

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, July 27.

We have been requested by Mr. John Bennett to withdraw his name from our list as a candidate for county commissioner at the approaching election.

New Paper.—Among our exchanges of this week we received the *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, a new paper established in Allen county, by Messrs. TIGAR & NOEL. The number received is neatly printed on a super royal sheet, and in every respect gives promise of usefulness and respectability. The Editors profess neutrality in politics—a pretty wise position in these times, when it is not exactly understood which way the strong wind will set in the next presidential canvass. We wish the Editors success.

The deputation of chiefs and head men of the Pottawatamie tribe of Indians, which recently set out, under the superintendence of Col. Pepper, to examine the country west of the Mississippi, after progressing to within a few miles of St. Louis, refused to go any further, on account of the cholera, and has returned to their homes in this state. We learn from Col. Pepper that they promise to start again in the fall, or as soon as it is ascertained that the pestilence has disappeared from the line of their route west.

The next term of the probate court will commence in this place on Monday the 12th August.

The Ohio river has been falling for the last week, and is now lower than it has been at any time this season.

The circular of Mr. Hopkins, to the voters of this county, is given on the 2d page. Mr. Lane's circular is also republished, according to request.

On Wednesday last this place and neighborhood were visited with a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by strong wind, and frequent discharges of lightning. The corn in several places has sustained injury from the violence of the wind. On the high ground, 7 or 8 miles back, west and south-west, the farmers have suffered considerably more than in the bottoms along the river.

During the shower, the lightning struck in several places in the bottom. One of the discharges fell on the east front of the brick ware-house on the river bank, opposite to this place, and descended from top to bottom, passing in and out through the wall and splitting the door-casings and window-frames in various directions. The injury sustained by the building, however, is not material. We learn that the barn of D. Guard & brothers, on the island, 3 miles north of this place, was struck at the same time and considerably injured.

Lawrenceburg Market. Apples, bushel, 25—Butter, lb. 12 to 18—Bacon, lb. 6 to 8—Meat, lb. 3 to 4—Chickens, doz. \$1 to 125—Cheese, lb. 6 to 8—Eggs, doz. 6 to 8—Flour, bbl. \$4 to 450, cwt. \$2 to 250—Lard, lb. 6 to 8—Oats, bushel, 25 to 30—Potatoes, bush. 25 to 31—Wheat, bush. 50—Wood, cord \$1 25 to 1 75.

ELECTORAL LAW.

The duties of superintendents of elections are few and easily performed; but still, without a copy of the law regulating elections they may sometimes be at a loss to determine the precise line of duty. To obviate any difficulty on this subject, we subjoin a few sections from the law, embracing the proper method of making a return—a part of the act frequently imperfectly complied with by inspectors, judges, and clerks:

Sec. 9. If any difficulty should arise in the course of an election hereafter to be held, in determining on the qualification as a voter, of any person wishing to vote, the inspector of such election is hereby authorized to swear or affirm such person, to answer such questions as may be asked him relating thereto, or any by-stander, and the judges of said election shall decide from the examination, as to the legality of such vote.

Sec. 10. When the polls are closed, or at any time after four o'clock of the afternoon, and the judges are at leisure, they may open the box and commence canvassing the votes, when the tickets shall be taken out carefully, one by one, by the inspector, who shall open them and read aloud the names of each person written or printed thereon, and the office for which every person is voted for, and shall then hand it to one of the judges, who shall repeat the same, and hand it to the other judge, who shall string it on a thread of twine prepared for that purpose; but no judge or clerk of election shall vote after they begin to count the votes, nor shall they publish a statement of the polls until it is proclaimed by order of the inspector, that the election is closed.

Sec. 11. As the inspector shall open and read the tickets, each clerk shall carefully mark down the votes each candidate shall receive, in separate columns prepared for that purpose, with the name of such candidate written at the head thereof, and the office for which he is voted to fill; but if two tickets are found deceptively folded together, they shall both be rejected.

Sec. 12. As soon as all the votes shall be read off and counted, the judges of the election shall make out a certificate under their hands, stating the number of votes each candidate received, designating the office for which he was voted to fill; which number shall be written in words at full length; and the certificate, together with one of the lists of voters, and one of the tally papers, shall be put into the hands of one of the judges of election, who shall on the ensuing Wednesday, deliver the same to the clerk of the circuit court, at the court house or place the courts are held, of such county, (or in his absence to his deputy,) who shall, in the presence of all the judges of election, who attend from the different townships, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, compare the different returns,

and the persons having the highest number of votes for all offices to be elected by the voters of that county only, shall be declared to be duly elected.

SAVANNAH, July 2.
Storm—Death from Lightning.—The storm with which we were visited on Sunday was very severe. The rain fell in torrents; and the lightning was almost incessant at one time, the thunder roaring its deep bass continually. A barn belonging to George W. Owens, Esq. about nine miles from the city was struck by the fluid, and set fire to and entirely consumed. A wreck lying on the other side of the river was struck and a tree in the vicinity of the Theatre. We have been informed that three negroes at three different plantations in the vicinity were struck and instantaneously killed, and that three others on a plantation over the river was struck and stunned.

From the Louisville Daily Herald—Extra Plain practical directions for the Prevention and Cure of Cholera.

It having been thought by several respectable citizens of Louisville, that some plain, practical directions for the prevention and cure of Cholera, would be of great benefit to those who could not immediately avail themselves of medical advice, I have been applied to for this purpose. On no point, perhaps, involved in the treatment of any disease, could there be a more general coincidence and concurrence of views entertained by the most respectable physicians of this city, than in the method of cure pursued by them in Cholera. Nor have they, in justice to their judgment let it be said, derived their opinions of the nature and treatment of this terrific malady from a perusal of authors, though this source of information has not been neglected, but from their own observations & experience at the bed side. And the success which has crowned their efforts, is a signal proof of the correctness of the mode of treatment pursued by them in the disease. I have made the above remark that greater confidence may be reposed in the following suggestions.

Cholera is an epidemic, not a contagious disease. It has not a single feature of a contagious affection. Let not a child, a drolleying fear of the disorder *being catching*, deter any one from duties demanded by humanity and sympathy in cases of sickness. The cause is general not particular, it is of a diffuse nature and cannot be circumscribed by the most rigid enforcement of quarantine regulations! Though the primary cause resides in the air we breathe, yet there are many secondary causes which bring the disease into action. A liability to Cholera is generated by some latent poison in the atmosphere, but this liability may remain dormant unless awakened by improprieties of diet, or some other disturbing influence on health. Any thing calculated to produce a disturbance of the stomach may act as an exciting cause of Cholera. Each person must consult his own previous habits in eating and drinking, in order to determine what things are right and what are wrong.

No violence should be done to the system by the sudden breaking up of any long accustomed way of living. This must be qualified by the reflection that, as the stomach is more readily affected during the prevalence of the Cholera atmosphere, additional caution must be paid to the quantity of food taken as well as to the quality of articles of diet.—Whilst some seem reckless and eat whatever comes in their way, others err by restricting themselves to a diet too meager for the strength of the system. Let a wise moderation be shown in treading the middle course. Those habituated to an indulgence in wine, or other stimulants, should abate the quantity, and not suddenly abandon the moderate use of them. Those who are thoroughly temperate should, by no means addict themselves to stimulants. Cholera is a disease not of debility—a mere prostration, but of such overwhelming action as suddenly to destroy life. It is on this correct estimate of its nature that the most enlightened physicians in this city, as well as in every part of the United States, England and the East Indies, treat it.—There are three stages in Cholera.—1st.—The stage of prostration, as it is called: a state of looseness of the bowels. Let every one who reads this paper pause here, and be fully assured that this premonitory, or more properly primary stage of Cholera, is the *almost only curable state of the disease*. Few, very few, recover, unless the disease be met on the threshold—in this stage of it.—This diarrhea, or looseness, is very insidious. It gives, generally, no pain—it is a mere laxative, rice-colored discharges pass away in copious stools, and though some sense of debility may be present, no alarm is excited. Let every one thus affected, look well to the issue—death may be treading with rapid march on the heels of this disease. As you value life don't tamper or temporize with this diarrhea. Employ no stimulants—no red pepper—no laudanum, or burnt brandy—to check it, but immediately take 15 or 20 grains of calomel, and go to bed. There remain till the proper action of your bowels is restored. This is known by the color of the passages having been altered from white, to a yellow or bilious aspect. Should there be sickness at the stomach with the looseness, then add one grain of opium to the 15 or 20 of calomel.

The object is to restore the functions of the liver, so constantly suspended in this disease. To effect this there is no remedy comparable to calomel. It must be given till the object is accomplished. Let no emetic be administered unless there is some article of food on the stomach. To evacuate the stomach, warm water is better than any emetic substance. What will you irritate and goad an already irritated, perhaps inflamed stomach, by violent vomits! Nothing will allay an inflamed stomach like calomel—given not by weight, but for effect. This Sampson of medicine is the only remedy that can cope with that enemy of life. Should there be head-ache, pain in the limbs, heat of the skin, with an excited pulse, bleed freely. Even in the absence of these symptoms; when called in early, blood-letting is all important. It prepares the way for the appropriate agency of the calomel. In men accustomed to drink, blood-letting cannot be so safely employed. The following combination is very effective:

Calomel, grains 20
Red Pepper, " 4
Opium, " 2
Cannab, " 3 mix
To be taken as one dose. This is the best prescription for persons accustomed to drink. Should the skin be cold, and especially should

there be cramps, or spasms in the legs or other parts of the body, then the skin must be stimulated by hot applications, and by rubbing with dry powder of mustard and salt.—In such a case, sprinkling mustard powder pretty thick over some hot muslin and place it over the stomach—there to remain as long as the patient can bear it.—This is a most excellent application, and can be readily employed. Should the symptoms be severe, give 30 or 40 grains of calomel every hour, till the liver is roused into activity. The patient, if vomiting is present, must refrain from cold drinks—a little toast water is the best drink. If the bowel disease be a slight one, a dose of calomel will often suffice. In such cases, unless puking is present, or great nausea exists, I prefer calomel, without opium, because it acts more promptly on the liver by itself.—The diet must be no food at all—or it must be the doctor's diet—not the cook's. Tea with light bread—or milk and water—or rice water, are sufficient, whilst the bowels are in a state of irritation.

The second stage of Cholera is the asphyxial, or blue state of the disease. Here medicine is almost universally unavailing. A few have been restored from this stage by calomel given by the tea spoonful, and by the diligent employment of frictions. The powerful action of mustard applied to the stomach, along the spine, and to the ankles and wrists, aids in prolonging life till the calomel takes effect. Bleeding is out of the question in this stage, for though a vein be opened, no blood will run. The heart has nearly or quite ceased pulsation—the skin is cold and insensible even to the prick of a pin—it is blue, and about the fingers shrivelled like that of a drowned man—spasms often exist, and produce great suffering—and all hope of recovery, in such well marked cases, is abandoned. No internal stimulant can possibly reach the case—calomel, and external stimulants are the only means which have ever succeeded in such forlorn cases. When the collapse is but partial, it is recovered from and then Cholera passes into the third stage—that of reaction or fever. In this fever, the powers of life are much subdued. The vital energies are so enfeebled by the disease, that very seldom blood can be safely drawn—blisters to the ankles and wrists—and a large one covering the stomach, or abdomen, are to be applied, and the calomel given in smaller doses until salivation is brought on. I have never seen a patient die of Cholera who was salivated. The above practice is very easy of adoption—it is comprehended in this general conclusion—that Cholera is a disease of such malignancy as to be conquered only by the superior power of mercury. The blood-letting and other remedies, I look upon as auxiliaries to the calomel—it being the central and governing point of our practice, around which the others revolve. To keep off attacks of the disease, cleanliness is very important. Let the sleeping apartments be well aired—and but few to occupy them. The air is already tainted by the breath of pestilence, and should not be contaminated by any additional impurities. The mind must be kept from harassing reflections—let a calm elevation of thought to the overruling hand of Deity still our fears, and make us feel resigned to the mysterious dispensations of His wise and Fatherly will.

JOHN P. HARRISON, M. D.
Louisville, Ky., June 24, 1833.

FROM TAMPICO—CHOLERA.
The New Orleans Courier says, that the schr. Emperor Capt. Boylon, had arrived there from Tampico, which place she left on the 9th ultimo. Letters received by her state that the Cholera was raging in Tampico, and the mortality was enormous.

"A letter dated the 7th states that in fourteen days previous to the 6th, there had been six hundred deaths from the disease, and that on the 6th the deaths amounted to one hundred and thirty.

This fatality, the Courier adds, "we believe is unprecedented in this country. The town of Tampico is estimated to contain 3000 souls; by some there is said to be between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants. On the 8th, the day before the Emperor sailed, there was said to have been *one hundred and eighty-three* deaths. We understand that it was generally confined to the lower classes; and but one foreign merchant had died of it. The American Counsel, Mr. Robinson, was at the last accounts perfectly well.

"A French barque, the name of which was not ascertained, lost every person belonging to her with the exception of one man.

"The schr. Wetree, of New Orleans, had been seized and sold by the Mexican Government, and the schr. Annette, had been wrecked."

Journal Com.

We are standing upon a volcano. The scourge has returned to the city, and the number of deaths is really alarming. Our advices from Havana are of the same melancholy tenor. Let interested speculators try to keep the light under a bushel, it will not out. \$8,000,000 would not supply the loss of slaves, valuing them even at \$200 each.

Bad Spelling. You need not be concerned in writing to me, about your bad spelling; for, in my opinion, as our alphabet now stands, the bad spelling, or what is called *so*, is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letters and of the words. To give you an instance—A gentleman received a letter, in which were these words: *Not finding Brown at home, I delivered your message to his wife.* The gentleman finding it bad spelling, and therefore not very intelligible, called his lady to help him read it. Between them they picked out the meaning of all but the *if*, which they could not understand. The lady proposed calling her chamber maid, because Betty, says she, has the best neck at reading bad spelling of any one I know. Betty came, and was surprised that neither Sir nor Madam could tell what *if* was.—"Why," says she, "*if* spells wife, what else can it spell?" And, indeed, it is as much better, as well as shorter method of spelling wife than *Double you if*; which in reality, spell *doubleyf*.

Franklin's Letters.

It appears that the following from the Indian Agent at Fort-Winnebago, is a full proof of the miseries of savage life:

"The Indians are in a state of demoralization, many have been obliged to subsist on acorns, and were it not for the issues of provisions to them occasionally, by their respective agents, many would certainly have perished."

The Missionaries.—The release of Messrs. Worcester and Butler, by the governor of Georgia, appears likely to create much excitement in that State, and to become a leading question in the ensuing contest for Governor, on the part of the Trouper Republicans against the Lumpkin Republicans.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

Mount Holly, N. J. July 11, 1833.

During a severe thunder shower on Sunday afternoon last, a man by the name of Israel Cook was struck by lightning and instantly killed, about two miles from this town. The deceased with several others had collected under a tree to avoid the storm. Two others were severely injured, but we understand are in a fair way of recovery. We are informed that the deceased left a wife and five or six children to lament his sudden and unexpected death.

The shower was accompanied with hail and an unusually strong wind, which in its course prostrated fences, tore up by the roots and twisted off many fruit and forest trees in the vicinity of this place.

It is also rumored that a young man was killed by lightning during the same shower in the pines, about twelve miles from this town.

Mirror.

The Eastman Sentinel, says:—On Monday last an affray took place in the immediate neighborhood of our office, which had well nigh proved fatal to one of the parties engaged. A dispute arose between a master millwright and one of his hands which resulted in blows. It was uncertain which of them committed the first assault, the journeyman however struck his employer, (Mr. Martz) over the head with a club. Martz being an uncommonly powerful man, caught him by the throat, and as he pushed him over the work bench, the journeyman picked up a pair of dividers with which he stabbed Martz, once in the stomach, twice in the breast, and once in the arm, and continued repeating his stabs until M. wrested the instrument out of his hands and struck him a few severe blows on the face. The man is now lodged in jail. Martz is likely to recover.

The Cherokee.—We have this morning received a letter from a Cherokee Indian, dated New Echota, June 21st, from which we make the following extract:—

"The Cherokee will make a strong effort at the next Congress for a definite adjustment of the stupendous robbery of our property by the State of Georgia; and it is intended to present to the American people the manner in which this property has been gambled off by the State. Hitherto, words had but comparatively little effect on the public mind, when we have been detailing the darkest crime ever perpetrated upon an offending people."

Com. Ad.

Wheat Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to purchase 20,000

bushels of **GOOD WHEAT**, to be delivered at their Store in New-Lawrenceburg,

for which they will pay 50 cents per bushel

until the 15th of August next, and the highest cash price the remainder of the season.

ADAMS & LOTHROP.

New-Lawrenceburg, July 20, 1833. 27-3w

ANNUAL ELECTION.

For Congress, 4th district,

AMOS LANE JOHN TEST

ENOCH McCARTY.

STATE SENATE,

(to fill a vacancy of one year.)

D. V. CULLEY, JOHNSON WATTS,

REPRESENTATIVES,

HENRY HOPKINS, THOS. GUION,

OLIVER HEUSTIS, JOHN M'PHE,

JOHN FRYER, Sr. WARREN TEBB,

DAVID GUARD, A. J. COTTON,

GEO. H. DUNN,

COMMISSIONER—2d district,

M. M'CRACKEN,

ISAAC COLWELL, CHA'S DASHIEL,

SEMINARY TRUSTEE,

HENRY WALKER, JOHN MYRES,

CORONER.

JOHN S. PERCIVAL THOMAS SHAW

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Monday

the 12th August, at the Store of the late