



# LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1828.

We are requested to state that the annual meeting, (as it stands adjourned) of the Auxiliary Bible Society, of the county of Dearborn, will be held at the Methodist Church in this place on Monday the 18th inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when and where the managers, directors, members, and friends of the institution are requested to attend.

It will be seen by the statement published, that John Watts has been elected Senator, James T. Pollock, Horace Bussett, George H. Dixon and Arthur St. Clair, representatives, and John Spencer Sheriff, in this county at the late election.

John Dumont and John F. Dufour we learn have been elected representatives in Switzerland county, and Stephen C. Stevens Senator in that and Ripley county.

John T. McKinney has been elected Senator, David Wallace and Danl. St. John representatives, and John Roop Sheriff, in Franklin county.

We have had no official return of the votes given in this district for Congress, but have ascertained enough from indisputable sources to warrant us in saying that Mr. Test has been elected by a considerable majority.

Louisiana Election.—The late election in Louisiana has resulted in the success of the entire Administration ticket. Peter Derbigny is elected Governor; White, Gurley, and Brent to Congress.

The election in Ky. closed on Wednesday last. So far as the returns have been heard from, Mr. Metcalf, the administration candidate for Gov. is about 2400 votes ahead of his competitor Mr. Barry. In Boone county Mr. Balsley is elected to the state Legislature by 35 majority over John P. Gaines the former representative. Mr. Balsley is a Jackson man.

Explanation.—Some short time since we copied from a Kentucky paper printed in the lower part of that state, an odd kind of notification, announcing one John Bush as a candidate for the Legislature in Hardin county. Capt. John Bush of Boone, Ky. and some others, we learn, have been dissatisfied with that publication, thinking it alluded to him. To do away any impression of this kind, we will observe that such was not the fact. The notice was inserted from the Elizabethtown paper without the least idea that it might be considered as applying to any person in this part of the country. We say this much to satisfy Capt. Bush that he is not the man alluded to in the Kentucky paper, or in ours.

Rain and Lightning.—On Friday, Saturday and Sunday of last week, this place was visited with heavy showers of rain, accompanied by the most severe lightning and thunder ever witnessed in this part of the country. On Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, the lightning struck the south-west chimney of the brick building in which Mr. Ewing and the persons in this office reside, knocked one half of the top off even with the roof, run down the outer edge of the roof, tearing shingles and the barge board off, until it came to the eve-trough; the fluid then entered the tin conductor at the corner, descended it to the pavement, and into a barrel full of water, which it burst at bottom as though one hundred musket balls had entered it at once. After escaping from the barrel it dissipated, as no further traces of its course could be discovered. We are happy in stating that no injury was sustained by those in the house at the time, though the glass in one window over the front door was entirely broken out by the tremendous force of the explosion. The damage done the building is inconsiderable, and may easily be repaired.

The Ohio river has risen several feet within the last week, and is now in good order for steam boat navigation above the falls.

## FOR THE PALLADIUM.

Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of the 2nd inst. I am assailed in a manner that I did not expect. The author in speaking of my having given way heretofore for others that wished to be candidates to represent this county, (Dearborn,) says, "with regard to his willingness to give way to others, I would observe that heretofore he has never done it." Mr. Milliken must know this statement resembles that which he says I am guilty of. If he examines the paper in which he found my communication, that gave him offence, he will find a communication of mine to the Editors of the Spectator, in 1825, reprinted by "A Voter," and also in the 3rd volume of the Palladium, July 7th, 1827, he will find another on the same subject; with these facts before him, together with what came within his own knowledge, he must, I think, be made to blush. That I did decline being a candidate for representative in 1825, & '26, for the express purpose of securing the election of Mr. Plummer, is certain, notwithstanding Mr. Milliken was not called on as a witness in these cases. It is true Mr. Plummer's name was not thrown into the public papers, yet he was talked of as a candidate; and I believed he would be one. My own opinion was, that if any person in this township should consent to be a candidate, that he would also; I found this opinion well founded—for in 1827, when I consented to stand as one, then he did too, as also Mr. Heustes; and then I gave way as before. This is what I call declining to favor the pretensions of another; and in this way I wished to be understood in my address of the 12th of July last. And I yet believe this was the best way to prevent discord when two were spoken of for the same office, before the parties arrayed themselves. Mr. Milliken says that Mr. Plummer was a candidate in 1821 & '22—and but for the mischievous interference of this same Squire McCracken and some of his friends would no doubt, have succeeded." I challenge the man on earth, to say I elected or favored against him; I acted so much to the reverse of this, that I voted a single ticket for him; nor do I know of any of my friends evincing hostility towards him, but gave him their united support, so far as I know. Truth will support its own dignity.

Your obedient servant,

MARK MCCRACKEN.

Manchester, Aug. 5th, 1828.

## ANTI-TARIFF MEETING AT COLUMBIA.

Accounts from Columbia, received by the Editor of the Mercury, state that the Committee appointed at a previous meeting in relation to the Tariff and the contemplated tax upon sales at auction, submitted their report to a large assembly of the citizens on the 12th inst. Col. JOHN J. CHAPPELL, was appointed Chairman, and Wm. C. CLIFTON, Secretary. Col. D. S. McCORD read the Report, and explained the views of the Committee. After which the meeting was addressed by Col. PRESTON, it is said, with great force of argument. Mr. BYNUM then moved that the Report be printed, and submitted for consideration at a future time—the motion was lost. The report was then adopted with but two dissenting voices.

The following are the propositions submitted to the meeting. The Report has not yet been received.

1. That a Committee of 13 be appointed, whose duty it shall be to address a memorial to the Legislature.
2. Also an address to the people of this State.
3. Also an address to the people of the United States.
4. Also an address to the people of the Southern States, who are likewise suffering under the operations of the Tariff.
5. Also an address to the People of Kentucky and Tennessee, stating to them the oppression and baneful effects of the present measures, and the inevitable annihilation of all trade between us, until a change of these measures.
6. Also an address to the Mercantile and Shipping interests of the U. States, condoling with them in our wretched situation, and calling on them for an united effort to extricate ourselves from the trammels with which ignorance and cupidity have fettered us.
7. Also to open a correspondence with distinguished individuals throughout the United States, that we may gain the aid of their counsel and co-operation.

The Committee will recommend the exclusive employment of all Mechanics at home, and that a decided preference be given to all articles produced in our own State. They recommend to the citizens of this District, the establishment of an Agricultural Society for the encouragement of every branch of farming and husbandry, particularly suitable to the present time.

For the present, the Committee recommend the appointment of a Committee of Vigilance, to consist of seven, whose duty it shall be to inquire what branches of industry can be advantageously carried on in this State, without an investiture of any great capital, and to

devise every means in our power to free us from this system of plunder.

The Committee further recommend, that the citizens of this District meet on the first Monday in every month until the session of the Legislature, and that the Committee appointed by this meeting, report monthly, at such meetings, on the matters entrusted to their care, to the end, that the citizens may be duly informed of the proceedings of their Committee, and the Committee regularly instructed and directed by their fellow citizens.

The following editorial remarks from the Corrae, published at Mexico, May 24, 1828, will show in what light the subject on which it treats is viewed in the capital of the republic. We should also mention that the project has been noticed in other Mexican journals, in a manner which shows the strong interest excited by it, and some high compliments are paid to the intelligence and science of our countryman, Mr. Staples.

"We yesterday had the satisfaction to insert a decree of the Congress of the States of Coahuila and Tejas, granting to Col. John Davis Bradburn, and Stephen M. Lean Staples, Esq. the exclusive privilege of navigating the river Bravo del Norte with steam boats for fifteen years.

"With the navigation of this river by steam a new and important era will commence in Mexico.

"The three states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Tejas, Chihuahua, and the territory of Nuevo Mexico, which have never enjoyed the advantages of navigation will now receive the products of foreign countries, and export their own products at their own marts.

"It is well known that this river is more than 700 leagues in length, and passes through the richest part of Mexico, which produces in abundance, hemp, flax, wheat, corn, sugar, cochineal, tobacco, &c. &c. The mines of gold and silver which are near it are very rich, and those of copper, tin, iron, lead, and coal, are abundant.

"The advantages which will result to these beautiful countries from this undertaking are obvious and great. We are assured that these territories and states will in seven years export, in gold, silver, corn, furs, &c. to the amount of \$6,000,000 at least; and we have reason to hope it will augment each successive year, the customs on which will exceed \$200,000 per annum.

"Our limits will not allow us to enlarge on this subject as we wish, but we cannot omit the advantages which will result in relation to the colonization of these districts, by which the population will be augmented from the facilities of intercourse afforded, and the troops on the frontier will be still better enabled to control and manage the tribes of Indians.

"We have previously mentioned the care and pains of Senor Canedo in the colonization of the Rio del Norte. There is now a vast field opened for the display of his energies, and much depends upon the Minister of War, in order that the troops may be judiciously stationed."

Philadelphia, July 26.

Horrid Outrage.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a respectable inhabitant of Southwork, was wounded by the discharge of a pistol. He and two more persons were watching the grave of a relative, whose death had been sudden. They were suspicious that the deceased would be disinterred. About the time stated, they saw the flash and heard the report of a pistol. It proceeded from outside the grave yard of the new burial ground, belonging to St. Mary's Church. It appears, a part of these robbers of the dead were inside, engaged in disinterring a young woman, who had been buried on Sunday last, in which undertaking they succeeded. The remainder were watching on the outside:—and immediately on perceiving those who were watching the grave of their relative, they discharged several pistols which severely wounded the person engaged in watching his relative's grave.

I have just returned from the wounded person's house, who is a man of a large family.—He is in great pain. The shot entered both his legs. Twenty grains of large shot have been taken out of the calf of one leg:—and there remains, it is believed, about thirty grains, which, it is said, cannot be taken out. Some of the shot taken out, having come against the shin-bone, were quite flat. I give the facts without remark.—Dem. Press.

On the 27th of May last, [says the New-York Gazette] we gave an extract of a letter from our correspondent at Mazatlan, which mentioned the unsuccessful attempt of a gang of pirates, headed by two Frenchmen, to capture the brig Lancaster, of this port, while she was lying in the harbor of San Blas. We have since been made acquainted with some further particulars relative to this affair, which are worthy of being stated. It appears that the party, consisting of about twenty-five persons, boarded the vessel in the night and took

the crew unawares, whom they secured in the fore-castle. The cook, who was in the cabin at the time, hearing a noise on deck, came up, succeeded in jumping overboard unobserved, and swam to a vessel which was lying near the brig, and gave the alarm. The pirates, after securing the crew, proceeded to the cabin in search of the mate, for the purpose, no doubt, of killing him, but fortunately he was on shore. In the mean time, assistance arrived from the vessel to which the cook had swam, and with the aid of the brig's crew they succeeded in killing four and making prisoners of seven. The others made their escape to the shore, and two of them were subsequently taken, and the whole were carried to Tepic for trial.

We have seen a letter from this place dated 1st May, which states that one of the men confessed the whole plot. They were all to be tried in a few days, and there was little doubt but the whole would be executed, as the evidence against them was most positive.

Captain Jennings, commander of the Lancaster, was absent at the time on business at Guadalajara, of which the villains were aware, and knowing that she had a considerable sum in specie on board, they intended to have cut her out of the harbor and carry her to Manilla.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, Eng. dated 12th June, from a highly respectable house.

"We have heard, with great regret, of the disastrous result of the Spring shipments. All who did any thing appear to have suffered alike, just in proportion to the extent of their operations—neither skill nor judgment availing any thing. The house of Hutchinson and Co., who shipped so largely, and who did so much injury to others by their forced sales in America, have just stopped payment. They bought chiefly for their own acceptances, and several of the printers are in from 3 to 15,000, and one house they say about 18,000.

"Business is extremely dull here, and the Americans are doing little or nothing. All appear disheartened and afraid to touch any thing."

THE DENGUE.—Last week we inserted an article giving an account of this singular disease, as prevailing in Havana, and from the following, extracted from the Charleston Mercury, it will be seen that our southern neighbors are not exempt from its effects.

The Dengue.—This very disagreeable epidemic exists at this time in our city, to an extraordinary extent—we think we are perfectly within bounds when we say one-fourth of our population have had, or now have it—and every hour appears to be adding to the number. It made its appearance among us about two weeks ago, and should it continue to spread much longer as rapidly as it has done the last two weeks, not an individual in the city will have escaped. It has not in any instance proved fatal; but the pain is often very acute, and from its frequently attacking a hale brawny man of 6 feet in height and 200 pound weight in the little finger or the great toe, with a severity that almost makes him cry out, affords much merriment to those who have recovered from or not yet taken it. There appears but little sympathy for the sufferer. Its duration is from six hours to three days. It is treated mildly—a little salts and snake root and warm lemonade, to produce perspiration, appears to be the most common prescription, though in some cases it is permitted to come and go without any thing being taken to check or relieve the pain. At the time we are writing, about half a dozen persons employed in this office are down with it, among them nearly all our carriers.

In Leipzig, which has always been the centre of the book trade in Germany, there are 60 book stores, in addition to which 450 foreign book sellers have regular agents in that city. Twenty-two printing offices, employing 424 workmen, and 125 apprentices, furnish work for 128 presses. The quantity of paper annually printed is estimated at 40,435,000 sheets. Two hundred individuals are employed as type foundries, lithographical and copper plate printers.

This statement is translated from a French Journal of authority. From the celebrity of the Leipzig book fairs, it might reasonably have been inferred that a much greater number of persons was employed in the trade.

## I'm after Rags!

The PRINTERS at the Palladium Office, Lawrenceburgh, authorize me to offer you for small bundles (such as I am carrying) of clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, 2 3-4 cents in CASH per pound—and for lots of 100 pounds and upwards \$3 per 100.

DICK RAGGED.

## Presidential Election.

FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER. ELECTORS FOR INDIANA, OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For John Q. Adams. For Andrew Jackson. Amaziah Morgan, Benjamin V. Beckes, Joseph Bartholomew, Ruffin Boon, Isaac Montgomery, Jesse B. Durham, Joseph Orr, William Lowe, John Watts, Ross Smiley.

## FULLING.

## Cloth Dressing,

At Samuel Bond's Mill, on White Water. THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that the works are in complete order and ready for business; and that he is now ready to receive Cloth, which he will warrant to be FULLED, DYED & DRESSED, in the best manner, and with despatch, at the following prices, or as low as any other's customary prices:—London Brown, fulled, fine dress 25 cents;—Women's wear, ditto, 14 cents;—Snuff, Bottle Green, London Smokes, Olives, Browns, Black, and Navy Blue, fulled fine dress, from 18 3/4 to 20 cents;—Women's wear of the above colours, from 10 to 12 1/2 cents per yard. Light and dark Drabs Lands, full-d fine dress, 8 to 12 cents. Coloured cloth, fulled and pressed, 6 1-4; if sheared once or twice, 8 cents finest dress 10 cents; and all other work in the above business, done at the same rates at the above Mill.

MILES KELLOGG.

White Water, 4th 1828. 31tf.

## EDWIN G. PRATT

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR.

OFFICE in Lawrenceburgh at the house of JOHN SPENCER. May 1, 1828. 17tf.

## AMOS LANE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

INFORMS the public that he will constantly attend the Terms of the Supreme Court; the District Court of the United States, at Indianapolis; the Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, and Ripley Circuit Courts; and any other Court in the state, on special application. That in future his undivided and persevering attention and talents, will be devoted to his profession.—And may, at all times, be consulted at his office, in Lawrenceburgh, next door to Mr. Hunt's Hotel, or at Court. July 25, 1827. 29tf.

## One Cent Reward!!

UNAWAY from the subscriber, living in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Indiana, on the 1st of May, a boy of fourteen years of age, by the name of HIRAM MCCONNEL, bound to the brick making business. He is sandy haired and thin visaged; had on when he left me a Blue broadcloth coat, Nark pants and wool hat. Whoever brings him home to me shall have the above reward, but no charges.

WM BUSHFIELD. 28-3w  
Shelbyville, May 21st, 1828.

## CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
	\$cts.	cts
Bees' wax lb	21	25
Candles, dipd lb	9	10
Mould lb	11	12
Castor Beans bushel	1	00
Castings per ton	60	00
Cigars, Amer 1st qual 1000	75	1 00
Spanish "	8	10 00
Coffee best qual per lb	16 1/2	17
Cotton per lb	11	14
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb	27	30
Feathers live geese & ducks lb	22	23
Mackerel No 1 per bbl		9 00
No 2 & 3 "	7 50	8 00
Flaxseed bushel	37 1/2	40
Flour sup. fresh from wagons bbl	3	3 12
in store		3 37
Ginseng per lb		12
Gunpowder Lexington Ky keg	5 50	6 50
Duponts "		7 50
Hemp per lb	6	7
Iron, Juniata hammered ton	130 00	135 00
Puddled "	80 00	100 00
Hoop 6, 8 & 10d "		150 00
Nail rods "		160 00
Lead pig and bar lb	5 1/2	6
Leather sole, Eastern tan lb	23	25
do Cincinnati "	25	28
Calf skins dozen	18 00	26 00
Upper do	24 00	30 00
Molasses, New Orleans gal	40	42
Nails, Bowen's 4d & 10d lb		8
Juniata "	7	8
Pittsburgh common "	5	6
Oil, Tanners, per bbl	22	25 00
Linsced gal	50	60
Castor per doz	6 50	7 00
Paints, White lead, in oil, keg	3 37	3 50
Do do dry lb		15
Red do do "		15
Spanish Brown "	4	6
Whiting "	3	4
Provisions, Pork Mess bbl		10 00
Prime "		9 00
Lard in barrels lb	3 1/2	4
in kegs "	4	5 1/2
Hams, city smoked lb		7
country do "	5 1/2	6
Butter 1st qual "	6	7
Cheese 1st qual "	6	7
Porter, Pittsburgh, bbl		9 00
Cincinnati "		9 00
Salt, Turks island bush	87	90 00
Kentawa best "		50
Conemaugh "		50
Sugar, N. Orleans lb	8	10
Havana white "	16	18
Loaf and Lump "	18	19
Shot per bag 25 lbs	2 1/2	2 25
Spirits, Cog, brandy 4th p/gal	1 50	1 75
Peach do	50	60
American do	37	75
Jamaica Rum do	1 50	1 75
Holland Gin do	1	50
Whiskey new do	16	18
Do old do	18	20
Teas, Gunpowder lb	1	45
Imperial "		1 40
Young Hyson "	90	1 00
Tobacco, Ken. manufactured lb	5	7
Cincinnati do "	7	10
Follow, tried lb	5	7
Wine, Madeira gal	3 00	4 50
Sicily "	1 75	2 00
Teneriffe "		2 62

Note: For 1/2 add one Half.