

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Souvenir.
FABLES DIFFER.

The Poet, Gourmand, and Fop.

What gives to life its most peculiar zest?
A Bard said, oft repeating:
'What?' said Sir Glutton, 'I protest,
'Tis eating! eating! eating!

'Brute Gourmand,' said the loathing Bard,
His hundredth lay inditing,
'Your only joy's your brains to lard,
'Tis writing! writing! writing!

'Good lack!' quoth Foppington, 'you jest,'
Both gentlemen addressing—
'Life's greatest zest, must be confest,
Is dressing! dressing! dressing!

Each present did the point contest,
His taste peculiar tangling,—
And proved some doubt, life's greatest zest,
Is wrangling! wrangling! wrangling!

QUEVEDO.

EVENTS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Between the U. States and G. Britain.

This war was undertaken in defence of the commerce of the United States with France and Spain, their colonies, and other nations at war with Great Britain, whose cruisers, contrary to the law of nations, had plundered American vessels on the high seas, under, pretended blockade of the ports of those nations and colonies, and had impressed American seamen from on board of them. It was undertaken in defence likewise of our newly settled frontiers, whose inhabitants were daily massacred by the Indians, incited by British traders and garrisons in Canada, who furnished them with arms, &c. to carry on their murderous warfare.

Boston Patriot.

1812.

June 18.—The congress of the U. States declared war with G. Britain.

July 12.—Canada invaded by Gen. Hull.

July 17.—The garrison of Mackinaw, who were ignorant of the declaration of hostilities, captured by a party of British and Indians.

July 18.—The frigate Constitution, capt. Hull, on her passage from Chesapeake Bay to New York, escaped from an English ship of the line and five frigates who had chased her for 60 hours.

August 3.—Gen. Hull relinquished the plan of investing Fort Malden, and returned to Detroit with his army.

August 9.—A detachment under Lieut. Col. Miller attacked near Brownstown, Michigan, by a superior body of British and Indians, the latter commanded by Tecumseh, and repulsed after a sanguinary conflict, in which the Americans lost 55 men, and the enemy upwards of 100.

August 16.—Gen. Hull surrendered the army under his command to the British General Brock as prisoners of war. For this he was tried by a court martial, and sentenced to be shot; which sentence was remitted by president Madison, in consideration of his revolutionary services, and of his advanced age.

August 17.—British sloop of war Alert, captured by the frigate Essex, Capt. Porter.

August 19.—The Constitution captured the Guerriere, in lat. 41 42 N. lon. 55 48 W. after an action of 45 minutes. The Guerriere's loss was 73 killed, wounded and missing; the Constitution had 7 killed and 7 wounded.

Sept. 12.—Fort Wayne relieved by Gen. Harrison, after a defence of 9 days against a numerous Indian force.

Sept. 14.—Two detachments from Fort Wayne destroyed the Powtawatomie (Indian towns at Elk Hart, and the Miami town at forks of the Wabash).

Sept. 16.—Fort Harrison which had been invested on the 3d Sept. by a large body of Indians under the Prophet, relieved by Col. Russell.

October 13.—Battle of Queenstown Heights, in which the British gen. Brock was killed. The Americans remained masters of the field after three attacks, but the British were strongly reinforced and made a fourth attack, which would also have been repulsed, had not 1200 American volunteers refused to embark to assist the regulars, and remained inactive spectators of their defeat and capture.

Oct. 18.—The British sloop of war Frolic, of 22 guns, captured in lat. 37, N. lon. 65, W. by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, of 18 guns, captain Jacob Jones, after an action of 43 minutes. The Frolic had 30 killed and 50 wounded; the Wasp 5 killed and 5 wounded. Both vessels were much disabled and were captured a few hours after by the British 74 Poictiers.

Oct. 25.—The British frigate Macedonian, of 49 guns, captured in lat. 29, N. lon. 29 30, W. by the frigate United States, capt. Decatur, of 44 guns. The enemy lost 104; the U. States 12.

Dec. 29.—The British frigate Java captured and destroyed by the Constitution, capt. Bainbridge on the coast of Brazil. The Constitution had 9 killed and 25 wounded; the Java 60 killed and 120 wounded.

1813.

January 22.—General Winchester attacked at Frenchtown, on the river Rai-

sin, Michigan, by a British army of 2100 men, under col. Proctor and Tecumseh, and after a hard fought battle surrendered his force consisting of 522 men; 312 having been killed, wounded or dispersed. The British lost 24 killed and 158 wounded. A great number of the prisoners taken in this battle, and especially the wounded were left by col. Proctor to the mercy of his Indian allies, notwithstanding the promises of protection, and the remonstrances of gen. Winchester. The savages burnt the houses in which some of them were placed, and finding that others were unable to join their march, they set them up for targets, shooting and scalping them. Among these unfortunate men were col. Allen, captains Woodfolk, McCracken, Hickman, and Hart.

Feb. 24.—The British brig Peacock sunk by the Hornet, after an action of 15 minutes, off Demarara.

April 27.—Capture of York Upper Canada by the Americans, under gen. Pike, who was mortally wounded, and 260 of his men either killed or wounded, by the explosion of a magazine of powder, fired by order of the British general Sheaffe. Fifty of the British were also killed by the explosion.

May 3.—Havre de Grace, in Maryland, pillaged and burnt by admiral Cockburn.

May 9.—Gen. Proctor, with about 1400 troops and an immense body of Indians, withdrew from before Fort Meigs, where he had besieged the American garrison, under gen. Harrison, for 13 days. A detachment of Kentuckians, under col. Dudley, sent to relieve the garrison, after capturing four batteries, fell into an ambushade, and only 150 men out of 800 escaped.

May 27.—Fort George captured by the Americans, under gen. Dearborn and com. Chauncey.

May 29.—Attack upon Sacket's Harbor, by sir Geo. Prevost, who was repulsed by gen. Brown at the head of a small body of regulars and the neighboring militia. In this attack the British lost about 150; the Americans 156.

June 1.—The U. S. frigate Chesapeake captured by the British frigate Shannon. The Chesapeake had 47 killed and 99 wounded; the Shannon 27 killed, 58 wounded. Capt. Broke of the Shannon, and Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow, of the Chesapeake, were wounded, the two latter mortally.

June 6.—Generals Chandler and Winder surprised by the British gen. Vincent, at Stony Creek. The two generals were captured, but the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter, and about 100 taken prisoners. The Americans lost 154 killed, wounded and missing.

June 13.—The town of Sodus, N. Y. destroyed by the British.

June 22.—The British made an attack with 3000 men on Craney Island, preparatory to one on Norfolk, Va. but were repulsed by 480 Virginia militia and 150 sailors and marines. The invaders lost about 200 killed and wounded, and 40 deserters. The Americans did not lose a man.

June 25.—The village of Hampton, Va. sacked and destroyed after an obstinate defence.

August 1.—Fort Stephenson, Lower Sandusky, Ohio, invested by gen. Proctor, with 500 regulars and 700 Indians. The garrison of 160 men, under the brave major Croghan, succeeded in repulsing them with a loss on the part of the British of 150 men.

August 14.—The U. S. sloop of war Argus, capt. Allen, captured by the British sloop of war Pelican, in St. George's Channel. The Argus lost 6 killed and 17 wounded, 5 mortally; among the latter was capt. Allen.

Sept. 4.—British brig Boxer captured by the U. S. brig Enterprise, off Manhegine Island, Mr. captain Burrows, of the Enterprise, was mortally wounded. Capt. Blythe, of the Boxer, was also slain.

Sept. 10.—Battle on Lake Erie. The British squadron of 2 ships, 1 brig, 2 schooners, and 1 sloop, under Com. Barclay, carrying 63 guns, was captured by the American squadron, under Com. Perry, consisting of 3 brigs, 5 schooners and 1 sloop, carrying 51 guns.

Oct. 5.—Battle of the Thames, in which 600 British regulars were captured and 1200 Indians put to flight, by a part of the American army, under gen. Harrison. In this action the famous Indian warrior Tecumseh was killed.

Dec. 10.—Fort George evacuated and the village of Newark burnt by gen. McClellan, of the New York militia, which was retaliated by the British in the destruction of Buffalo, Lewistown, Manchester, and Youngstown.

1814.

Jan. 22.—Gen. Jackson defeated the Creeks at Tallapoosa.

March 28.—The frigate Essex, capt. Porter, captured near Valparaiso by the British frigate Phebe and sloop of war Cherub, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes. The Essex lost 153 men.

April 29.—The British brig Epervier captured by the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, capt. Warrington, off Cape Careavel, Florida.

June 28.—The British sloop of war Reindeer, captured by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, the Scilly Isles bearing W. distant about 40 leagues.

July 3.—Fort Erie, occupied by a gar-

rioon of 170 men, captured from the British.

July 5.—Battle of Chippaway, between the British, under gen. Riell, and the Americans, under gen. Brown, in which the British were driven back to their fort whence they had made a sortie.

July 25.—Battle of Niagara, or Bridgewater, which commenced on an eminence near Lundy's Lane where the British planted nine pieces of artillery. The cannon were taken after much hard fighting, and three desperate attempts made by the British to recover them were gallantly repulsed. The action lasted from half past 5 P. M. till 12. When the battle commenced the British forces amounted to about 1800 men, & the American to 750; but by continual reinforcement on both sides, the whole British forces engaged amount to 5130 and the American to 2417. The British lost 878 men; the Americans 851. It was in this battle that the brave col. Miller answered to the proposition of gen. Ripley, to carry the enemy's battery with the 21st regiment, 'I'll try sir.'

August 9.—The British attacked and bombarded Stonnington, but were repulsed on the 11th.

August 24.—Battle of Bladensburg, and capture of Washington city. The public buildings at Washington and several private houses burnt, by order of admiral Cockburn; and the navy yard, a new frigate, and a sloop of war destroyed by order of the U. S. government.

Sept. 1.—British sloop of war Avon disabled by the Wasp, in a night battle. Three other vessels coming up, the Wasp did not take possession of her prize, which sunk soon after her crew were taken out by her companions.

Castine taken by the British, who claimed, as their territory, that part of Maine between Penobscot river and Passamaquoddy Bay.

Sept. 3.—The U. S. frigate Adams burnt by capt. Morris, in Penobscot river, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Sept. 11.—Battle on Lake Champlain. One frigate, one brig, and two sloops, captured from the British squadron, under com. McDonough. Commodore Downie, the British commander, was killed in this action. The American lost 52 killed and 58 wounded, the British 84 killed, 110 wounded, and had 856 taken prisoners, which latter amounted to more than the number of Americans engaged in the battle.

Battle of the Saranac.—The British had been 5 days in possession of the right bank of the river, waiting for their squadron to engage com. McDonough's. The Americans, under gen. M'Comb, succeeded in preventing their crossing the river, and gen. Prevost made a precipitate retreat on hearing the fate of the British squadron, leaving his sick and wounded, besides a large quantity of provision and munitions of war.

Sept. 12.—Attack on Baltimore in which the British were repulsed with the loss of their leader gen. Ross.

Sept. 17.—Brilliant sortie from Fort Erie in which the besiegers under gen. Drummond were so much weakened, that they raised the siege three days after.

Dec. 15.—A convention of delegates from the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the counties of Cheshire and Grafton, New Hampshire, met at Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 24.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Ghent, on the part of the United States by John Q. Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin; and on the part of Great Britain by Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and Wm. Adams.

1815.

January 8.—Battle of New Orleans. The British force of upwards of 14000 men were repulsed by 3,300 Americans under gen. Jackson, with the loss of about 4000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the former were generals Packenham and Gibbs. The Americans did not lose in all 500 men.

Jan. 15.—The frigate President, captain Decatur, was captured by a British squadron. She had sailed on that day from N. York, in leaving which port she grounded on a bar, by a mistake of the pilot, and was considerably injured. The Endymion, one of the British squadron was engaged by the President and silenced before her final capture. The President lost 24 killed, 55 wounded.

Feb. 17.—Treaty of peace ratified.

Feb. 20.—The Cayne and the Levant captured off Madeira, by the Constitution, capt. Stewart, in 40 minutes. The Levant was recaptured by a British squadron. The Constitution had 4 killed and 10 wounded. The Levant lost 89 men, and the Cayne 28.

March 23.—British brig Penguin captured by the Hornet, capt. Biddle, off Trista D'Acunha, S. Atlantic ocean. The Penguin lost 42 men; the Hornet 12.

FROM THE ALABAMA GALLIPEPER. MERRY-MAKING.

On sundry occasions, our countrymen are the most merry-making people upon earth. In towns and villages the opportunities for jollity and festive mirth are of a different character from those in the country. In the former, a formal ball, a starched up tea-party, or a carousal at a tavern or grocery, constitute the principal scenes where the semblance of mirth and good will prevail. Not so among the rural throng. It is in the country, among the 'sun-burnt men of toil,' and their happy wives and blooming sons and daughters, that you see true pleasure, pure, rational, and unaffected, at frequent but appropriate periods. No laqueys to carry cards of invitation, no stiffness of formality or mockery of quality, prevail there. All is free and easy and frank and sincere. The cheerful welcome and the hearty shake of the hand denote the candid mind and the generous soul. Nor are the occasions few, on which friends and neighbors are brought together to eat, drink and make merry, and give their mutual assistance in the noblest and most useful pursuit of human life, AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. The Log-Rollings, the House and Barn-Raisings, the Huskings, the Harvestings, and many other occasions where much physical force is neces-

sary, the farmer and his guests enjoy the sweet fruits of temperate exercise, free conversation, and social feeling. Many, too, are the happy meetings and pleasant hours enjoyed by the prudent, industrious, and virtuous wives and daughters of farmers, at their Quiltings, their Fruitgatherings, their Wool-Pickings, and various other assemblies, where business and pleasures are mingled—where more real good sense and good feelings are exhibited, than at all the routs and balls and parties of the giddy, the gay, the fashionable, and the dissipated, who live a life of comparative ease and worthlessness, and who 'bear with a disdainful smile' the simple annals of rustic pursuits and enjoyments.—Health, contentment, and competency, compose the sum total of sublimity happiness.—With these, and a 'conscience void of offence towards God and man,' I ask no more on this side of eternity. More than these, no prudent and rational being should grasp after. The foppiness and fashions are inseparably connected with the vices and vexations of life. Pride, ambition, and avarice are as much opposed to real peace and comfort, as pain is to pleasure—and the truly wise men in common easy circumstances, so far from envying the possessor of wealth and worldly distinction, should rejoice that he is exempted from the thorns which pierce the rich man's pillow, and the painful anxieties that lurk around the heart of the aspiring.

Hosbs.

Tiger taming.—A party of gentlemen from Bombay, one day visiting the stupendous cavern temple of elephants, discovered a tiger's whelp in one of the obscure recesses of the edifice. Desirous of kidnapping the cub, without encountering the fury of its dam, they took it up hastily and cautiously, and retreated. Being left entirely at liberty, and extremely well fed, the tiger grew rapidly, appeared tame and fondling as a dog, and in every respect entirely domesticated. At length, when it had attained a vast size, and notwithstanding its apparent gentleness, began to inspire terror by its tremendous powers of doing mischief, a piece of raw meat, dripping with blood, fell in its way. It was to be observed that, up to that moment, it had been studiously kept from raw animal food. The instant, however, it had dipped its tongue in blood something like madness seemed to have seized upon the animal: a destructive principle, hitherto dormant, was awakened—it darted fiercely, and with glaring eyes, upon its prey—tore it with fury to pieces—and growling and roaring in the most fearful manner, rushed off towards the jungles.

London Weekly Review.

Gentle Hyena.—In one of the menageries exhibiting at Brighton races was a striped hyena (*hyena vulgaris*) which, to the keeper and every one around him, exhibited the usual ferocious habits which have hitherto been considered inherent in animals of this kind. Among the spectators was a young man who fearlessly approached the animal's den, whilst it was snarling and snapping most furiously, and putting his hand through the wires, patted the animal on the head. In an instant the hyena exhibited symptoms of the greatest delight, bounded about the cage in an ecstasy of joy, and rubbed himself against the young man's hand, appearing overjoyed with his caresses. It appeared that this animal had been taken, when a cub by this young man, and brought by him to England, and sold to a keeper of a menagerie; & although seven years had elapsed since the animal and his first master had parted, yet the recollection of the treatment he had received from the latter, was gratefully and instantly remembered by this generally, though now it appears erroneously, supposed untamable animal.

Example to Servants.—A gentleman in the vicinity of Canterbury had a servant who lived with him 35 years, at the end of which period he received 30 l. wages. He was never known to be intoxicated, and the key of the wine and beer cellar was left rusted in the lock for eleven years.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Oh, my eye and Betty Martin!—Many of our most popular vulgarisms have their origin in some whimsical perversion of language or of fact. St. Martin is one of the worthies in the Romish calendar; and a form of prayer to him begins with these words, 'Oh mihi beate Martine,' which by some desperate fellow, who was more prone to punning than praying, has furnished the plebeian phrase so well known in the modern circles of horse laughter.

Collector's Notice.

HAVING been appointed Collector of Taxes for Dearborn county for the year 1827, and received the Duplicate, together with a precept commanding me to collect the same, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive the same due to each individual, as also arrears due me for former years I have been collector. No further indulgences need be expected by delinquents, as I am determined to collect as the law prescribes. I will pass through the county immediately for the purpose of collecting, at which time I hope to receive the little sums due, so as to save further trouble.

Those indebted to me for fees, notes, or accounts will do well to pay the same immediately, as I will place them in the hands of proper officers for collection. I also wish to close the business of the Indiana Spectator, and to receive the amount due me on subscriptions taken of the Palladium for settlement. Having heretofore so often requested payment by advertisement to little effect, I have concluded that it is unnecessary to warn any more—I must and will resort to the authority given me by law for the recovery of my debts.

Notice is hereby given, that I will on the 2d Monday in November, after disposing of the personal property of delinquents, as charged in the duplicate (where the same does not satisfy the demand,) offer for sale all the Land whereon the taxes are not paid previous to that time, by their Number of Township, Range, Section, Quarter Section, or parts thereof—also all town lots, or fractions, charged as aforesaid, and continue said sale from day to day until all are offered for sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Collector, for Dearborn county. Collector's office, Lawrenceburgh, 28— July 18th, 1827.

JOB-PRINTING OF ALL KINDS NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Lawrenceburgh, Ia. on the 29th day of September 1827, which if not taken out by the 1st day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Adams Joseph	Kilgore Ranils
Annis Thomas	Lemon William
Brock Samuel	Lindsay Eleazer
Bennett Benj.	Lindly Moses or
Brown James	John Wilson
Bigley John	Learned James S.
Buris James	Liddle Stephen
Browning Vachel	Leonard Augail
Balsley Geo. L.	Lantz Martin
Barker Hiram	Laxton Michael
Ball Joseph	Moss Demos
Bullock Thomas	Moran Richard
Bennett John	Norris Joseph
Boner Henry	Philips John
Clerk of Dearborn	Purdue William S.
Circuit Court	Roberts Ebenezer
Cartice Abner 2	Risley Martha
Cartice Sarah Ann 3	Rich Galen
Cloud William	Roseberry James
Crozier Dacre	Rott Ira
Conklin Elizabeth	Rapp George
Cassedy Hugh	Stallier Joseph 2
Dill James 2	Sheriff of Dearborn
Davidson John	County 2.
Duly William	Shook John
Dart James	Silvester Jas ph
Flake John	Stewart D. J.
Foley Owen	Steel Alexander
Finley David	Sarber Isaac
Fowler Nancy	Toner Sophia
Freeland John	Thornsburn Samuel
Griffin Mr.	Thornsburn M.
Griffith Jacob	Test John 2
Grant David	Vance Samuel C.
Howard N. G.	Vantrice Samuel
Howard B. D.	Walters William
Horne Elias	Williams Nancy
Judd Roswell	Wigall Jacob
Jones Thomas or	Wilkinson John R.
Henry Klers	Weaver David
Jackson Thomas	Wood Mrs. T.
Iseral Moses	Williams William
Kilgore Ezekiel	Waters Jacob.

ISAAC DUNN, P. M.

Lawrenceburgh Sept. 29, 1827.

N. B. Persons wishing to inquire for letters, will call at the Printing Office.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to sell his valuable Farm situated on Salt Fork, Lawrenceburgh township, about six miles from Lawrenceburgh, containing 160 acres of land. On this farm are sixty acres cleared, and under good fence, together with a Mill Seat, a bearing Orchard of Peach and Apple trees; Also, a good Hewn Log House, out Houses, Barn and Well of excellent water. The above land will be sold very low, and the terms of payment made easy.

JOHN DAVISON.

May 12, 1827.

LAND TITLES.

THE Board of Commissioners to perpetuate testimony for the county of Dearborn, will meet at the office of Dan'l Hagerman, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on the eighth of October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of receiving evidence of the existence of deeds, and other instruments of writing, consumed by fire in the court house at Lawrenceburgh; and also receiving and admitting to record all deeds heretofore recorded, and all settlements of decedents' estates, and probate business, the record of which was consumed by fire. The session will continue for two weeks, if the business require.

By order of the Board,
DAN'L HAGERMAN, Clerk.
N. B. All deeds and other records heretofore recorded, will be admitted to record without expense to the party making such application, as the fees for such services are paid out of the county treasury.
D. H.
September 8, 1827. 35—ut.

Wm. HARRINGTON, Boot & Shoe Maker.

WISHES to inform the citizens of the state of Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, that he carries on the above business at his old stand, first door above Jesse Hunt's Hotel, on High street. He has on hand a general assortment of work:

Women's Morocco, prunella and calf-skin shoes; Men's coarse and fine boots and shoes.

All of which are executed as well as any in the Eastern or Western cities, and of as good materials. Attention will be paid to all orders in his line of business.

JOURNEYMEN WANTED; To whom Cincinnati wages will be given. Lawrenceburgh, July 21, 1827. 28—tf

INDIANA PALLADIUM, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY M. Gregg & D. V. Culley, ON EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS.

The PALLADIUM is printed weekly, on super royal paper, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, paid at the end of the year; which may be discharged by the payment of TWO DOLLARS in advance, or by paying TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS at the expiration of six months. Those who receive their papers through the Post-Office, or by the mail carrier, must pay the carriage, or otherwise it will be charged on their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Containing 12 lines, three insertions or less, one dollar; twenty-five cents for each additional insertion—larger advertisements in the same proportion.

The CASH must accompany advertisements, otherwise they will be published until paid for, at the expense of the advertiser. Letters to the editors must be post-paid, otherwise they will not be attended to.