

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

Townships	Representatives	Sherrif	Commissioner	Sen. Trustees
George H. Dunn	204	98	88	199
Mathias Haines	265	99	88	155
David V. Culley	183	49	23	156
Oliver Heustis	152	37	20	142
Sam'l H. Dowden	183	80	88	144
Thomas Howard	231	44	19	98
William Dils	203	52	21	161
Milton Gregg	216	84	88	137
Robert Wilber	203	71	85	147
William Conaway	200	61	22	149
Adam D. Livingston	6	0	1	2
David Bowers	202	98	87	288
Ranna C. Stevens	209	91	85	285
William Hamilton	213	90	83	156
Cornelius Miller	209	32	18	7
Alfred J. Cotton	202	38	24	11
David Nevitt	196	39	21	116

Calumny, Reput and Persecution

PROVED.—Ever since Dr. CANBY assumed the duties of Receiver of public monies at Crawfordsville, he has been pursued with the most unrelenting and violent abuse and persecution. Mr. Whitlock, the person who held the office previous to the appointment of Dr. Canby, commenced an unjustifiable warfare upon the Doctor so soon as he arrived at Crawfordsville, and it was with much difficulty that he could be brought to surrender the keys of office, which he had held so long, that he seemed to suppose they were his forever. From that time until the present, every evil insinuation that malignity could devise, or ingenuity invent, has been cast upon the official character of Dr. Canby. The most graceless slanders have been whispered over the country, by certain notorious slanderers resident at Indianapolis, Crawfordsville, and elsewhere. A prophecy of defalcation, and a charge of the use of the funds of the office for individual account, together with sundry minor charges, were freely circulated. At length Mr. Whitlock and his fellow laborers against the reputation of the Doctor, summoned sufficient fortitude to make formal charges of mal conduct in office, against him, and substantiated the feasibility of those charges by all the solemnities of oaths and asseverations of the truth of the charges. 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 venomous 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, &c. 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.

Harriburgh, 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 that this, we think, may be confided in.—Globe, Aug. 1.

From the Pennsylvania.

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 bank 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 patriotism and honesty which it breathes in every line, warmed my apathy into enthusiasm. Who could be indifferent to such a spectacle of generous self-devotion? Who can sufficiently applaud the firmness, the unflinching firmness, with which the man of the people adhered to his principles, even at the risk of that which was dearest to him, your support and approbation? It was indeed, as was said of another great man, a dangerous display of integrity in the teeth of power. "That soldier is a man: all are not men, that wear the human form." There is a pension of gratitude due to him from every man who has the interest of the people at heart. He has claims on the country which cannot be repaid. He has met the assaults of monopoly in the armour of the constitution: he has planted his banner in the breach: and who can refuse to rally round him? He has stood manfully and fearlessly at the helm, when the course was hazardous, and the storm threatening to break upon his head: who can refuse him thanks and a welcome, when he has brought the ship into port?

Mr. Rice added, that he had been requested by many of his friends who were now about him, Irishmen, like himself, and many other natives of the green Isle, whom he had conversed with, to declare their cordial sentiments on the subject of the Veto: perhaps no more fitting occasion could offer itself than the present. He was aware that there were some exceptions to the remark he was about to make, but the remark was nevertheless too true to be disputed, that the Irishmen of this district, as a body, were united in support of General Jackson, and as much if not more united in his favor than at any former time. I have no doubt, he said, I can have none, that on this question, I represent the Irish feeling of Philadelphia. They have felt themselves aggrieved by the efforts of others to convince their fellow citizens that they have deserted their old favorite; him who they know to be the son of an Irishman, nay, almost an Irishman himself, "a small matter of reckoning having only prevented him of that honor altogether"—him whom his enemies have accused of boasting that he had Irish blood, who has loved the green Isle of his ancestors, ("and that love is recorded in hearts that have suffered too much to forget,") and whose whole heart is full of the hot, palpitating blood of Irish republicanism. And now that he has stood between the poor man and the money-broker, the laborer and the stock-jobber, more enthusiastic in his cause, than ever heretofore, they will still adhere to him and uphold him. Mr. Rice then adverted to the different attempts which had been made to alienate the affections of Irishmen from Gen. Jackson, to mislead their judgment, and corrupt their sympathies. He was particularly severe on the course which had been pursued by the editor of the Patriot and Shield, (the Irish Shield no longer.) He repeated his assurance that the feelings of his native countrymen were in full union with those of the meeting, and pointed to the colors of the Hibernian Greens, which with the United States flag waved over the platform from which he spoke, as illustrative of this harmony. There it hangs, he exclaimed, beside your national standard, the proud banner of your Independence, at a meeting of men who are pledging their support to Andrew Jackson; yes! there it is, in gallant fellowship with your stars and stripes, the same green ensign, as it floated in danger

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 which 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 Advocate.

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 wordberries 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 63th 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 were informed were lost. Three Americans were detained in prison. The state of Anahanc 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 Adr.*

Mos.—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 allum; dissolve them together in two pints of spring or well water; get a firbol 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 linen 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 State 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-

ic 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 forbid it becoming a law. See House Journals page 705.

It will be seen that every member from Kentucky voted for the Bill except Desha 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. *Mayville 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.

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.

"It would have been to me," said he in reply, "a circumstance of great relief, had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the majority (the democratic party.) I would gladly have left to time and accident to raise them to their just share. But their total exclusion calls for prompter correctives. I shall correct the procedure; but, that done, return with joy to that state of things, when the only question concerning a candidate shall be, is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?"

Now that the Bank is in the field, we advise the opposition to change the style of their ticket, expressive of the fact. It should stand thus:

National Republican Candidate for the Presidency.
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
By its Atto. H. CLAY.

The merits and qualifications of the candidate are proper subjects of discussion. It is but little consequence who is the Attorney. *Id.*

Mormonism is said to have taken deep root in the Baptist church in Mondon, Miss. —a number were redipped a few years ago. The preacher said he would never die, but be transplanted after the manner of Enoch, and in eighteen months Mormonism would be the prevailing religion, and that in five years the wicked would be swept from the face of the earth.

From the Pennsylvania Argus.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—Under this head we have placed a number of opinions, expressed by able democratic editors, on the President's Veto. It will convey to our readers an idea in what light General Jackson's opinions are received by his friends throughout the country. It is with pleasure that we are enabled to state, as far as our own knowledge, at present, extends, we have not noticed a single instance, among the vast number of periodicals, that have sustained him for the former measures, but what ardently support the present one. The light that has been thrown on this subject, through this last message of the President has caused many who have heretofore remained silent, to take the same independent stand. The manufacturer, the mechanic, and last, though not least, the farmer, the bone and sinew of Pennsylvania, have been awakened. The plain and simple reasons, contained in this veto, come home to them in all their force. It has given them new evidence of the great attachment he bears toward them. He knows and feels their interest—for he, too, is a farmer. Such a man the democracy of Pennsylvania delight to honor.

AN IMPOSTOR.—We deem it a duty to caution the public against an impostor. About a fortnight ago a man came to Winchester and passed himself off for a Catholic missionary from Rome to St. Louis, Missouri. He pretended to be out of funds and levied taxes on the purses of several individuals. We have learned that he was an ardent impostor—he was no Catholic missionary, and was not out of money. The name he passed by was HILBERGER, but he probably has a new name for every new place. His crown was shaven when here, but he may have a wig to disguise him elsewhere. His manners are subdued, demure and humble—his countenance unprepossessing, and his eye distrustful and suspicious.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States will confer a favor upon the community by giving publicity to the above. *Winchester Virginian.*