

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburg, July 14.

Arrangements were making, at our latest dates, by the authorities of the city of New York, to give Mr. Van Buren a splendid reception, on his arrival at that city. The use of Castle Garden had been tendered to the committee of arrangements, by the lessee, and a public dinner was in preparation.

We learn by a gentleman recently from Cincinnati, that the steam boat Portsmouth, lying at the landing at that city, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, and three men consumed. The bodies of two had been discovered, and it was supposed the other was in the hole, among the rubbish. We have not understood in what manner the fire originated.

The sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, John O. Dunn, has played a fine trick upon a number of the members. By a custom of the house, the sergeant-at-arms usually draws the wages of the members upon orders or drafts signed by them. It appears that Mr. Dunn drew about \$15,000 more in this way than he paid over, and which it is said he lost gambling. Finding himself in rather a delicate predicament he resigned his post, and made off, leaving some of the members without a cent to pay their way. We understand he was pursued to Kentucky, arrested, and is now "being taken" back.

Upon the matter coming out, the question was seriously debated whether the members, who had lost their money by the default of Mr. Dunn, should not be indemnified by the United States.—*Legally*, it was admitted, they had no claims, for they had checked for the amount drawn; but *justly*, it was contended the treasury ought to bear the loss. We shall be able to learn the decision in a few days.

As the opposition are in the habit of trumpeting every evil of the friends of Gen. Jackson, it may not be departing from approved precedent, to say that Mr. J. O. Dunn is not a supporter of the present administration.

Cholera or no Cholera, the occurrences of this year will remain long on the memory. The recollection of our oldest citizens runneth not to a winter of greater length or severity, than the last; nor to a spring varying more, nor attended with such disastrous floods. From the first of November to the first of March, snow and frost held almost uninterrupted dominion; then came the rains and floods, as if the windows of heaven were opened, and deluged nearly the whole of the valley of the Ohio river, sweeping to destruction much property of all descriptions. Here the watery element stayed its ravages, and the calm that succeeded, has been almost as fatal as its fury. The earth lacking its accustomed moisture, refuses to bring forth, and the husbandman, sighing over his bare and parched fields, wonders at the economy of nature in flooding his lands when he needed it not, and now withholding even a scanty shower to freshen the withering corn.

On Sunday last we had a very heavy and refreshing rain, which continued for some time; but are sorry to learn that it was not general. A few miles west we understand there was little or none on that day.

The bill to distribute for a limited time the proceeds of the public lands, reported by Mr. Clay, from the committee on manufactures, passed the senate on the 2d inst., after being materially changed from the original draft—ayes 26, nays 18. On the 3d the bill was taken up in the house, read a first and 2d times, and postponed to the first Monday in December next, by a vote of 92 to 88.

The tariff bill was not disposed of at our latest date from Washington. The senate was busily engaged in fashioning it to their notion.

The New Albany Gazette, of the 6th inst. says that the company of Rangers, authorized to be raised by Capt. Ford, of Charlestown, are now in readiness to receive marching orders. The officers named, are L. Ford, of Clark co. captain; J. Gibson, of do. 1st lieutenant; W. S. Bussell, of Rush, 2d lieutenant; W. M. Shields, of Jackson, 3d Lieutenant; and J. C. Huckleberry, of Clark, orderly sergeant.

The Cholera is making rapid strides, and breaking out at various places through the United States. A few cases have occurred at Troy, N. Y., at Erie, Pa., at Pittsburgh, at Albany, N. Y., and at New York city. The disease, however, does not seem to attack any of those places with its usual violence. The cases do not increase much, and in some places none have been reported since the first. In the city of New York, with a population of over 200,000, the cases are reported at about 40, the deaths 18 or 20, after several days prevalence of the disease. The common cholera has frequently prevailed in the city with greater violence.

We learn that several cases of disease, resembling the cholera, and 5 or 6 deaths by it, have occurred in Cincinnati, within a few days. The supposition that it is the Asiatic pestilence, we understand, has occasioned considerable alarm, insomuch as to induce many persons to leave the city, to escape the impending danger. If, however, the opinion of very many medical men, of high respect, be correct, that the disease is not contagious, it would seem like attempting to hide from the knowledge of Heaven, to try to escape the disease by flight. No one can tell at what moment it may surround him on the wings of the wind, or is gone, as some suppose, it does, from the cavities of the earth, under his feet.

Some of our citizens feel a little qualmish

at the idea of the near approach of the Cholera, and probably are debating the point in their own minds, whether they have not some of the symptoms of the disease. To all such, we would say, dismiss all alarm, as seems your usual sprightliness, and calmly await "the ills flesh is heir to." It is enough to make headway against affliction and trouble when it comes—let us not aggravate or irritate them by anticipation.

The citizens of this place are enjoying their usual good health, and we see no reason to fear a material change in this respect. The same remark may be applied to the surrounding country.

U. S. Bank.—We learn that information has been received at Cincinnati, that the president has returned the bill to re-charter the U. S. Bank, to the senate, with his objections to it. There are only two ways now of making it a law—either by modifying the bill to meet the views of the president, or by passing it by two-thirds of a majority. Whether those opposed to the president, and who have leagued together to pass a bill they knew before-hand he would not sign, will consent to a modification, or attempt to pass the bill with two-thirds of a majority, we cannot now say. Our opinion however is that the bill will be laid over for the present, with a view that enough has been done to defeat the re-election of Gen. Jackson. But in this, as in every other calculation, we believe the opposition will find themselves mistaken. We have not seen the president's reasons for returning the bill, but if they are as represented, instead of lowering him in the estimation of his friends, they will increase his popularity. By his valor and skill he vanquished the foes of freedom on the plains of New-Orleans, and won undying honors; and by this last act of Spartan firmness, he has shown his attachment for the rights of the people, his respect for the constitution, and above all his indifference for popularity, in a manner that should doubly endear him to his old friends.

M. Perier, prime minister of France, has at length sunk under an attack of the cholera. His funeral was attended with great pomp and display.

The Statesman of yesterday contains the following communication, by which it will be seen that Major Hunter declines standing a poll at the ensuing election for Sheriff:

Mr. CLARKSON—Sir: as my name appears before the public as a candidate for the high and important office of sheriff for the county of Dearborn, permit me, through your paper, to decline standing a poll at this time; and to return my thanks to my friends, (my enemies I hope are few,) who have chosen to bring my name forward for that office, and ask them to accept the acknowledgement of the gratitude I feel for the kindness manifested towards me on this as well as on former occasions.

I had come to the conclusion not to be a candidate previous to the Democratic Republican Convention making their nomination, and desire not to be the means of division. The flattering manner in which the suffrages of my fellow citizens of this township were bestowed upon me this spring, in re-electing me to the office I now hold, urges me to believe that I am doing right when I say that I decline standing a poll for the office of sheriff at the approaching Election. I shall therefore continue to attend to the business of my office, where I shall be found at all times to transact the official business confided to my charge.

JAMES W. HUNTER.
July 12, 1832.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

A combination was last year formed by the rich manufacturers—agents were sent to Europe, and more than 6,000,000 lbs. of wool brought into the country. This immense importation of foreign wool, imported by the manufacturers themselves, the loving friends of the American wool grower, is the cause of the present depression of the price of wool! Let the manufacturer prove himself in practice what he is only now in profession, the friend of the American wool grower, and the article will always bear a steady and fair price in our markets. But so long as he will indulge in ruinous speculations—engage at one time in depressing and at another in raising the value of wool—the farmer will continue to experience the disadvantage of fluctuating prices. No tariff can protect him against the mischievous consequences of such operations; but the rate of duty proposed by Mr. Adams, which affords him 50 per centum advantage over his foreign competitor, is all that fair dealing requires and will prove as effectual encouragement as is at present received.

The Tariff Bill, which has been the subject of the most absorbing interest, has passed the House of Representatives. The vote for it was 132—against 65.

Of the vast majority that carried this measure, we believe none were perfectly satisfied with it, however preferable to the present Tariff; and we imagine that there will scarcely be a Senator, who will not find fault with it in some particular. Yet we hope it will pass the Senate without amendment, for there is now no time to amend. We trust it will be permitted to go to the people, to receive from their judgment, enlightened by an experience of its practical operation, a final and judicious adjustment.

Globe.

THE CHOLERA.—The intelligence published to-day from Montreal and Quebec is highly interesting. The panic in that province as well as in the United States, is now succeeded by a firm but cool persuasion that this pestilence will visit the whole continent. It is spreading on all sides of Canada.

The first alarm has subsided—but nothing can take away the conviction however, that we must prepare to meet it sooner or later. Further facts strengthen the opinion heretofore expressed that the Cholera may visit Ohio and the West, before it reaches New-York, unless it should take the direction of the Erie Canal from Buffalo, or Oswego on Lake Ontario, in which case we may have it among us sooner than we imagine.

Another fact is curious—medical men are beginning to deliver their opinions on the history, nature and cure of the disorder, and as usual those opinions are as variable and as capricious as the pestilence itself. From appearances, a warm medical controversy is brewing on all these points. We recommend moderation in these discussions, and if they publish let it be in pamphlet form—newspaper readers have had dose enough.

N. Y. Enq. of June 30.

From the Quebec Gazette, June 22d.

We have ascertained that from the commencement of the cholera, up to the present period, there have been registered in the French Cathedral, 579 deaths; at the Parish Church of St. Roch, 130; and at the Protestant Cathedral, (of all Protestant denominations,) 284;—in all, 993 deaths from that dreadful disease! Estimating the resident population of Quebec at 27,000, and adding 10,000 for the passenger population, which would make the whole, 37,000, the deaths in Quebec would now amount to 1 in 37—a proportion, if our memory serves us, higher than in any part of the countries of Europe visited by the disorder.

From the Albany Argus Extra.
From our Correspondents, Messrs. Gates & Co. dated

MONTREAL, June 25.

"We are most happy to tell you that the Cholera seems almost entirely to have deserted Quebec and this city. Only now and then a case, some of which however are severe; but it seems to be branching off in all directions over the country, and into the upper provinces as well where emigrants go as where they do not go; and in many places in the country where it has broken out, there seems the same severity and fatality as was experienced in Quebec and here at first. We cannot believe, from our own observation, and from the opinion of medical gentlemen here, that this terrible disease is contagious; but it rather appears to us that there is something in the atmosphere which produces the disorder. If this opinion is correct, all your exertions and precautions to keep away emigrants or others from infected places will be labor lost; still the praiseworthy exertions that appear to be making all over the country, by cleansing and purifying, recommending temperance and cheerfulness, will no doubt do much good, provided it should please the Almighty to visit you with this terrible judgment, which we pray in his mercy he may not do."

FRIGATE POTOMAC.—We understand that this gallant vessel reached Sumatra, in India, the 5th of February last, and not being able to obtain satisfaction for the murder and piratical pillage of a portion of the crew of the Friendship, inflicted summary chastisement on the treacherous offenders, by battering down their establishment on the coast.

She has lost but four men by disease and casualties of every kind, since she left the United States in August, and up to the last advices, March 12th, was at Bantam Bay, in the Island of Java, on her way to Canton, and thence to her station in the Pacific.

Globe, July 6.

THE STUPENDOUS FRAUD!!
Colonel Drayton from the Select Committee appointed to examine into the ATTEMPTED STUPENDOUS FRAUD, charged by Duff Green and his coadjutor, Stanberry, on the late Secretary of War, and Governor Houston, made a report of the evidence to the House, which they sum up with the following resolution:

"Resolved, That John H. Eaton, the late Secretary of War, and Samuel Houston, do stand entirely acquitted, in the judgment of this House, from all imputation of fraud, either committed or attempted to be committed by them, or by either of them, or any matter relating to or connected with the premises."

This Duff will consider as *proof positive*, establishing all he has alleged upon this subject, especially as he was a witness in the case—Stanberry also, as the mover of the enquiry, and chairman of the committee, and having taken his oath before the House of Representatives, that he could make it appear, will doubtless insist that the attempted fraud is established. We doubt whether he will go as far as his witness of the Telegraph generally does under such circumstances, and take the direct denial and contradiction of the charge, by a majority of the committee as a solemn affirmation of it.

Globe, July 7.

THE CHOLERA.—The Montreal Gazette of the 26th inst., represents the health of that city as rapidly improving. The number of cases, according to the information of physicians, was daily diminishing. The board of health had issued no bulletins—few funerals were to be seen—cheerfulness had taken the place of distrust and dejection—business had been resumed—fugitives were returning, and the panic had in a great measure subsided.

The Sackett's Harbor people have established an armed guard, and a six pounder as part of their quarantine regulations.

Albany Advertiser.

At Oswego, it is said a steamboat was recently fired into by the authorities there, after two rounds of blank cartridge had been expended to no purpose.

Corrupt political Tactics! It is well known here that the Clay men insist that Clay's policy of taxing foreign products makes the same article cheaper. We discover by the Louisiana Gazette, that the Clay party there place their election upon the grounds that if successful it will increase the price of sugar to 10 cents per lb. The Ohioan is told, if you elect Clay, you can purchase every thing cheaper. The Louisianian is told, if you elect Clay you can sell your sugar and molasses to the Ohioan for double what you now get! And more singular than all is, that we have a certain description of politicians who boast of being able in this manner to grill and impose on an honest people.

Ohio Sun.

MARRIED.—On the 9th inst. in this place, by the Rev. S. Scovel, Rev. Mr. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, of Oxford, Ohio, to Miss CATHARINE IVONS, of this place.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,
HELD FIRST MONDAY IN NOV. 1832.

For President

ANDREW JACKSON.

For Vice-President,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Jackson Electoral Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

NATHAN B. PALMER, Jefferson county.

ARTHUR PATTERSON, of Parke do.

JAMES BLAKE, of Marion do.

GEORGE BOON, of Sullivan do.

MARK CRUME, of Fayette do.

THOMAS GIVENS, of Posey do.

A. S. BURNETT, of Floyd do.

WALTER ARMSTRONG, Dearborn do.

JOHN KETCHAM, of Monroe do.

Members of the Jackson Central Committee for Dearborn county—Major JOHN P. DEXY and Captain WILLIAM LAXUS.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,

HENRY CLAY.

For Vice-President,

JOHN SERGEANT.

ELECTORS.

JACOB KUVKENDALL, of Knox county,

JOHN HAWKINS, of Fountain,

SAMUEL HENDERSON, of Marion,

DENNIS PENNINGTON, of Harrison,

WALTER WILSON, of Cass,

STEPHEN LUDLOW, of Dearborn,

AEEL LOMAX, of Wayne,

SYLVANUS EVERETT, of Union,

JOHN I. NEELY, of Gibson.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

(Jackson) (Clay.)

Oliver Heustis, Sam'l H. Dowden,

Tho's Howard, Geo. H. Dunn.

D. V. Culley, Mathias Haines.

FOR SHERIFF,

(Jackson) (Clay.)

Warren Tebbs, John Weaver,

William Dils, Milton Gregg.

Sam'l Morrison, Wm. Hamilton.

FOR COMMISSIONER—District No. 1.

(Jackson) (Clay.)

William Conaway, Robert Wilber,

Joseph Woods.

A. D. Livingston.

FOR SEMINARY TRUSTEES,

(Jackson) (Clay.)

1st Dist. C. Miller, David Bowers,

2d do. A. J. Cotton, Ranny C. Stevens,