 dollars from the common council to defray the expenses of the committee, which was immediately granted. The committee appointed consists of Messrs. Gen. Hayne, Gov. Hamilton, Edmonston, Colcock, Bennet, Boyce and Black.

The report, besides urging the commercial advantages of the interchange of the cotton and rice, and foreign commodities of the south, with the meat, and grain, and minerals, and manufactures of the vast west and north, points out the political advantages of vital importance, which will thus accrue to the country, by surmounting the barrier that has hitherto shut out the north and the south from an acquaintance with each other, but which being now overcome, will bring them into constant intercourse, remove the prejudices existing between slave and non-slaveholding states, and thus cultivating a feeling of social and moral sympathy, and of brotherly love that will cement together, by indissoluble ties, our happy union.

It is calculated that the annual amount of shipwrecks around the gulf of Florida, besides the detention of the voyage from New Orleans to Europe, as compared to Charleston, is *half a million of dollars*, which would more than pay the interest of the railroad.

A great portion of the road, if the route through Tennessee by the Muscle Shoals is taken (which is most probable) would be almost without any obstruction.

The committee in their report, say:

"From the mouth of the Tennessee river to Florence, just below the Muscle Shoals, where the steamboat navigation now terminates, the ascending voyage consumes from two to three days. From the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi to the mouth of the Tennessee, scarcely one. From Florence, a railroad of three hundred and forty miles, without having to encounter any intervening mountains, or cross any formidable streams, will reach Augusta. From Augusta, Savannah is distant one hundred and twenty;—Charleston one hundred and forty miles. Thus then, the products of the western country, whether descending the White river, or the mighty stream of the Mississippi, or its tributary branches, many of them noble rivers, and like the Illinois, flowing through territories of exuberant and inexhaustible fertility; whether descending along the Ohio itself, or any of its secondary waters, will only have to pause in their descending progress, turn against the current of the Tennessee for two or three days, and then in forty or sixty hours, according to the rate at which carriages shall be made to travel, may be placed in Augusta, on navigable water flowing into the Atlantic, or in another day, on continued railroads, may be delivered in Charleston or Savannah, in Atlantic ports, possessing every advantage that mercantile enterprise may require. Six days, therefore, of uninterrupted travelling, may take

produced from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi to the shores of the Atlantic; in five days, a return cargo may be delivered at the same point."

The advantages of this rail road, in time of war will be immense. Troops, and munitions of every kind could be sent down to the southern coast in a few days, with perfect certainty and security. The danger of servile insurrection will be greatly lessened, as the facilities for overwhelming and exterminating the whole race of blacks, in case of necessity, will be greatly increased. We see that the people of Columbia and of several other places in South Carolina are deeply engaged in seconding the efforts of the citizens of Charleston, and the people and authorities of Georgia will be no less animated on the subject: We have very little doubt that the work will go on, and be prosecuted to speedy and successful completion.

There are so many states interested in the scheme, that it must succeed. Among the states directly interested in its success are Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, northwestern Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and upper Mississippi; nearly half the population of the Union are thus urged by the strongest motives of interest to take hold of, and carry through this great enterprise.

From the New York Gazette.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Extract from Downingville Family Correspondence.

I found my "four year old" had already preceded me, and taken his accustomed stand in the stable yard, approaching which I heard the two distinguished individuals, Uncle Joshua and Seth, engaged in an animated conversation, involving matters of no less importance than the all-absorbing subject of "Executive Patronage." I instinctively stopped. Who knows, thought I, but I may get something from this unsophisticated confab, that may not only fill a page in my journal, but turn as a guide to the Government itself; the source and fountain of pa-

tronage.

This is a Republican Government, thought I, in which public officers are public servants; and, as aacome produce oaks, who knows but this identical event may lead equally to glorious results.

I felt reluctant to interrupt, by my presence, the dialogue, and contented myself by taking a position on the side of an old board fence, which projected itself between the barn and the shed, and, with the aid of sundry crevices, did not only had the scene entirely before me, but heard distinctly the whole con-

versation.

The day being warm, both Uncle Joshua and Seth were in their shirt sleeves, each had a knife in his hand, "whittling"—the former a piece of shingle, and the latter a twig; and as they would approach any difficult part of argument, it was indicated by a greater care and nicely in chipping off the fragments.

"I don't know why it should not," answered the pedagogue, "for history tells us, from one end to the other, that was always the way, from Caesar to Stark."

"Well, well," rejoined Uncle Joshua, "that may be in war, but not in time of peace. Our folks should remember, that the nature of our country and its government, is to live in harmony together; and if we differ in opinion upon some things, so long as we obey the laws which we have made, and stick to the Union, which is beyond all law, and equal to gospel itself, then, I think every man has a right, according to his ability and his good character, to have as good a claim to patronage as his neighbor, although he may not have voted for the men in office. Now (says he) I made a trial of this to day with my pigs.

I shot up twenty on 'em, as fine shots as you ever see, in one pen, and when I fed 'em, I threw the corn in on the cob right among 'em; they scrambled, and squealed, and knocked noses.—Some I see got a few bites more than others, but upon the hull, day and day out, they all get a pretty fair share, and laid down together after eating, and all got along considerately well.

Then I tried an experiment, and I run a partition fence right through the pen, and put 11 pigs on one side and 9 on the other; and when I come to feed 'em, I shelled corn outside the pen in sight, and then I threw the cobs in the pen of 11 pigs—and then came trouble, and such a squealing you never heard in your born days; and do you know Seth, (says Uncle Joshua) if I had continued that practice one day longer, them 9 critters who only got the cobs, and who could see their neighbor goblin down the clear corn in other pen, and not understanding the rights of a majority, would have had the audacity not only to squeal like all natur, but actually to root up the posts of the partition fence, and break up the hull plain of my experiment. It won't do," continued Uncle Joshua, (making the shavings from his shingle fly off like the leaves from a tree in October,) "it is agin natur."

Such suspended for a moment the process of whittling his twig, and there seemed a crisis in the argument—a *silent pause</i*