

And a large amount of the Notes of the different Banks in this city. No collection Notes, Checks, or any other Securities held by the Bank, were taken. The door of the Bank and vault were found, on Monday morning, closed and locked as usual.

G. A. WORTH, Cashier of City Bank, New-York, March 21, 1831.

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, says—The capital stock of the City Bank is \$1,250,000. The loss of so large a sum as \$138,000 has created a panic among stockholders—and the stock which was at par on Saturday, is offered at 85. The utmost vigilance is and will be used for the detection of the robbers, and it seems hardly possible that the villains can escape with their plunder.

Insurrection in Martinique. We learn from Capt. Curtis, of the brig Ann Eliza Jane, from Port Royal (Martinique) that an insurrection among the negroes took place at Martinique on the 9th of February, in which most of the blacks on the Island were concerned. The town of St. Pierre had been fired, and part reduced to ashes. Many of the plantations had also been consumed, and other ravages commenced. In a battle with the negroes, a number of the inhabitants had been killed, as also about 100 blacks. Three hundred of the ringleaders had been taken and confined in prison, and many shot. The insurrection was nearly quelled when Capt. C. sailed, and it was supposed it would be quiet as usual in the course of a few days.

Accustomed as we unhappily are to receive accounts from the Spanish American States of every variety of revolutionary and anarchical proceeding, with the consequent evils of civil war and temporary despotism of the prevailing force, we cannot learn without emotion the facts announced in the last intelligence from Mexico. It is melancholy to think that by the mere fluctuations of political ascendancy the individual who to-day was every where victorious and stood at the head of a great nation, to-morrow, crushed by a successful rebellion, should be led to execution for resisting the dominant power. Yet such has been the fact of Vincente Guerrero. In commiserating his fortunes, however, we yet more lament the condition of the people whose history affords such illustrations of an unsettled government, and the absence of a regular, legal and constitutional authority. Personally, indeed, for Guerrero's sake we mourn his cruel fate, but politically, in the same relation we cannot and ought not to forget that only about two years before, he himself was raised to the Presidential chair by setting aside, at the head of an army, the claims of Pedraza whom the votes of the people had selected for the office.

As impartial observers then we can only regard his strange reverse of fortune, and the tragical close of his career as chances, to which he was ready to expose himself, and which he knowingly encountered in the indulgence of a personal ambition. That the public good was not an indifferent object with him, his administration while in the office warrants us to believe, but that self aggrandizement was inextricably connected with every political purpose is a conclusion we cannot avoid.

An official document in reference to the condemnation and death Guerrero, given above, will show the forms of law by which his life was said to be forfeited. It is to the credit of the Government that a pension of \$3000 per annum was immediately granted to the widow and daughter of the president.

N. Y. Atlas.

The following, from the *National Intelligencer*, a few years ago, will be remembered and still believed by thousands who have had the best opportunity of knowing Gen. Jackson, although it is now convenient for the Intelligencer and others to defame him. *Globe*.

General Jackson is a more extraordinary personage than has ever appeared in our history. Nature has seldom gifted a man with a mind so powerful or comprehensive, or with body better formed for activity, or capable of enduring greater privation, fatigues and hardships. She has been equally kind to him in the qualities of the heart—he has no ambition but for the good of his country."

Washington, March 18.

A letter from a gentleman in Paris to a friend in Philadelphia, dated the 1st of Feb. says, "The great news of to-day is, that the Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of France, has been chosen King of Belgium; and this, it is believed, will cause a war. It is not yet known what England will do; but it is certain that she is arming ships of war. In France the troops are all marching. All those of Paris and its neighborhood are to set off in two days; so that we shall have none left but the National Guard."

U. S. Telegraph,

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, April 19.

The occupation of our columns by long articles, for some weeks past, has thrown several short ones of importance considerably in the rear of regular publication. To partially bring up the lee-way, we have devoted our sheet to-day almost exclusively to that purpose—omitting sundry communications on file.

We have seen it intimated, but subsequently contradicted, in several papers, that Chief Justice Marshall has advised the government of his intention to resign his office, so soon as he closes the business requiring his immediate attention.

A meeting of the voters in Kelso township, friendly to the present administration, will be held at the house of William Tucker esq. on Saturday the 16th inst. to choose three Delegates to attend at Lawrenceburg on Saturday the 23d inst. to fix upon a ticket to be supported at the next election in Dearborn county.

Meetings will be held in the other townships, for similar purposes, previous to the 23d. The main object had in view, by a county convention, being the selection of proper persons for the various offices to be filled at the next election—it's success and harmony will be greatly promoted by a general attendance at the township meetings. Let no one, who is friendly to the measures and policy of Andrew Jackson's administration—no one who does not wish both opposed, fail in the energetic discharge of his duty on this occasion. Let each and every one rally round the standard of his principles, and manfully support them, in opposition to the insidious assaults of a wily and cunning opposition; whose policy has ever been to make the friends of gen. Jackson in Indiana, mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." This worse than African slavery—this patrician and plebian distinction, must be done away by a steady, aye, a persevering adherence to the landmarks of political opinion, or we never can hope to secure an equitable weight in public affairs. Every friend of gen. Jackson is disfranchised from office, the bestowal of which depends on the legislature; while, at the same time, we can boast in the state a clear majority of 5000 over those who hold all, as if by divine right. Is it not time to assert and stand by our privileges, that it no longer a reproach unto us, that tho' possessing the numerical, we lack (as has been modestly said) the physical and mental power to entitle us to office.

The Clay and Websterites are beginning to pluck up a little courage and show some signs of fight, since the appearance of Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet. The schism in the Jackson ranks, the seceding of the vice president, are talked of, calculated, and weighed with evident feelings of delight. But a few days since and they were loud in denunciation of the nullifiers of the south and southern doctrine. Mr. Calhoun was the vilest of the vile. How changed the scene! Denunciation is hushed. The once odious Mr. Calhoun is looked upon with complicity, aye, even with approbation. Old feuds are forgotten, and we hear nothing now but vaunting calculations of the great power they have secured by the new coalition. In this, as in most of their calculations, they are evidently building on a sandy foundation. It is not at all probable that Mr. Calhoun will join them in a crusade against gen. Jackson. He is not so devoid of foresight as not to discover the purposes to which they would appropriate him, and the low station he must ultimately hold among his more legitimate co-peers. But even were he disposed to accede to terms, the little political weight he would carry with him, while it would render him odious, could but lightly effect his old friends. We do not pretend to calculate Mr. Calhoun's popularity in the south, nor what amount of it is transferable; but of this we are certain, he has none to bestow in the west. Some men here have undertaken to say that gen. Jackson is much indebted to Mr. Calhoun for his present elevation. We do not think so; but on the contrary have good reason to believe, that he owes much more to general Jackson. We can speak confidently of the last election, and say, that had it not been for the great and controlling popularity of gen. Jackson, Mr. Calhoun could not have received one electoral vote in the west, so was the prejudice against him.

Every true and sincere friend of the administration must regret that any misunderstanding should have arisen between the president and Mr. Calhoun; and each, instead of trying to widen the breach, should strive to close it. We say this, not from any fear of its consequences to gen. Jackson,—for we apprehend none—but from a conviction that it is better to avoid all such contentions, that the energies of the republican press may be directed to questions of greater importance to the country and the administration.

The friends of general Jackson can have no motive nor interest in pursuing Mr. Calhoun. If he chooses to prostrate himself by making common cause with his late enemies, be it so. His old friends have nothing to lose but their regret in the issue.

New Hampshire. The friends of the administration have prevailed at the late election, in this state, by a triumphant vote. The Jackson candidate for governor is elected by a majority of over 4000; and the six members of congress have a like plurality of votes. In both branches of the legislature, it is stated, there will be a decided majority of friends of the administration. Thus, it would seem, that while certain politicians are decrying and finding fault with the administration, it is daily growing in popularity.

Judge Jas. G. Read.—We understand that this gentleman has undertaken to discharge, temporarily, the duties of Receiver of the Land Office at Jeffersonville. He was, at first, disposed to decline the office, but as the business of it had been interrupted for some weeks, he determined, in order to accommodate those having business at the Land Office, to enter for a time on the discharge of the duties of Receiver.

We are informed that Judge Read has been nominated by the Jackson Central Committee of Indiana, for the office of Governor of that State, but we have not learned that the nomination has been accepted. It is to be hoped, however, that he will yield to the call made upon him by his Republican friends.

Lawrenceburg Advertiser

Awful Explosion at Gibraltar.—Extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar, Dec. 16th, addressed by a Bombardier of the 16th Battalion of Royal Artillery, to his Father in London:—

"A number of men belonging to our corps were at land practice, on Saturday the 26th of November; they were firing from the Queen's galleries at a target placed on the sea shore, from seven 24 pounders, with round shot. These galleries are passages cut out of solid rock, facing the Spanish lines. Those men who work the guns on this line of batteries, which extend near a mile, are quite secure from the shot or shell of an enemy. At the time our men were firing, the wind was blowing very strong from the west; and it supposed that when our gun went off, the flash from it was carried by the wind to the next gun, which also went off, and the flash of the second was driven up the galleries, into a magazine which contained a large quantity of gunpowder. The magazine blew up in an instant, and a sergeant and nine gunners were killed; and six gunners and a drummer were dangerously wounded; one of the wounded men died soon afterwards. The men who were killed, as well as those wounded, presented an awful spectacle; it was impossible to recognize any of their features, and their bodies were only distinguished by their names being marked on their shirts. I was on the hospital guard at the time, for which I am thankful to a kind Providence, or I should, perhaps, have shared the fate of these brave fellows who thus prematurely perished in the prime of life. On the 26th they were all buried with military honors; the bodies were preceded by the band of the 42d regiment, followed by the widows and children of the deceased, (three of whom were married) and the various corps in the garrison. No sight ever so fully convinced me of the uncertainty of human life as this, while I witnessed the bodies of seven men, who only two days before were in the prime of life carried in solemn procession to the grave-yard.

From the Richmond Inquirer.

The opposition papers at a distance have teemed with gross errors about the signs in Virginia. We have an amusing instance before us in the Philadelphia United States Gazette of the 8th, "The whole machinery of the administration (says that paper) is out of order at Washington, and we may soon expect results therefrom that cannot fail of being useful, if properly employed, to our honest opposition. It is said that twenty-two of the Virginia delegation have *seceded*, and will give a public dinner to Mr. Calhoun, as he passes through Richmond. And 'these rumors'—says the Gazette—'appear to be well founded.' Well founded! There were not twenty-two of our delegation to secede at all, and we are sure that not a friend of Jackson has seceded—and as to these twenty-two giving a public dinner, we are perfectly certain that not more than five of them were in this city at any one time; and they were going or have gone to their respective homes!

St. Louis, March 24.

By a letter, dated Upper Missouri, 1st ultimo, we learn that a party of whites, (about 50 in number) under the command of Mr. H. Vanderburgh, in the employment of the American Fur company, and which set out from the mouth of the Yellow Stone the past summer, was attacked last fall by a large party of Blackfeet Indians, on Madison river, one of the lower forks of the Missouri. The loss of the whites was 1 killed and 2 wounded—11 horses killed and 50 wounded. The loss sustained by the Blackfeet is stated to be between 30 and 40 killed, the number wounded not known, but supposed to be great from the quantity of blood spilt. The fight is said to have been commenced in the morning and continued until night, when the Indians withdrew.

In speaking of a recent depredation committed by the *Ariccaras*, he remarks—"If something is not done with these infernal scoundrels, there will be no security for either life or property in this country."

Madison, March 17, 1831.

The trial of George Selly, who was indicted for stabbing Gml. Taylor, sheriff of this county, came on in our Circuit Court, on the 9th inst., and was found guilty, and sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

James Hall who was indicted for man slaughter, in the case of Mayfield was tried and acquitted.

Distressing Occurrence. The Steamer Sylph, while lying to, between the mouth of the Kentucky river and Frankfort, during the past week caught fire, and the upper part of the boat was almost entirely destroyed. The fire took place near the Ladies' cabin, and shocking to relate, a lady, her child and female servant, were burned to death.

Madison Herald

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from Philadelphia an extensive assortment of fashionable

DRY GOODS;

WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Shoes, Boots, Hats, Books,

Hardware, Cutlery,

PLATED SADDLERY, GLASS,

China, Liverpool

and Queensware,

Groceries, &c. &c.

ALSO—received from Pittsburgh an

assortment of

Junietta Nails and bar

Iron, Castings, Hoop,

Spike and Round Iron,

Scythes, Sickles, Buckets,

Saddles, Saddlebags,

Bridles, Bridle fillings,

MARTINGALES, WHIPS,

Collars, &c. &c.

GEORGE TOUSEY.

April 9, 1831. 14—tf

NOTICE

S hereby give, to the stockholders of the Lawrenceburg Bridge Company, that an election will be held at the toll house, on the first Monday in May next, to elect Trustees for said company, according to law.

WILLIAM S. DURBIN, Sec'y.

April 7th, 1831. 14—3w

7000 Bushels Flax Seed.

WANTED immediately, 7000 bushels Flax Seed:—For which the highest price will be given in cash and goods.

JOHN P. DUNN.

April 4th, 1831. 14—t

Valuable House and Lot FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at auction, on Saturday the 23d inst., between 12 and 2 o'clock, a valuable House and Lot, situate in the flourishing village of Rising Sun, on the Ohio river, 12 miles below Lawrenceburg. The House is a large 2 story frame building, with an excellent kitchen attached—all well finished and in good repair. The Lot has a front of 65 feet, and runs 193 back. Any person wishing to purchase property of this kind, will do well to avail himself of this opportunity to make a speculation. Sale held on the premises, where the terms will be made known.

WILLIAM HARRISON.

April 9, 1831. 14—ts

5000 Bushels Wheat.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for 5000 bushels wheat, of the new crop; to be delivered at S. Bond's mill.—For which cash will be advanced, on contracts.

JOHN P. DUNN.

April 4th, 1831. 14—tf

Pay Your Debts!!

ALL those who know themselves in debt to the late firm of *Darragh & Askew*, are hereby notified that a settlement of their respective accounts must be made immediately, if they wish to save costs.

JAMES M. DARRAGH,

Surviving partner of the late firm of

April 9, 1831. 14—3w *Darragh & Askew*.

1000 FLOUR BARRELS.

THE subscriber wishes to contract for 1000 flour barrels, of first quality, deliverable by the 10th day of August next. Cash advanced on contract.

JOHN P. DUNN.

April 4th, 1831. 14—tf

NEW PATENT.

LETTERS PATENT having been granted to *Elisha Briggs*, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1827, granting to him the exclusive right to make, use and vend Hollow Wooden Ware, such as Tubs, Pails, &c. &c. made on an improved plan invented by the said Briggs, within the United States, for the term of fourteen years; and the undersigned having purchased the said right for the state of Indiana, except the counties of Fayette, Union, Wayne, Hamilton, Madison, Henry, Delaware, Randolph, Adams and Allen; do hereby caution all persons against infringing in any manner, on said Patent, under the penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

They are now erecting an establishment at this place, and will shortly have in operation as many others as will supply the state with this description of ware; or they will sell a part of the state.

Letters, post paid, on the subject of purchasing rights or making contracts for ware, will be promptly attended to.

The Ware is turned out of solid blocks, without stave or joint, is much lighter than the common ware, iron hooped and painted, and far superior in neatness and durability, to any hitherto in use.

I. EDWARDS,

R. MARTIN,

D. BARD.

Lafayette, 10th March, 1831. 13—3w

Earthen and China.

THE subscriber has just received an extensive assortment of

EARTHEN & CHINA WARE,

direct from the Manufacturers, which he will sell at the lowest Market prices, for cash or approved credit, or at Eastern prices, with addition of carriage. Those Merchants going East will find it to their advantage to call and examine