

Official statement of votes given in Dearborn county, at the annual election, 1832.

| Townships                         | Randolph | Union | Lanphier | Sparta | Manchester | Kelso | Jackson | Logan | Laurensburg | Total |      |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|--------|------------|-------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|------|
| Representatives,                  |          |       |          |        |            |       |         |       |             |       |      |
| George H. Dunn                    | 204      | 96    | 88       | 199    | 88         | 148   | 41      | 5     | 310         | 24    | 1203 |
| Mathias Haines                    | 265      | 99    | 88       | 155    | 81         | 96    | 31      | 3     | 212         | 23    | 1053 |
| David V. Culley                   | 183      | 49    | 23       | 156    | 25         | 190   | 68      | 44    | 287         | 134   | 1159 |
| Oliver Heustis                    | 152      | 37    | 20       | 142    | 34         | 208   | 68      | 46    | 234         | 128   | 1069 |
| Sam'l H. Dowden                   | 183      | 80    | 88       | 144    | 92         | 117   | 41      | 7     | 221         | 26    | 999  |
| Thomas Howard Sheriff             | 231      | 44    | 19       | 98     | 24         | 170   | 59      | 42    | 165         | 131   | 983  |
| William Dils                      | 203      | 52    | 21       | 161    | 38         | 202   | 64      | 45    | 266         | 113   | 1165 |
| Milton Gregg Commissioner,        | 216      | 84    | 88       | 137    | 79         | 118   | 39      | 4     | 218         | 37    | 1020 |
| Robert Wilber                     | 203      | 71    | 85       | 147    | 87         | 115   | 36      | 2     | 231         | 22    | 999  |
| William Conway                    | 200      | 61    | 22       | 149    | 24         | 175   | 59      | 46    | 207         | 120   | 1063 |
| Adam D. Livingston Sem. Trustees, | 6        | 0     | 1        | 2      | 1          | 13    | 4       | 1     | 29          | 7     | 61   |
| David Bowers                      | 202      | 93    | 87       | 288    | 83         | 115   | 35      | 2     | 254         | 18    | 1180 |
| Ranna C. Stevens                  | 209      | 91    | 85       | 285    | 84         | 91    | 33      | 1     | 234         | 18    | 1131 |
| William Hamilton                  | 213      | 90    | 83       | 156    | 88         | 117   | 40      | 5     | 223         | 26    | 1041 |
| Cornelius Miller                  | 209      | 32    | 18       | 7      | 24         | 174   | 65      | 37    | 205         | 132   | 903  |
| Alfred J. Cotton                  | 202      | 38    | 24       | 11     | 24         | 214   | 69      | 48    | 222         | 131   | 983  |
| David Nevitt                      | 196      | 39    | 21       | 116    | 21         | 176   | 60      | 42    | 252         | 126   | 1052 |

From the *Pennsylvanian*.

REMARKS OF MR. RICE

AT A MEETING HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Stephen E. Rice, being called upon by the meeting, came forward and said, that he was quite unprepared for the honor which had been done him: that it had often been his lot to address his native countrymen on National subjects; but that he felt it one of the proudest events of his life, that he should be invited to associate himself in any manner with the deliberations of this immense patriotic assemblage of his native and adopted fellow citizens of America. Gentlemen, said Mr. R., the veto of the bill is an era in the legislation of the country: it is the American magna charta, the people's bill of rights. You are met to celebrate a glorious victory for the Democracy of the U. States, an irresistible proof that the people's choice is the best choice, an event that demonstrates their ability to select good men for their officers: they did not miss their man in Andrew Jackson. For my humble self, said Mr. R., I have heretofore felt little interest in the concerns of politics; content to move silently in my more appropriate sphere; but no sooner had I read the document, which has been the occasion of this meeting, than the patriotic and honest which it breathes in every line, warned my apathy into enthusiasm. Upon these seemingly well substantiated facts, the Secretary of the Treasury forthwith directed the District Attorney, aided by the Marshal, to take the most rigorous steps for an investigation of the matter; which direction was promptly obeyed, and an examination held, at which the informer and his witnesses met the accused face to face. All the evidence which could be adduced was taken, even hearsay evidence, and the books and papers of the office investigated. The whole examination was conducted in a public manner, the witnesses were sworn, and the testimony committed to record, and subjected to public inspection—when lo—not a single charge of mal conduct was sustained, no defalcation existed, and not a shade of dishonesty could be made to cast upon the character of Dr. Canby! We have the good authority of several intelligent gentlemen, of both parties, for saying that the acquittal was full and triumphant, in the estimation of every man who was open to the influence of truth, and the many friends of Dr. Canby, who were present, without distinction of party, were highly gratified that the examination was made.

Those who have delighted to prophecy evil, and who have pretended to know of the mal administration aforesaid, will no doubt, feel deeply mortified that their predictions have failed, and that their knowledge was only that of the fool, who is wise in his own conceit; and they can now sit down and enjoy those happy feelings which they must relish, when they find again and again, that the envenomed tongue of their malicious slander, has been busily engaged in traducing another innocent and persecuted individual. Certain wise men at Indianapolis had seen so far into a mill-stone, that they even knew the precise amount of the defalcation to be twenty-six thousand, some hundred dollars, some cents and a half, but, where are they now, and where will they hide their pitiful faces? Let an abused community put a mark upon such dangerous men, if men they may be called.

Ind. Democrat.

Harrisburgh, Penn., July 23.

HARVEST.—Never within the memory of man, has such an abundance of grain been gathered in Pennsylvania as the present year, and "got in" so safely and in such fine order.

The wheat and rye crops have been principally "got in," east of this town, and in the whole valley west of it. The grain crop, although it does not yield more than two-thirds of what is considered a full crop, is excellent in quality, and has been gathered in fine order. In some places there has been mildew, but not to a great extent.

The growing crop of Indian Corn, the "prince of American grains," is short to view, owing to the drought, but possesses the important requisite, "a good color," and will probably yield an abundant crop.

We published the account of the New Orleans *Argus*, a Clay paper, which gave, as the "final result," a majority of "twenty-nine votes" for Ripley over Thomas in the Louisiana Congressional Election. Other Clay papers give contradictory accounts.—We know not what to believe about elections, on the authority of the Clay press. Our Jackson information is, that Thomas is elected, by about 60 votes; and this, we think, may be confided in.—*Globe*, Aug. 1.

and in glory with Montgomery, and Washington, and as it will continue to float while one thread can hang upon the staff, in support of the second Montgomery, the second Washington, the Hero of New Orleans.

NATURAL EFFECTS OF SLAVERY. An overseer in Florence, Alabama, chastised a negro woman. The husband of the woman saw the blows inflicted, and remonstrated with the overseer. The overseer struck the negro with the butt of his whip for being unable to repress his indignation at seeing his wife lacerated in his presence. The negro turned upon him, and in the struggle, inflicted several stabs with a knife. The overseer died, and the negro will be burned at the stake. This punishment, which is clearly unconstitutional, (all cruel and unusual punishments being prohibited,) is not uncommon in many of the Southern states. A pile of pine wood finely split, is laid up, in the form of a cob house, and spirits of turpentine poured over it. The victim is placed inside, chained to a tree or post, the pile is fired, and he is roasted alive.

Now what is more natural than the transaction above recorded. Change but the color of the skin, and what say law and public sentiment about it? The story would be related thus:

Conjugal Affection.—An interesting young woman, employed as a weaver in one of the manufacturing establishments, was assaulted by the overseer, for some trifling fault, and severely beaten in the presence of her husband, a young man of ardent temper and warm affections. He remonstrated, and was struck by the overseer, upon whom he seized him, and in the struggle that ensued, happening to have a knife in his hand, stabbed the overseer so that he died. The young man was subsequently tried for manslaughter. An eloquent appeal was made to the jury, who immediately acquitted him.

Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

Much has been said in some of the papers in praise of the offer made by the United States Branch Bank to lend a million of dollars to the City Banks until the first of October next, at 5 per cent. interest. This has been spoken of as an act of great generosity, and as a knock down argument in favor of the National Bank. The offer was well enough on the part of the Branch Bank—nobody could blame them for it,—yet it does not seem to us worthy of the florid panegyric which has been bestowed upon it, unless the Bank deserves it for understanding its own interests.

The case stands thus. Our merchants are in want of accommodations at the Banks—they owe money to the Branch Bank—the Branch lends money to the city Banks—the city Banks are to lend it to the merchants, and the merchants are to pay their notes to the Branch Bank with it, which thus gets a fair interest for its capital without running any risk by accommodating our citizens. The risk will be incurred by the City Banks, and the profit will go into the coffers of the Branch Bank. In the mean time it is to be recollected, that the Bank owes a large amount to the United States Treasury, the payment of which has been delayed at the solicitation of Mr. Biddle, until the 1st of October, and for which the Bank pays an interest of 3 per cent. If, in the mean time, the institution can lend it at 5 per cent. they will make a handsome speculation.

N. York Evening Post.

During the prevalence of the epidemic, many sad domestic scenes have occurred, which it would be impossible to describe, even if it were expedient.—Take for instance the following: Last Sabbath morning there was a happy family residing at 25 Madison street, by the name of Bogert. They, as usual attended Mr. Clay's (Baptist) church, of which Mr. B. was a member. In the evening at 8 o'clock, he was seized with Spasmodic Cholera, and died in about 11 hours. About nine o'clock, a child about 4 years old, was attacked by the same disease, and died on Monday. Another child aged 2, was attacked during Sunday night, and a third, aged 14, on Monday morning, just before the death of the father. They were more comfortable on Monday evening, but died in the course of the night. A servant woman in the same family was taken on Monday and died after a few hours sickness. Mr. Bogert was buried on Monday afternoon, and the four others on Tuesday morning. Thus, in less than 40 hours, five members of one family, passed from a state of health to sickness, from sickness to death, and from death to the grave. Surely at such an hour as we think not, the Son of man cometh.

Mr. Bogert (Albert) was a man of great usefulness in Sabbath Schools, and in various other ways. He was by occupation a silversmith. Neither he nor any other member of the family complained much of indisposition until attacked; nor is any thing known of indiscretion, unless it be the free eating of wortleberries on Sunday. Mr. B. ate freely of them, and about the same time took two blue pills. The surviving members of the family are Mrs. B. a daughter 17 years old, two or three small children, and a young lady.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

From the Cincinnati *Daily Advertiser*. DIED—Suddenly on the 19th ult. at his residence in this county, SAMUEL BURR, in the 63d year of his age.

Mr. Burr has been long and extensively known in the Western Country, as the careful and accurate calculator of most of the Almanacs published in the Mississippi valley. Few, however, have possessed the opportunity of knowing his private worth.—Retired upon his farm, in the bosom of his family, and engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, he was known to his neighbors, not only as a man of high scientific attainments, but as a kind friend, a benevolent neighbor, an incorruptible patriot, and sincere Christian.

ABSTRACT OF THE REFORM BILL.—The qualifications for a Borough Elector (not being otherwise entitled) are

1. That he shall be of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity.
2. That he shall occupy, as owner or tenant, within the borough, a house, warehouse, shop or other building, being separately or jointly, with any land under the same landlord, of the clear yearly value of not less than ten pounds.
3. That he shall occupy such premises for twelve calendar months next, previous to 31st July.

4. That he shall be rated to the relief of the poor, upon the same premises.

5. That he shall on or before the 20th July, have paid all the poor rates and assessed taxes, which shall have become payable from him in respect of such premises, previously to the 6th April.

6. That he shall have resided for six calendar months next, previous to 31st July, within the borough, or within seven statute miles thereof.

The occupation may be of different premises, in immediate and continuous succession.

Joint occupiers of premises, in respect of which the above conditions have been complied with, are each entitled to vote if the clear yearly value of such premises, gives not less than ten pounds for each occupier.

Tenants of premises, the rates of which are payable by the landlords, may claim to be rated, and upon payment of the rates and taxes, will be entitled to vote.

Upon complying with the above conditions, electors will be entitled to vote at any election of members that may take place after 31st October, 1832, and before the 1st November, 1833, and so on in successive years, unless the dates are altered by the privy council.

A sufficient number of booths to be prepared so that no more than 600 electors are to poll at any one compartment.

The polling to continue, if required, for two successive days only, for seven hours on the first day, and for eight hours on the second day; but the poll is not on any account to be kept open later than four o'clock on the second day *Liverpool Paper*.

FROM TEXAS.—A gentleman just arrived from Texas via Red River, states that a revolt had taken place among the Government troops, stationed at Galveston bay, headed by the celebrated Col. Bradburn. The inhabitants of Galveston, nearly all Americans, were driven from the town, their dwellings pillaged and laid waste; the public stores and shops were broken open and robbed of their contents, but no lives, we are informed were lost. Three Americans were detained in prison. The state of Anaham was in motion; the settlers around Galveston were collecting and forming themselves into volunteer companies, and 500 of the inhabitants of Brasoria, we are informed, expressed their willingness to march against the rebels, whose term of usurpation, we believe will be short. Bradburn, with a view to strengthen his illegal position, had sent an express to the military post at Nacogdoches, for a reinforcement of men. *Louisiana Advertiser*.

MON.—It is with regret we announce the fact, that on Sunday Morning last, between one and two o'clock, a mob of about two hundred persons collected and set fire to and burned two frame houses in the lower part of the city, occupied by persons of ill-fame, and destroyed or materially injured two or three other frame buildings. Two of the chief actors in the scene were killed. About twenty of those concerned have been arrested.

*Louisville Herald*.

KEEPING STACKS CLEAR OF RATS AND MICE.—Take one pound of Nitre or Saltpetre, and one pound of alum; dissolve them together in two pints of spring or well water; get a florin of bran and make a mash thereof, putting in two pints of the above liquid, and mixing all together. When you build your stacks, every second course take a handful or two of said mash and throw upon them, till they come to the casing. Allow your stacks to stand twenty years, rats or mice will not come near them.

A very extraordinary phenomenon has been observed at Valenciennes, in France, in the grounds of two bleachers, which are not more than 600 yards from each other. The lines laid out to whiten has become quite red. It has been analysed, and found not to contain the least acid. When the cholera became extinct, this coloring ceased. A chemist of the town attributed it to the effect of certain exhalations, from whence he supposed the cholera proceeded.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Slane in Bath county, to the Editor, dated 20th July.

The cause of our country's welfare is succeeding here. Mr. Clay's friends are much dispirited, finding that President Jackson's friends will stick to him, even should he veto the bank bill, which in fact they say he is bound to do.

In this county (Bath) John Breathitt will receive a handsome majority over Buckner, and also Mr. Taylor over his opponent. The Clay party have a prodigious number of Lexington Observers sent to them here, and they get wise directly by reading them. They have some how found out that *United States paper* passes in England as current as it does here, and that there never was a President who set his veto to any Bill till Jackson did.

REMARKS.

In April 1812, Congress passed a bill by a respectable majority, "To remove causes depending in the District Courts of the United States, in cases of disability of Judges." Mr. Madison put his veto upon it, and on the vote to pass it over the head of the President, there were yeas 23, nays 70. A veto did not shock the patriot

people of 1812. The same Congress declared war against England.

But to be short. During the session of Congress 1815, the Senate passed "a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, of America." The House of Representatives, after much debate, passed it by a vote of one hundred and twenty to thirty-eight. See Journal page 655. On the 30th January 1815, the President, JAMES MADISON put his veto upon it, and thereby forbade it becoming a law. See House Journals page 705.

It will be seen that every member from Kentucky voted for the Bill except DeSoto and Johnson. Yet we believe that none then considered it a "HIGH HANDED MEASURE" to veto a bill which the people had "ORDERED" their representatives to pass. General Jackson has done the same thing that Madison did. But the majority in the H. R. in 1832 was only 22, in 1815 it was 82. *Maryville Monitor*.

Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson is frequently quoted against the Administration on the subject of removals from office. It is said that all he enquired when about to make an appointment, "is he honest?—is he capable?" &c. From the following extract it will be seen, that he coincides with the present administration on this subject. *Ib.*

From *Goodrich's History*.

The commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration was marked by a removal, from responsible and lucrative offices, of a great portion of those whose political opinions were opposed to his own, on the ground that most of the offices at the disposal of the government, had been exclusively bestowed on the adherents of the opposite party.

In a reply to a remonstrance of merchants of New-Haven, against the removal from office of a federal collector of that port, and the appointment of a gentleman of opposite politics, the president assigned this as the reason of the course he adopted.

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