

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, 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 7401.

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 oddity 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 stirred 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.	Jackson.	Clay.	Wirt.
Adams	1118	563	3
Allen	114	80	2
Ashtabula	489	2032	173
Athens	776	856	
Belmont	2370	2191	
Brown	1597	847	3
Butler	3321	1250	3
Champaign	782	1468	43
Clark	714	1693	3
Clermont	2140	1217	
Clinton	897	1158	
Columbiana	3109	2328	12
Coshocton	1282	592	
Crawford	557	259	
Cuyahoga	691	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	4524	3454	
Hancock	181	85	
Harrison	1797	1610	11
Highland	1330	1206	
Hocking	356	199	
Holmes	1164	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
Morgan	1068	919	20
Muskingum	2394	2623	2
Perry	1331	651	
Pickaway	1458	1363	
Pike	532	335	
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
	76,539		
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		1360
Sussex	1750	
Morris		30
Warren	901	
Hunterdon	664	
Somerset	120	
Middlesex		80
Monmouth	300	
Burlington		1147
Gloucester		234
Salem		275
Cumberland		47
Cape May		253
Total,	3998	3424
	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. Hutchen, 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 superfluous; 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 behooves every well wisher of his country, to engage in the cause of freedom and the people, with an ardent worthy American name. Let calm deliberation constitute his land mark, 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 refulgent, 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 Brookville, 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, ought 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 178, 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 swelled 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 empire," palsy industry, depreciating property, and preparing the way for new disasters. If "freedom shrieked at Kosciusko's fall," what will be her emotions when she sees that nation fall, for which Kosciusko considered his blood a sacrifice almost too mean to be offered."

Baltimore Patriot.

The New-Orleans Argus states the number of interments in that city on 1st Nov. as follows:

In the Catholic Cemetery,	76
Protestant "	87-177
Nov. 2-In Catholic Cemetery,	98
Protestant "	72-170

We lay before our readers, entire, the Message of Governor Hamilton to the legislature of South Carolina. As furnishing the executive recommendation for a course of measures fraught with the most serious consequences, it is an important document, and doubtless will be read with interest by the statesmen and politicians, and perhaps by some of the more retired and unpretending citizens, of our country. It is a well written state paper, and sets forth the claims and pretensions of the nullifiers, with sufficient boldness, energy, and confident assurance. It seems to presuppose, from the manner in which it discusses the merits of the tariff, a right on the part of a state, to revise, and pass judgment upon, the acts of the federal government. It very unceremoniously pronounces a law to be unconstitutional, which nine-tenths, we venture to say, of the thinking people of the United States, consider to be—however oppressive, unequal, and inexpedient—plainly within the authority of the federal constitution. While it thus denounces without ceremony the legislation of Congress, it does not even allude to the obvious usurpation of power in the call and assembling of the very legislature it addresses before the commencement of its constitutional existence.

But it is vain to point out the absurdities and outrages of the nullifying faction. They have the power in South Carolina—and, thank Heaven, only in South Carolina—and they intend to exercise it without scruple or reserve. The Convention, ere this has been chosen, and will assemble forthwith to set aside, by a solemn act of sovereign mockery, a law of the Congress of the United States. The result of this high-handed measure is to determine the strength and the permanence of our political institutions.

Nashville Banner.

The progress of a Chancery suit.—A correspondent of the Morning Post gives the following statement as an instance of the Lord Chancellor's mode of despatching the business of the court: A cause, "Swain vs. Smith," was argued before the Lord Chancellor, between half past six and seven, P. M. on the 30th of August, in consequence of the difficulty of the case, he could not give judgment at present. Nov. 16, judgment moved for, when Lord Brougham said, the papers were then under his consideration.—Dec. 13, judgment applied for. Lord Brougham complained of the difficulty of the case, but promised he would give judgment before the holidays. Feb. 14, 1832, Counsel again moved for judgment, and Lord Brougham said he would consider what was best to be done. Feb. 25, His Lordship directed the case to be re-argued. April 30, case re-argued accordingly.—May 11, Lord Brougham having signified his intention to resign the great seal, counsel applied to his Lordship for judgment. His Lordship promised to give in his judgment to the registrar. May 16, the judgment this day sent to the registrar, and the parties bespoke copies thereof. May 18, Attending registrar for copy, his Lordship had withdrawn it. July 2, his Lordship again delivered his judgment to the registrar. July 30, the judgment being somewhat short, and very obscure, counsel moved that his Lordship appoint a day to be spoken to on it.—Aug. 4, heard on Lord Brougham's judgment, when his Lordship directed the parties to settle it themselves.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, Nov. 14. CHARLES CARROLL IS NO MORE! "A great man hath fallen in Israel!" The last of the Signers is no more! The solemn duty devolves upon us, to-day, of announcing to the public, that the venerable CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON, departed this life this morning at 4 o'clock, at his mansion in this city, and in the 96th year of his age.

To Printers.

WHITE & WILLIAM HAGAR. inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of WHITE HAGAR & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to 14 lines Pica.—The book and news type being in the most modern style and light.

WHITE HAGAR & Co. are agents for the sale of the SMITH AND LESTER PRINTING PRESSES, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article used in the Printing business kept for sale, and furnished on short notice.—Old type taken in exchange for new, at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
W. HAGAR.

Aug. 29.

45-3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution or order of sale, to me directed from the clerk's office of the Dearborn circuit court, I will expose to public sale, at the court house door, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on Saturday the 15th of December next, all the right, title, claim and interest of Reuben Jaqueth and Nathaniel Jaqueth, in and to lots No. 35 and 36, with their appurtenances, situate and lying in the addition to Lawrenceburgh, commonly called New Town, as recorded by Isaac Dunn, taken as the property of said Jaqueths, and will be sold to satisfy a decree or judgment on mortgage, in favor of Elizabeth Sparks.

Sheriff's Office, Lawrenceburgh, November 21, 1831. WM. DILLS, Saff D. C.

PRINTING PRESS Manufactory, and PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

DICKINSON & WILLIAMSON, Fifth St., (between Elm and Plum Streets) Cincinnati, have commenced an Establishment for the manufacture of PRINTING PRESSES, of Medium, Royal, Super Royal, Imperial, and Mammoth sizes, of cast iron.

The FRANKLIN PRESS, an improved Press by Mr. Dickinson, (who has been engaged for several years past, in manufacturing Printing Presses,) combines great ease in working and durability in those parts where the friction is greatest. The pull is probably the most easy that can be obtained, giving an immense pressure. They also make the common Press now so generally used in the West.

D & W. will shortly produce a machine to be worked in connection with the press, to perform all the duties heretofore performed by the roller boy or the pressman with balls. Machines of this description have been in successful operation in the United States for several years, and in this city for several months, producing better work than is usually done with rollers or balls. Messrs. HARRIS, of New York, work all their presses in connection with these machines; one pressman thereby performing the work of two, with not more than ten per cent. additional labor, allowing him to work off twelve to fifteen tokens per day, if desirable, and keeping one uniform color throughout.

They also manufacture an improved apparatus for inking types with rollers, by a boy, with traversing roller; by which means the ink is equally distributed over all parts of the roller which inks the form.

The Proprietors intend keeping the following articles constantly on hand: v. z. Moulds for casting rollers; Roller Frames, double and single; Chases of wrought and cast iron, all sizes; Composing Sticks, Points, Cases, &c.

All work done at this establishment will be warranted. Terms are liberal, and Prices very low.

Several second hand Presses for sale. Cincinnati, Nov. 24, 1832. 45-3mo.

Sale of Real Estate.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, at the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of December next, the following described piece of ground, v. z.: beginning at a corner that bears north, thirty-two degrees west, from lot numbered fifteen in the addition made by Guard and Percival, to the town of Lawrenceburgh, twenty-one feet distant from said corner; thence north twenty-two and a half degrees east, one hundred feet, to a point that intersects the line of lands owned by Walter Armstrong; thence south, forty-five degrees west, one hundred feet; thence south, forty-five degrees east, forty-three feet to the place of beginning, containing about a quarter of an acre of ground. To be sold on the following conditions, to wit: one half the purchase money on the day of sale, and the residue in six months thereafter. By order of the Probate court of Dearborn county.

FREDERICK UTZ, guardian, of the minor heirs of Jane B. Lord. 17th of November, 1832. 45-1s

Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will expose to sale, at Public Vendue, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on the fourth day of January next, at Public Vendue, the real estate of B. E. DAVIS, late of Dearborn county, deceased; consisting of part of lots No. 35 & 36, in the town of Rising Sun, with their appurtenances and improvements—selling also the widow's right of dower with her consent. To be sold on the following terms and conditions, to wit: one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in three months, and the residue in six months from the day of sale. By order of the Probate court of Dearborn county.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, Adm'r. 13th November, 1832. 45-1s

Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will expose to sale, at Public Vendue, on the south west quarter of section No. 34, town 7, range 1, west, in the county of Dearborn, on the third Saturday in December next, the following described property, to wit: said south west quarter of section No. 4, town 7, range 1, west, and an undivided part of the west half of the north west quarter of section No. 23, town 7, range 1, west, in the county of Dearborn; which will be sold on the following terms and conditions, to wit: one third of the purchase money in hand, on the day of sale, one third in six months, and the residue in twelve months from the day of sale. By order of the Probate court of Dearborn county.

WARREN TEBBS, Commissioner. 16th Nov. 1832. 45-1s

DEARBORN COUNTY, DEARBORN CIRCUIT COURT.

September Term, 1832.

Anne Ryland, } On petition or Bill for }
vs. } Divorce.
Stephen Ryland. }

NOW at the September term, of the Dearborn circuit court, 1832, to wit: 25th of September, 1832, comes the petition aforesaid, by Lane her attorney, and proves to the satisfaction of the court now here, that Stephen Ryland the defendant aforesaid, is not a resident of this state; it is therefore, on motion of said plaintiff by her attorney ruled and ordered by the court now here, that notice of the pendency of the petition or bill aforesaid, be published for three weeks successively in some public newspaper, printed and published in Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn county; nothing and requiring the said Stephen Ryland to be and appear, before the Judges of the Dearborn circuit court, on the first day of their next term, then and there to answer to the bill aforesaid, for the same will then be heard in his absence, and a decree entered thereon accordingly. By order of the court.

JAMES DILL, Clerk. 25th September, 1832. 45-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Heustis & Hopkins, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm must make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.

OLIVER HEUSTIS,
HENRY HOPKINS.
Manchester, Nov. 22d, 1832. 45-w

Dr. M. H. Harding

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Manchester and the surrounding country. His office is in the house of Oliver Heustis. Nov. 20th, 1832. 45-Smo