

Bank had bought it—our information from Albany, within the last three days, leads us to think such is believed there, to be the fact. It should be borne in mind, that these Journals are all political Journals.

On or about the thirteenth day of March an individual, whose name has been much before the public, called on the Editor of the Standard—stated that his vessels had arrived—that he was rich and would aid the Editor. He offered the Editor 500 dollars in money, a set of new types, and to sustain him, if he would publish articles in favor of the United States Bank. The Editor refused to come under any obligation on any terms whatever, even if \$50,000 were to be paid him, and repeated what the individual had often been previously assured, that no person but the Editor should direct or control the columns of the Standard; but, that if not sustained as originally proposed, it should be discontinued.

He farther said, that another Editor was willing to take ground for the Bank, but, asked \$10,000, which was too much!

This same individual called at the office of the Standard, on the morning on which the account arrived that Dr. Burden's Resolution had passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and stated in the presence of several persons, that he knew three weeks before, that it would pass! He disclaimed being a politician, on which, the Editor of the Standard remarked to him—"Then Sir, you are an instrument in the hands of those who are politicians."

On the 14th ultimo, he called at the office of the Standard once or twice, but did not see the Editor—on the 15th, he again urged the Editor to consent to come out for the Bank—offered him a thousand dollars if he would do so; and concluded by these emphatic words; "take care of me, and I will take care of you." He subsequently urged the Editor to go to Albany with him; and on the 21 instant said he was going up to prevent the passage of the resolution offered by Mr. Morehouse. He went up on that day, and has, as the Editor is advised, been there constantly since that day for the purpose above avowed, and has used his exertions to prevent the passage of the resolution.

N. Y. Standard.

Horrid Murder.—The Bennington, (Vt.) Intelligencer, gives a striking and terrific account of a murder which took place in Franklin, in that state, on Tuesday, evening, the 21st of April. A wretch named Randall, killed his wife and a son of about 14 years of age, in the following desperate manner. He commenced the work of death by attacking his wife's mother (who was at his house taking care of his wife then recovering from a fit of sickness) with a large knife observing to her that he would kill her. The old lady received a slight wound in her arm, but succeeded in escaping from the house, when he immediately with the ferocity of a demon attacked his wife, who was in bed in the room with an infant child, and gave her a mortal wound in the neck, but by the interference of his daughter, about 12 years of age, the mother fled to another room. He then attempted to cut the throat of his little daughter—she resisted and prevented the fatal effects of the knife, by holding her hands around her neck—her hands were badly cut, and a severe wound on both sides of her neck. He then attacked his son who came to the assistance of his little sister, and killed him. The girl with the utmost presence of mind, went to another room where two younger children were sleeping, and escaped with them to the garden, where she hid them in the currant bushes, covering them over with blanket, in which situation they remained undiscovered & unbaptized—and notwithstanding her severe wounds, she again entered the house, took the infant, and then fled to the neighbors and gave the alarm.

The neighbors immediately repaired to the house, where they beheld a most shocking and heart rending spectacle. Randall was spread by the fire, his son's head severed from the body and burning upon the coals—the body of his wife was lying on the hearth and her clothes on fire.

Randall was immediately arrested and committed to prison in St. Albans. He was heretofore known at times to have been partially deranged and these deeds of darkness are attributed to a fit of insanity.

Phila. Gazette.

Augusta. (Geo.) Feb. 14.—Report says, that lately, the Sand Bar ferryman picked up in the river floating down, a nice mahogany cradle, closely caulked, so as to exclude the water. It had the usual cradle clothing, and its little quilt was nearly spread and tucked beneath its soft bed of feathers. The ferryman towed it ashore and began to examine the value of his prize. He raised the covering, and behold a beautiful infant, handsomely dressed, lay beneath in undisturbed slumbers. He carried it to his mistress, where it has found that protection denied by an unnatural mother.

To the Freemen of Indiana.

Fellow Citizens: Having consented to become a candidate for the important office of Governor, I deem it necessary to lay before you a brief exposition of the principles I profess, and the policy I shall pursue, should I be so fortunate as to be honored with your confidence.

The general policy of the existing administration of the federal government is decidedly approved by me—and it will, as it has hitherto done, receive my cordial support, so long as its efforts shall be directed to the maintenance of the primary principles of our free institutions, and to the promotion of the interests and happiness of my fellow citizens throughout the Union. I am an advocate of a moderate and efficient tariff for the protection of the domestic industry of the United States, and concur in the opinion expressed in the late message of the president, that the power to afford such protection abides in the general government. On the subject of internal improvements, it is believed that my views accord with those entertained by the people of Indiana generally. Such works as may be considered essential to the defence or commerce of the nation, should, it appears to me, be constructed by the general government, leaving the control of local improvements to the States, to be effected with the aid of the surplus national revenue, equitably distributed among the several members of the confederacy.

Believing the present to be an important crisis in the political condition of the Union, and requires me to state, on this occasion, that I am equally opposed to the disorganizing doctrines of southern nullifiers and to those of the northern consolidationists. The former have been virtually assailing the present Executive ever since his installation into office, by threatening to resist by force the existing tariff—while the latter have been equally hostile to him, because he would not consent to exercise powers which he believed had not been delegated by the States to the federal government. On the one hand, he has been charged with approving an oppressive system of protection to American industry; on the other, he has been wantonly reviled, because he would not consent to overstep the barriers of the constitution, and make war upon a sovereign member of this happy confederacy. Should I be called by your suffrages to discharge the duties of chief Magistrate of this young and prosperous state, I shall exert the influence of the station to maintain and perpetuate the Union, which I view as the sheet anchor of our national strength and independence. It will be my aim, while guarding the reserved rights of this commonwealth, to respect and support the general government, in the free exercise of all the powers vested in it. By no act of mine shall resistance to the constitutional laws of the Union be countenanced—not will I ever yield my assent to the aristocratic assumption, that the people have conceded to a department of the general government authority to act as an ultimate arbiter on questions involving their political rights. I greatly prefer adhering to the old fashioned doctrine, that the people, in this country, constitute the legitimate source of all power, and that they are perfectly competent to decide on their own political rights, by a constitutional expression of their will through the medium of the ballot boxes.

On questions of state policy, I hold it to be the duty of a Governor, to act with a single eye to the promotion of the interests and happiness of his constituents—the people of the state. No feeling of attachment or partiality to this or that section of the commonwealth, should be permitted to enter his mind or bias his judgment. The benefits flowing from his station, should be impartially distributed, and it should be his constant care to give to the administration of the government, a direction calculated to augment the wealth, power and influence of the state.

To satisfy you that my interests are inseparably identified with yours, I may be permitted to remark, that I am a native of the west; that my feelings and sympathies are favorable to western interests, and that all I possess must ever remain subject to the laws which may emanate from your will. Seventeen years ago, I cast my lot among you. I chose this young and thriving state, as the place of my permanent abode; and, if, by my humble exertions, I should have the good fortune to add to her happiness or accelerate her prosperity, I shall feel more than compensated, by the consciousness that I merited, in some degree, the kindness manifested toward me by my fellow citizens.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servt,
JAMES G. READ.

Washington, Daviess co. May 10, 1831.

The Royal William steam boat, measuring 1,370 tons, was lately launched at Quebec.

Joseph Holman, Esq. The dashing white sergeant, who sounds the "Clarion of detraction" in the neighboring village of Connersville, has in his last number made one of the most rude and uncalled for attacks upon the gentleman, whose name stands at the head of this article, that we have ever witnessed.—We do not wish to be understood as advocating the pretensions of Mr. Holman, but justice to him requires that we should promptly repel any charge against the integrity of this gentleman, who has held many distinguished stations, under the state, as well as the general government.—Mr. Holman's circular is published in this day's paper, it will speak for itself—it is not written in that classical, and Belles Lettres style, which might characterize the productions of Mr. Parker, but this is not the cause of offence.—The head and front of Mr. Holman's offending, is his declaration that he will vote for Gen. Jackson. Should one of the former friends of President Jackson change his political sentiments, and join in the support of Mr. Clay, all is right in the eyes of this modern Van Corlear; but should any of the former friends of Mr. Adams, dare be honest enough to support the re-election of Gen. Jackson, they are denounced as political hypocrites, demagogues, and office seekers, and no longer worthy of the confidence of the people.—Oh consistency thou art a precious jewel.

Indianian.

CINCINNATI, MAY 20.
We are indebted to a gentleman who arrived yesterday from N. Orleans for the account given below, of the melancholy accident—the loss of the Coosa steam-boat,—by which ten lives, and a large amount of property, were lost: and also, for a copy of Willie's Price Current of 7th inst. from which we make the following extract.

Pork, mess \$12 25. Prime \$10 25. Cargo \$8. Lard 8. Bacon Hams 7. Hog round 4 1 4. Beef, mess \$8. Whisky 31 cts. Hay pr 100 lb. 75 cts. Oats \$1 25 bbl. Butter, (western) 8 to 9 cts. Beans (white) \$2 bbl. nominal. Cheese 3 to 9 cts. Beeswax 16 to 18 cts.

W. Tiller.

Loss of the Steam-Boat Coosa. The Coosa was met by the Huntress on Sunday 15th inst. at 4 A. M. in the bend of the Mississippi at the head of island no. 14—the Coosa bound up the river and the Huntress going down. The night was dark and the boats met before the pilots could discover the danger which awaited them.

The Coosa was run foul of and sunk instantly with all her freight, furniture, baggage of passengers, &c. Three firemen, 4 cabin passengers, and 3 deck passengers were lost.—Not an article of any value belonging to the boat or passengers were saved.

Ib.

New Orleans Rail Road.—A rail road has been constructed in New Orleans, from the city to Lake Ponchartrain. It is four and a half miles in length, is perfectly straight and varies only 16 inches in the whole distance from a dead level. This road is the property of a joint stock company, and was built under the superintendence of General Swift. The opening of it was celebrated on the 23d ult.

Ib.

The opposition are at their old tricks of picture-making again. Every body remembers the coffin-handbill pictures, with their awful black coffins, shin bones and empty craniums. The federalists are still unable to shake off their childish predilections for pictures and toys.

The resignation of the cabinet has furnished a new opportunity for the display of their dignified ingenuity in the art of caricature. We have just seen a specimen—it represents the president driving out four huge rats, with human faces, one of which closely resembles that of Mr. Van Buren. The thing will undoubtedly make some merriment; but although we subscribe heartily to the old maxim, "laugh and be fat," we are not willing that our friends or ourselves should become the butt.

In 1800 the federalists caricatured Thomas Jefferson—in 1815, James Madison—in 1828 and '31, Andrew Jackson. So it is evident that their designs are not so particularly against men, as against the principles of democracy. Their engravings are lithographic, (on stone,) and it is rumored they are preserving the plates till the next presidential election, as tombstones for their party.

Bath N. Y. Adv.

In Louisiana, although interspersed with sea marsh, swamps, ponds, lagoons, and bayous, and subject to the periodical inundations of several large rivers, the average length of human life, particularly in the French parishes, are as great as in the valleys of Switzerland. On the Teche, the LaFourche, and other streams, it is no uncommon sight to see grandfathers, and sometimes great grandfathers mingling in the same cotillion with their children's children.

For the Palladium.

The Farmer of Tennessee.

When the united colonies had been oppressed by the intolerable weight of the British government, and the shackles of slavery, too grievous to be borne, were about to be broken, who was called on by the unanimous voice of his country to univer the chains of bondage? It was a farmer.—He was called from the plough to oppose the oppressors of the liberties of the American people; and when they took their place amongst the nations of the earth, he was placed at the head of the government.—After it became firmly established, and its liberties placed secure on a firm basis, he retired again to his farm and the plough, from which he had been called.

When our country was menaced by the invincible host, which had overthrown earth's mightiest Napoleon, who was called on by the voice of his country to defend our sacred soil from the invader? It was a Farmer in the wilds of Tennessee.

When a domestic faction united in its strength to overthrow our dearest rights and privileges, to trample on the will of the people—to weaken the energies of the government—to squander its treasure and render it contemptible in the eyes of the world—who was again called on by the united voice of the people to cast off the band of aristocrats, who were devouring their substance, and to reform the innumerable abuses to which they had so long been subjected by the wiles of their oppressors? 'Twas again the deliverer of his country—the patriotic farmer of Tennessee.

Hath not their confidence been nobly rewarded? In war, he found them with a military name tarnished and most vilely disgraced, by the treason of Hull—the bravadoes of Smythe—the folly and incapacity of Wilkinson and Hampton—and the bonfire at Washington—menaced by the Indians of the south and the powerful army of Wellington. He restored the tarnished lustre of the American arms, and destroyed or drove from her borders every hostile foe.

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CLINTON.

The following notice of the proceedings of the Temperance meeting, held in this place, has been on file some time, but omitted for the want of room.

Temperance Society.

The Dearborn county Temperance Society met on Monday evening May 2d, pursuant to adjournment. Judge Isaac Dunn, President, took the chair, and J. W. Hunter Esq. was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* The meeting being called to order, the Rev. S. Scovel commenced the exercises by a short prayer.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were detailed, and the President read the constitution. After which Mr. Casterline rose, and delivered a short but appropriate address on the evils of intemperance.

Mr. D. S. Major, a Senior member of Miami University, then followed with a forcible description of the loathsome evil intended to be remedied by the Society, and with a manly and powerful argument for the Union of all classes to promote the objects of the Society.

The President, with some appropriate remarks, then presented the constitution for signatures when several persons by giving their names, became members of the Society, making the whole number of the Society's members within the first month of its existence, to be eighty two.

It was then moved and carried, to complete the officering of the Society; whereupon, the following persons were unanimously elected in their several townships, viz:

Langhtry township, Hon. Jesse L. Holman, V. President, and Daniel Bartholomew, manager. Manchester township, Daniel Pummer, V. president, and Doctor Fox, manager. Spartan township, John Dashell, V. president, and Daniel Newton manager. At Rising Sun, Randolph township, Doctor Haynes, V. president, and Col. A. C. Pepper, manager. Logan township, John Godley V. president, and Judge Manwaring, manager. Caesar Creek township, John Watty, V. president, and Robert Ray, manager. Kelso township, Isaac Caldwell, V. president, & Benjamin Southard, manager. Union township, Joseph Wood, V. president, and James Murray manager.

Rev. S. Scovel then reported the formation, under favorable auspices, of the first auxiliary to this Society, at Gibon's Settlement on the 24th April, 1831.

The President also reported a resolution signed (with one exception) by all the gentleman merchants of this place. The Resolution is as follows:

"We the undersigned, merchants of this place, sensible of the evil of intemperance, do agree to renounce and, totally discontinue the use of Ardent Spirits as a beverage to our customers; provided only, that this resolution shall be generally adopted."

Lawrenceburg, April 27th, 1831."

Society then adjourned.

J. W. HUNTER, Secy, *pro tem.*

Distressing Shipwreck.—We have been favored with an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, N. S. to his correspondent in this city, dated April 16th, detailing the following effect of the late severe gale:

"A small vessel arrived here this afternoon bringing the melancholy account of a raft having come on shore near Shelburne, with a young child lashed to it, and also eighteen bodies, one of which was a woman with an infant in her arms. There is no doubt, from the wood, (cedar,) that it is a vessel from Bermuda, with invalids, and the families from thence to this port to take in others for England. Our last accounts from that Island say, there were upwards of one hundred men, women, and children, and two officers; but it was not known who were the unfortunate officers. A friend of mine who has a son in the 81st Regiment, is much distressed and anxious, as every person must have perished.

Farther particulars.

We regret to find a confirmation in a Halifax paper of the 18th. It proves to have been the brig Billow, Capt Dennis, from Bermuda, for Halifax, with discharged soldiers, and their wives, and children. They belonged to the 81st, and were under the charge of Lieut. Liston, of that regiment.

The vessel was lost on Ragged Islands, in the severe gale of the 9th inst. and, it is added, all who were on board perished. It appears from papers that have drifted ashore, that there were upwards of one hundred souls on board, viz. sixty-eight women and children, and thirty men, besides the crew of the brig.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON.—A fire broke out on the night of the 5th inst. in a building in Broad street, occupied by several families, comprising nearly sixty individuals. A Mr. Murphy, his wife and three children, perished in the flames, supposed to have been unconscious of their situation. A Mr. Sullivan, wife and child, awoke, but were so bewildered as to prevent their escape by the stair case, the wife wrapped her child in a bundle of bed clothes, and threw it from a three story window; she was then let down from the window by her husband as far as he could reach, and dropped to the pavement after which he followed them. They were all more or less injured by the fall, but are now doing well.

West Jersey Observer.

The nest of gold. The Winyaw (S. C.) Intelligencer confirms the account of the discovery of an isolated bed of gold, valued at \$200,000, an amount, we believe, unprecedented in the history of mines and mining.

VESSELS OF WAR. It is computed that fifty acres of the most heavily timbered land do not contain wood enough to build a ship of the line—and yet such ships, on an average, do not last longer than 14 years.