

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, March 10.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
for president

ANDREW JACKSON.

The election held in this township, on Monday last, resulted in the choice of J. W. Hunter, Thomas Palmer, John Saltmarsh and Samuel H. Dowden as justices of the peace—Hiram W. Cloud, Lemuel G. Elder and Walter Hudson as constables—Jesse Laird, Jonathan Bladell and D. V. Cullley as trustees—Isaac Spencer as clerk, and John P. Dunn as treasurer. Over three hundred votes were given in.

We take this occasion to tender our thanks and those of our citizens, to gov. Hendricks and others who acted with him, for their praiseworthy exertions in presenting and sustaining our and the public's wishes before the post office department; and securing for this section of the state a liberal portion of those favors, which it seem to be the desire of the able and spirited head of the department to extend to all parts of the Union.

The following letter from the Post Office Department, has been enclosed to us:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF MAIL CONTRACTS,
February 29, 1832.

Hon. WM. HENRICKS, Senate U. S.
Sir, I have the honor to inform you, that in conformity with your request and that of others, the Postmaster General has directed a mail three times a week between Indianapolis and Lawrenceburgh, in four horse post coaches. I am sir, respectful y.

Your obedient servant,
O. B. BROWN,
Superintendent.

Mail. We take great pleasure in stating that by an order from the postmaster general, a line of post coaches has been established from this place to Gaines' Cross Roads, Ky. connecting there with the Cincinnati, Frankfort and Lexington line of stages three times a week. An additional four horse mail coach has been established on the line from this place to Indianapolis, making three a week, and connecting with the line above named, so as to form a continuous line of mail stages three times a week from Indianapolis, through Lawrenceburgh, Petersburg, Burlington, Frankfort to Lexington, Kentucky.

The experience of one or two seasons past has fully manifested the great utility of mail coaches on the line from Indianapolis to this place, and that suitable additional facilities for the accommodation of the increasing travel should be added as fast as the post office department should be apprised of their necessity. Last year we had but one stage on the route, and yet, we are assured it did a better business than any of the other routes connecting with Indianapolis, having two per week. We are well satisfied that, with the new line through to Lexington, Ky. in addition to the one to Cincinnati, no line in the state will be found more important, or pay a better percent-on expenditure.

Marketing is and has been for some time past, very scarce and high in this place. Flour, corn meal, potatoes, butter, chickens, and in fact most other articles of produce are much wanted, and would pay the farmer well for bringing them to market.

The board of commissioners, at the late session, made an order in relation to the county debt, that will, it is presumed, call in all the paper of the county, and in a short time rid the county of a long existing debt. That such may prove to be the result of the indefatigable exertions of the present board, is devoutly to be wished; and the period of its consummation should be hailed as an important era in our county affairs.

The Ohio river has receded within its banks, and left bare to view the desolation it has spread over the whole extent of its rich and finely cultivated bottoms. We are informed by gentlemen who have come up and down the river, that there is scarcely a pannel of fence observable on the bottom farms from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Ohio; and in many cases the houses, barns, stock, and grain of the occupants have all been swept off together. Farther down than the mouth we have not understood that the flood has done much damage—the Mississippi not being very high, though rising at the last accounts.

Upon an examination of the farms in this vicinity, we find, that although the water was deep on some parts of them and the wind very strong at one time while the water was up, yet, with the exception of that immediately on the bank of the river, little of the fencing has been raised or floated off. On some fields in the deepest water, not a pannel has been removed. The farmers on the large bottoms around here have, however, suffered much damage in the loss of the principal part of their corn. Many who had large quantities to sell, have not enough left to feed their stock. Large piles completely saturated are lying in various directions, free to every thing choosing to eat it.

A Louisville paper computes the loss of property along the Ohio, at two millions of dollars, and this is supposed to be a low estimate.

Judge Test is writing and publishing, in the Statesman, numbers on the subject of the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road. Although differing from the Judge, comparatively speaking, some thousands of miles on many questions of politics, yet, in the matter of the Rail Road we are with him; and shall feel pleased to aid the project by republishing his numbers, or in any other way desirable.

The editor of the Political Clarion (Connersville, Ind.) states that several dogs, supposed to be mad, have lately been killed in that place. Wonder whether the editor himself is not laboring under the disease? he froths wonderfully, and occasionally snaps a little, particularly when he sees a Heroite.

We give in our paper to-day, Mr. M'Duffie's report on the tariff, and invite for it an attentive perusal. It is a long document, but considering the importance of the question it discusses, we feel warranted in laying it entire before our readers, to the exclusion of the usual variety of matter.

The Logansport Times states that the Wabash and Erie canal commissioners were making arrangements for commencing the work at the summit level, near Fort Wayne, on the 22d February. The law of Congress, granting the canal lands, limited the commencement to the 5th of March, 1832, hence the urgency of engaging in the work before that period arrived.

We see in the proceedings of congress, that Gen. McCarty has offered a resolution in the house of representatives, contemplating, among others, the establishment of a mail route from this place via York Ridge to Rushville. A mail in the direction named is much wanted, and we hope the route will be established at this session.

Mr. Sortwell, our mail carrier, desires us to say that he is much in need of the "root of evil," and would be very thankful to those he has furnished with papers, if they would pay him the amount due for carriage.

We wish our old acquaintance, Mrs. Royall, would take a "Pry" upon a certain Mr. Whittlesey from N. Y. and give him a good hoist, for his abuse of the franking privilege. Large numbers of an Anti-masonic Almanac have been received in this state under the frank of Mr. W. and sold to the public by the persons to whom they were forwarded. Such things should not pass unnoticed.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On the 21st ult. Mr. Boon from the committee on the public lands, reported the following bill—which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union:

A BILL to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of July next, all the public lands of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and shall remain unsold for a period of five years, shall be subject to sale by private entry, at seventy-five cents per acre.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the public lands of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and shall remain unsold for a period of ten years, shall be subject to sale by private entry, at fifty cents per acre.

Burking.—It appears that some of the wretches who have been charged with this atrocious crime in England, have been condemned and executed; and the dying confession of John Bishop, one of their number, is given at length in the English papers. He states that the boy who was murdered, and who was supposed to be the Italian boy, was one from Lincolnshire. Bishop, together with his associate Williams, enticed him to their residence at night, where they made him drink a quantity of rum and laudanum; after which they attached a cord to his feet and lowered him into a well in the garden, to a sufficient depth to produce suffocation. In a subsequent confession, he acknowledges the murder of a young woman and another boy in the same manner as that which has been already mentioned. He acquits May, who was convicted at the same time with himself and Williams, of any participation in these crimes. Thousands of persons were assembled to witness the execution of these miscreants and received them as they were successively brought forth with hisses and execrations. It is said that there is no instance of an individual dying with fortitude in the midst of these marks of public hatred; and it appears that these persons, like Burke, were overcome with agony and fear. If it be curious to observe how completely the sensibilities of these wretches were destroyed by their occupation, which they denominate body-snatching, it is no less so to remark, to what extent the indignation of the people at this newly discovered crime overcomes all the feelings with which the death of a fellow being would commonly be regarded.

The Louisville Advertiser states that the Agent, for paying Pensions in Indiana is in funds to meet the stipends due on the 4th inst.

A resolution against the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, has passed both branches of the Legislature of New-York—in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 10; in the House, 73 to 38. West Jersey Observer.

The Hereford (Eng.) Journal mentions that 18,000 tons of iron in rails are being made in Monmouthshire, for the United States. Ib.

Malleable Cast Iron.—Perhaps it is not generally known among mechanics that Mr. Boyden, of Newark, New-Jersey, manufactures cast iron in such a manner as to answer as well or even better, for many purposes, than wrought iron. We understand that our gunsmiths in this village procure all the different parts of locks, screws, guards, buis, &c. from him, at 20 cents per pound; that they prefer them to any wrought iron forgings which they could procure; we have this day witnessed a proof of malleability and ductility of the castings, which were equal to any wrought iron. A cast screw was bent double and hammered down flat and close, without exhibiting any signs of crack. The castings which we examined were very smooth, and would not require one-half the labor in filing that well forged iron would; and were capable of being casehardened for any part of the locks which required it. By this process, the cost of locks will be reduced one half. So much for our improvement in manufacturing. Genesee Farmer.

Jamaica.—By the big Montella, at New York, the editor of the Advocate has received Jamaica papers of the 27th January. There still existed a great excitement in the island; and although the leaders in the late insurrection had principally been taken, and great numbers executed, the public mind was not calmed; apprehensions for the safety of lives and property still existed. Many hundreds of the rebels had been executed and prisoners were every day coming in from different parts of the island. The destruction of property was immense—the entire stock of one hundred and fifty plantations having been laid waste by fire, valued at fifteen millions of dollars. About two thousand blacks have been killed during the disturbances and it is said that more than five hundred had fled to the mountains, and were still in a state of rebellion. At one period of the insurrection, thirty thousand negroes were armed, and in a condition for resistance. The latest paper is filled with accounts of the negroes surrendering themselves to the authorities and to their masters, and from all appearances the insurrectionary spirit was nearly subdued. Baltimore American.

SKETCH OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The City of New-Orleans is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river, at a distance of about one hundred miles from the Gulf of Mexico, taking the course of the river as a guide for the distance. The soil on which it is built is entirely alluvial, having it is supposed, been deposited by the Mississippi in its flowing to the Gulf of Mexico, during the space of the great number of centuries which elapsed from the time of the flood until the discovery of America. This alluvion extends not only from the mouth of the river to the city, but to a distance of about one hundred miles above the city, and forms nearly a semi-circle from the head of Vermillion bay to the mouth of Pascagoula bay, within which are included a small lake called Maurepas, Lake Ponchartrain, Lake Catharine, and Lake Borgne.

Lake Ponchartrain is situated immediately in the rear of the city, distant about six miles, by way of a carriage road which runs along immediately on the borders of Canal Carondelet and Bayou St. John, and four and a half miles by way of a rail road which went into operation in April last.—Through the canal Carondelet and Bayou St. John, (the one leading into the other) vessels drawing from four to five feet water are enabled to pass from Lake Ponchartrain to a Basin in the rear suburb of the city, which is capable of containing nearly one hundred schooners and sloops, such as trade through the Lakes to the surrounding country and all small towns, and to Mobile and Pensacola. The rail road is four and a half miles in length, perfectly straight, and is only a little more than a foot higher at one end than at the other, the ascent being uniform and gradual all the way from the Lake to Levee.—since it went into operation a port of entry has been established at the end terminating at the Lake, where a small town is being built, called "Mellenburgh." The port, however is called Port Ponchartrain and has a revenue officer appointed by the General Government, to attend to its duties.

During the spring, summer, and part of the fall months, Lake Ponchartrain is a great place of resort for pleasure parties; and is more particularly attractive on account of the excellent bathing establishments which have been erected for the accommodation of both sexes who are fond of bathing. These establishments are built in the Lake at a distance of about 200 yards from the shore, and have

foot ways 4 or 5 feet in width, leading to them. Public houses have been erected at Mellenburgh during the last summer, and at the mouth of Bayou St. John some years since, for the accommodation of those persons who wish to remain there, for any length of time, for the benefit of the fresh air.—At the mouth of the Bayou St. John, although the surface of the ground is about three feet lower than it is in the city, it is said to be perfectly healthy, so much so, that it is said that a case of yellow fever or of bilious fever has not been known to originate there. What the health of Mellenburgh will be, it will require three or four years more to prove, although it is only distant about one mile from the mouth of Bayou St. John.

The part of the alluvion of which we have already spoken, through which the Mississippi runs is the highest, and forms a perfect ridge, immediately on the top of which is the channel of the river, as its banks are the highest of any parts of ground below the high-lands or primitive soil, and a gradual descent occurs from them to the surrounding lakes, bays, &c. into which the surrounding surplus waters that fall run off. When the Mississippi is tolerably high, yet considerably below the mark which it reaches, and at which it remains stationary for several months during nearly every year, its surface is considerably above the surface of the streets in the city, and the town is only prevented from being overflowed by the Levee or wide embankment which has been thrown up on the bank of the river.

There are boxes extending through the Levee for the purpose of obtaining and conveying regular streams of water from the river through all the streets of the city. During the summer season or when the river has fallen below the surface of the town, the water is conveyed by means of a water work through the streets. New-Orleans Emporium.

Opelousas, January 25.

The Sugar Crop.—A friend of ours, has taken the trouble to ascertain the quantity of sugar made this year in this parish, and from actual observation he finds that the inhabitants have made one thousand one hundred and twenty five hogsheads, the greater part of which is sugar of superior quality. Our rivers Bayou, and Woodlands are admirably adapted to the cultivation of this staple commodity—woods furnishing sufficient pork, and the prairies sufficient beef for domestic consumption; but we must observe that we are situated in latitude so high north, that it has heretofore, and will probably be, for a long time to come, a very precarious crop—yet still we are improving—our sugar plantations are in their infancy, and we hope with the fostering and protecting hand of government, we will after a short term of time, be able to stand alone without assistance.—The most however, that the government of the United States can expect from the extreme southern latitudes is that by efficient encouragement, we shall make a sufficient quantity for the consumption of the inhabitants of the Union. We shall then as far as relates to sugar, be independent of foreign nations. If the government withdraws its protection, not only our planters in this section of the country, but those within the state, will be ruined.

Laughable Escape.—We are assured that the following laughable affair is an absolute fact: A corporal and two privates, having in their custody a deserter, were enjoying themselves at the Shakspeare Inn, Ardwick, on Tuesday last. The deserter amused his military guardians with several entertaining slight-of-hand tricks, but being encumbered with the steel rattles, complained he could not display his skill to advantage, and requested to have his hands at liberty whilst he exhibited a favorite trick, which he described. This being agreed to, he proceeded to tie the hands of the three soldiers and his own together with a handkerchief, which he was wholly to loose with a gentle stroke. The magic knots were tied, but, on being shaken, the knots all remained firm except the one which held the deserter. This he loosened with a touch; and, quick as an arrow, he lifted up the sash and darted head foremost through the window, leaving his keepers ragged at each other, and tugging like ill-used mules before they thought of cutting asunder their bonds, which having effected they commenced a warm chase; but the game having got the start, rendered their present efforts ineffectual. Manchester Advertiser.

Open war in Africa.—Captain Lawrence who arrived here, from Africa, states that when he left the Gambia on the 21st Dec. the British troops and militia were engaged in open war, with the Mandugoes. A severe engagement had taken place on the 17th November, which lasted for about six hours. The British had upwards of 100 wounded and 20 killed. When Capt. Lawrence sailed, reinforcements were hourly expected from Sierra Leone.—The British force was in no way adequate to encounter the Mandugoes who had fortified themselves in a most masterly manner by entrenchment. Capt. Benjamin Lee, commanding the Sierra Leone militia had been killed in the engagement. St. Johns (N. B.) City. Gaz.

"American System."—An item of Mr. Clay's American "System." Return of the present minister from England \$9,000—out-fit of a successor \$9,000. Only the sum of \$18,000 of the public money, wasted by Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, &c. in attempting to put down a distinguished and able statesman.

Methuselah not as old as he might have been.—The London Atlas tells us that according to the Jewish authorities, Methuselah did not live so long as he might have done, had he attended to good advice; for it is written that he was sleeping on the ground when well stricken in years; an angel came to him and said if he would rise up and build him a house to live in, he would live five hundred years longer. Methuselah made a reply, that it was not worth while to build a house for so short a term!—and so he died before he was a thousand years old.

Swearing to some purpose. A few years ago a man in Nova Scotia, seeing his son intoxicated, said to his wife, Do I act as bad as he does when I'm drunk? "Yes, and ten times worse," answered the good wife. Then pulling off his hat, and throwing it down on the floor, "I swear," said he, "by my old hat, I will never drink another drop of rum or intoxicating liquor."—And he has kept his word. This anecdote is well authenticated.

A Maine paper states that the Legislature of that State should pass a law forbidding Catamounts to run at large. They are considered dangerous members of society.

Clocks, Watches, &c.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia an extensive and splendid assortment of

Jewelry, Table and TEA SPOONS,

Which he will sell on accommodating terms. He has also on hand a choice selection of materials for

Common Watches, PATENT REVERS, AND REPEATERS.

Watches and Clocks of all descriptions, repaired and regulated at all times; and other descriptions of work in his line neatly and promptly executed.

F. LUCAS.

Lawrenceburgh, March 10, 1832. 8-4w

Regimental Order.

The 55th Regiment, Indiana Militia.

COMMANDANTS of companies will muster their companies agreeably to law in the months of April, May and October, 1832. Those belonging to the first Battalion at Oliver Heustis' on Saturday the fifth day of May; those belonging to the 2d Battalion at the Public Square in the town of Lawrenceburgh on the 7th day of May, to perform Battalion duty; those belonging to the 55th Regiment, whose duty it is to perform Regimental Drill two days, will meet at Jacob Dils' on the morning of the 7th of September, and continue there until dismissed on the eighth by the commanding officer.

The 55th Regiment will meet at the house of Jacob Dils on Saturday the 6th day of October, to be mustered, inspected and reviewed by order of the Brigadier General.

Court of assessment of fines first Monday in November, at Jacob Dils'. Court of appeals first Monday in December 1832, same place. All the above musters and meetings will take place precisely at ten o'clock A. M. on said days.

JOHN PALMERTON,

Acting Colonel.

Manchester, February 28th, 1832.

Attend to this Notice, Or I Will.

THE Books, Notes, Fee Bills, Duplicates of Taxes, and accounts, of John Spencer having been put in my hands for collection, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to him are required to make immediate payment, as I am determined to make a final disposition of his business, as early as possible. I wish those interested to manifest their willingness very soon, at least by the 20th of March present, or far worse, and by doing so, it will supercede the necessity of another notice, which might cost more than this.

ISAAC SPENCER.

March 8th, 1832.

P. S. I have a 2 horse wagon to sell or exchange for a yoke of oxen. I. S.

RAIL-ROAD.

BOOKS for subscription to the Stock of the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company will be opened at the office of the subscriber, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on Monday, the 27th day of the present month.

The shares are fifty dollars each, and five dollars on the share is required to be paid down. By order.

GEO. H. DUNN, Clerk.

March 1st, 1832.

GOODWIN & WILSTACH,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

No. 3, Upper Market, (or Fifth) Street, at the old sign of the

GOOD SAMARITAN,

Cincinnati, Ohio. Wholesale & Retail dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE-STUFFS, Window-Glass, &c. &c. July 23, 1831. 2c-6 mo

TIMOTHY HAY.

A few bales first quality timothy Hay for sale.—Enquire of the PRINTER.