

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

BY VICTOR H. COLE.

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We take pleasure in laying before our readers, the following interesting correspondence, connected with the Indianapolis celebration of the Battle of the Thames:

Ind. Democrat.

VINCENNES, October 6, 1835.

HON. RICHARD M. JOHNSON—

SIR—Your personal and political friends, at this place, having learnt with much pleasure of your intended visit to the seat of government of this State, would request, if in your power so to do, that you would extend your trip as far as Vincennes. Your fellow citizens along the valley of the Wabash, who have been unable to attend the celebration at Indianapolis, in common with their friends there, are desirous of tendering you the homage of their sincere regard, if an opportunity so to do could be afforded by your presence among them. It is needless to say to you, that here as well as in all parts of Indiana, there are many who feel the highest respect for your character as a man, and your services as a statesman; to say nothing of your fame as a commander—and although party malignity, through the medium of a prostituted press, may calumniate and abuse you, yet the intelligent and high minded of all parties, will acknowledge the debt of gratitude due you; a debt which long will be paid you by the whole country, and by no portion of that country more cheerfully than by those who have been so greatly benefited by your services in council and your blood in the battle-field, as your fellow citizens of the West.

With sentiments of sincere respect,
Your friends and ob't serv'ts,

JOHN LAW.
JOHN MOORE.
JOSEPH BROWN.
M. ROBINSON.
SAM'L EMISON.
JAMES P. DRAKE.
ELIJAH STOUT.
JOHN SCOTT.

GREAT Crossings, 24th Oct. 1835.

GENTLEMEN—I have this day received your highly esteemed communication, transmitted by our mutual friend and respected fellow-citizen, John Cain, Esq. of Indianapolis, inviting me to visit your interesting town, Vincennes, and expressing your friendship and confidence, in consequence of my services to my country. My bosom overflows with gratitude to you, my fellow citizens, for this evidence of your kindness and attention, and as long as memory will last, time shall only brighten the recollection. The citizens of Indiana have so generally given me such tokens, of her confidence, that I feel anxious that a proper opportunity should offer to me, to prove, by my acts, how anxious I am to serve them, and thus become more worthy of the honor which you have done.

In a long life of thirty years, devoted principally to the service of my country, I have fallen so far below my wishes in all that I have done, that it is to me often a subject of wonder that my fellow citizens should have placed upon them so high an estimate. So far as I have given proof of my devotion to my country, you may place implicit confidence upon a vigilant continuance of the same course, and that no earthly consideration shall diminish my love of liberty and Union of the States; and moreover, that no excitement or predictions, no matter from what quarter, shall ever diminish my confidence in the people for self government. The trial for fifty years has demonstrated the fact, that the people are able to govern themselves, and to meet and vanquish any foreign enemy that would invade that principle. In looking at the history of our country as we ought, we have nothing to fear; but the greatest cause of joy and hope, arising from our happy and flourishing condition.

It was not in my power to visit Indianapolis on the 5th, or I should certainly have availed myself of your polite invitation to visit Vincennes. I hope it will not be long, before I can gratify the wish of my friends and my own in this respect.

Most respectfully,

Your friend and fellow citizen,

R. M. M. JOHNSON.

Messrs. JOHN LAW, &c.

ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING. The person who advertises liberally, always appears to be a man of more consequence, of better or higher standing, and a more useful member of society, even in his own neighborhood, than the one who advertises little or none at all; and particularly when travelling abroad where persons have seen his advertisements. The merchant whose advertisements appear, is very generally considered by the Atlantic Import and Wholesale Dealers as a man of energy and enterprise, who is determined to prosper in his business, be the times as they may; consequently they will supply him with goods on more favorable terms than they will a person who seems to lack these essential qualities. When a wholesale dealer goes into the Reading Rooms and examines the papers of the city or village whence his distant customers came, if he sees no trace of his advertisements there, he is irresistibly led to conclude that he is either a man of small business, or deficient in enterprise; therefore, if he sells him goods on a credit he will be sure to charge him a handsome profit, and likewise take good care and urge him to be prompt in making remittances.

It often happens that some of the citizens are much in want of various articles of merchandise, but after inquiring at several places for them without success, they relinquish the pursuit, and endure the want rather than the fatigue of search; thus they suffer inconvenience, and the merchant who happens to have them, the loss of the sale of the articles; whereas, had he advertised them, both might have been benefitted thereby.

Many persons argue that the merchant who is too mean or penurious to advertise his articles, is not liberal enough to sell at a reasonable profit, therefore they pass him by and go to others. They say if he advertises his goods freely that it appears as though it was his intention to make his profit by doing an extensive business, instead of charging an enormous profit. Certainly that is pretty good argument.

There is generally an advantage to the city to be derived from frequent advertising. It carries abroad not only the knowledge of articles kept for sale, but gives some idea of the amount of business transacted, and that of itself is some advantage, for where the greatest amount of business is done, there the largest number of purchasers will resort for trading, always having an idea that they can trade to better advantage in large than a small place. Thus all who purchase of those who advertise are contributing to spread the fame of the city abroad, which is very much needed in Cincinnati, there being, probably, less advertising according to the business of the place, than in any other city or village in the United States. *Cin. Republican.*

ABOLITIONISM IN BOSTON.

Letter to the Editor of the Sunday Morning News, dated BOSTON, Thursday evening, Oct. 22.

DEAR SIR.—Since the *tea party* there has not existed in Boston so tremendous a state of excitement as that into which our calm thinking citizens have been precipitated by the fanatical folly and scoundrelism of the led and the leaders of the abolitionists. On Wednesday a notice was extensively circulated in all parts of the city, and simultaneously in the *Evening of Lyons*, that thisis in the infinite. We editors write COPY—we don't write GRAMMAR. Some body said, long ago, that any thing was good English that a man could understand, which is a convenient rule for an editor. He must if possible make himself understood, and this we know he often succeeds in doing, even where he don't understand himself.

From the *Knickerbocker* for October.
Extract from "An old man's records," containing a most spirited description of the great London riot of 1780:

"We have been much alarmed of late, by the mobs and disturbances which have prevailed in some quarters of our Republic—but we have never yet experienced any thing half so terrific as the mobs of Europe. The Bristol Riots, and the *Evening of Lyons*, are fresh in all minds; while some of the more remote Riots in the British capital stand out like pyramids from the general level of ordinary madness and crime. It was my hap to see the great London Riot of 1780, for the instigation of which Lord George Gordon was tried for high treason, and left, though acquitted, with a stain upon his name. He was the champion of a numerous class of the lower order of Protestants, who held large meetings in various parts of the metropolis, and sent heavy petitions to Parliament, paying for enactments against Catholicity. One of these documents, signed by many thousands, which was presented by Lord Gordon, was so large that it required the united strength of the officers of the House to lift it into the presence of that noble Legislature. Though every signature was genuine, they were declared to be fictitious, and the petition was treated with contempt. Incensed at this imputation, Lord Gordon vowed that he would if I were to drive you, *I would keep as far off as I possibly could*—“You are the man for me,” said the gentleman, and engaged him immediately. The moral is plain. The moderate man goes as near as he dare, and is frequently upset; the other keeps as far off as he can, and is always safe.

English paper.

Trials of life in Indiana—catastrophic—use of tobacco.—Mrs. C., a woman of slender fortune, in bad health, but blessed with a good stock of patience and fortitude, and every estimable quality, moved to Indiana, with her husband, and commenced to make a farm among the trees. They soon had a house, and stable, and milk-house; but the latter, instead of comforting, brought sorrow to them. For several mornings in succession, the milk-pans presented naked faces of creamless milk—a grievance hard to bear. Late one evening, every thing in the house being set in order, as though the furniture, like the family, needed rest, —madam invited Mr. C. to take a light and go with her, that they might discover by what agency their allowance of butter had been stopped. Upon opening the milk-house, a spotted cat looking quadruped stalked for the door; madam, being in advance, seized him by the nap, and bore him forth; his arguments for liberty, in the mean time, defining him clearly, as skunk; he was stretched upon the body of a fallen tree, where Mr. C. with stroke of his axe deprived him of both power and disposition to steal cream: immediately after which, the wife, betaking herself to a strong old earthen pipe, enjoyed the most pleasing, and the most useful smoke, that has ever been raised from tobacco, within my knowledge or hearing—the fumes, while they dissipated all the alloy to the sweets of revenge, gave a double zest to the joys of triumph.

Intemperance, Gambling, Fire and Death. Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night the town was

alarmed by the cry of fire, proceeding from two dwelling houses in Quarry st, occupied by several Irish families. So far as we have been able to learn, the fire probably originated in carelessness, resulting from gross intemperance and rioting among the occupants. About nine o'clock in the evening (it being Sunday) one of the Constables, with a citizen, in pursuit of an Irishman who escaped from the Bergen County Jail on Saturday night, entered one of the houses unexpectedly, and surprised a party round a table, playing cards!—Other circumstances lead to the belief that the house had been during the day a scene of carousal and drunkenness.

The fire originated in the garret, where it was probably communicated to clothes hanging to dry, by a drunken woman who had been up several times during the evening and night with a light. The boys asleep in the garret were wakened by the smoke, and communicated the fact to the miserable inmates below, some of whom were still over their cups. One of the number, we hear, was so beastly drunk, that it was necessary to drag him out in order to save his life. Two young women, were found in very little better condition.

Another female—the wife of Patrick Doyle, a tenant—it appears, met the just retribution of the loathsome habits of the house. Instead of running out when the alarm was communicated, she went up stairs, and probably becoming bewildered in the smoke, perished in the flames!

Newark D. Adv.

RELIGIOUS SLANDER. Of all things in this world, there is no one more inexcusable and scarce less pernicious than religious slander. Yet how common is it! If a number of individuals, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, choose to worship God in a manner different from their fathers, straightway the professedly religious world pronounce them infidels, deists in disguise, practical atheists. Why is this evil tolerated? If a single individual were to be branded with epithets, as slanderous as those cast upon the whole sect with which he is connected, he would hardly think of bearing them silently. In all probability, he would lay his case before a court of justice, and seek redress from a tribunal of his peers. But is it right to prefer charges against a sect, which would be a plain libel upon any individual of that sect? Plainly, Professed Christians! are these things right?

Bartow, the absconding Cashier. It has been ascertained, embarked in a sloop at Wilmington, Del., ostensibly bound to Havana—it is supposed, however, that she was chartered by him, and that he intends to get on board some vessel bound to Europe, in the Gulf Stream. Five thousand dollars reward has been offered for his apprehension and the recovery of the money, or two thousand for the former.

Boston Statesman.

The Plattsburg Whig states that a young man by the name of North, recently killed a panther weighing one hundred and forty two pounds, in the town of Champlain, New York. He was out hunting deer, when his dogs started the panther, he immediately took to a tree, and the hunter doing the same, fired a ball through his head—this brought him down, but it required two more shots to disable him sufficiently to make him manageable.

A Negro, caught in the act of stealing a pair of pantaloons from a tailor's shop in New York, was offered his choice of Judge law or Lynch law, when he chose the latter—the verdict was thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, which was promptly carried into execution.

Schenectady.—A writer in the Commercial Advertiser, speaking of this place, says the orthography of its present name is a contraction of the Indian *Seagahack-tau-dah*, and was originally applied by them to the site of Albany, the meaning of it being, *Beyond-the-pine-plain*.

O'Connell has addressed a letter to the Duke of Wellington, which is a most dreadful philippic from first to last. It is the first of a series—the next to be addressed to Peel. He boasts of his power and influence, and tells the Duke that they can only be put down by doing justice to Ireland. The description of the members of the tory clique is graphic.

N. Y. Star.

MODERATION. A gentleman advertised for a coachman; three persons applied, and were admitted into the parlour. The road leading to the hall went near to a dangerous precipice. “How near the edge of this precipice can you drive me, without any danger of an upset?” inquired the gentleman of the first applicant. “Within a hair's breadth,” answered the man. “And how near could you drive me?” said the gentleman to the second.—“Within a hair's breadth,” was the reply. The third man had gathered up his hat and was leaving the room, supposing he had no chance of competing with either of these two. “Stop, stop,” said the gentleman, “let us hear what you have got to say.” Why, sir, I cannot compete with either of these; if I were to drive you, *I would keep as far off as I possibly could*—“You are the man for me,” said the gentleman, and engaged him immediately. The moral is plain. The moderate man goes as near as he dare, and is frequently upset; the other keeps as far off as he can, and is always safe.

FIFTY-NINE TONS OF BIBLES have been shipped from England to Antigua and Jamaica, for the use of emancipated blacks. “Do you make good use of your bible, Cuffee?” said one of the class leaders. “O very good use mass—a trop may razor on him.” Religion is like liberty—it cannot be conferred on those incapable of appreciating its value. Upwards of £20,000 sterling has been raised in England to educate the negroes of the West Indian Islands. Everything for their souls—nothing for their bodies. Instead of being taught the mechanic arts, the use of the plough and the harrow, the plane and adze, the awl or needle, the anvil and lap stone—instead of practical industry, temperance and integrity, they are taught to read their bible and sing hymns. They all begin at the wrong end—they attempt to finish the superstructure before they have laid the foundation. But the movers in this grand religious scheme feel strong in the faith—they are sure that God is with them. They raise 100,000 to teach the negroes religion, while thousands of their poor in Ireland are perishing with hunger, actually dying with want—they must die in a land of plenty, because it is deemed more charitable to look after the souls of the blacks than to feed the hungry and clothe the naked whites of their own soil, and this is called religion. It is delusion—it is fanaticism. The great atonement for sin on earth, is to relieve the wants and distresses of our fellow beings.

[The above, from the N. Y. Star, are the sentiments of a humane and benevolent Israelite, and in many respects are worthy the consideration of a christian world.]

Prov. Jour.

The Rev. Dr. Fisk, of the Middletown, Conn. Theological Seminary, in one of his discourses, illustrated the sophistry of the abolitionists by the following anecdote:

The eccentric Lorenzo Dow, lately deceased, had by building a mill-dam across a stream, flooded his neighbors' ground above the dam. They commenced a suit against him, and obtained a verdict in their favor, on the principle that he was invading their rights. This verdict convinced Lorenzo, that every moment he kept the water in its present position, he was guilty of a legal sin; and on the ground that every man should *quit sinning immediately*, he at once became a convert to the doctrine of immediate abolition. He accordingly went to work, and immediately abolished (or demolished) his mill-dam.—The immediate consequence of letting off so large a stream of water at once, was deluging the country below, and a great destruction of property. And Lorenzo was taught, by a second prosecution and assessment of damages, that his *immediate abolition* had led him into a *greater sin* than he was guilty of before.”

A NEW WAY OF APPLAUDING A PUBLIC SPEAKER.—At a late meeting one of the orators addressed the assembly as follows: “My dear brethren, it has been the usual custom for an audience to testify their approbation of the speaker by clapping of hands; but I beg to recommend to your adoption a new method of clapping, less tumultuous, and much more pleasing; when you leave this place, clap your hands into your pockets, and clap the money into the place to receive it, and the Lord give it his blessing.” This address had the desired effect.

Liverpool Mercury.

CRUEL DESERTON. About the middle of last July, a man and woman, of ordinary appearance, mounted on good horses stopped at the house of Mrs. Todd, in Green township, in this county, and left in the care of that lady a male infant apparently about six months old, with the excuses that they were going a few miles farther, and would return in an hour or two and take the child, which they said was too sick to proceed with them. From that hour until the present, no tidings of these inhuman and unfeeling wretches have reached the person having charge of the child. It is believed by the neighbors, from the appearance of the strangers, and from other circumstances, that the mother of the infant had deserted her home with a paramour, and that finding the child troublesome, they had abandoned it to the care of the public. A description of the man and woman may lead to their detection, or may cause the friends of the child to identify it. The man was apparently between twenty and twenty-five years of age, short thick person, and dark complexion. The woman older in appearance, large in person, and fair or freckled face with red hair. From the fact, that a bundle of child's apparel, was found a short distance from the house on the road taken by the strangers, it is to be presumed that the desertion of the infant was a pre-arranged matter.

Our brother editors will please notice this.

Springfield Ohio Pioneer.

A costly Horse. The Richmond Compiler states, that the horse *Gohanna*, belonging to John M. Botts, Esq. was sold at auction, at the Tree Hill course, on the 8th inst. for the sum of \$14,000.

Large load.—A team of horses belonging to Mr. David Ziegler, of Gettysburg, Pa. drew a load of wagon spokes from the South mountain to Gettysburg, (14 miles) a few days since, which weighed eleven thousand five hundred pounds.

The editor of the Philadelphia Herald states that man is the only animal subject to the tooth-ache—how does he know.

Boston Statesman.