

Jackson Convention.

At a meeting of the delegates to the Jackson Convention, for Dearborn co., held pursuant to appointment at the house of Jesse Hunt, in Lawrenceburgh, on Monday the 4th of June, 1832; the following delegates appeared, viz: from

Logan—Z. A. Bonham, Miles Kellogg, John Godley.

Kelso—Wm. Tucker, John Kelso, John Lewis.

Lawrenceburgh—John P. Dunn, Aaron B. Henry, W. Armstrong, Hardin C. Ferry, Robert Hargitt, E. G. Pratt.

Laurens—Jas. Lindsay, John Myers, Wm. Conway, S. Green, M. Trester.

Randolph—Saml. Fulton, C. Miller, John Sayres, Wm. Lanus.

Marion—David Tibbets, Jas. B. Deemer, Thad. Owen, C. C. Jaquith, C. W. Wright.

And they having shown their credentials, took their seats in the convention.

John Godley was appointed president; Walter Armstrong and Samuel Fulton vice presidents; Wm. Lanus and E. G. Pratt secretaries.

The convention proceeded to business. On motion,

Resolved, That in voting for any nomination that may come before this convention, each township be entitled to three votes—to be agreed on by their respective delegates.

The convention then adopted the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, this convention believe that it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the citizens of these United States to meet at any time they may think proper, and in an orderly and becoming manner consult together and express their opinions on the conduct of their public officers, that the capable, vigilant, and honest may be stimulated, encouraged, and sustained; while time-servers, and those who show a greater desire for the "loaves and fishes," than to promote the best interests of the country, may be discountenanced and discarded. Therefore, as friends of ANDREW JACKSON, president of these United States, and from a just sense of duty to our country and to him, we do hereby express our most cordial approbation of the course pursued by him and his cabinet, in administering the affairs of our happy, prosperous and beloved country.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the rejection of M. Van Buren, as minister to England, was a sheer party act, produced by the coalition of the champion of nullification of the south, and the reputed father of the miscalled American System of the west; & that we deem this act an outrage upon the character of our country, and an insult to our worthy chief magistrate.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of our senators, in sustaining the nomination; and hereby signify our hearty approbation of their course in sustaining and supporting the administration in all measures for the public good.

Resolved, That this convention do approve of the nomination of M. Van Buren, as the candidate for the vice-presidency, to run with General Jackson, made by the Baltimore convention, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the delegates to the Baltimore convention from the state of Indiana, meets our entire approbation.

The convention then proceeded to the formation of a ticket, to be supported by the republican party in Dearborn county at the August election; and after balloting upon the various nominations made, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention do recommend to the democratic republicans of Dearborn county, the following ticket to be supported at the next General Election on the first Monday in August next, and do ask every true friend of the republican cause to join with them in its support.

For Representatives,
THOS. HOWARD, OLIVER HEUSTIS,
D. V. CULLEY.

For Sheriff,
WILLIAM DILS.

For Secretary Trustees,
1st Dist. CORNELIUS MILLER,
2d Dist. A. J. COTTON,
3d Dist. DAVID NEVITT.

For Commissioner, in 1st Dist.
WILLIAM CONAWAY.

Resolved, That this convention will use every fair and honorable means to secure the success of the above ticket, as best calculated to promote the interests of the county and the republican cause.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the democratic republicans the propriety of holding another convention on the 1st Monday of June, 1833, for the same purposes for which this was called.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the president and secretaries, and published in the Palladium and Globe.

JOHN GODLEY, Pres't.

W. ARMSTRONG, V. Pres'ts.

SAMUEL FULTON, Sec's.

EDWIN G. PRATT, Sec's.

WM. LANUS, Sec's.

The following letter, addressed to the secretary of the convention, was handed to us with a desire that it might appear with the proceedings.

Jackson township, June 5, 1832.

Mr. SECRETARY:—
Sir—In consequence of an election being held in our new township on the same day including the same hour in which your convention met at Lawrenceburgh, we, the delegates appointed to meet with you at Lawrenceburgh, were prevented from attending, though very anxious to do so. Presuming the cause assigned will be sufficient to account for our absence, and plead an excuse, if any be necessary, for failing to be present

to represent this township in the convention; we deem it proper to add, that whatever may have been done by the majority of the delegates convened, will meet our decided approbation and support. We go heart and hand for the republican cause, and shall not fail, whenever occasion requires, to throw in our mite in furtherance of its success.

At the meeting at which we were appointed delegates, a vote was taken, regarding President and Vice President of the United States, for the ensuing term, and found to be unanimous for General Jackson President, and Martin Van Buren for Vice President.

Yours respectfully,
DANIEL TAYLOR,
EBENEZER ROBERTS,
WILLIAM CARNS.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enq. May 27. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship NORTH AMERICA, Capt. MAER, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st inst. We have received by her Liverpool papers of that date and London of 30th April.

The Cholera appears by the official accounts to be diminishing in Paris, but spreading throughout France. A London paper of the 20th, says it has broken out at Harve de Grace. All the French Ministers have been attacked. The Chamber of Deputies is prorogued.

We give an article from "Le Constitutionnel" of a very waukie aspect. The London Times, however, treats it with ridicule and says the credulity of the Paris editor, must have been imposed upon. We should incline to this opinion, for it would seem that the French troops are about evacuating Ancona, or at least that some amicable arrangement has been entered into in relation to the possession of that place.

The Cholera continues very mild in England, but more severe in Ireland. Of the further progress of the Reform Bill, we can as yet know nothing.

REPORTS OF WAR AND OF COALITION AGAINST FRANCE.

From Le Constitutionnel of April 24.

We have this day received information of high importance which we do not hesitate to make known to the country and to the government. We do not vouch, we deem it our duty to observe, for the authenticity of all the facts, nor of all the details; but the character and position of the person who has subscribed the letter which contains them, inspire us with and really merit such a confidence, that this letter, becomes a grave document. In not publishing it, we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to the interest of France,—to the guarantees of its security,—to the necessity of observing a stricter guard than ever over the projects of foreign powers, and over the internal intrigues of a faction which has an understanding with them,—to the necessity of distrusting their pacific protestations, their means of delay; and to compel them to declare, in a word, for peace or war. This is the document; such it has reached us:—

"The Austrian army is raised to the full war establishment. The roads are covered with transports of military convoys. Tyrol is encumbered with troops, as well as Styria and Carinthia.

"60 to 70,000 men are between Isongo and the Adige, having in the Legations a vanguard of from 75 to 80,000 men.

"The garrisons on Mantua, Peschiera, &c. are placed on the war establishment.

"20,000 men are at Milan.

"75 to 80,000 men are camped and contented between Milan and Tessin, forming a camp of huts of 30,000 about that number between Sesto, Calenda and Bessalava.

"At Vienna every thing breathes war, (this is concealed from the French Embassy,) a general war; a crusade against the revolution of July within a few months.

"Prince Metternich is engaged in a plan of arrangement and definite circumscription of France.

"The basis are a third restoration, not in favor of Henry V. but of Louis XIX., with France penned up within the limits of the monarchy of Louis XIX. Charles X. as you know, has renewed his abdication to all the Courts in favor of the Duke Angoulême, and the latter has retracted in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux.

In case Henry V. should be fixed on, the regency would not be given to the Duchess of Berry; it would "by express convention with Holyrood," be given to Messrs. de Blacs, President; de Damas, de Villele, de Latour Maubourg, de Pastoret, de Montiel, de Peyronnet. The Emperor of Russia attaches himself to Henry V., and repels the Duke of Angoulême. Besides imitating the example of Alexander, he pretends to act the part of disinterested magnanimity in establishing Henry V. and his mother Regent (for some difference appears to exist on this point.) He demands only the reimbursement, in specie, of the expenses of the armament, and a recognition by Europe of the last ukase on Poland, which has met at Vienna with serious difficulties.

PARIS, April 26.—It is with the most sincere regret that I announce to you the mental aberration of M. Casimir Perier. This is an affliction for France, for the conservative party in England, and for all Europe. The Journal des Debats of to-day broke its long silence, and gave way to those sad reflections which so mournful a subject could not fail of exciting.

The Debats admits that the system of M. Perier was likely to lose his appui, but it maintains that nevertheless the same system must be pursued. M. Casimir Perier is insane. He has moments of calm, and freedom from agitation; but to-day he has been in a state of terrible nervous excitement, and I regret to add that he must have dreadfully suffered. The details of all I have heard I dare not commit to paper, but he is insane. The admissions of the De-

bats have of course given great uneasiness to the political friends of Mr. Perier, and to all men of property in Paris.

The Monteur has hitherto preserved a sad and solemn silence with respect to M. Perier. It denies none of the statements in the newspapers, and confirms by that silence their melancholy veracity. I should not be astonished if a few days, or even hours, should terminate the sad state of M. Perier. He cannot long suffer as he is now doing, with an emaciated frame and ruined constitution.

The Constitutionnel of to-day states, that the medical advisers of M. Perier, have been called before the Privy Council, and have been interrogated as to the possibility of his recovery; and that the Doctors have replied, that they were convinced he would not at any rate for a long time be able to attend to public affairs.

New Ministry in France.—Various combinations have been attempted in the course of yesterday and to-day. M. Dupinaine, has been applied to, to take upon himself the office of Minister of the Interior, but without being named President of the Council. This he has refused. Louis Philip is very desirous of presiding himself at the council of Ministers, and of naming, therefore, no President of the Council.

To this proceeding M. Barthe and Marshall Soult, are opposed. They ask how can Ministers consent to be responsible for their acts, if those acts, are to be directed by the King. Of course various stories are afloat, and various lists in circulation.

And now let me say a few words on all these statements. 1st. M. Perier will never again be Minister of the Interior, nor President of the Council. 2d. No other Ministry formed to carry on the same system would have a majority in the chamber of Deputies.

3d. The royalists are not at present prepared to make an attempt at a restoration.

4th. The extreme liberals will not accept office with the present dynasty; and lastly, all Cabinets now formed are merely temporary, as another revolution is certain, and indeed inevitable. The combinations now formed, and the list now published, and the men now appointed, are therefore of comparatively little importance, since another revolution is at hand.

Indian War!

From the Illinois Advocate.

The following is an extract of a letter from D. S. Witter, Esq., to a friend in this neighborhood, dated

LOWER YELLOW BANKS, APRIL 28, 1832.

"On the 21st, about midnight, five Indians entered my house and I made my escape and got off. I had on the day previous buried most of my articles, &c. On the 20th, Gorham Van Atty started to go up to see me, for the purpose of ascertaining what I intended doing; when about half a mile below Edwards river he was fired upon by an Indian who lay concealed in the grass. The Indian did not hit him, and Van Atty fired and shot the Indian dead on the spot. Two other Indians immediately rose and ran towards Van Atty, but on finding the other dead, they turned their attention to him, which enabled Van Atty to make his escape. Black Hawk's band is, at this time, about 1000 warriors, most of them in a body, and determined to fight; a few are scattered through the country doing mischief.

The Louisville Advertiser, of the 2d inst., says, "we were favored last evening with the following statement, in the shape of a hand bill. It is without date, but we believe it was issued from one of the St. Louis presses:—

War!! War!! Women and Children Butchered!! Two Young Ladies taken by the Savages.

Authentic information has been received from the Illinois frontiers, informing of the murder of fifteen defenceless inhabitants of the frontier, most inhumanly butchered, and the women in a most shocking manner mangled and exposed. Two highly respectable young women, of 16 and 18 years of age, are in the hands of the Indians, and if not already murdered, are perhaps reserved for a more cruel and savage fate. Whole families are driven from their homes, actually starving, and without a day's provision before them. The men of the country are under arms.—No corn is planted, and as if nature herself had leagued with these ruthless murderers against them, the last inclement season has destroyed the farmer's seed grain.

Shall we, fellow citizens, quietly look upon these transactions? Can we look upon them without feelings of revenge—without knowing that our assistance is necessary? How soon may it be before our own frontiers are in the same way invaded, and our own brothers and sisters scalped? Shall we allow these brutes to dull their tomahawks on the bones of our friends in order that they may only re sharpen them for our relations? Allow these murderers further success, and they will be joined by bands from every quarter, and their "border warfare" will be terrible. Rise, fellow citizens of this City and County—let us no longer delay—Talk no more, but act. To arms—unloose the spirit of revenge—each one raise a horse, gun, and a few days' rations, and put himself under the guidance of some respectable members of the community, (one of experience, and well acquainted with the Indian character and their mode of warfare,) resolved to revenge or die in defence of his relatives & friends. Let us convince our brethren

of our neighbor State, that we are willing and able to assist them—and in assisting them to protect ourselves. Let us, as has already been suggested, meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon—form ourselves, on the spot, into companies of fifty men each—and the ST. LOUIS CORPS will march to the seat of war.

We extract the subjoined article from the St. Louis Beacon of the 24th inst. from which, it appears that the skirmish between the Indians and Col. Stillman's detachment, was not so fatal to the latter, as has been represented.

"There is no longer a doubt but that blood has been spilled on the Illinois frontier, and that war is now waging between the whites and the Indians. The report which reached us immediately after the engagement between Col. Stillman's advance corps, consisting of 275 mounted men, & the Indians, whom he overtook, Col. Stillman was led into an ambush, and defeated, by at least five hundred Indians; and that after the roll was called upon the retreat to the main body of militia, 52 were missing. The steamboat Enterprise, which arrived several days later, confirmed the report of an engagement having taken place, and of the defeat of the Americans—but states it as more probable, that there were not more than 25 or 30 killed, and that the Indians did not exceed one hundred in number. This report came from one of Col. Stillman's corps, whose horse was so lame as to be unable to keep ahead of the pursuing Indians. With an instinctive readiness he flung himself from his horse, threw his blanket over his head and shoulders, and was actually passed by the Indians—having been taken for one of them. He, of course, had the best opportunity of ascertaining the exact number. From the circumstances of the case, we ought to conclude that there were not many Indians, as there were so few Americans killed, and the Indians fired deliberately once or twice and then pursued our troops, who were in the utmost confusion. We have learned further, that a junction had been effected by General Atkinson and Governor Reynolds, and that General Whiteside, at the head of 1500 mounted men, was in pursuit. The order for 2000 additional troops, seems to indicate the opinion of the commanding officers above, that hostilities will at least continue beyond the 10th of June."

From Galena, we hear, that 800 Winnebagoes had passed the "Blue Mound," from the upper country, no doubt with the intention of joining the hostile Indians, on the waters of Rock River.

It is also said, Gen. Dodge has invited the Menomonesies to join the Americans, which it was supposed they would do, as they boast of having never shed the blood of an American.

Illinois Advocate.

INDIAN NEWS.

By the politeness of E. M. Huntington, Esq., Aid to the Governor, who has just returned from the frontier countries, having been the bearer of orders for the preparation of forces against the Indians, we are enabled to give the following information to the public:—

Indianapolis, 1st June, 1832.

On Monday morning last, an express arrived at this place, from Brig. Gen. Walker, of the 21st Brigade, and the field officers of the 62d Regiment of Indiana Militia, accompanied by a letter dated the 25th ult. addressed to the citizens of Lafayette, from Mr. W. Newell, asking for military aid against the hostile Indians, on the North Western frontier of Indiana.

Mr. Newell's letter gave account of an engagement on Hickory creek, between a body of 275 whites, and a party of Indians, which resulted in the defeat of the whites with a loss of 50 men. The despatches represented the country in a state of great alarm and danger; the inhabitants flying, the burning of their dwellings by the savages and the massacre of several families. Subsequent information has confirmed much of this statement, though not to a full extent.

The emergency would not permit Gov. Noble to wait the tardy mode of drafting troops for the expedition, as required by our militia law, and he, therefore, sanctioned the application of Gen. Walker, and the officers of the 62d regiment to march 200 men, already raised by them in the anticipation of orders from him, and ordered them by the return express, to march to the relief of the frontier. The utmost prudence and caution was enjoined in making the necessary requisitions of men, arms, ammunition, provisions, &c. for the service. Maj. Gen. Orr, who commands that division, was also ordered to superintend the execution of the orders sent to Gen. Walker, and empowered to increase the forces if the state of the frontier and the attitude and force of the Indians demanded it.

Mounted men being preferable, from the facility with which they could move, Br. Gen. John Scott, of the county of Vigo, was ordered to despatch a company of cavalry to join General Walker, giving him, however, discretionary power to act as the emergency required. These orders were transmitted with all possible speed to the necessary officers, and proper steps taken to carry them into execution. Since sending these despatches, the news from the frontier has induced the Governor to order a suspension

of military movements, so soon as the alarm subsidies and the inhabitants can safely resume their avocations. Indeed from the latest and best information, all apprehensions of further violence on the part of the savages are allayed.

The white inhabitants in the neighborhood of Chicago, except those who have fled to the east of the Wabash river, have taken refuge in Fort Clark, at that point. The account of the battle on Hickory creek, was incorrectly stated by Mr. Newell, and also in Gov. Reynolds's proclamation. There were 11 whites killed including Maj. Sudwell and Capt. ——— and three wounded. Black Hawk, who is a War Chief of the Sacs, is said to be at the mouth of a creek on Rock river, about 60 miles from Chicago, at the head of Warriors, variously estimated at from one to five thousand. It is said that Black Hawk intends to go to the Canadas with his forces, for what purpose it is unknown. He is, however, evidently determined to wage war with the whites. The causes of discontent are not certainly known, though it is supposed they are unwilling to leave their former homes and lands.

Gen. Atkinson of the U. S. army, with six companies of regulars, are supposed to be at Menepin, at the foot of the rapids, on the Illinois river, where a force of about 1000 militia from Illinois are to join him on the 10th of this month.

No doubt is entertained but a serious, and perhaps protracted struggle will take place in that region. The military feeling in our state, indicated by various letters and expresses from officers and others, tendering service, give sufficient promise that a volunteer force, equal to any emergency, could be brought into the field, sufficient to guard against all danger from any hostile incursions from savage or other enemies.

Lafayette, Ind. June 1, 1832. INDIAN WAR.

In the last number of our paper, we stated that a considerable excitement existed among the inhabitants of Tippecanoe and several adjoining counties, arising from reported hostilities and depredations of the Indians. The alarm has increased to a degree beyond our expectation and certainly far beyond the necessity of the case. It originated in reports of the approach of a large body of hostile Indians and of various acts of violence committed upon Hickory creek. The public mind was prepared for the belief of these reports without regard to the channel through which the intelligence came, from the fact that Black Hawk and his party had commenced their savage warfare on Rock River.—Since that time we have received more satisfactory information from Hickory creek, which is distant from this place between 70 and 80 miles. We now have before us two letters from gentlemen of high character and entitled to the fullest credit, in which it is stated that a number of Pottawattomies, accompanied perhaps by some Sacs, had made an attack on the settlement on Hickory creek, had plundered the property, burnt the houses and cabins, and destroyed the lives of some twelve or fifteen of our people. This is the only certain act of hostility in our neighborhood of which we have had any accurate information—and this too is at such a distance, as to create little or no ground for fear or alarm to the immediate safety of our county. About two hundred volunteers left us on Sunday last, mostly mounted, for the purpose of repairing to the point of danger and of affording to our frontier settlements every protection in their power. On the succeeding day, Monday, an express was received from his excellency Gov. Noble, by Brig. Gen. Walker, approving the measures adopted by our officers, for the safety and repose of our frontier, and directing him to call out his whole command if necessary, and to supply our men with arms, horses and provisions, procuring them by seizure or otherwise.

Whether it may become necessary to call out more men, is a question to be decided by future occurrences and further information. Our county has already done her full duty, and faithfully—and even if more troops are required, it is extremely doubtful whether the necessary fire arms can be procured in this part of the country. Four baggage wagons were despatched on Tuesday, loaded with camp equipage and such stores, provisions and other articles, as are necessary for the comfort and convenience of our fellow citizens in arms. We believe they are now amply provided for a tour of five or six weeks duration, and have no doubt they will render efficient service and aid to our sister state. They are well armed, and when last heard from, were proceeding onward with elated spirit and bold resolution. So far as the safety or repose of Tippecanoe is concerned, we have nothing to fear. There is not an hostile Indian near us, and we are too far removed from the field of war or the seat of hostilities, to allow ourselves to be intimidated by danger or fear. Scouting parties have been ordered to spread themselves far beyond our borders and if any movement, or intention is discovered, calculated to disturb our repose and safety, notice will immediately be given to the volunteers in every part of the county—and we shall seize the earliest opportunity of presenting it to the public through the medium of our paper or by means of an extra.

Postscript.—Brigadier General WALKER returned to this place yesterday evening, and informs us that no depredations have been perpetrated on Hickory creek. One or two families were murdered about 30 miles beyond—but there is not the least danger of an attack upon any of our frontier settlements.

A letter has just been received from Gen. Grover, Sub Indian agent at Logansport, in which the most satisfactory assurances are given, that neither the Miami nor the Pottawattomies will join Black Hawk. If they