

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, Nov. 24.

As the editor will leave for Indianapolis, before the issuing of the next No. of the Palladium, he embraces this opportunity to advise his patrons that the editorial duties of the paper will be discharged, in his absence, by Mr. LADD. This gentleman having, on a former occasion, had charge of the paper, a more formal introduction is considered unnecessary.

The editor would also say to his friends and acquaintances, of all parties, that it will give him much pleasure to hear from them during the session of the legislature, on any subject in which they may feel an interest; and to assist them in any thing in the scope of his duties. Every convenient opportunity will be embraced by him to inform his readers, as well as others, of the progress of business in either house, through the paper and otherwise.

Force of Habit. Our neighbor of the Statesman has so long been engaged in killing off Jacksonism, that it has become quite a familiar business with him to write obituaries.—But now, he discovers the old hero won't "stay killed," he is turning his attention in another direction, and recounting the demise of those he most likely believes have less tenacity of life. His paper of the 16th, contains no less than two notices of the deaths of persons who, we are assured, are still on the safe side of hope, and protest roundly against being thus made to die, while they have every disposition to live. As an act of justice to the families of the buried-alive, if he has no respect for men themselves, we hope our neighbor will give them a speedy disinterment, and permit them to live out their time. We ask this favor particularly on account of our old acquaintance Dr. Murdock; than whom no man enjoys life better, and none, we believe, would dislike more to be deprived of it prematurely.

ELECTIONS.

There is little doubt that President Jackson's re-election is secured, and by a more popular vote than has ever been given to any President, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when there was an organized and a determined opposition. Nothing of interest, therefore, now remains, connected with the recent elections, but a curiosity to know what majorities the different States have bestowed on their favorite candidates. We shall give the official returns of every State as they are received, and in the mean time, lay before our readers all the information at hand which we esteem to be essentially correct.

We have official returns from 24 counties in this State, giving to the Jackson Electors 14,022, to the opposition 11,996; and reported majorities from all the counties in the State, with the exception of Perry, LaGrange, Crawford, and Grant, giving to the Jackson ticket a majority of 6310. The above named counties cannot, we believe, reduce this majority below 6000. This is the third time that Indiana has evinced her devotion to the true principles of republicanism, by casting her vote for the firm and efficient defender of those principles—Andrew Jackson.

Pennsylvania. Unofficial returns have been received at Harrisburg, from all the counties of Pennsylvania, showing that the Jackson majority cannot be less than 25,000—probably more.

Kentucky. Appearances indicate that this State has gone for Clay, by a majority of 5 or 6000. The returns are incomplete, and this result may be essentially varied.

Tennessee. 22 counties reported from this State stand as follows: Jackson 13,246, Clay 740!

In Illinois, as in Tennessee, the Clay vote will be hardly worth recording.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 20. New Jersey is understood to have gone for Jackson. So has Indiana. But we cannot yet give the majorities. It is probable that Rhode Island also may cast her vote for Jackson.

There is an odit that South Carolina does not intend to vote at all for President. This is well enough. She calls herself the *realm of South Carolina*, and is, at present *quasi a foreign state*.

The electoral vote of Virginia goes decidedly for Jackson. L. W. Tazewell has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

A writer in the Guernsey Times, recommends that Judge McLean be forthwith put in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, in 1836, in opposition to M. Van Buren: we have been asked to copy the article, but decline it. We are for non-committal. To Judge McLean we make no objection. But for the sake of a little peace, we wish that the question, who shall succeed President Jackson? whether in 1836, or 1840, or at any other time, may not be settled for three years to come. We have had enough of Presidential turmoil. Allow us a little rest.

MARRIED—On the 22d instant, by J. W. Hunter, Esq. Mr. DAVID SPRINGER, of this place, to Miss SARAH BREWINGTON, of Wilmington, in this county.

OHIO ELECTION.

Counties.	OFFICIAL.	Jackson.	Clay.	Wirt.	173
Adams	1118	563	3		
Allen	114	80	2		
Ashtabula	489	2032			
Athens	776	856			
Belmont	2370	2191			
Brown	1597	847	3		
Butler	3221	1250	3		
Champaign	782	1498	43		
Clark	714	1693	3		
Clermont	2140	1217			
Clinton	897	1158			
Columbiana	3109	2328	12		
Coshocton	1282	592			
Crawford	557	259			
Cuyahoga	601	1587			
Darke	675	242	7		
Delaware	638	1015	18		
Fairfield	2648	1274	2		
Fayette	694	688			
Franklin	1157	1508	29		
Gallia	527	838	9		
Geauga	782	2403			
Greene	1071	1397	84		
Guernsey	1356	1295	22		
Hamilton	4824	3454			
Hancock	181	85			
Harrison	1797	1610	11		
Highland	1350	1206			
Hocking	356	199			
Holmes	1104	230	3		
Huron	1035	1646	11		
Jackson	554	367			
Jefferson	2118	1495	1		
Knox	1928	1184	5		
Lawrence	414	419			
Licking	2071	1684			
Logan	446	894	3		
Lorain	511	718	14		
Madison	546	581	8		
Marion	721	514	1		
Medina	497	1137			
Meigs	385	717			
Mercer	194	106			
Miami	957	1441	1		
Monroe	916	215	1		
Montgomery	2029	2131	1		
Muskingum	2394	2623	2		
Perry	1331	651			
Pickaway	1458	1363			
Portage	1406	2327	2		
Preble	1093	1357	14		
Richland	2552	1470	15		
Ross	1778	2367			
Sandusky	279	294			
Scioto	595	952			
Seneca	555	594			
Shelby	433	397			
Stark	2142	1635			
Trumbull	2359	2697	1		
Tuscarawas	1362	944	10		
Union	323	296	1		
Warren	1735	2107			
Washington	886	1134			
Wayne	2195	973			
Williams	93	84			
Wood	78	203			
	81,246	76,539	509		
Majority	4,707		Total 158,294		

NEW-JERSEY.

The following appears to be the unexpected result of the election in this State. The majorities only are given:

Counties.	Jackson.	Clay.	
Bergen	263		
Essex	1750	1360	
Sussex	30		
Morris	901		
Warren	664		
Hunterdon	120		
Middlesex	200	80	
Monmouth			
Burlington	1147		
Gloucester	234		
Salem	275		
Cumberland	47		
Cape May	253		
Total,	3998	3424	
Jackson majority,	574		
National Intel.			

New Hampshire. Upwards of 200 towns heard from—the Jackson majority is, allowing something on both sides, say 5000; the N. H. Patriot extra, says, "Our majority will not be less than 7000."

Maine. The Jackson ticket seems to have been decidedly successful. The Augusta Age of Wednesday, says: "It is now considered certain that the Jackson and Van Buren Electors are chosen by a majority of at least 6000 votes."

For the information of those who may feel a disposition to encourage the establishment of a paper in Brookville, we make the following extract from the prospectus of Mr. Hutchens, who is at present getting up a subscription for a new paper in that place:

It may not be inappropriate to remark that there are three prominent and distinct parties in the nation, and that each are striving for the ascendancy—to wit: The Jackson or Republican Party—the Clay or National Republican Party, and the Anti-Masonic Party. Their several attitudes are so generally understood as not to need definition. Were it probable that the strife would cease with the contest now so nearly brought to a close, any comment on this head would be superseded; but that cannot be expected—will not be the case: The result may be hailed as the harbinger of a more angry storm that will burst forth from the political horizon with ten fold fury, and we may safely calculate upon a more fiery contest, the coming four years, than has ever been witnessed since the adoption of

the American Constitution. It consequently behoves every well-wisher of his country, to engage in the cause of freedom and the people, with an ardor worthy the American name. Let calm deliberation constitute his landmark, with liberty for his watch-word, and, under the guidance of a never erring Providence, the summit of his hopes will be crowned with success—the sun of our political glory will shine more resplendent, and peace and prosperity will continue their abundance through after ages.

With the foregoing prefatory remarks, permit the undersigned to offer this proposition to publish a weekly newspaper in Baoakville, Franklin county, Indiana, to the consideration of an intelligent public. That all may act understandingly, it is proper to give a brief outline of the political course the Editor will pursue. On this occasion, it must suffice to say, that, with the former of the aforementioned parties he claims identity, and that he will exert his humble talents in support of the principles upon which it is based. He esteems it a matter in which all are vitally interested, and he who is inert on the occasion, is chargeable with a dereliction of duty he owes to his country and to posterity. These remarks need not be tortured into a charge of hostility to our free institutions, on the part of those who honestly differ in opinion with the Editor; he professes more liberality than would characterize an allegation so extremely absurd and unwarrantable. He is perfectly aware that honest differences of opinion, in reality exist, on political points, and it is important, for the well-being of the republic, that it should be so; but, at the same time he feels assured, that too much intolerance is licensed, on the part of political adversaries; its baneful effects are daily witnessed in social circles, where it should never extend an influence. The sober minded, of all parties, will yield a ready assent to this proposition. He, however, claims, as is his privilege, to speak freely and fearlessly, his political sentiments, upon all questions involving the public interest. While he has thus avowed his preference for the principles advocated by the dominant party, he here repudiates all design of imposing upon his fellow citizens and the public by heaping upon them a continued stream of *ex parte* matter with a view to impose upon their credulity. On the contrary, he must observe, that he has too sacred a regard for truth and honest dealing, aught to extenuate or withhold, for the advancement of party views. He has ample confidence in the justness of the cause he labors to support, and is willing that it shall stand or fall upon its merits. To this extent he will act upon Party principles, and practice Party tactics—beyond it he will not go. He is an advocate for free and open discussion, and will at all times consider it his duty to further that cause. In short, he intends making his paper one of an independent, though liberal cast, and interesting as a political and a literary journal.

VOTES AT FORMER ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Salem Gazette furnishes the following table of votes given for President at the elections since Gen. Washington's retirement.

1796. President—J. Adams 71, T. Jefferson 68. Vice-President—T. Pinkney 54. A. Burr 50.

1800. President—T. Jefferson 72, J. Adams 64. V. President—A. Burr 73, T. Pinkney 58.

1804. President—T. Jefferson 162, Chas. C. Pinkney 14. Vice President—G. Clinton 163, R. King 14.

1808. President—J. Madison 152, C. C. Pinkney 47. Vice President—G. Clinton 118, R. King 48.

1812. President—J. Madison 127, De Witt Clinton 89. Vice-President—E. Gerry 128, Ingersoll 58.

1816. President—J. Monroe 183, R. King 34. Vice President—D. D. Tompkins 113, opposition scattering.

1820. President—J. Monroe 218, no opposition except one vote from N. Hampshire. Vice-President—D. D. Tompkins 212, opposition divided.

1824. President—A. Jackson 99, J. Q. Adams 84, W. H. Crawford 41, H. Clay 37.

1828. President—A. Jackson 175, J. Q. Adams 83. Vice President—J. C. Calhoun 173, R. Rush 83.

VALUE OF THE UNION.—The New-York Journal of Commerce concludes an article, discussing the value of the Union, in these eloquent terms: "As individuals, we have no more interest in preserving the Union of these States, than those who are ready to sacrifice rather than see protection withdrawn or withheld from any one branch of domestic industry. But, nevertheless, we have so much interest at stake, that we regard dollars and cents, even though swollen to millions, as unworthy of a thought, when contrasted with our hitherto unbroken and happy Union. When once this golden chain shall be dissolved, (if such is to be the fate,) we shall not only be disgraced in the eyes of all civilized nations, but we shall feel the shock through every vein of this wide