

# PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, July 5.

We are authorized to say that ISAAC DUNN, Esq., declines standing a poll for representative at the ensuing election.

The General Appropriation bill passed the Senate on the 25th ult.

**Our own Affairs.** Another number, (26,) will close the first six months of the 10th year of this paper. The present editor and proprietor has been connected with the paper since its commencement; and with but a short relaxation, has been constantly, during that time, engaged in the discharge of the mechanical and editorial duties of the office. He feels that his health will not long warrant him in such close application to business, and that, even now, he believes his comfort and convenience would be promoted by a little relaxation. With the view to attain this object, as well as place the regular publication of the Palladium beyond the contingency of his ability to pay it his personal attention, he deems it proper to advise his readers, that after the issuing of the next number, Mr. V. M. COLE will be associated with the present editor in the publication of the paper. Mr. C. has long been in the office, and is too well acquainted, to require a formal introduction. Suffice it to say, that no change will take place in the general principles on which this paper has been conducted; and which, we are proud to say, has secured to it the most cheering and liberal encouragement.

In consequence of this arrangement, it will be absolutely necessary to close all accounts due the office, for papers or otherwise, to the 12th instant. Bills will be made out with as little delay as possible, and presented for adjustment.

We omitted to mention last week that the House of Representatives had determined that neither Moore nor Letcher was entitled to a seat as a member of the House from the 5th congressional district of Kentucky. A new election will, of course, take place in August to fill the vacancy.

The act to revive the pre-emption law of 1830, will be found among the United States laws published to-day. To a very large number of the citizens of this State, this law will be of great advantage.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, regulating the State Banks as places of deposit of the public moneys of the United States, by a vote of 112 to 90. Its fate in the Senate may easily be conjectured, when it is remembered that not long since a bill passed that body, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make all deposits, after a stated time, in the Bank of the U. States.

**More Rejections.** We learn from the Globe of the 25th ult. that the nominations of Mr. Stevenson as Minister to England, and Secretary Taney, have both been rejected by the Senate. The former by a vote 23 to 22.

Mr. TANEY, in consequence of his rejection by the Senate, tendered to the President, on the 25th ult., his resignation. Mr. MCCLINTOCK YOUNG, the Chief Clerk in the department, has been appointed acting Secretary *ad interim*.

The gold bill has passed the House of Representatives, and been sent to the Senate for its concurrence. This bill, should it become a law, will, among other things, fix the current value of gold coin of this country on an equality with that of foreign nations, and thus retain and cause importation into the country, rather than exportation of this article, as has been formerly the case, and be equally as convenient for circulation as if all was from the same mint.

Mr. Preston, offered a resolution in the Senate on the 25th ult., to prolong the present session of Congress from the 30th June, (the time fixed by both houses for the adjournment,) to the 7th instant. The bill was called up by Mr. P. on the 26th, for consideration, when, after some debate, on motion of Mr. Clay, it was laid on the table.

It will be seen by the following article, copied from the Whig of Saturday last, that Mr. COTTON declines standing a poll for representative at the ensuing election in this county:

REV. A. J. COTTON. We have received a letter from this gentleman, dated Henry county, June 19th, 1834, requesting us to inform the public that he declines standing a poll, as a candidate for Representative of Dearborn county, at the next election. Mr. Cotton states that he has purchased land in Henry county, and intends to remove there next fall. He tendered his thanks to his friends in this county, for the support they have given him on former occasions, and for the assurances he had received of their support at the ensuing election, had he continued a candidate.

[P. S. Just as our paper was put to press Mr. Cotton arrived in town, and we are requested to say, that a change of circumstances has induced him to continue a candidate for representative at the ensuing election.]

**Earthquake in South America.**—Accounts were received at Rio Hacha on the 29th ult., that the city of Santa Marlia had been visited by a severe earthquake on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th ult. which destroyed the principal edifices and materially injured the whole city.

The first and most severe shock lasted about 45 seconds, and was followed in about five minutes by another of nearly equal severity and duration. In the course of that and the four next days, no less than sixty shocks were experienced, and at the latest accounts they had not ceased.

The earth opened in many places to the width of 6 inches; and warm sulphureous water was thrown forth.

No lives were lost,—which is to be attributed to the fact, that the first and most severe shock took place while the inhabitants were in their houses; as the falling of the tiles, &c. would most probably have caused the death of great numbers, had they been in the street at the time. Several persons, however, were severely injured.

The city was completely destroyed at the latest accounts—the citizens having removed into the country, with the exception of a few persons, who were living in tents on the beach.

The first shock was severe at Rio Hacha, and fears expressed that the few buildings of brick in the place would fall: as they were discovered after the first shock to be slightly injured. The greatest part of the buildings being built on stakes, were comparatively secure from falling.

No accounts had been received from Carthage, which it is feared may have suffered also.

N. Y. Eng.

We understand that the late cold weather like the removal of the deposits, has not done so much harm as was expected. The prospect of fruit in New Jersey is said to be tolerable fair. Sent.

## For the Palladium.

### SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Through the solicitations of many of my friends, and a desire to be elected, I consented to have my name announced among the list of candidates for the office of Sheriff, of Dearborn county. I now understand report is in circulation that I do not intend to continue. Those who have that idea, are mistaken in the matter.

I shall be a candidate for that office, and from the flattering prospect I have of succeeding, will continue—with a fond hope of success—and avail myself of this medium, to solicit your votes at the coming election.

I have been sick, but am fast recovering, so that I will see many of you before the election. Whether I possess the requisite qualifications to serve you as Sheriff, is submitted to your deliberate and candid decision. Should it be favorable, I shall cherish a fond recollection of your kindness and acknowledge the obligation, by a faithful discharge of the duties of the station.

The public's humble servant, JAMES W. HUNTER. Lawrenceburgh, July 3, 1834.

### COMMUNICATED.

Mr. EDITOR—You will please announce in your next paper, the name of Capt. John Jackson as a suitable person for commissioner of the 3d district.

The whole of Miller township.

From Galignani's Messenger May 20.

### DEATH OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

With unfeigned regret we announce this melancholy event which took place at quarter to 5 o'clock this morning. The improvement which was perceptible in the symptoms of his fatal malady yesterday evening, and which inspired his friends with a hope, that his valuable life might yet be spared to them, continued until about two o'clock this morning, when a change took place in his breathing, which announced the approach of his dissolution. A blaster was about to be applied to the chest but he faintly expressed his dissent, and these were his last words. The venerable General was born on the 1st of September, 1757, and consequently wanted little more than three months to complete the age of 77. The wonderful scenes in both the New World and the Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver, (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines,) that history does not in all her records possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death his country is to-day called upon to deplore.

London, 22d May—*The Times Office*, 6 o'clock A. M.

The Paris papers of Wednesday, which we have just received, are, as might have been expected, chiefly filled with remarks and particulars relative to the death of Gen. Lafayette. With two exceptions, they all agree in bearing testimony to the many eminent political qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot. It is hardly necessary to say, that the two exceptions are to be found among the journals which still think it worth while to advocate the fallen cause of the legitimacy. The General's funeral was to take place on Thursday morning. The Chambers of Deputies had exhausted on Tuesday the business brought before it, and therefore adjourned *sine die*. A great number of its members had already taken passports to repair to their homes; so that there is every appearance that when next the Chamber meets, it will be for the purpose of hearing either the King's speech or his proclamation for its dissolution.

From the London Times 23d May.

The death of General LAFAYETTA has produced among all the friends of liberty a regret proportioned to their sense of his public and private virtues, rather than to any high estimate formed of the intellectual powers of that revolutionary patriarch. General Lafayette was a strictly honest man, a brave soldier, a disinterested patriot, an enthusiast in the cause of general liberty, of which there nevertheless appears no evidence that he understood the true nature or theory, which alone would account for his incapacity at the most favorable periods of his political existence to render its principles subservient to the wants and interests of France. The name of freedom, so early as the outset of the American contest, had no small charms for the ardent spirit of Lafayette; a war in defence of it dazzled a young soldier's imagination and a war against England, in a much worse cause, would have inflamed the blood of any genuine Frenchman. As a volunteer for America he had a large field for the display of those popular qualities—vivacity, courtesy, courage and generosity—by all of which Lafayette was distinguished, and which won for him the personal affection of thousands of individuals among a rude people, not very susceptible of deep impressions from either the showy or the amiable in human nature. The transatlantic popularity of M. de Lafayette followed him to France.

When revolutionary troubles broke out, he was at the top of every thing—he was foremost on every thing but crime.—Impossible crises, however, soon arose which was impossible for any but criminals to be leaders, and Lafayette's speedy abdication of a post, which would have required the sacrifice of all his better principles, and all his gentler virtues, which imputed to him as weakness of character. We know that he never made a dis honorable choice, when the question was "weak or wicked?" It is indeed certain that the deceased General had not those qualities which carry men in triumph through the wear and tear of civil conflicts—where all the resources of sagacity, dexterity, and promptitude of decision under adverse and unlooked for circumstances, are hourly called into play.—Lafayette could move confidently along a level road terminated by a visible and definite object; but the depth and intricacies of a complex and continued revolutionary struggle bewildered him. He could not fathom nor emerge from them.—Hence he was distinguished as an actor during the first scene of the tragedy; and the same upright and conscientious spirit which drove him into exile under the Jacobin democracy, condemned him to obscurity under the despotism of Napoleon.—A republican in a word and deed, he never would crouch to Bonaparte, nor applaud that iron pageant which mis-called a Government, nor acknowledge the blood and spoils of foreign nations as a sufficient atonement to France herself for the ruin of every institution and every power that could be appealed to by a civilized people as their security against the caprices of a tyrant. Lafayette plunged therefore into deep retirement, and was apparently neglected, though watched with vigilant suspicion, during the whole reign of Bonaparte. From the Restoration to the Revolution of 1830, the old apostle of liberty was always at his post—inevitably in the side of liberal and national measures, but exemplary in his respect for the laws, and his discour-

ment of public disturbance. The popular victory which drove the incorrigible Bourbons of the elder branch from Paris, might have placed Lafayette at head of the French republic; but good sense, and high principle, alike restrained him from yielding to a seduction which might have cost his country a civil war.

He gave with his own hand the crown of France to Louis Philippe, and as in former instances the movement, whose first impulse had been directed by him speedily shaped another course, leaving Lafayette stranded. The fact is, that the worthy General had not ascendancy over others to make them his instruments for any length of time, and was too honest to be theirs when he once disapproved their proceedings. He was ever the first man whom revolution, while it yet wore the aspect of reform, sought as its apologist with the world, and the first who was revolted by its degeneracy. His name will go down to after ages in company with the most portentous events of modern times. But to most of them he was an appendage—they were not his creation. His position made him celebrated—it even made him important, but it could not make him great.

**Provisions.**—The prices of Beef and Pork continue without any material variation, and but little has been done the past week. There has been little or no demand for shipping, and sales are principally for home consumption. Northern Lard \$4 to \$4, and the stock on hand is small.

## NEW YORK MARKET—June 21.

**Flour.**—There has been a fair business done since our last, but prices remain without change, except from Baltimore Howard street, which has been sold at \$5.50 equal to cash. In other descriptions of Southern there has been no change worthy of notice. There is no sour flour in market. Indian meal has become scarce, and sales of barrels have been made at \$3.37 to \$3.50. Hhds at \$15.

**Grain.**—A superior lot of Western Wheat sold at \$1.08. Sales of Northern Rye at 61 to 62 cts. Oats remain without change. Barley out of season. Early in the week sales of Northern Yellow Corn were made at 63 cts., but at the close sales were brisk at 63 to 66 cts. Southern was sold at 60 to 61, but yesterday sales were made at 63 cts.

**Hops.**—There is more inquiry for Hops, and several sales of small lots have been made at from 10 to 12 cts.

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### N. Y. Enquirer.

**The Report of the majority of the Post Office Committee is so reckless of truth—so deficient in firmness—so filled with rancor, bitterness, malignity, and falsehood, that it overshoots its own object.**

"When a couple has passed from a state of single blessedness into that of *holy wedlock*, as it is sometimes called, that is, having taken each other for better or worse, and wish to have it made public (as they always should,) in order to have the business done correctly, it is deemed necessary to accompany the notice with a *slice of cake*,—and as there is often some mistake in this respect, we would offer the following directions: Cut from the loaf a modest slice, about six or eight inches long, two thirds as wide, and two inches thick. Enclose it neatly in white paper, and direct it to the Post Office system, *extensive and complicated* as it is, no man denies; but that Major Barry's administration of the Department has been on the great whole, eminently successful, the greatly increased mail accommodations throughout the country, since he took the office, fully attest.

### Boston Statesman.

**Harvest.**—We are now in the midst of wheat harvest; and it is gratifying to state, that the crops promise abundances of the staff of life. Generally the wheat is short, but the heads are long and well filled. From accounts from other parts of the country there is a prospect of wheat being in good demand and at a fair price.

Of other crops we can say but little that would apply to the surrounding country generally. The rains have been so irregular even within this country, that in some places it has been too wet at times to work amongst the corn—in other places it has been so dry that the grass and oat crops have suffered greatly, and the prospect of corn not by any means flattering. On Saturday last we were visited, however, with the finest shower experienced here for the last two months.

### Ohio Farmer, July 1.

**Ship Pennsylvania.**—This will be the largest and probably the best built ship that has ever floated the ocean. To those that are familiar with such matters, the following description will be uninteresting: Extreme length of deck, 217 feet—length of keel, 1901 feet—height, forward 59 feet, midships 51 feet—extreme breadth, 60 feet, tonnage, 3398½ tons!—height of her mainmast, from step to fly-pole, 278 feet—main yard 110 feet—size of shrouds 11 inches—size of main stay 19 inches—size of cable 25 inches—sheet anchor 5 tons!—for one set of sails 18,341 yards of canvas—bags, hammocks, &c. 14,624 do.—total number of yards of canvas 32,965!—guns 140.

It will take about 1,500 men to man her, and if they are all good honest Yankee Tar she will, as we say in the west, be a *caution*, and "no poor man's business."—I wonder how our late visitor, Capt. Basil Hall, would like a boxing match with her? guess he'd cut as sorry a figure as he did on board one of our Western steamboats, when the captain ordered him ashore on account of his impudence.

### Cin. Republican.

**It appears by the Albany Argus that the tolls on the canals in New York have amounted to fifty thousand dollars a week since the season commenced. According to a reasonable prospective estimate, in which a fair allowance is made for the decline of business during the heat of summer, the canals will have produced by the end of the season, in tolls alone, a sum not less than *thirteen hundred thousand dollars*. This would be ten times as much as was predicted by the Bank memorialists of Albany, and, indeed the tolls already received exceed by *one hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars*, the estimate of their memorial for the entire season.**

### Boston Statesman.

The Charlottesville, Va. Advocate of the 23d of May, states that several mad dogs had been killed in that place a few days before, but not until three or four children had been bitten.

### Land for Sale.

**THE undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following described tract of land, to wit: the north-west corner of the south-east quarter, of section 13, township 5, range 2 west, lying in the county of Dearborn, and State of Indiana, containing 20 acres. For terms and particulars, apply to Wm. Dills.**

### JOHN JAMES.

July 3, 1834.

23-3.

### Lawrenceburg Mails.

#### ARRIVALS.

From eastward, via Cincinnati, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Indianapolis, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock A. M.

Louisville, via Rising Sun, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock A. M.

Louisville, via Hartford, Thursdays at 9 o'clock A. M.

Burlington Ky. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M.

Brookville, via Kelso, Fridays, 3 o'clock P. M.

Oxford Ohio, Saturdays at 3 o'clock P. M.

Petersburgh Ky. Tuesdays 3 P. M.

#### DEPARTURES.

To east, via Cincinnati, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

Indianapolis, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10 A. M.

Louisville, via Rising Sun, Mondays and Fridays, 10 A. M.

Louisville, via Hartford, Wednesdays 10 A. M.

Burlington Ky. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8 A. M.

Brookville, via Kelso, Saturdays 6 A. M.

Oxford O. Friday 7 A. M.

A mail route will go in operation, in a few days to "Sumner's" and back same day, perhaps on Saturdays.