PALLADIUM.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

RICHMOND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842.

Terms.--Two Dollars--in advance; and Three Dollars at the expiration of the year.

REMITTANCE BY MAIL.

FROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."

NOTE.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen, that by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing subscription money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letter contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

ANNIVERSARY OR THE BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE.--The **WASHINGTON GREYS**, will parade on the 10th of September, in commemoration of the victory won on Lake Erie by the gallant Perry. The company will meet at the Warner building at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sept 3, 1842.

Public Lecture.--This Evening.

The undersigned will deliver a Lecture on the Thomsonian Botanic System, in the Warner building, (Richmond, Indiana,) on Friday evening, Sept. 9th, at early candle lighting. The public are respectfully invited to attend, and a special invitation is now given to the members of the regular faculty to attend and reply to the Lecture, should they consider any thing that may be said as erroneous or opposed to correct philosophy. Let it not be said "the subject is *not* worthy of notice;" the *people* have already decided otherwise.

D. L. TERRY.

☞One J. F. Holloway, a partial namesake of ours, publishes in a late number of the Baltimore Sun a rigmarole of stuff, which he no doubt calls poetry; it is however perfect *nonsense, idiocy.*—We beg our friend of the Sun to refrain from any further publication of the kind, as we do not wish our name *befooled* in that kind of style.

"If you have tears to shed,
prepare to shed them now."

We have been presented an Onion, by Enos Thomas, Esq., of this vicinity, which measures 14 inches in circumference, and weighs more than one pound, the seed from which it grew having been planted in April last. The Hoosiers can't be beat no how!

☞We regret that we have not found room to publish a speech recently made by the Hon. O. H. Smith, in the Senate of the U. States on the subject of granting lands to the several States for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, the blind and insane. It has been copied into several eastern and western papers, and is spoken of in high terms of commendation, not only for the ability with which the subject is treated, but the high moral sentiments it contains. We hope to transfer it to our colums at a future day; in the mean subjoin the following remarks concerning it from the Philadelphia Gazette.

"We insert upon our first page a speech delivered some weeks ago in the Senate, by the indefatigable chairman of the committee on Public Lands, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, on the subject of the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind and Insane. It is rather more of a report than a speech, as is justly remarked by the Senator himself, and contains statistics and information on various points connected with these three classes of unfortunates who are especially dependent upon the guardianship and kindness of their fellow-beings. It is due to the Senator from Indiana, that this effort of his in the cause of humanity should be acknowledged; the claims of the afflicted have been at least strongly though simply presented by him. The aggregates which he has collected from the late census plead for themselves. It is also satisfactory to advert to the subject, because it does not often happen—indeed it could not be expected that legislative attention is busy with a question of pure benevolence.

It is curious to notice that there is no very great disproportion between the averages to the whole population in each class, the Blind, Deaf Mutes, and Insane, the average in the last being the lowest; the Insane out-number the others. It may be doubted whether the census tells the whole of the melancholy truth in the return of this class, for it should be borne in mind that there is likely to be much difficulty, for various reasons, in obtaining complete returns of the number of the Insane and Idiots.

It cannot be an easy matter to discriminate in the multiform cases of disordered intellect for the purposes of classification. Insanity is at best not a very definite term, and there are not a few crazy folks besides those who are fit inmates of a mad house. We do not know whether the census comprehends in its returns of the Insane, that peculiar species of mental derangement, which secures acquittal from judicial condemnation, but which needs no restraint after the verdict is given. It is a new fashion of "judicial insanity"—enormity of crime being taken as proof of mental inability to distinguish between right and wrong, and therefore in point of fact identified with innocence.

Mr. Smith's speech gives some account of the improvements in the treatment of the Insane.—Amid many equivocal devices of modern education, there is no room to question the great amelioration in this particular. It would not be saying too much to claim a considerable share in this improvement for the benevolent efforts of the Society of Friends in our own city. Indeed Philadelphia has not been wanting in its labours for either of the three classes alluded to—the Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, and the Insane.—Much as yet remains to be done for the relief of the Insane *Poor.*

Before dismissing this subject, we may remark that there is one of the enumerated causes of insanity, "Loss of property and fear of property," which we cannot contemplate without an apprehension that the next Census may show a sad increase of the afflicted under this head, because the land is filled with cases of unexpected pecuniary destitution--the sudden annihilation of property which has befallen so many persons in affluent or easy circumstances. Absolute poverty has come home to many who never knew it except as a thing at a distance. Women who lived in happy confidence as to their livelihood, are left in helplessness. When to helplessness is added hopelessness, the mere strength of reason gives way, and the fretting of the brain becomes a fixed disease. Gloomy as the thought is, it is no exaggeration to say, that the coming years may show in private life many a real tragedy, homely it may be, but not unlike that in which the great dramatic painter of human nature has portrayed the breaking of the intellect under the pressure of unexpected deprivation."

State Scrip.—The Board of County Commissioners in Tippecanoe and Warren counties have authorized the Treasurer of their respective counties to receive State Scrip for Taxes. All right.

John Tyler's Protest.

On our first page will be found a Protest from his Accidency John Tyler, against the proceedings of the House in relation to his last Veto Message. We cannot express our opinion of it better than by copying the following remarks from the editorial columns of the Baltimore Patriot:—"The proceedings of the House of Representatives yesterday, are not without interest. Mr. Tyler, anxious to signalize his treachery to the Whig party, and his apostacy from the political faith he professed in 1840, is bent on following all the bad examples of the administration of Gen. Jackson. He yesterday took a bold step, and actually sent to the House a protest against their proceedings. This unwarrantable proceeding was met at the very threshold, and most indignantly rebuked, by reading a speech made by Mr. Webster, when Gen. Jackson's celebrated protest was sent to the Senate, and the dignity and independence of the House was vindicated by instantly adopting the same resolutions as were passed by the Senate on that occasion, and for which Mr. Tyler, being then a member of the Senate, voted. Nothing could be happier than were the proceedings of the House on the occasion. The administering to Mr. Tyler of the medicine he had formerly assisted in prescribing for Gen. Jackson, was wisely thought of, though it seems a little like cruelty to make a man thus take his own nostrums.

Of the protest itself, we can say but little to-day. It is in the mock heroic style, and if Mr. Tyler were not known, as one who proved false to his friends, treacherous to the principles that brought him into power, and faithless to his pledges, this paper might be taken for the protest of of some grandiloquent old and honest hero, we read of in old works offiction, against some fancied infringement of the etiquette he supposed was due to his station, and which, as he believed, involved all the direst consequences that could befal the State. In this, as in almost every thing he does, Mr. Tyler mistakes his own importance.—For himself, personally, the people have no sympathy. They respect the office he holds, and regret that it should be held by one who cannot be exalted by it. But they separate the man from the office, and throughout the whole land, in every cottage and log cabin in the country, wherever and by whomsoever his name is mentioned—whether by Whig or Locofoco—he is regarded and spoken of as a political traitor. That brand is indelibly fixed upon, and never can be erased. It is, therefore, in vain that Mr. Tyler endeavors to exalt himself to be a martyr. It is equally in vain that he endeavors to get up in his behalf the cry of persecution. Treachery was never the act of one who may be called a martyr, and deserved punishment inflicted on the wrong-doer will never be considered persecution. Mr. Tyler may, therefore, protest and re-protest—but he cannot escape the penalty of his conduct. If he feels—as his protest would lead us to believe he does—the censure which the House of Representatives, reflecting the will of the people, has passed upon him, his own conscience suggests to him that the censure is just. And if he misunderstands—as it would seem he has in this case--the self rebuke of his conscience, and supposes it to be a feeling excited by a wrong done him, the people will take care not to be misled by his error. They judge him rightly."

State Scrip--County Taxes.

It is an every day inquiry whether the Treasurer of this county will receive Scrip for County Taxes. We understand that Mr. Ham declines receiving it, and we think he is entirely justified in the refusal, in the absence of any manifestation of willingness on the part of the people to sustain him. The Tax of this county, as assessed for this year is about $9,000. If the Treasurer were to receive this amount in Scrip, and the creditors of the county were to persist in refusing to receive it from him and should by an action at law, compel him to pay them in par funds he would loose some four thousand dollars. No one expects him to make the sacrifice. In a few days the Treasurer will be calling upon the people in their respective Townships for their State and County Tax, which in the aggregate amounts to about $21,000. It will be with the utmost difficulty that that amount can be collected in any kind of money, and we believe utterly impossible to raise one half of it in specie-paying funds. It would be well for the people to give the matter their attention before it is too late.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

We publish below a copy of a law passed by the legislature of this state at its last session in reference to keeping in repair the Cumberland & Michigan Roads. The law is a good one and we should be pleased to see it carried into execution. Any amount of labor can be had on the road between this place and Centreville. In fact, a large amount has already been subscribed in both places, and it is only necessary for some one to take the lead and have it applied. If it were placed under the supervisors they could call out workmen, and be paid for superintending the work by the County. Money collected from the people of this county could not be better expended. We understand that the Commissioners are about reorganizing the road districts throughout the County. It may be necessary to do this; but the system of law in reference to working the Common roads is expensive to the county, and should be altered by legislative action. We are, however, leaving the object we had in view in commencing this article, which merely was to call the attention of the Commissioners to the following law:

AN ACT to keep in repair the Cumberland and Michigan roads.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the boards doing county business in the several counties through which the Cumberland and Michigan roads run, are hereby authorized and required to place under the charge of the proper supervisors through whose districts any portion of either of the aforesaid roads passes, such portion of either of the said roads as lies in the bounds or limits of such supervisors, whose duty it shall be to keep the same in repair in the same manner, and liable to the same penalties as are prescribed by an act relating to public roads and highways, approved February 17, 1838.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

(Approved January 31, 1842.)

"The Hon. Andrew Kennedy, Representative in Congress, arrived home on last Tuesday evening, in good health, *a la mode* Dr. Duncan."

"*A la mode* Dr. Duncan!" What drunk?—We hope not.

MR. CLAY'S VISIT.

Saturday, Oct 1st, is fixed as the day for Mr. Clay's arrival in this place on his way to Indianapolis. Mr. Clay will reach the State line, about nine o'clock A. M. and will be escorted to this place by some ten or fifteen thousand of his fellow citizens of Ohio and Indiana. We regret to say however, that Mr. Clay, from his continued ill health and advanced age, will be unable to make speeches in the open air, to any great extent, and as his visit on this occasion is more of a domestic than a political character it is hoped that he will not be called upon to address the people to the injury of his health. Henry Clay is cherished with too fond a devotion by every Whig in the land to insist on that which might result in an injury to his health. It is hoped however, that he will consent to address the immense multitude which will assemble at this place to pay their respects to him on the first day of October next.

On behalf of the Whigs of Richmond, we invite all to come. Ample preparations are making for the entertainment of all who may come. The string of the door latch will most assuredly be found hanging outside.

☞CHEAP GOODS.--We heard a man remark, the other day, that he believed "it was all a *hoax* about the merchants of Richmond having *cheap goods*, for," continued he, "*not one of them have advertised the fact in the Palladium.*"

Them's our sentiments, too.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

An extra from the Red River Whig, published in the town of Alexandria, Louisiana, contains the following letter from Mr. Clay, in answer to a note presented to him at Ashland by a committee of the Clay Club of the Parish of Rapides, Louisiana.

ASHLAND, 23d July, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:--I have received, with very great satisfaction, the letter which you addressed to me last month. You inform me of the establishment of a Club to which the honor has been done me of attaching my name in the Parish of Rapides: and in virtue of a resolution of the Club, you have communicated very friendly and flattering sentiments of regard, attachment and confidence towards me. I thank you cordially, gentlemen, for these proofs of esteem. They are received with feelings of lively gratitude, and will be cherished with unfading recollection in my memory.

I concur with you in the principles of public policy which ought to prevail in the administration of the Guereral Government. Whilst it does not surprise me, it affords me great pleasure to learn, that in the fine Cotton growing country in which you reside, surpassed by none in the United States, opinions in favor of the protection of the productions of our own country against the competition, within our own limits, of the rival productions of Foreign Countries, are making rapid progress. I have always believed that "the interests of each division of the Union, as well as the interests of every class and condition of society, are identical; and that the prosperity or adversity of any one of them would be, in a greater or less degree, felt by all." And I have looked forward, with confidence, to the arrival of the period when this great truth would become generally impressed upon the American mind.

In acting upon this policy, our experience has shown how important stability is to its successful operation. This will be best secured by moderation and firmness. The tariff of 1828, forced through Congress by a combination between pretended friends and undisguised enemies, against the wishes of those who sincerely desired to foster and build up American manufactures, was the principal cause of the unsettled and agitated state of the public mind, which ensued.

With a sound currency of uniform value thro'out the Union, emanating from and guaranteed by Federal authority, with a Tariff so adjusted as to form an adequate Revenue, and efficient protection to Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; and with the withdrawal of the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands from the common treasury, where, in consequence of the fluctuating amount, the policy of the Government is liable to sudden and frequent disturbance, we may confidently anticipate the restoration of prosperity.

You do me the honor, Gentlemen, to express a wish for my Election as President of the United States. On this subject, I have recently expressed myself so fully in a speech delivered at a Barbecue near Lexington, (of which I transmit you a copy) that I have now nothing further to add. Whether I shall be a Candidate or not, or if a Candidate, whether elected or not, I pray you and my friends in the Parish of Rapides, whom you represent, to accept my thanks for the friendly feeling towards me by which they are animated.

And I beg that portion of you, who have taken the trouble to come, from so great a distance, to present, in person, to me your note, to accept assurances of my profound acknowledgements, and my lasting gratitude.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

INVITATIONS TO THE BARBECUE.—Our worthy contemporary of the Richmond Palladium is disposed to take the visiting committees somewhat to task for a failure, on their part, to invite the "Corps Editorial of Indiana" to the forthcoming Barbecue. As one of that committee, we would say to our esteemed friend of the Palladium, that the failure to invite, in a formal manner, the gentlemen of the Press, occurred entirely through inadvertency. Knowing this to be the case, we "take the responsibility"—and we do it with great pleasure—of inviting to the contemplated festival our co laborers in the "art preservative of all arts," under the confident assurance that none will be made more welcome and treated with more kindness and hospitality by our citizens—on whom devolves the task of making all proper and necessary arrangements. How could it be otherwise? Without intending to be invidious, we may say with truth, that their business is one which tends, more than any other perhaps in which men can possibly engage, to spread intelligence, of the most varied and useful kind, among all classes of men throughout the land.—We say then to our typographical brethren, without regard to party designation, come on—share with us the festivities of the occasion—hear for yourselves the faithful sayings of the honest, the devoted, the fearless CLAY, and make such report of the whole to the people for whom you cater, as your judgments and your consciences shall approve!--[*Indiana Journal.*

We acknowledge the *amende honorable.*

From the Indianapolis Journal, Sept. 6.

RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

At a meeting of the committee, appointed to receive Mr. CLAY, at the State line and escort him to this place, on Saturday the 3d instant, Mr. Maguire, from a committee appointed for that purpose, made the following report; which was read and adopted:

In compliance with an obligation incurred by a promise long since made that he would pay a visit to the Seat of Government of Indiana at some time when less pressed with public duties, the Hon. HENRY CLAY has consented to meet his fellow-citizens at Indianapolis at any time they might name in the month of October. In order to make arrangements for his reception, a large and respectable meeting of his friends in the vicinity of Indianapolis was held several days ago, when it was determined to receive him on the fifth of October, and to provide a public Barbecue in honor of his visit to the Metropolis of our State. For the supervision of this entertainment and all that pertains to it an efficient committee of arrangement has been appointed. From the well known liberality of the farmers of this section of the State, and the anxiety manifested to contribute to this entertainment from their bountiful supplies, it is the opinion of that committee that ample provisions will be furnished for 30 or 10,000 people. To superintend the reception of Mr. CLAY a committee has been appointed, and in behalf of that committee the undersigned, Chairman, is directed to repeat the general invitation given to all parties at the late public meeting to participate in the formalities of the reception, and in the festivities of the day.

From several considerations the National Road at the crossing of the line dividing Ohio and Indiana has been designated as the point at which the committee should receive Mr. CLAY; and as many as can accompany them to that point are respectfully invited to do so. Saturday the 1st day of October, at nine o'clock in the morning, is the time proposed to meet him at the State line. Those who cannot accompany the committee, are requested to be present at the reception at this place on the day of the Barbecue.

For the sake of order, as well as for the convenience of those who compose the vast assemblage which will undoubtedly be present on that occasion, the committee beg leave to suggest the propriety of our fellow-citizens of each county coming in an organized form, with their own Deputy Marshals, and falling into the procession by counties. It would be well for those who come from a distance to arrive on the evening of the 4th, or at least to come so near as to be able to reach town early in the morning of the fifth before the procession shall be formed. For those who come from a distance in vehicles, enclosures to drive into will be provided near town.

Among other duties, the committee of arrangement will make every possible provision for the entertainment of visitors, and they have the offer of that aid so promptly given on other occasions by our citizens in throwing open their houses for the accommodation of ladies from a distance, and others who may be present; and in announcing this offer of hospitality on the part of our fellow-citizens of Indianapolis, the committee are gratified to say, that many who are of different politics from our distinguished guest, will, on this occasion, lay aside party considerations, and, in accordance with the laws of hospitality, afford their aid in making strangers comfortable.

Seeing that public meetings are proposed in various sections of the State for the purpose of taking steps to invite Mr. Clay to extend his visit to many other parts of the State, this committee think it due to their fellow-citizens and Mr. Clay to state, that he visits the seat of government in discharge of an old obligation, and, acting upon his own sense of propriety, and with a proper regard to his health, he imposed the condition, at the time he recognized our claim upon him, that he should not be expected to comply with invitations to go elsewhere. Under this stipulation, *insisted upon by Mr. Clay* when he consented to fulfil an old promise to visit our seat of government, it is hoped his friends in other parts of the State will not feel offended at his refusal to depart from the resolution thus formed. This announciation is made, as well for the purpose of doing justice to Mr. Clay, as to afford all an opportunity to share with us in the festivities of the 5th of October, and avail themselves of that opportunity to show respect to the Patriot and Statesman in honor of whom this entertainment is provided.

It is proposed by the committee of reception to leave Indianapolis on Thursday morning the 29th September; and all who can make it convenient to accompany the committee will please be on the ground by 8 o'clock on the morning of that day. All who can accompany the committee to the State line are respectfully requested to do so.

N. NOBLE, Chairman.

S. V. B. NOEL, Secretary.

RAISING OF THE CLAY FLAG STAFF.—On Monday of last week, the Whigs assembled, according to appointment, to hoist the Clay pole. The morning being wet the labor was postponed till the afternoon. The difficult operation of raising the pole was accomplished without an accident. As soon as it stood erect, pointing to heaven, the Whig ladies who wrought the flag and streamer, moved in procession with a band of music to the corner of Ann and Montgomery streets, where the flag staff stands. The presentation address was delivered by Thos. N. Lindsay, Esq. on behalf of the ladies; at the conclusion of which Governor Metcalf responded on behalf of the Clay Club. At the conclusion of the addresses, the band struck up Yankee Doodle, the streamer bearing the proud name of HENRY CLAY, and the flag bearing the glorious stars and stripes, were given to the breeze, when an enthusiastic shout that made the welkin ring, told of the successful completion of the patriotic task of the Whigs.—[*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

THE PORTRAITS.—Who has forgotten Mr. Calhoun's description of Gen. Jackson or the contemptuous language used by him in relation to Mr. Van Buren in a speech delivered in the Senate while Mr. Van Buren was President of that body?

Here is the portrait of Gen. Jackson:—

"Gen. Jackson (said Mr. C.) has many high qualities; has courage and firmness; is bold, warlike and ambitious—though *not true to his word or faithful to his pledges!*"

Here are falsehood and treachery charged upon the old Hero in one breath.

Now look at his picture of Mr. Van Buren:—

"Mr Van Buren (said he in the same speech) has none of those recommendations; he is not of the race of the lion or tiger; he belongs to a lower order—the *fox and the weazel.*"

This was Mr. Calhoun's language in 1836.—And this is the man that is now about casting himself into the arms of the friends of the men he thus stigmatized!--[*Knoxville (Tenn) Register.*

TAXATION AND LABOR.—The Globe, in noticing the discussion upon the Tariff Bill, and its final passage in the Senate on Saturday, thus exclaims touching the duties:

"Was there ever a country redeemed from pecuniary embarrassments by increasing the taxes on the people? Can any sophistry disguise the absurdity of such a proposition?"

Certainly there was. The United States—this very country, was redeemed from pecuniary embarrassment, by the very legislation which the Globe calls an imposition of taxes—the protection of home industry. The sophistry consists in arguments from the false *data* of the Globe. And the working-men of the country, who will find employment should the Revenue Bill become a law, will settle the question with the Globe whether it is better to be idle *without* taxation, or to be profitably industrious *with* it. The kind of taxation which the Globe thinks so very ruinous, is very like the collateral inheritance tax, which the heir, when he paid five pounds to get ten thousand, thought would be ruinous if he had many legacies.—[*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

MEXICO.

Mr. Dorsey, the bearer of despatches, from Gen. Thompson our minister at Mexico, has authorized further statements in regard to the conduct of Santa Ana.

According to him, the Mexican chief has been bribed to let Cotton into Mexico with only a trifling duty. It would seem that the Cotton crop had failed there. Hence the merchants and manufacturers appealed to Santa Anna to let in this article free; he agreed, those interested paying him a round sum for it. He did not consult Congress about it.

Mr. Dorsey says further, that on the first of Nov. it was understood that Bacon would be admitted free of duty.

Two English war steamers, manned by English officers and English seamen, recently purchased by Mexico, will be ready for warlike purposes. Santa Anna, according to Mr. Dorsey, when there was a likelihood of war with this country, sent to the South American Republics asking for succor. No answer had been received except from Columbia. She agrees to furnish 2000 men, and to give pecuniary aid.

A part of this statement is correct; but how far, as a whole, it may be relied on, other than as the *opinion* of Mr. Dorsey, we cannot determine. We shall know, however, very soon how this may be.—*Cin. Gaz.*

☞An interesting correspondence has taken place between Mr. Fox, the British minister, and Mr. Webster, in which the latter acknowledges the receipt of six gold medals from Her Majesty's government, bearing the portrait of Her Majesty, the Queen, which the British government desire to present to the commanders of several United States vessels, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by them in saving the lives of British seamen, subjects of Her Majesty.

☞A petition has been presented to the rum-sellers of Lowell, Mass., asking them to abandon the traffic, signed by about six thousand ladies.