

## PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, June 2.

A Pennsylvania paper states that the Governor has signed the warrant for the execution of Mina.

**Another Sign!** The Political Clarion, alias "Ram's Horn," of Connorsville, Ia., one the most rampant, fiery, fustian papers in the Clay cause, has expired—died—so says its editor.—It is stated, however, that the paper is to be resumed under another title and different editors. This may or may not be—but certain it is, the Clarion is defunct.

**Young Men's Convention.** The Clay presses make a great parade about the convention of a number of youths, (some of them about 60 years old,) lately assembled at Washington city to re-nominate Mr. Clay and Mr. Sergeant. The striplings made some flaming speeches, adopted several resolutions and then adjourned, pretty well satisfied with their own performances. It is rumored that there will be a 3d convention held, about the rising of Congress, to examine the body politic of the Clay party, and determine whether it is fit to stand another pull for the \$100,000 prize.

**VICE-PRESIDENT.**—The unanimity with which the selection of a candidate for the vice-presidency was made by the Baltimore convention, must be truly gratifying to the republican party. And that the choice has fallen on a gentleman so pre-eminently distinguished as Mr. Van Buren is, must be a source of additional gratulation. We have now no doubts but that he will get the united vote of the Jackson party in this state, and indeed over the union. The Clay and Calhoun influence cannot again defeat him.

The Statesman seems a little troubled at the Convention to be held here on Monday next, and says it is "to tell its menials in Dearborn county, for whom they shall vote." How very smart and acute the Statesman is becoming of late; but with all its perception we believe it will require some argument to convince the people that what they do themselves is dictation. The friends of Gen. Jackson hold meetings to ascertain the public wish as to candidates for office; a few friends of Mr. Clay, in and about Lawrenceburgh, meet together privately and determine who shall and who shall not be candidates.—Now we would like to be informed which looks most like dictation.

**CARICATURE.** A very ludicrous lithographic likeness of the encounter between Gov. Houston and Mr. Stanberry, has found its way into this place. Mr. Stanberry is represented lying on his back, with his hands and feet sticking upwards, in the attitude of supplication and defence, while Gov. Houston is represented with a stick in his left hand, and in the act of beating the "honorable member from Ohio." The wagery of the thing is much heightened by the following question and answer:—"Q. How did Mr. Stanberry behave? did he show much pluck? A. Well, I can say but little about his pluck, but I assure you he showed considerable bottom"—evidently alluding to Mr. S's position while lying.

Presuming from the noise the Clay presses make about the "cold blooded attempt to assassinate Mr. Stanberry," that the public would like to know in what manner the assault was committed, and in what spirit Mr. S. resisted the attack of an invalid under his size, we insert the evidence of Senator Buckner given on the trial.

**BALTIMORE CONVENTION.** The convention to nominate a candidate for vice-president, to run with Gen. Jackson, assembled at Baltimore on Monday, 21st May, and adjourned on Wednesday following. Gen. Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed president; Peter V. Daniel, of Va., Jas. Fenner, of R. Island, John M. Barkley, of Pa., and A. S. Clayton, of Ga. vice-presidents; John A. Dix, of N. Y., Stacy G. Potts, of N. J., and Robt. J. Ward, of Ky. secretaries. After the adoption of rules for the government of the convention, and fixing the votes of each state according to their electoral strength, under the new apportionment, the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for vice-president.—On counting it appeared that Martin Van Buren had received the following votes:

From Connecticut 8 votes; Illinois 2; Ohio 21; Tennessee 15; North Carolina 9; Georgia 11; Louisiana 5; Pennsylvania 30; Maryland 7; New Jersey 8; Mississippi 4; Rhode Island 4; Maine 10; Massachusetts 14; Delaware 3; New Hampshire 7; New York 42; Vermont 7; Alabama 1—being in all 208.

That Richard M. Johnson had received the following votes:—From Illinois 2 votes; Indiana 9; Kentucky 15—being in all 26 votes.

That Philip P. Barbour received the following votes:—From North Carolina 6 votes; Virginia 23; Maryland 3; South Carolina 11; and Alabama 6 votes—being in the whole 49 votes.

It appearing, from this ballot that Mr. Van Buren had received more than two-thirds of the votes, a preamble and resolution were offered and unanimously adopted, recommending him to the support of the people of the United States for the vice presidency. A committee was appointed, composed of one delegate from each state, to draft an address; who, upon considering the subject, reported inexpedient—recommending to each delegate to give such information to his constituents as he thought proper.

Gen. Samuel Milroy, on behalf the delegation from Indiana, offered a paper, which

was ordered to be entered with the proceedings, signifying their high regard for the civil and military character of Col. R. M. Johnson, and their determination, as he was not the choice of the convention, to unite in support of Mr. Van Buren.

The President, agreeably to a resolution adopted, appointed a general corresponding committee in each state. Alex. F. Morrison, Arthur St. Clair, and James Blake, all of Indianapolis, compose the committee for Indiana.

We give in another column the apportionment bill, as passed by congress, and signed by the president. It fixes the number of members in the house of representatives at 240. On comparing it with the apportionment bill of 1820, we find that by the new bill the following states have gained, to wit: Maine one member, New York 6, Pennsylvania 2, Kentucky 1, Georgia 2, Tennessee 4, Ohio 5, Indiana 4, Mississippi 1, Illinois 2, Missouri 1, and Alabama 2. The following states have lost, to wit: New Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 1, Maryland 1, and Virginia 1.—All the other states retain their present representation in congress.

**CONGRESS.** The press of other matter has excluded the usual notice of congressional proceedings to-day. With the exception of two or three questions, hardly yet sufficiently acted on to warrant an opinion as to their adoption, there is little of interest in the proceedings. The bank bill is about to be taken up, and a long debate, of course, will ensue. Three reports have been made by the committee appointed to examine the bank—one by the majority, part of which we have given—another by 3 members—and a 3d by Mr. Adams, and all differing materially.

The following extracts from a letter to the editor, from Washington, under date of the 21st ult. will give a general idea of what may yet be done by congress before the end of the session.

I think there is little prospect of the passage of any law during the present session, to reduce the price of any portion of the public lands. You have seen the report of Mr. Clay on that subject. The committee on the public lands have made a counter report, and a spirited one. They propose to give the new states 15 per cent., and go against the distribution of the residue among the states. This committee propose to attach their view of the subject to the tariff bill, and so it goes.

A tariff bill will, I think, be adopted this session. The committee on manufactures in the House will probably report to-day, and the Senate will be inclined to await the arrival of a bill from the House. The Senate will probably take up the Bank bill tomorrow. It will, I think, pass both Houses, and modified, as I hope, so as to obtain the President's signature.

The Senate have already passed a very broad bill of pensions in favor of the soldiers of the revolution, and the House have also passed one. These bills have been reported between the Houses. That of the House will probably be indefinitely postponed by the Senate, and the House may then be expected to take up and pass the Senate's bill, it being less dangerous to the treasury than that of the House.

**INDIAN DISTURBANCES.** In confirmation of the report, given in our last, of the defeat of a body of mounted volunteers from Illinois, we give the proclamation of the governor of Illinois, stating the fact and calling on the citizens of that state for more aid.

We learn from the papers printed at different places along the Wabash, in this state, that great fears were entertained there, of an attack from the hostile Indians, and that a great portion of the inhabitants residing on the west side of the river, had fled to this side. Companies had been raised and were scouring the country in search of the enemy. The Free-Press contains the following letter from the commandant of one of these reconnoitering parties, (Capt. Newell of Warren, co., Ia.) addressed to a gentleman of Lafayette, which may serve to give the reader some idea of the situation of affairs in the west. Fox river enters the Mississippi, on the east, near the north western boundary of Illinois, and is, we would suppose, distant from the inhabited parts on our western line, 200 to 250 miles.

"I have this moment returned from our Indian expedition, and am happy to tell you that the danger is by no means so great as has been apprehended; but the effects it has produced have been such as will no doubt almost ruin many families. I received the alarm on Sunday night, at midnight, that the enemy were in force at Iriquois or nearer, and that all the settlements west of Big Pine were broken up and on their way in; and that if we did not afford them relief early next morning, they would break up at Pine. This I resolved immediately to do. We took measures accordingly, and by eight in the morning I was at the head of more than 50 mounted men—and by 11 o'clock we were at Parish's Grove, eighteen miles on our march. Here we found the families were all gone and the road thronged with movers, flying in all kinds of ways; but learned that the enemy was not so near nor so dangerous as apprehended. I then proposed for 25 volunteers to join me and proceed until we should be between the enemy and the retreating party. The number was made up in less than ten minutes, and we proceeded accordingly. We advanced

to Iriquois the same evening a distance of 20 miles further, passing vast numbers on the retreat. We there learned that Hickory creek settlements were entirely broken up, and the people mostly arrived; many of them leaving most of their property behind—and that several families had been killed on Fox river. I concluded to go on to Fox River and ascertain what had been done; the distance was seventy five miles further. I procured a guide and advanced a few miles further, when we met a Mr. Hazleton, from Fox River, who left there on Sunday last, and a Mr. Reed, of Plain River, who gave me such satisfactory accounts as determined us not to proceed any further. Their account is as follows: that about 30 Indians, supposed to be Sacs, had burnt four houses, robbed two stores, and probably killed four men; at any rate four men were missing that were in a house that is burnt, and had fired out of the house on the hostile party—whether they are burnt or killed is yet uncertain.—They told me they were all within a short distance behind; that they had been back to examine some of the houses; that much of their property was destroyed and carried off. They told me that they considered it useless for us to advance any further, unless we were going to stay and protect them effectually; this was out of our power, as we were but few in number and without supplies; and knowing that the alarm was great at home, I concluded that it would be better to return and stop the alarm from increasing. The first cause of alarm proceeded from a letter from the Indian Agent at Chicago, written to the people at Hickory creek, that a party of the Militia had been engaged with the Sacs at Rock Island and had been defeated, and that it would be advisable for them to retreat to some place of safety.—They acted very imprudently, never waiting to have a council together; but fled forthwith. The La Parish settlement acted more prudently, having got together and fortified, and are safe. Hubbard with 400 militia from Danville, is said to have advanced to join our troops at Rock Island, but crossed below where the enemy were doing the mischief, not knowing their situation. The people are all returning to their homes as far as Iriquois, and some of the men are returning to Hickory creek. I am truly sorry the people have acted so wild about home here, where there is not the least danger. My advice is for all to return home and attend to their domestic concerns as usual, not doubting that the Government will provide all the protection that is necessary in due time.

Yours &c. W. NEWELL.

### TO THE EDITOR.

BALTIMORE, MAY 23d, 1832.

Dear Sir—About to leave, this to day, for Philadelphia, I take the opportunity of the moment allowed me, to inform you, that the convention here assembled have, with a unanimity perhaps unparalleled in the history of this country, nominated Martin Van Buren, of the state of New York, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to be run with Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.—On the first and only ballot, some states voted for other individuals for that distinguished office, as their first choice; but by the vote taken, Mr. Van Buren's majority was so decided, that, with the utmost willingness, all the states accepted his nomination; and he may now be said to be the undivided choice of the Democratic Republican party of the United States. The utmost unanimity of sentiment prevailed in the convention, and should our anticipations be valid, the South will not have to complain of an oppressive tariff, while the East will receive adequate protection for their manufactures, and the West no longer be held as the step-child of the Union—while Pennsylvania and Virginia, who gave a Franklin and a Washington to mankind, must be regarded, as they are entitled to be, the main pillars of the federal structure, and the source of correct political opinion—their magnanimous sacrifice of personal preference on this occasion will long be recollected and is beyond all praise. And let me say to you, that so long as Americans are actuated by a devotion to the Union, such as has been here manifested, none need doubt for a moment its durability.

You will receive the address and proceedings of the convention in due time—and in conclusion allow me to say to you, the Republican party cannot fail to be triumphant. The President's health is much better than I saw him two years since. He will, I doubt not, out live many of his traducers—those demagogues who would by detraction and falsehood, lessen him in the estimation of the American people, for their own selfish purposes.

**Battle with the Indians!**—A detachment of 275 mounted volunteers have been defeated by the Indians, on Sycamore Creek, 30 miles from Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River. The following is a copy of a proclamation issued by the Governor of Illinois, received at this place by the Steamer Herald from St. Louis:

"DIXON'S FERRY, ON ROCK RIVER.

"To the Militia of the State of Illinois:

"It becomes my duty again to call on you for your services in defence of your country—the state is not only invaded by the hostile Indians, but many of your citizens have been slain in battle. A detachment of the mounted volunteers of about 275 in number were overpowered by the hostile Indians on Sycamore Creek, distant from this place about thirty miles, and a considerable number were killed. This is an act of hostility which cannot be misconstrued. I am of opinion that the Potawatamies and Winnebagoes have joined the hostile Sacs, and all may be considered as waging war against the United States.

"To subdue them and drive them out

of the State, will require a force of at least two thousand mounted volunteers, in addition to those already in the field. I have made the necessary requisition on the proper officers for the above number of mounted men—and have no doubt that the citizen soldiers of the State will obey the call of their country. They will meet at — on the Illinois River in companies of fifty men each on the 10th of June next, to be arranged into a Brigade.

Signed, JOHN REYNOLDS.

May 15, 1832. Com. in Chief Illinois Militia."

It is said fifty-two of the mounted volunteers were missing—and apprehensions were entertained as to the safety of two keel boats, having 200 regular troops on board under the command of General Atkinson. Our own opinion is that General Atkinson had found it more difficult to ascend the river than he had anticipated—and that he had not, when the action above mentioned took place, reached the country occupied by the hostile tribes.

Louisville Adr.

It appears by a letter published in the Illinois Advocate of the 8th inst. that the volunteers, under the command of General Whiteside numbered, 2000. If this statement be correct, the party defeated on Rock River must have been detached from the main body of troops. A letter in the same paper says: "Black Hawk's band is at this time about 1000 warriors, most of them in a body, and determined to fight; a few of them are scattered through the country doing mischief." When these statements were published in the Advocate, intelligence of the recent battle had not been received at Edwardsville.

16.

### For the Palladium.

Mr. Editor—Have you read Mr. Gregg's circular to the citizens of Dearborn county? If you have not, spare no time in doing so, for it is a rare treat, and will do more towards settling your stomach in the morning, than a mixture of Stoughton's best bitters. I call it a rare electioneering treat, for it is not every day one can see a production penned with such exquisite feeling, so mild, so affable, so very obsequious, and yet so consequential and assuming in some of its bearings. Passing over the exordium, and a mixture of bees-wax and tallow, to make it move slick over Capt. John Weaver, you come at once upon a letter from his excellency Gov. Noble, written in his best style. This letter, mind you, was written, (as reported,) for the eye of a friend; but by some untoward circumstance, it has been thought best to give it to the public, and hence it becomes their property, and fair game for animadversion. Mr. Gregg lauds the Governor for the wise and judicious appointment of himself, as sheriff, and in the plenitude of his heart, thinks the Governor's kindness all "sprang from the most pure and philanthropic motives." The Governor, as if gifted with the power to foretell, and in prospect of a nice compliment from the high sheriff, (for it seems he had a foreboding that his private letter would become public,) and anticipating some opposition to the appointment, from the "intemperate friends," as he expresses it, "of the other four applicants," sets right into defending his course, and praising Mr. Gregg. The preponderating reasons, which turned the scale of executive favor to the side of Mr. G., to the exclusion of an old and steadfast friend, are curious enough. In early time, (that is 8 or 10 years ago,) his excellency discovered a boy reclining "on the arm of a bark mill, with a book in his hand." A circumstance, so unusual as this was, to see a lad abandon his work to read, at that dark illiterate age of the country, was not likely to pass unobserved. The Governor noticed the germinating seeds of greatness in the eye of the stripling—took him into favor—fostered and encouraged him—and in due time, exalted him to the honorable and profitable office of high sheriff. Thus has a fortuitous circumstance—swinging on the arm of a bark mill and reading—determined the fortune of Mr. Gregg. But so it is with the world—one single, unimportant act often times determines the fate of millions. Timothy Dexter, one of the richest men of his day, in New England, amassed all his wealth by one or two fortunate hits in trade, the most wild and visionary. One of these was on a ship load of warming pans sent to the West Indies, and there sold for sugar lads. Some people seem to be born with a silver spoon in their mouths, and are ever fortunate. But I am digressing. The Governor, notwithstanding his attachment for Mr. Gregg, speaks very handsomely of the other applicants. He allows them qualifications and integrity, and places them on high ground; but all this profit them nothing—for in every thing Mr. Gregg is accounted a little ahead of them; and now, that the people are about to determine the question, the Governor's influence is still to be used to sustain his favorite. Now, I have serious doubts as to the propriety of the Governor's course. I think that having exercised his official power, and appointed a man despite the wishes of a majority of the county, (as I believe,) it would have been more respectful to have submitted the matter silently, than to have followed it up by a silly display of Mr. Gregg's situation in early life. The allusion to his poverty—his exertions to acquire an education—his riding on the bark mill—are all feelers thrown out to catch the popular breeze. But they are too shallow, too common-places to have much weight with the people. In this country we have few citizens who have been born in opulence and nurtured in the lap of ease. All are on an equality—and all feel a pride in pursuing an honest industry for advancement in life. No one pretends to claim a preference because he was born in a cabin or cradled in a horse trough. The qualifications of candidates for office, are deter-

mined by other standards, in which honesty, integrity, and goodness of heart are brought into the account. Whether the Governor's candidate possesses any or all of these virtues, I am afraid I have hardly charity enough to determine; but hope the public will decide, uninfluenced by extraneous or executive dictation.

Mr. Editor—should you think proper to publish the foregoing, rather unconnected sketch, it may perhaps encourage me to attempt something more.

PLOUGH-BOY.

**MARRIED.**—On Thursday, May 31st, by J. W. Hunter, esq., Mr. SILAS HAYES, eldest son of Mr. Abiah Hayes, to Miss RACHEL HAYES, daughter of Mr. Joseph Hayes—all of this township.

### ANNUAL ELECTION.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOHN WEAVER, WARREN TEBBS, WILLIAM DILS, MILTON GREGG, For Commissioner—District No. 1. JOSEPH WOODS. A. D. LIVINGSTON.

### Important Election.

THE qualified voters of Dearborn county are hereby notified, pursuant to the statute, and the order of the board of commissioners of Dearborn county—to proceed at the next General Election on the first Monday in August next, to elect three Trustees to manage the seminary funds of Dearborn county—and to contract for the erection of a Seminary at some proper place in said county—one of which Trustees to be elected from, and reside in, each commissioner's district in said county.

JAMES DILL, Ck.

May 21st, 1832.

20.

### Treasurer's Office,

Lawrenceburgh, May 24th 1832.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all travelers, keepers, grocery keepers, and vendors of foreign merchandise, who may be violating the revenue law; by selling, trading, bartering, or delivering for money, or otherwise, any thing forbidden, without first having applied for and obtained a license or permit, according to law, that suits will be indiscriminately brought, as soon as such infraction shall be made known to the undersigned. Comment on the Law is unnecessary: a word to the wise is sufficient. With due respect, the public's humble servant, W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of Dearborn County, Indiana.

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### NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Lawrenceburgh Insurance Company, that an instalment of one dollar on each share is required by the first day of July next. By order of the Board of Directors

THOMAS PORTER, Sec'y.

May 28th, 1832.

20.

### INSURANCE.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Lawrenceburgh Insurance Company are organized, and ready to transact all business in their line. Their Office is kept in the Recorder's Office in the town of Lawrenceburgh.

THOMAS PORTER, Sec'y.

May 28th, 1832.

20.

### NOTICE.

ON Monday the 11th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the court house door in the town of Connorsville, Fayette county, Indiana, the following property will be offered for sale at public auction, to wit: Fractional lots numbered 76, 77, 78 and 79, in that part of the town of Connorsville laid off by Enoch McCarty and others; and lot No. 3, half of lot No. 36 and one fifth of lot No. 37, situate in Connorsville; with their appurtenances. A more particular description will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, on Wednesday the 13th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. at the court house door, in Brookville, Franklin county, the following property will be offered for sale at public auction, to wit: part of lot No. 38, on which is a frame house; part of lots No. 57 and 58, on which is a frame stable, situate in that part of Brookville laid off by Jesse B. Thomas and others; lot No. 52, on which is a brick house; and lots No. 37 and No. 48, in that part of Brookville laid off by Amos Butler; and part of out lot No. 4, also, the south half of out lot No. 5, adjoining that part of Brookville laid off by Amos Butler, on which is erected a comfortable frame dwelling house; also, lots No. 1, 20, 21, 22, 23, 38, 70, 103, 105, and 125 in that part of Brookville laid off by John Allen, Senr.; lots No. 2, 8, and 9, in that part of Brookville laid off by Wm. H. Eads; and lots No. 35, and 38, in Fairfield Franklin co., Ind. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash paid on the day of sale, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest on the whole amount due, payable each year. For which payments the notes of the purchaser will be required. This property was conveyed to the Treasurer of the U. S. by the Bank of Vincennes the state Bank of Indiana, and is now sold by order of the Solicitor of the Treasury. A certificate will be given the purchasers by the District Attorney, and on full payment being made, the Solicitor of the Treasury of the U. S. will cause deeds to be made accordingly.

SAML. JUDAH, Attorney

U. S. Ind. District

April 30, 1832.

17.

### LABORERS WANTED!

THE undersigned wishes to employ, for the season, a number of hands to work in his brick yard. Liberal wages will be given to regular industrious hands.

JAMES LEONARD.

Lawrenceburgh, May 26, 1832.

### STONE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has lying near the wharf off Short Street, a lot of FINE STONE which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

ISAAC SPENCER.

May 19, 1832.

12.

### BLANK DEEDS,

For Sale at this Office.