

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, March 24.

Mr. Z. A. Bonham is authorized to act as agent for this paper, in the vicinity of Kelso post-office.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN WEAVER, as a candidate for Sheriff in this county, at the ensuing August election.

The act prohibiting the circulation, in this state, of bank bills of a less denomination than \$5, after the first of September next, is inserted in another column.

We have received a number of a new paper recently established at Liberty, in this state, by Messrs. Boon, Dooley & Walters, entitled the "Liberty Port-Folio." The Port-Folio is printed on a super royal sheet, and in all respects is a very respectable addition to the weekly periodicals of the state. The editors, we understand, lean a little towards Mr. Clay for the presidency; but when they ascertain what a frail support he is, we imagine they will straighten up again.

PAPER, of different kinds, is manufactured at Richmond in this state. The writing and printing paper we have seen from that mill, is decidedly superior to any of the same Nos. made in the west, or in fact anywhere else. We should like to encourage the manufacturers, if the article could be furnished here at Cincinnati rates.

Senator Holmes, of Maine, has signified his intention to decline a re-election in a long address to the people of that state. Now, if any of our readers know "why Jack did not eat his supper," they can very easily see through Mr. Holmes' disinterested patriotism, and the reasons which induce him to decline that which there was not the least probability of being offered to him. Mr. H. has been misrepresenting his constituents for years, and he is not so ignorant of human affairs as not to discover that they would embrace the first opportunity to show their honest indignation at his course. But he hopes to escape the reprimand by declining a re-election—a pretty come off for a dismissed public servant, truly.

The occupation of our Miscellaneous page, for two or three weeks past, with laws, rail roads, politics, &c. must not alarm our readers, particularly the fair portion of them. We hope, in a short time, by the use of small type, to get through with the matter requiring immediate attention, when the usual character will be given to the last page. There are certain times when an editor is troubled to find matter to fill his sheet; and others again, when the great difficulty is in determining what he should exclude of the superabundance. We have now on our table enough matter to fill five such sheets as ours, on subjects interesting to our readers. Mr. Hayne's speech on the tariff, Mr. Clay's, on the same subject, the various speeches in the senate on Mr. Van Buren's nomination, and Mr. Johnson's report on the subject of imprisonment for debt, are among the subjects we should like to give to our readers at an early period, if we could find room—but there's the difficulty.

The opposition are silently chuckling at the prospect of a rupture in the south, arising out of the late decision of the supreme court in the case of the Missionaries imprisoned in Georgia. They seem to think president Jackson is bound to carry into effect that decision and release the imprisoned, even at the point of the bayonet. The president may, take a different view of the matter—he may perhaps, consider the decision of the court an open violation of the constitution—a flagrant assumption of power over the reserved rights of Georgia, as a sovereign state, and feel himself bound by his oath, solemnly taken to "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States," to disregard the mandate.

Mr. Clay, in his second Tariff speech, made a malicious attack upon Albert Gallatin—denouncing him as a "heartless foreigner" and opposed to American interests! Mr. Gallatin is the same conspicuous individual whom Adams and Clay sent to England, as Foreign Minister, to settle the West India trade! He is now President of the Branch Bank of the U. S. at New York. We thought the Bank of the U. S. did not employ "heartless foreigners" to direct its concerns! So say the monopolists, at least.

either round or over. They are mad with the blunt honesty of the old hero, and would rather by half, if he could not have said something disparaging to Mr. Van Buren, that he had said nothing about him; for then they could have implied a great deal from his silence.

Corporation Election. The first election for corporation officers, under the law passed in 1831, will take place on the first Monday in April next. That our readers, interested in this election, may understand the law now in force, determining the qualifications of electors, and about which there is little reason for those doubts which have heretofore disturbed our corporation elections and transactions, we here insert the 3d and 4th sections.

SEC. 3 Each white male inhabitant of said town, same, and not a pauper, being a citizen of the United States, and twenty-one years old and upward, who shall have resided in said corporation one year last preceding said election, and been assessed with, and actually paid a tax to said corporation, shall be entitled to vote at all elections held therein; but no person shall be eligible as president, or member of the select council, who shall not possess a freehold estate in said corporation, worth five hundred dollars, and at the time of his election be an inhabitant thereof.

SEC. 4. There shall be elected annually, on the first Monday in April, at some suitable place in said town, and at such time of the day as shall be directed by the president and select council, a president and five members of the select council, who shall serve one year from and after their election, and until successors are chosen and qualified, who shall, before they enter upon the duties of their office, severally take the oaths required by the constitution of this state; due notice of which election shall be given by the recorder, at least one week previous thereto.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Cholera was gradually spreading; and fever was prevailing to an alarming extent at Glasgow, and numerous deaths were occurring in consequence.

The whole number of cases of cholera that have occurred in England since the commencement of the disease, down to the 18th Jan. was 2030, deaths 926.

Turkey was in a state of apparent decay. In addition to the revolt of Egypt, Damascus was a scene of riot.

Great Fire at Glasgow.—One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred at Glasgow, took place on the 14th of January, in Queen street, where a Court of three sides, (Queen's Court) of great extent, occupied chiefly as warehouses, was burnt to the ground. The property destroyed, most of which was insured, was valued at 150,000 pounds sterling. Two lives were lost. Some idea may be formed of the intensity of the fire, when it is stated that the iron safes formed no protection to the books locked up in them.

A London paper says considerable consternation has been excited at the Pavilion, by the refusal of her Majesty to receive the wife of one of her illustrious consort's brothers.

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Ohio Sun.

From the United States Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 10, 1832.

DEAR SIR:—Having just arrived in the United States from the Colony of Liberia, to which place I went as master of the school, Margaret Mercer, and where I remained 13 days, during which time I was daily on shore, and carefully observed the state of affairs, and inquired into the condition of the people,—I venture to state some facts in regard to the circumstances and prospects of the colony. On the 14th December I arrived, and on the 15th went on shore, and was received in the most polite and friendly manner by the Governor, Dr. Mechanix, who introduced me to the minister and principal inhabitants. All the colonists appear to be in good health. All my expectations in regard to the aspect of things, the health, harmony, order, contentment, industry, and general prosperity of the settlers were more than realized. There are about 200 buildings in the town of Monrovia, extending along the Cape Messurado, not far from a mile and a quarter. Most of these are good substantial houses and stores, (the first story in many of them being stone) and some of them handsome, spacious, painted, and with Venetian blinds. Nothing struck me more remarkably, than the great superiority in intelligence, manners, conversation, dress, and general appearance in every respect of the people, over their colored brethren in America. So much was I pleased with what I saw, that I observed to the people, should I make a true report, it would hardly be credited in the United States. Among all I conversed with, I did not find a discontented person, or hear one express a desire to return to America. I saw no intemperance, nor did I hear a profane word uttered by any one. Being a Minister of the Gospel, on Christmas day I preached both in the Methodist and Baptist churches, to full and attentive congregations of from 3 to 400 persons each. I know of no place where the Sabbath appears to be more respected than in Monrovia. I was glad to see that the Colonial Agent, or Governor, is a constant at-

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the political divisions in this old Democrat state are numerous, on all questions but the presidential. General Jackson retains a firm hold on the feelings and attachments of the democracy of Pennsylvania, and at the next presidential election we obtain an almost unanimous vote in his favor.

At a previous convention of the Anti-Wolfand Masonic party, Joseph Ritner was nominated for governor. Mr. Shulze, we believe, was also nominated for governor, by another Convention.

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We publish to-day a correspondence between a committee of the members of the New York Legislature and the President. The letter of the latter rather astonishes the opposition, and is found difficult to get

tendant, and appears desirous of promoting the moral and religious welfare of the people. Most of the settlers appear to be rapidly acquiring property, and I have no doubt they are doing better for themselves and their children in Liberia, than they could do in any other part of the world. Could the free people of color in this country but see the real condition of their brethren who have settled in Africa, I am persuaded they would require no other motive to induce them to emigrate. This is my decided and deliberate judgment.

Very respectfully, Sir,

WILLIAM ABELS.

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

P. S. I dined several times with the Colonists, and I think no better tables could be set in any part of the world. We had everything that heart could desire, of meats, fish, fowls, vegetables, and wines, &c.

UNITED STATES' CENSUS.

The official returns of the population of the United States present the following results:

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|---------------------------------|------------|
| Whole number of inhabitants, | 12,856,154 |
| Number of free whites, | 10,526,058 |
| Males, | 5,353,759 |
| Females, | 5,910,629 |
| Number of slaves, | 1,914,345 |
| Males, | 1,013,345 |
| Females, | 995,284 |
| Number of free colored persons, | 319,467 |
| Males, | 153,495 |
| Females, | 165,902 |

There are 508 white persons over 100 years—males, 274—females, 234. There are 1386 slaves over 100 years—males 718—females 668. There are 627 free colored persons over 100 years—males 266—females 361.

The health of the President is made the subject of much speculation among his opponents, and they would appear to draw great consolation from the hope that he will soon die. "Hope is the anchor of the soul," and it would be cruel, if it were possible, to deprive the enemies of the venerable old Patriot, of this last vestige of consolation. It is very apparent, however, they have now concluded that the death of the President is the only chance left them of preventing him from being re-elected. We have often heard it said that it was a tedious business to wait for "dead men's shoes." The truth is, however, that the health of the President is said by those who see him every day, to be better than it has been for many years.

Indiana Democrat.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

MARCH 12. The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. E. Everett, from the Committee on the Library, reported a resolution directing the Clerk to purchase two hundred and forty copies of the Documentary History of the Bank of the United States. After short debate the resolution was agreed to. The bill to establish certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Doddridge moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Decatur; but before the question was decided, the House adjourned.

MARCH 13. In the Senate, yesterday, after the morning business, the Apportionment Bill was taken up, the question being on the motion to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Webster, by striking out that clause of it which provides for the representation of fractions. The subject was discussed nearly three hours, by Messrs. Dickerson, Robbins, Buckner, Hayne, Mangum, Sprague, Clayton, Webster, and Frelinghuysen, when the motion to amend the amendment was carried by a vote of 24 to 23. Mr. Hill moved to strike out 47,700, as the ratio in the bill, which was lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 27 to 20.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the United States. The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Root, that the Committee be chosen by ballot. This amendment was supported by Messrs. Daniel and E. Everett, and opposed by Messrs. Blair, of South Carolina, Leavitt, Drayton, Cameron, and Angel. Mr. Jenifer proposed to amend the resolution by directing the Committee to report by the third Monday in April. Mr. Collier has the floor for this day.

MARCH 14. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chambers introduced a bill for McAdams' Pennsylvania Avenue. A bill was reported for the relief of Columbia College, in the District of Columbia, Mr. Dallas, from the Select Committee to which was referred the application of the United States Bank for a renewal of its charter, reported a bill, which was read and ordered to a second reading. The resolution for the purchase of sixty copies of the Legislative and Documentary History of the United States Bank was adopted, after a long debate, in which Messrs. Hill, Frelinghuysen, Benton, Johnston, Smith, Buckner, Holmes, Forsyth, Foot, and Kane took part.

In the House of Representatives, bills granting pensions to numerous individuals, were reported from the Committee on Revolutionary pensions. The House at an early hour, resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States—the amendment offered by Mr. Root, that the Committee be chosen by ballot, being under discussion. Mr. Collier addressed the House at length, and Mr. McDuffie briefly, in favor

of the amendment. The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment was lost—yeas 160—nays 100 the Speaker giving the casting vote in the negative. Mr. Wayne's amendment, which proposed the appointment of a select committee, to meet in the recess of Congress, to examine into the general arrangement of the Bank, was next considered. Mr. Wayne addressed the House for about two hours in favor of his amendment, but without having concluded at a quarter past 4 o'clock, he gave way to a motion for an adjournment, which was carried.

The following resolution was offered in the house of representatives on the 12th instant.

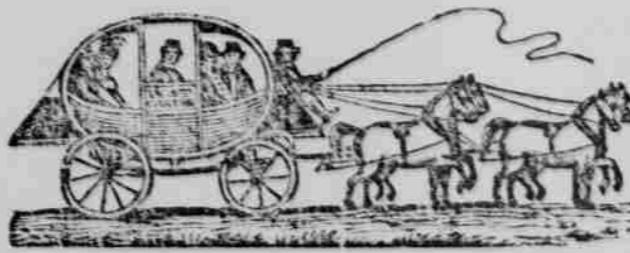
On motion of Mr. McCARTY, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to enquire into the expediency of an appropriation to improve the United States post road, leading from Cincinnati, Ohio, via Brookville, Rushville, Indianapolis, and Crawfordsville, to Lafayette, in Indiana, and of opening and constructing a post road from thence through the Indian country to Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Trail creek, or to Chicago, Illinois.

DYING—DEAD.—The *National Journal*, Mr. Clay's leading paper at Washington, died a few weeks ago, of "wear, pestilence and famine." Sad presage of the fate of its dissolving party.

Trenton Emporium.

LAWRENCEBURG TO CINCINNATI.

THE new and spacious United States' Mail Coach, "SAM PATCH,"—the most splendid vehicle of the kind in the west,—will commence, on Wednesday next, running on the line from Lawrenceburg, via Hardinsburg, Elizabethtown, Cleves, Chiviot, to Cincinnati.

Leave Lawrenceburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Cincinnati by noon each day.

Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Lawrenceburg by noon each day.

The above line will connect with the following route, viz: the Indianapolis mail stage line on the same days, tri-weekly, connecting the whole line from the East to the West, via Terre Haute to St. Louis, Mo. &c. &c.

Also—Westwardly to Lafayette and the upper Wabash Country.

Also—Tri weekly via Petersburgh, Burlington, Lexington and Frankfort, Ky.

Also—Northwardly, via Harrison, Brookville, Centerville and Connersville, &c. &c.

This line also connects with the daily line of steam boats to Vevay, Madison, &c. to Louisville, Ky.

He will also keep horses to hire, and will be ready at all times to convey passengers and families in private hacks to any place desired within the vicinity or adjoining counties.

He is aware that the spirit of competition is abroad, and is determined to use all exertions to promote the interest of himself and the travelling community.

Intending to superintend the driving in person, the greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents; and from his long experience in that line of business he hopes to give general satisfaction.

The fare in all cases will be moderate. Bag gage at the risk of the owner.

For seats, apply to J. W. HUNTER, post and stage office, Lawrenceburg; and at Scudder's Hotel, main street, Cincinnati.

JOHN D. CUMMINS,

March 21, 1832. 10-th Proprietor.

William Harrington

RESPECTFULLY advises the public that he has fitted up a house of

Public Entertainment

On Walnut, corner of William, and west of High street; where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

His Bar and Stable are plentifully furnished with the best that can be procured and attractively attended. His buildings are situated in a pleasant part of the town, and are provided with suitable rooms. The public is invited to call and judge of his accommodations by the unerring test of experience.

Lawrenceburg, March 24, 1832. 10-th

Administrator's Notice

AND SALE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have taken out of the Clerk's Office of Dearborn county, letters of administration on the estate of OBEDIAH PRIEST, late of Dearborn county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are therefore requested to present the same properly authenticated for adjudication; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

The said estate is believed to be amply solvent.

We will expose to sale at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 14th day of April next.

HORSES, WORK OXEN, CATTLE,

Hogs, Sheep, a Cart

And various articles of Farming Utensils; also Household furniture of various kinds. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock on that day; when the terms of sale will be made known.

REBECCA PRIEST,

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