

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, July 28.

Prodigies. The Statesman intimates that we went clear to Brookville to injure him. We have more respect for ourselves than to attempt any such thing.

The editor of the Statesman informs his readers, that on seeing the last Palladium he was seized with a violent fit of shuddering, (mad staggers, we suppose,) and "turned away, loathing the sight of the blemished glory of the world." The editor is famous for tropes and figures, but this thing of likening the Palladium to the "blemished glory of the world" rather exceeds any we have seen.

The canvass for governor and lieutenant governor is progressing with much warmth in Kentucky. John Breathitt and Benj' Taylor are the candidates on the side of Jackson, and Mr. Buckner and Morehead on the side of Mr. Clay.

The reform bill has finally passed both houses of parliament of England, by a large majority.

Mrs. We have learned verbally that the steam boat Phœbus, lying at the Cincinnati wharf, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last. Four or five persons, asleep in the boat at the time, are said to have perished in the flames.

The Broadway Hotel, in the same city, we also learn was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. This was a fine building, and well fitted for public accommodation.

The amendments made to the tariff bill in the senate, and objected to by the house, were rejected from on the 8th. The bill is now a law of the land, and its benefits, we have no doubt, will be extensively felt by the community, the opinion of Mr. Clay and his friends to the contrary notwithstanding.

The communication from Mr. Cotton, we should observe, was received before our last paper was issued, but owing to the crowd of other matter, was excluded. Another article from his pen, and some other communications are laid over for the present.

Some person has undertaken in yesterday's Statesman to animadvert on some of the votes given by the representatives from this county in the last legislature. So far as we are concerned, we are ready and willing that any vote we gave shall undergo the severest investigation; and only regret that the writer, who now appears to question our course on two or three questions, had not thought proper to present himself at an earlier period, and give us a fair chance for investigation. But waving, however, the reasons we might urge against this mode of proceeding, we will notice the writer's objections to our vote in favor of a law to prohibit the circulation of bank bills below the denomination of five dollars. The writer pretends to consider this as a monstrous law, but forgets, or perhaps does not know, that half, if not more, of the states have passed just such a law to guard and protect the interests of their citizens. For every dollar of paper money circulated in our state, one in specie is taken away—so that we are no richer, have no more money, by receiving the small bills of other states in payment for our produce; nor will our farmers receive one cent more for their wheat, corn, or pork paid in \$1 bills, than in specie or \$5 bills, which are not prohibited by the law. So that on the score of profit there is nothing gained by encouraging the circulation of small bills of other states, but on the contrary much general loss may be incurred by the failure of the banks from which they issue. Are these bills convenient for change? We say no. Whenever the sum comes below \$5, specie is always the most convenient, and should be the common circulating medium. The bank of the United States issues no notes below \$5, considering them small enough for public convenience—and we have heard no desire expressed that she should issue smaller. If the reasoning of the writer in the Statesman be correct, and there is a real necessity for the circulation of one dollar notes for change, then there is an equal necessity for the issue of half dollar, quarter and twelve cent notes. But the people have had experience enough we think in this particular not to desire this kind of money. They have had enough of "shin plasters" to satisfy them, that it would be bad policy to encourage their circulation, to the exclusion of specie.

Col. Warren Tebbs, it will be seen by the following note, has declined standing a poll for sheriff, at the ensuing election. The withdrawal of all the candidates on the other side of the question but one, led to a general belief that the same course should be pursued on the part of the friends of the administration. No one was more fully convinced of its propriety than the Col., and he readily embraced the first opportunity of accommodation, to signify his willingness to withdraw, on grounds honorable to himself, and satisfactory to his friends. And now, contrary to the wishes of our opponents, who indulged the hope that a chasm was made in the Jackson ticket, in regard to sheriff, which could not be closed, we feel warranted in saying that the Col. will cordially co-operate with his old friends at the ensuing election.

Mr. D. V. CULLEY, Sir—You will please to make known to the citizens of Dearborn county, that I have declined being a candidate for sheriff.

WARREN TEBBS.

Harrison, July 25, 1832.

The two following articles appeared in the Statesman, a short time since, and as they relate to matters of more or less interest.

At this time, we transfer them to our paper. The charge preferred against Mr. Dils in the first note, we think, is fairly met by Mr. D. himself, and can easily be refuted by the testimony of Mr. Dils's neighbors, who have had an opportunity of knowing his course in politics for years past. One thing is very certain, that the whole story of Mr. Dils not being a decided friend of the present administration, certificates and all, originated with the enemies of Gen. Jackson, and have been propagated through the county by them. Stories emanating from such a source, should be suspiciously viewed, and thoroughly examined before they are believed. This much at least is due to justice—to Mr. Dils. We do not wonder that the friends of Mr. Clay, and even Mr. Gregg himself, should use these tales against Mr. Dils; but would be astonished to find the friends of the administration accepting them at their hands without a thorough inquiry into their truth. Now is the time to act with caution, for it will be but slim consolation to learn after the election that Mr. Dils was defeated through a too great credulity on the part of his friends.

To the Editor of the Statesman.

SIR: Will you give the politeness to inform William Dils, candidate for sheriff, through the medium of your paper, that MILTON GREGG has obtained certificates, certifying that he, Dils, intended supporting HENRY CLAY, at the ensuing election for President; and if he does not clear this charge—we, the voters of Dearborn county, will not support him at the ensuing election.

July 2d, 1832. A VOTER.

Mr. EDITOR: In your paper, of the 6th inst. I discovered an article, signed "A Voter," stating that Mr. Gregg had certificates, certifying that I intended supporting Henry Clay, at the ensuing election for President; and if he does not clear this charge—we, the voters of Dearborn county, will not support him at the ensuing election.

P. S. Another battle has been fought at Apple river, in which Black Hawk commanded about 150 Indians in person. The few men in the engagement acted bravely and kept the fort; but the Indians got possession of the cattle, horses, and flour they had on hand; only one of our men was killed, and one wounded.

buscader, but before they got up they saw three more, and sent back an express to the block-house, upon which 50 made their appearance, and upon the arrival of the forces, three hundred Indians commenced the attack upon our small battalion—three expresses started to Head Quarters at Dixon's ferry for powder before General Posey arrived. It is also stated upon the authority of Colonel Hamilton, that about 800 Indians are on their way here, or in this direction. If this information is true, we will have a reinforcement to morrow. Major Dement has, it is said, displayed great bravery and management upon this occasion. Lieutenant Ewing was wounded through the thigh, and rode from the block house to Dixon's ferry, (12 miles) before his wound was dressed. I have not heard who was out on this expedition from Vandalia, but am glad our boys have had a chance for scalps. But few of our men were killed in the block house—three only, and but two before they reached the Indians have been much worsted; eight are said to have been killed by our retreating army.

Governor Reynolds was at Dixon's when the express left there last evening. After the expresses started, Sergeant Hewet, of the regulars, informed them that another express had arrived, giving information of the retreat and discomfiture of the enemy, who was pursued by our troops.

The Indians are now in a situation as precarious as it can be. It is an open country from Buffalo Grove to their upper encampment and as much so in this direction. They have no chance for escape, except in joining Keo-kuck, or the friendly Foxes, west of this place. Those Indians are now upon a hunting expedition, at least they procured a small quantity of ammunition from the traders on this Island, a short time since for that purpose. That these Indians have every disposition to be friendly I have no doubt; but that they should continue so is next to impossible, (in my opinion.) In the first place their brothers, relations and friends, are out with Black Hawk, and our people are so much incensed against them that every opportunity will be resorted to, calculated to excite and insult them. I have several times lately had an opportunity of hearing Keo-kuck converse. He is a man of great discrimination and judgment. He expressed his conviction of the abortiveness of an Indian war against the white people, and knows how to appreciate the value of our friendship. He is not willing to give up the annuities from our government, or be compelled to abandon the fine country they inhabit. Major Beall, the commandant at this post, as well as Major Pilcher, the acting agent, deserve great credit for their management of the friendly Indians. If the six hundred warriors who live on the opposite side of the river should not go to war with us, and fine, brave looking Indians they are, it will be owing to the judicious management they have met with at this post. Major Beall, (the management of the Indians having been devolved upon him by the death of the former Indian agent, Mr. St. Vrain) has had a great deal to encounter; but his discreet management has triumphed so far over the indiscretion and violence of the whites; but I am satisfied that he himself fears that all his exertions will prove abortive.

P. S. Another battle has been fought at Apple river, in which Black Hawk commanded about 150 Indians in person. The few men in the engagement acted bravely and kept the fort; but the Indians got possession of the cattle, horses, and flour they had on hand; only one of our men was killed, and one wounded.

ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

An attempt at revolution has been made in Paris, which has been quelled. The first breaking out was at the funeral of Gen. Lamarque on the 15th June. Splendid preparations were made, to do the last honors to the remains of the distinguished General. The procession, after having passed through several streets, arrived opposite to the Pont d'Austerlitz, where a scaffold, hung with black, and decorated with numerous flags, had been prepared to receive the body, while the speeches on the occasion were delivered. Here an immense crowd was assembled, which interrupted a part of the ceremonies. Gen. Lafayette addressed the people, and implored them not to sully the solemnity of the day by any acts of discord or illegality. The rest is told in Gallignani, of the 6th June."

The account goes on to give details of various encounters between the rioters and the guards, and, in conclusion, says—

"At the Pont Notre Dame, opposite the Rue des Arches, a severe contest took place between the insurgents and the National Guard—of the latter, many were killed. Several battalions of the line were sent to their aid—the insurgents fled to No. 30, Rue St. Martin.—Here General Substantia arrived, and all the insurgents capitulated. Galignani of the 7th says—'Paris is tranquil.' The King rode through many of the streets during the day, and was well received by the people. Various proclamations had been issued by Government. Paris was placed under martial law. Various arrests had taken place, including many persons of high standing. The loss of lives had not been exactly ascertained, but the number reached many hundreds. Business had resumed its wanted activity. The Carlists are supposed to have been the instigators of this affair. The Duchess of Berry was in the west, and had declared herself *Regent of France*, but several of the departments were declared under martial law, and no danger was anticipated. The stocks had recovered from their fall."

The rangers in the block house were almost out of ammunition when General Posey arrived with his reinforcement. In the first place, an escort of safety had been sent from the block house with two Mr. Wells, who at some distance met one Indian, who endeavored to decoy them into am-

in that town, the scaffold gave way, and precipitated seven of them head long among the sleepers below, six of whom were very much injured. One of them, Mr. William Kerr, of Mercer county, aged about 30 years, died on the Saturday morning following, leaving a wife and three children. The others are expected to recover. One saved himself by clinging to the wall.

Mr. Clay, the Cholera and the Fast.

The religion of Mr. Clay, we would fain have hoped, had prompted him, in repentant and more advanced life, now to ask prayers against "pestilence," which he once, over his flowing bowls, hoped would come, rather than the election of General Jackson. But, lo! it appears that his religion never excited him to action, in this case till the letter of Gen. Jackson to the Dutch Synod arrived in this city expressing great confidence in prayer on affliction occasions—but leaving the special day for the purpose, to be named by the state authorities; or by each religious denomination. Mr. C. then, did not want a fast, but he wanted to make a political movement against General J. Were his friends' religion on this occasion, of a like character with his own. Did they want a fast, and prayers? Or, did they want to make a political movement against General Jackson, and mingle Church with State, in their unholy assaults?

Let their actions speak, and speak loudly—unequivocally.

When the resolution was amended, and the day inserted by Congress, without calling on the President, then, forsooth the resolution is laid on the table, on their motion. They do not want a fast, and prayers, but they want a veto on a religious subject, in order that they may discount, with their usual comity and liberality against the President.

When they are offered fasting and prayer, against the approach of the cholera, and a particular day is fixed for the purpose, over the whole Union, which they hypocritically pretended was all they desired—the friends of Mr. Clay refuse it. These Pharisees wish for long prayers, to injure General J. and defeat his election; but they disclaim and reject praying and fasting, to avert the Cholera. It is not the Cholera that makes them so pious; it is a hope to steal a march on the old Hero.

How admirably have their whole motives in this party manoeuvre been exposed, and the people permitted to see, that Mr. Clay and his parasites in Congress, still seek to pray—not against the "Asiatic Scourge," but against General J.—seek and prefer to have the pestilence come—yea, "war, pestilence and famine," rather than Gen. J's election!

What whit Sepulchres some of these partisan leaders are!

Globe.

the other hand, the Board contended for the correctness of their reports and affirm their solemn determination to keep the public correctly apprised of the health of the city. The physicians charge the Board with neglect of duty, and the physicians in turn, are accused of a desire to profit by the fears they excite. The cause of this confusion, we apprehend, is owing in a great degree to the panic of the people, and the consequent impossibility of ascertaining the exact truth, either by the Board of Health, the physicians, or the editors.

Boston Statesman, July 14.

From the *Review* (Ohio) Star, June 22.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM LIGHTNING.—On Sunday evening last the dwelling house of Samuel B. Spelman, Esq. of Roots town, was struck with lightning. It appears that the lightning struck the house in two places, at the same time. Mr. Spelman and wife, were in bed in a small room at the north west corner of the house—the lightning struck the top of the post at the corner, tore off the end of the eave-trough, and threw the conductor across the street—descended the post to the sill, and shivered it to pieces, tearing the clapboards and lining from the studs several feet from the corner both ways, and strewing them in all directions—it burst into the bed room, tearing off the ceiling, and covering with boards and splinters, the bed in which Mr. and Mrs. S. were lying—split the footboard to the bedstead, and finally passed into the ground near the corner of the house. The other fork struck the house a little south of the ridgepole, tearing a hole through the roof and descending a post at the south west corner—the upright part of the building was almost demolished—the shelves were torn to splinters, and the crockery all destroyed. About 100 panes of glass were broken in different parts of the house. A rifle standing near the north west corner post was melted a little at the muzzle, and the brass mounting, guard, &c. were melted in several places. The house is 28 feet by 30—two stories high, exclusive of an end 30 feet square, adjoining, with sheds, &c. and it is evident that it was moved from the foundation, to the east, about two inches. Providentially not a member of the family was injured.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, HELD FIRST MONDAY IN NOV. 1832.

For President

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice-President,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Jackson Electoral Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

NATHAN B. PALMER, Jefferson county.
ARTHUR PATTERSON, of Parke do.
JAMES BLAKE, of Marion do.
GEORGE BOON, of Sullivan do.
MARK CRUME, of Fayette do.
THOMAS GIVENS, of Posey do.
A. S. BURNETT, of Floyd do.
WALTER ARMSTRONG, Dearborn do.
JOHN KETCHAM, of Monroe do.

Members of the Jackson Central Committee for Dearborn county—Major JOHN P. DUNN and Captain WILLIAM LANIUS.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,

HENRY CLAY.

For Vice-President,

JOHN SERGEANT.

ELECTORS.

JACOB KUYKENDALL, of Knox county,
JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain,
SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Marion,
DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison,
WALTER WILSON, of Cass,
STEPHEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn,
ABEL LONAX, of Wayne,
SYLVANUS EVERETT, of Union,
JOHN I. NEELY, of Gibson.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

(Jackson) (Clay.)
Oliver Heustis, Sam'l H. Dowden,
Thos' Howard, Geo. H. Dunn,
D. V. Culley, Mathias Haines.

FOR SHERIFF.

(Jackson) (Clay.)
William Dils, Milton Gregg,
Sam'l Morrison.

FOR COMMISSIONER—District No. 1.

(Jackson) (Clay.)
William Conaway, Robert Wilber,
A. D. Livingston.

FOR SEMINARY TRUSTEES.

(Jackson) (Clay.)
1st Dist. C. Miller, David Bowers,
2d do. A. J. Cotton, Ranny C. Stevens,
3d do. David Nevitt. Wm. Hamilton.

— We have been requested to announce JOHN ROOP, as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next general assembly.

To Printers.

THE subscribers have commenced an establishment for the manufacture of Printing Presses from Super-Imperial to Medium size, of approved construction, the workmanship and materials of which warrant equal to any made in the western country and which they will sell on liberal terms. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine, at the manufactory on 5th street, between Elm and Plum street, Cincinnati.

DICKERSON & WILLIAMSON.

Cincinnati, June 8, 1832. 28-3mo.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber will please pay, or settle with Isaac Spencer, or prepare the same for settlement, on or before the 3d of September next, at which time I shall make my arrangements for closing all accounts.

JOHN SPENCER, late Sheriff
and Collector for C.