

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, August 4.

The next session of the probate court will commence in this place on Monday the 13th inst. The board of county commissioners will convene here on the first Monday in September next.

The editor of a Clay paper, in this state, says, "It becomes our painful duty to announce" the veto of the bank bill by the president. How very sorrowful and pathetic! Had the editor lost his wife, he could not have expressed the fact more solemnly.

The Ohio Sun says, "we lean that the Cholera-and-Mob-us is in Cincinnati. It is confined exclusively to the bank dependants."

Death by Lightning. We learn that on Sunday last, the house of Mr. Joseph Hall, on Tanner's creek, in this county, was struck by lightning, and one of his children, about four years old, instantly killed. The fluid struck and very much injured the chimney, and then passed down inside to the hearth where the child was sitting.

The notable and very consequential Mr. Stanberry, who occupied such a prominent post in the Clay ranks during the last session of congress, has suffered a further disgrace, and incurred the censure of the house. When Mr. Clay's fast-day resolution came up for action, Mr. Stanberry took occasion to make some very offensive remarks, in reference to the chair, for which he was censured by a vote of 93 to 44. The friends of Mr. Clay may congratulate themselves on procuring for Mr. S. this honorary distinction, as a reward for his untiring exertions to serve them during the session.

Believing that our readers generally feel a desire to become thoroughly acquainted with the bank question, we have devoted much of this paper to an examination of the subject. The extracts given from Mr. White's speech, possess much information, and should be attentively read. The remarks upon the bank, by the editor of the Globe, are strong and to the purpose. Some of the objections urged to the charter, as it passed, are unanswerable, and not to be got round or over.

The War.—It now seems that the Indian war is over for the present. Black Hawk and his followers, have most likely betaken themselves to flight, and gone west of the Mississippi. The most that can be done under such circumstances, by our army in the west, is to fort and plant forces at regular distances on the frontier, to prevent the enemy from ever returning into the settlements. It is idle to think of following the Indians into their own country.

General Scott has written letters from Chicago to the executives of this state and Illinois, to correct exaggerated stories of the prevalence of the Cholera in the army under his command. It seems that about 120 cases had occurred among the troops, of which about 50 had proved fatal. The General had taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease, by separating the infected from the main army; and he expresses a belief that the pestilence is on the decline.

We now have had some time to observe the operation of the veto, in different parts of the country. Here, at home, we can safely say, from observation, it has had none of those revolutionizing effects, anticipated by the enemies of Gen. Jackson, but on the contrary, we believe, has rather strengthened his cause. Those who were friends of the administration before, are friends still; and those who were its enemies before, have relaxed little in opposition; though in justice we should say, several, if ever they were bank men, are so no longer, and readily admit the force and propriety of the president's remarks. Passing beyond our own observation, and taking the public press as a guide of opinion, and we feel a pleasure in saying the president will be sustained, though the whole moneyed power of the bank be wielded against him. Pennsylvania, the key stone in the arch of democracy, the first in support of the old Hero, speaks a language not to be misconceived; and again renews her pledges of attachment to the man who has "filled the measures of his country's glory."

The spontaneous expressions of public feeling, which have followed the promulgation of the veto message in that state, are in the highest degree flattering to the president, emanating as they do from a quarter in which the bank was supposed to be strong. The manner in which the bill passed congress—the open and undisguised expressions of Messrs. Webster and Clay, that it was mainly with a view to affect the presidential election, that it was urged at this time—have aroused the democratic party to action, and set a ball a rolling that will overturn every scheme of the bank and its pensioned agents to defeat the Jackson ticket in Pennsylvania.

We received, a few days since, the following letter, from a gentleman of respectability and extensive observation, residing in the northeastern part of this state.—It may serve to confirm what we have said above.

LIBERTY, JULY 20, 1832.

Dear Sir:—The President's veto message has this day been received in my village, and I am happy to inform you that no document ever issued from the pen of our present Chief Magistrate, better calculated to unite his numerous friends in this country, notwithstanding the desperate effort made by his enemies. Previous to the arrival of the message, the object of their exertions was to prepare the minds of the

friends of the administration, for the reception of a document which must, in their language, prove the inevitable destruction of the western country. They seized with avidity on this as the last hope to defeat Gen. Jackson, and break down his party in this country. To this end they travelled day and night, but their efforts were in vain. Jackson men were at their post, and have repelled the charges with redoubled energy. Be assured the veto is hailed with shouts of joy, and loud expressions of increased confidence in the present administration, by its old friends.

Mr. Gregg has issued a hand-bill, in which he takes exceptions to some remarks made in our paper last week, in relation to a certificate intended to affect Mr. Dils among his Jackson friends, and charges us with taking up the cudgel for Mr. D. We do not know what Mr. Gregg believes, but think the public will bear us testimony that we have assumed, in our editorial remarks, no belligerent attitude against him. On the republication of an anonymous note, charging Mr. Dils with what we did not believe to be true, we took occasion to make a remark, and to caution the public to be on their guard and attentively scan the tales put in circulation against Mr. Dils for electioneering purposes. We spoke of the certificate, said to be possessed by Mr. Gregg, charging Mr. Dils with being opposed to the administration; and alluded to the material fact that this certificate was obtained from a Clay man, and was used by a Clay man, to advance his own election. That these are all facts, no one will, we presume, pretend to deny. But now, that we have been charged with taking up the cudgel for Mr. Dils, let us examine this certificate, this ground work of a hand-bill and two or three stump speeches. While it quietly laid in the pocket of its possessor, public report said it proved conclusively that Mr. Dils had told Mr. Roland that he (Dils) was opposed to General Jackson's re-election; but now when it appears in print, where every one can see it, it is nothing more than the *supposition* or *understanding* of Mr. R. as to Mr. Dils's politics—and to show how easily a man may be mistaken in his *meaning* or *opinion*, we would remark that Mr. Dils has now in his possession a certificate from Mr. R. denying the material parts of the certificate published by Mr. Gregg. Then it seems that either Mr. Roland did not understand the certificate as read by Mr. Gregg, or he did not rightly understand Mr. Dils—as he now comes out and corrects the certificate given to Mr. G. In this difficulty, is there not great reason to doubt that a trap has been laid to destroy Mr. Dils's election? Mr. Roland, though not politically friendly to Mr. Dils, is, we learn, of this opinion, and would now do him justice. Mr. Gregg, however, seems determined that he shall not, and sticks him to the truth of the certificate whether he will or not.

It is not our object, however, to enquire minutely into the difference between the certificate written by Mr. Gregg and signed by Mr. Roland, and the one written and signed by Mr. Roland, now in Mr. Dils's hands. Neither of them prove any thing against Mr. Dils, that should for a moment prevent his friends from supporting him. But admit one did, and then enquire where it was obtained and by whom it is used, should it weigh a feather in opposition to the following, from Mr. Dils's neighbors and acquaintances?

We, the undersigned, having understood that Mr. Gregg intends publishing a hand-bill, just on the eve of the election, containing a certificate for the purpose of injuring Mr. Dils with the Jackson party, take this method of stating to the public that we have long known Mr. Dils, and have always known him to be a true, consistent republican, and the friend of Andrew Jackson.

Oliver Heustis, John P. Dunn,
Abner Tibbets, Thomas Tanner,
Mark McCracken, Thaddeus Owen.

In relation to the above I am personally knowing to the truth of the same.

Walter Armstrong.

The Buenos Ayres papers announce the death of commodore George W. Rogers, commander-in-chief of the American Squadron on that station. He died on the 21st of May. Commodore Rogers entered the naval service in 1804, and distinguished himself as a brave and valuable officer during the last war. He was about 45 years of age, and highly esteemed by his fellow officers and soldiers. In him the country has sustained a loss not easily repaired.

THE CHOLERA. The New York city papers generally concur in the opinion that the disease is decreasing. The deaths on the 24th ult. were 95—for some days previous they had exceeded 100. The whole number of cases, since the appearance of the disease in the city, is 1922—deaths, 873—cured, 291. The Mercantile Advertiser says the pestilence is making alarming ravages in Harlem, a small town 7 miles from the city.

MR. CULLEY: You will please to make known through the medium of your paper to the citizens of Dearborn county, that I am not a candidate for the office of Sheriff. And for the friendship and good opinion of me by those who desired you to announce my name for that office, and yourself for announcing my name in your paper, you will each receive my sincere thanks. In the early part of the season it was my determination to become a candidate for said office, and promised many of my friends that I would certainly be a candidate; but upon seeing so many names ushered before the people, and knowing that from certain appearances of matters and things, that whoever of us would be elected, would be elected entirely without any regard to our merit. In duly considering these things I declined

the idea of being a candidate for any office. After I gave up the idea of being a candidate; and being entirely out of business, I thought I could not spend the time better than to pay a visit to my relations in the state of Ohio. I now come in my own proper person and ask the forgiveness of those I promised I would be a candidate and was not—and return my sincere thanks to the citizens of Dearborn county in general for the friendship manifested by them on the first Monday of August 1830.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL MORRISON.
Lawrenceburgh, August 1st, 1832.

The Indian War, is for the present at an end. Our army, as was stated in our last paper, marched in pursuit of the enemy, who were said to be encamped near the four lakes. When Gen. Atkinson reached lake Cosh-ko-nong (which on Tanner's map of 1830, is placed near the junction of the river Goose-ke-hawn with Rock river) he found the country clear, and his long sought enemy vanished. The Indians, it is supposed, have made for the Chippeway country, and will endeavor to cross the Mississippi, but far beyond any white settlements. Gen. Atkinson expecting, when he marched, to meet the enemy in a short time, had taken with him but a small quantity of provisions, in consequence of which he was obliged to halt and divide his forces, at the lake above named. He himself with the regulars, some six hundred and fifty strong, remained at the lake; the militia, consisting of three brigades under Generals Posey, Dodge and Henry, and of about two thousand men, were ordered to march to Fort Winnebago, on the Ouisconsin, where stores were hourly expected. It was the intention of the commanding General to consolidate his forces and renew the pursuit as soon as he had obtained sufficient stores.

The march of the army was exceedingly laborious and fatiguing. The greater part of the country they passed over was a complete marsh, formed by bodies of water beneath the surface of the earth. Men and horses sunk in to a considerable depth at every step. A gentleman who was with the army, informs us that he was on a large mound, fifteen or twenty feet high, which could be shaken by a single man, like a boat on the water.

The whole army, regulars or irregulars, officers and soldiers, had enjoyed excellent health, and were sustained throughout their encampment and march by a full confidence in their general.

We believe that there is no expectation that our army will again meet with the Indians. Black Hawk will not expose himself and his band to the certain destruction that would follow from a general engagement; the late successes of the whites in skirmishes, and the number of scouting parties through the country will prevent the recurrence of the depredations and murders by small parties, which made the beginning of this contest so terrible and alarming.

St. Louis Times, July 21.

Captain Ford's company of mounted Rangers, consisting, in officers and men, of one hundred and fourteen persons, arrived here on Thursday evening, the 26th inst. in fine health and spirits on their way to Chicago. This company consists of fine, hale, athletic young men, and from our personal acquaintance with them, we know them to be valuable citizens, and entertain no doubt as to their enterprise and valor as soldiers. They leave this day, and will cross the Wabash at Lafayette.

Ind. Democrat.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.—We have seen the Sangamon Journal of the 19th inst. containing direct news from the seat of war up to the 9th inst. Gen. Atkinson has pursued the Indians until he is satisfied that they have retired beyond his reach, and have either gone to Canada, retreated to the Chippeway country, beyond the Wisconsin river, or have totally dispersed. In order to watch their future movements, Gen. Atkinson, with his regulars, intend erecting barracks in the Winnebago country, above the "four lakes" and continuing there. In consequence of the scarcity of provisions he has sent a part of his volunteers to Fort Winnebago and a part to Fort Hamilton. The Indians are thought to have been starved out, as the country around and above the lakes was literally dug up, in search for roots. Many are of opinion that the war is ended, while others suppose the Indians will collect again as soon as they can procure provisions from the wild rice and their corn fields.

We have the Galenian of the 11th, but no news. The report which stated that a general battle had been fought, and that a large number of Indians had been killed and taken prisoners, has not been confirmed. 1b.

INSPECTION OF LAND OFFICES.—We understand that an inspection of all the Land Offices in Indiana has been ordered by the President, and that in all cases of delinquencies, speculations or impropriety in the management of the offices, the officers will be held to a strict and immediate responsibility. 1b.

INDIAN TREATIES.—The Hon. Jonathan Jennings of Clark county, Dr. J. W. Davis of Sullivan county, and Marks Crume, Esq. of Fayette county are appointed commissioners to treat with the Miami and Pottawamie Indians for the purchase of their lands in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The sum of twenty thousand dollars is appropriated for defraying the expenses of holding the treaty. 1b.

WHEAT.—Seventy-five cents per bushel is now given for wheat in this City. This does not indicate that the Veto is likely to ruin the farmers. Louisville Advertiser, July 26.

CINCINNATI, July 25. ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BURNT; AND LOSS OF LIVES!

It is with pain we are obliged to announce to our readers the destruction by fire of the steamboat PHOEBUS, which occurred on Monday night last, within a few rods of the spot where the Portsmouth, only ten days before, met with a similar fate.

A Cabin passenger whose name we have learnt is Mr. Pearce, his wife and child, and sister in law, unable to effect their escape, perished in the flames. The boat was burnt down to her lower guards before the exertions of our city firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The hull, however, was rendered utterly useless and nothing belonging to her, of any value, excepting the boilers and machinery, has been saved. The wreck, yesterday morning, presented a horrible spectacle, the black and disfigured remains of the unfortunate victims lying on and near the boilers, where they had fallen from the upper deck.

The Phoebe had arrived at the landing, opposite Broadway, in the evening on a downward trip, and the fire it is supposed, commenced at 12 o'clock. As usual no cause can be assigned for it.

National Republican.

[From the Washington Globe.]

PHILADELPHIA AND THE VETO.

The following extract of a letter received from Philadelphia, will serve to show the effect of the veto there, and the state of feeling since its receipt in that city: 13th July.—"When the message was first communicated to our Philadelphia world, it gave rise to exultation among the enemy, and to a feeling of depression among our friends.—Both of these impressions arose from ignorance, and both were equally mistaken. So much noise was made about the Bank, that most men prophesied serious consequences from the President's veto. It has now come, and the fact is evident, that—except a little additional excitement, we are left in the mire, *statu quo*. Our bitter enemies are bitter enemies still, and so are likely to remain; our true friends are stirred up to more enthusiasm; and a few false Swiss—always suspected, and never trusted—have rendered themselves less dangerous by confessing their hostility. I speak now of the effect in the city, which is the very citadel of the Bank's strength; in the country, none whatever appears to have been produced. The institution has no hold upon the people at large—for they neither feel nor fear it. The President's message is generally admired, for the vigor of the style, and the devotion to the public good which marks every sentence. We appreciate the energy of that patriotism which dared to expose itself to the hazard of such a contest. A call is out for an opposition meeting on Monday next; and we are inclined to produce ours by way of a reply. On this you may depend—there will be a meeting—and that meeting will be one of the largest, truest, and most enthusiastic, to which we are accustomed in our good city.—Constant success had cooled our blood; but now we are all hot, stirring, and anxious for combat."

A valuable client. Several of the lawyers in Congress, in advocating the Bank of the United States, are only attempting to save the life of their best client. We should like to know how much Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay have received from the Bank "for professional services," since 1816. Rumor says it is enough to make common men rich. There is one case which illustrates the liberality of the Bank to its advocates. The Directory wished to issue Bank Drafts for a currency, without law, and in violation of their charter. To furnish themselves with an apology, they bought the opinions of certain eminent lawyers.

In page 51 of the report of the majority of the Bank Committee, is an opinion occupying less than a page, signed *Hor. Binney*, by whom it was prepared. At the foot are these words:—"I entirely concur in this opinion."

"I can see no possible legal objection to the practice above stated, and concur entirely in the opinion."

WM. WIRT.

In page 538 of the report of the minority, in answer to a question of the Committee is the following statement by the President of the Bank—"of the fees paid to counsel for their opinions in regard to the issue of Bank drafts:—"

To Horace Binney, Esq. \$50
To Daniel Webster, 100
To William Wirt, 100

\$250

So Mr. Webster was paid for writing eight words including his name ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!

Should he not attempt to preserve the life of a client that pays him such handsome fees?—Globe.

Suicide.—We learn that a Mr. Arnold (tanner) of Rushville, in this state, put a period to his existence on Monday evening, by shooting himself. He loaded a horseman's pistol with four balls, and presenting it to his head blew the entire cranium to atoms. The causes which induced him to commit the melancholy deed are not known.

Liberty Ia. Port-Folio.

The Editor of the Intelligencer, has again and again announced the re-election of General Thomas of Louisiana, and referred to it as the first election heard from, seeming to consider it as a most auspicious beginning for the Clay party. Unluckily, however, for him, it now appears that this election has turned out like the National Republican victories in Kentucky, with which the Intelligencer tantalized its readers last summer.

The New Orleans Argus says—

THE ELECTION.—The final returns from all the Parishes in the second District were received yesterday, by which it is ascertained that Gen. Ripley is elected by a majority of twenty nine votes.

So it seems that Gen. Ripley, the Jacksonian, is elected and not Gen. Thomas.

We do not refer to this election in the spirit of triumph in which it was hailed by the Intelligencer. Although we appreciate the talents and public services of General Ripley and rejoice in his success, as showing conclusively that the vote of Louisiana will be given for the re-election of the President, yet we should greatly have preferred that General Ripley had prevailed over any other Clay man than General Thomas. He has shown himself an honest, fair, and liberal representative, acting on the candid convictions of his own mind and rendering to his opponents the justice in which we take pleasure in rendering to him. Globe.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 26th ult. by John Craig, Esq. Mr. EMLEY GOLDEN to Miss MARIA HAWLEY.

On the 29th, by E. S. Hawley, Esq. Mr. ELIAS M. PHILLIS to Miss HANNAH STEPHENSON—all of Ripley county.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

(Jackson.) (Clay.)
Oliver Heustis, Sam'l H. Dowden,
Thos Howard, Geo. H. Dunn,
D. V. Culley, Mathias Haines.

FOR SHERIFF.

(Jackson.) (Clay.)
William Dils, Milton Gregg.

FOR COMMISSIONER—District No. 1.

(Jackson.) (Clay.)
William Conaway, Robert Wilber,
A. D. Livingston.

FOR SEMINARY TRUSTEES.

(Jackson.) (Clay.)
1st Dist. C. Miller, David Bowers,
2d do. A. J. Cotton, Ranny C. Stevens,
3d do. David Neritt, Wm. Hamilton.

We have been requested to announce JOHN ROOP, as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next general assembly.

To Printers.

THE subscribers have commenced an establishment for the manufacture of Printing Presses from Super-Imperial to Medium size, of approved construction, the workmanship and materials of which they warrant equal to any made in the western country and which they will sell on liberal terms. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine, at the manufactory on 5th street, between Elm and Plum streets, Cincinnati.

DICKERSON & WILLIAMSON.
Cincinnati, June 8, 1832. 28-3mo

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscriber will please pay, or settle with Isaac Spencer, or prepare the same for settlement, on or before the 8th of September next, at which time I shall make my arrangements for closing all accounts.

JOHN SPENCER, late Sheriff
and Collector for D. C.

Notice

IS hereby given to Polly Runyon and Absalom Runyon, her husband, formerly Polly Askew and widow of David Askew, dec'd, and to Margaret Francis, Sarah Ann, and Mary Askew, children and heirs of David Askew, dec'd, that I have filed in the clerk's office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, my petition praying the appointment of commissioners, under the act of the Legislature of the state of Indiana, entitled an act to provide for the partition of real estate, to divide and set apart to me the one half of all that part of in lot, number 35, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, contained within the following boundaries, viz: beginning at the south-west corner of said lot No. 35, on the alley, thence running north-easterly with High street to the centre of said lot 35, thence running at a right angle with High street, on a line parallel with the alley aforesaid, through the centre of said lot 35, to within thirty eight feet two inches of New street, thence north-easterly at a right angle and with a line parallel with New street, to within twenty eight feet six inches of Doctor Jabez Percival's brick house, thence south-easterly on a line parallel with the aforesaid alley to New street, thence south-westerly with New street to the corner of the alley aforesaid, thence north-westerly with the line of said alley to High street, or place of beginning; and that said court will act thereon at the next term to be held on the 4th Monday of September next.

JAMES M. DARRAGH.
July 12, 1832. -25

LEGAL NOTICE.

A MOS LANE, Attorney and counsellor at Law, will, in future, give his undivided attention, to his profession—may be consulted at his office, on high street, near the clerk's office, at all times, except when at Court—will attend the Circuit, Probate, and Commissioner's Courts, in the County of Dearborn. The Circuit Courts in Franklin, Switzerland, Ripley and Dearborn counties. The Supreme and District Courts at Indianapolis. And will attend to business of Importance, either civil or criminal in any other courts in this, or adjoining states. He trusts that his long and successful practice, will insure him his former liberal portion of professional business, when the public shall be assured, that all business entrusted to his charge, shall receive his prompt attention, and best efforts, to bring it to a speedy and successful close.

AMOS LANE.
Lawrenceburgh, June 13th, 1832. -24.

Cash for Wheat,

At the Steam Flouring Mill, in
RISING SUN.

CASH, and the market price, will be paid for Wheat, on delivery at the Steam Flouring Mill at Rising Sun Landing, during the present Summer and Autumn.

The Mill will be open for business as soon as the 15th July, or sooner, should the new crop be ready.

Coal for Blacksmiths.

600 BUSHELS first quality Brownsville Stone Coal, the best description for Blacksmiths, for sale at the above Mill. Rising Sun, Dearborn Co (Ja.) July, 1832. -26

30 BAGS superior Coffee just received and for sale by

SHAW & PROTZMAN.

April 6, 1832

FLOUR WANTED.

A LARGE quantity of country Flour wanted, for which a liberal price will be given, by SHAW & PROTZMAN.