

PALLADIUM.

Lawrenceburgh, August 11.

A meeting of the friends of the administration will be held at Rising Sun, on Saturday the 1st of September. A general and punctual attendance of the supporters of the republican cause, from all parts of the county, is expected.

Effects of the Veto.—Seventy-five cents in cash is offered per bushel for wheat at Vevay and this place. Flour is worth \$5 per barrel and \$2 25 per 100. At New York it is worth \$3 75 per barrel, having advanced about 50 cents since the veto. Farmers will soon begin to see what a monstrous calamity General Jackson has brought upon the country.

Land Law. Among the laws published in this sheet, is one for the benefit of land purchasers, under the credit system.

For some time past we have heard the most wonderful tales circulating, in relation to Dr. Canby and the Crawfordsville land office. We now have the opportunity and take a pleasure in correcting them, by republishing an exposé of the whole affair, from the Indiana Democrat. It seems the Doctor instead of being a defaulter, as represented, has fully satisfied those present at the investigation, that he is innocent of the charges brought against him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. We learn from Cincinnati that on Sunday night last, the elegant building, well known by the name of the *Pearl Street House*, was nearly destroyed by fire. The fire broke out near the roof, and before it was arrested, had made great progress downwards. Considerable furniture and property was destroyed. No lives were lost. The destruction is believed to be the work of an incendiary, and is the seventh or eighth attempt lately made to fire the city.

The election. The election for members of the legislature and other officers, took place in the several counties in this state on Monday last. We have received official returns from some and verbal information from others, and so far we are highly pleased with the result, as indicating the strength of the administration in this state. The following counties have been heard from, to wit:

Representatives.

Switzerland—William Bradley.*
Ripley—Wm. Skeene.
Franklin—John Roop and John Reed.
Decatur—William Fowler.*
Shelby—Resin Davis.*
Marion—Robert Hanna.
Rush—Marinus Willet,*(the other not known.)
Union—Two Jacksonites—names not known.

Jefferson—James H. Cravens and N. B. Palmer.*

Fayette—Marks Crume,* (the other not known.)

Morgan and Hendricks—Both members Jackson.

The gain in the counties, just named, in favor of the administration, since last year, is one in Switzerland, two in Union, one in Jefferson, and one in Hendricks; and we have lost one in Franklin. This looks like the veto was doing a large business.

* Jackson.

The official statement of the election in this county, is given in this paper, by which it will be seen that *George H. Dunn*, *Oliver Heustis*,* and *David V. Culley** are elected representatives; *William Dils** sheriff; *William Conway** commissioner; *David Bowers* seminary trustee, 1st district, *Ranna C. Stevens* do. 2d district and *David Nevitt** do. 3d district.

The result of the contest, though not altogether in favor of the Jackson nominated ticket, is nevertheless far from discouraging. Enough we believe has been ascertained by it, to warrant the firm belief that the Jackson electoral ticket will succeed in this county, at the approaching presidential election, by a majority of from 100 to 200. In this we think there can be no mistake, nor can any one arrive at a different conclusion, from the result of the late election. Take, for instance, the vote for sheriff, and we have a majority of 144; but, if it is objected that this would not be fair, then take the vote for commissioner, and we have a majority 128—adding the Jackson vote together; but should it still be objected that neither of these is a fair test, why, then take the vote given to the late editor of the Statesman and the editor of this paper, and it gives a majority of 139 in favor of the administration.—There is no fair way to calculate a different result. The vote of Old Dearborn may now be considered as settled more favorably to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, than in 1828.

* Jackson.

We have received but little information as to the election in Kentucky. In the neighboring county of Boone, *John P. Gaines*, (*Clay*), is elected representative by a majority of 100 votes, over *Mr. Phinney*, (*Jackson*). *Buckner*, (*Clay*), is ahead of *Breathett*, (*Jackson*), for governor.

In the city of Louisville, it is believed, the *Clay* ticket has succeeded. The bank dependants took the field there and enacted the most disgraceful scenes, completely verifying the prediction that it is a moneyed aristocracy, with *Mr. Clay* at their head, the republican party have now to contend with. Nor is it in the immediate vicinity of Louisville alone that this influence has been exerted, and the power of the bank

invoked, it has been more or less all over the country. The Bank question was industriously used in this county at the late election. The dreadful effects of the veto were depicted in glowing colours at the polls, and a thousand evils conjured up to frighten the unsuspecting, and induce them to abandon the administration. We even heard it boldly proclaimed, by men who stand fair as citizens, that they wished the bank would exert her power, and distribute her money to influence the presidential election! What think you of this? Is it not high time the people should understand these things, and be preparing for the coming exigency, which is to determine whether democratic principles, pure and unsophisticated, shall prevail, or be trodden under foot by the corrupting influence of wealth.

The Cholera seems to be fast subsiding in the city of New York. On the 21st ult. the deaths amounted to 104, (as reported by the *Courier* and *Enquirer*); on the 22d to 90, on the 23d to 74, on the 24th to 96, on the 25th to 61, and on the 26th to 55. The whole number of cases of the disease in the city, to the 26th, 3239—deaths 1328.

The *Statesman*, of yesterday, in its usual one-sided way, labors to convince its readers, that the veto is ruining Gen. Jackson's prospects in Pennsylvania; and, the better to palm this groundless opinion on them, he gives what he calls extracts from papers on both sides. The *Pennsylvania Enquirer* is quoted as a Jackson paper, a thing that has always been questioned, and more recently disbelieved altogether. It has never had the confidence or favor of the Jackson party, and by now coming out in its true colours, it is only subserving its own interest. The *Patriot and Shield* is next quoted as lately a Jackson paper. This is not so—the *Shield*, previous to John Binns's connexion with it, was a neutral paper, but so soon as this celebrated Coffin-hand-bill manufacturer obtained an interest in it, it was so no longer, and only sought a favorable pretext to commence an assault on the president. The other papers quoted have either been neutrals or like the *Statesman*, have attached themselves to a party that neither wanted nor felt willing to support them, and hence their abandonment. None of the old firmly set republican papers of Pennsylvania have disapproved of the veto, much less deserted the president on account of it. We receive weekly a large exchange from Pennsylvania, and we do know number of them to be leading democratic papers, and have yet to see the first one that has abandoned the cause of Gen. Jackson. We claim to know something about the politics of Pennsylvania—she is our native state, where we were raised—and we say boldly, fearlessly and confidently that nothing but the withdrawal of the president from the contest by the hand of death will prevent her from giving him her electoral vote in November.—So fully are we persuaded in this opinion, that we are willing to back it at any moment in the Virginia fashion.

THE VETO ON SATIN! By way of showing the opinion entertained of the President's veto, we state the fact, that since it has appeared, innumerable applications have been made to have it printed on white satin, to preserve it in a frame, as a memento of its worth and efficacy. We have worked it off in this way for many, and will furnish others with it at merely the cost of materials.

Pittsburgh Manufacturer.

MISERABLE!!! The *Maysville Eagle*, says that “bricks fell from five to three dollars a thousand in Cincinnati, in consequence of the Veto.” We learn further (from another quarter) that spoiled bacon is only half price “in consequence of the Veto.” Blind horses have fallen too, and two cows died of the hollow horn a few days since, all caused by the Veto. It is a remarkable fact, that we have had no rain “in these parts” since the Veto. The editor has (or had) a four-legged chicken; since the Veto but three legs are visible. *Ky. Gazette.*

MURDER.—We have to record a transaction unusual in our section of country—the perpetration of a most cruel and wanton murder! John Puryear a planter, living about a mile from this place, shot his overseer on Wednesday last. It seems that Puryear when in his cups was in the habit of abusing his family, and that his overseer, named May, an inoffensive man, had been in the habit of interfering on such occasions. On the day of his death, May, on returning to the house perhaps for his dinner, found his employer intoxicated, and abusing his family—he interfered as usual, spoke to Puryear, begged him to desist, and told him that it was a shame for him to act so—Puryear asked him “if he took it up?”—stepped into the house took down his rifle and deliberately shot him dead.

May has left wife and 7 or 8 children without a single bequest, save that of the cold charity of the world. Puryear was, on the evidence of his own daughter, committed to prison, where he now awaits the stern justice of the law. *Athens, [Geo.] Banner.*

MR. CLAY'S PROSPECT IN OHIO. The UNPLEDGED electoral ticket, of Ohio, (issued by the secret committee,) which is composed of men so very EXALTED that it would be an insult for the VULGAR PEOPLE who it is expected will vote for them, to ask who they might in their wisdom design to make president, is likely to prove recreant! *Mr. Newcomb* has publicly PLEDGED in the Ohio Register that he will, if elected, vote for *Wirt* and *Elmaker*! We have not understood that any of them are for *Jackson*! but we may judge from this specimen that *Clay* is “hair hung and breeze shaken.” *Ohio Sun.*

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the packet ship *Caledonia*, at New York, Capt. Graham, has furnished the Editors of the Post with files of London papers to June 15th, and Liverpool to June 16th inclusive.

Order is entirely restored in Paris. The number of persons slain in the insurrection is stated at 600, but a correspondent of the London Courier thinks that this is too low an estimate, considering that in one street the fire was kept up incessantly for about nine hours.

The Paris papers of the 12th June state that the government have issued an order to the Surgeons of the Capital to send in a report of all the wounded persons whom they had attended during the previous fortnight. The Surgeons have refused to comply with this order declaring that they cannot consent to be degraded into domestic informers, or to betray the confidence of their patients.

The English papers contain accounts of preparations for rejoicing on account of the adoption of the Reform Bill. The progress made in the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills was such that, they were expected to be got through Parliament before that date. The Irish find much fault with the Reform Bill.

The populace in Liverpool continue to resist the conveying of patients to the hospital, and riots from that cause are frequent. The London Courier of the 14th announces an arrival from Madera with accounts of the raising of the blockade of that island, under immediate orders from the Azores. The vessel which had maintained it, left on the 25th ult. for Terceria, after taking on board the troops and refugees at Porto Santo. The letters are dated the 29th of May. From this it is inferred that the whole force of Don Pedro is assembling at the islands for the purpose of an immediate attack upon Portugal.

The Paris bulletin of the Cholera for June 10, states the number of deaths in the hospitals to have been only 3; new cases admitted 8; 8 were discharged as cured. In private practice the deaths on the same day were 5.

The Carlist insurrection in the departments of Loire, Isere, and Deux Sevres is put down. In La Vendee there are yet 1500 Chouans in arms.

The Cholera has reappeared in Hamburgh, and Altona with as much violence as on its first breaking out six months previous.

The cholera continues on the increase in Liverpool.

Melancholy Loss of Life at Sea by Cholera.—The ship *Brutus*, of 384 tons burthen, sailed on the 18th May from Liverpool for Quebec. She had on board 330 emigrants, men, women, and children, who with the crew made a grand total of 349 souls.

On the 37th, the 9th day out from Liverpool, a healthy man, about 30 years of age, was seized with malignant cholera. The usual remedies were used, and he recovered. The next case was that of an old woman, 60 years of age, who died in ten hours after the attack. The ravages of the pestilence then rapidly increased, the deaths being numerous in proportion to the cases. The greatest number of deaths was 24 in one day. The captain had not it seems any intention of returning to port, until the disease began to attack the crew.

He then saw that to continue his voyage was to risk the lives of himself and the survivors, as well as the property intrusted to his care. Under these circumstances, his vessel a lazarus-house, and men, women and children dying about him, he resolved to put back to Liverpool. The resolution was formed on the 3d inst. and the *Brutus* reached port on Wednesday morning. Up to that day the cases had been 117, the deaths 81, and the recoveries 36. Seven cases remained when the vessel entered the Mersey, two of which proved fatal in the course of the day, making the total number of deaths 83. Among the sufferers were four of the crew.

THE CHOLERA.—GOOD NEWS.

NEW-YORK, July 28. We have again the pleasure of congratulating our fellow citizens upon the renewed evidence that the Pestilence is leaving us. The cases reported yesterday at NINETEEN less than the day before, and the deaths nine less. Besides this, the report of interments by Cholera—the best test of the state of the disease—exhibits a decrease of TEN.

The interments from Cholera, during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on Sunday last, were 123—being 89 more than during the same period ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

We are happy to add, that, from the number of new cases received at the principal Cholera Hospitals yesterday afternoon, we are confirmed in the belief that the dreadful disease is rapidly on the decline. *Enquirer.*

A REPORT.—The *Pittsburgh Mercury* mentions a report that a duel had taken place between Messrs. Benton and Clay, in which the latter was seriously wounded. There is a portion of truth in the rumor; but not in the way in which it was, perhaps, understood. A contest has taken place between the persons named, not in the field, and with powder and balls, but in the Senate Chamber, and with no other weapons than their tongues, and *Mr. Clay* was not only wounded, but completely floored.

New Orleans.—Five administration Representatives have been elected in that city to the State Legislature; the sixth is claimed by both parties.

Indian War!

ST. LOUIS AUGUST 1.

DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS.

By the arrival last night, of the Steamboat Enterprise, from Galena, letters were received in town, giving an account of a battle, that was fought by the Mounted Troops, under the Command of General Dodge, and the main body of the Indians, after a close pursuit of 100 miles. The Indians it appears were making their way towards the Mississippi with the intention of crossing, but being closely pursued, they were compelled to incline in the direction of the Wisconsin, with a view of taking refuge on an Island in that river, or of crossing, first the Wisconsin, and thus gain time sufficient to make a safe retreat across the Mississippi. They were however overtaken at the Wisconsin and after an hour's fighting were completely defeated, and no doubt would have been cut to pieces had not the darkness of the night enabled them to escape. The army is still in pursuit, and from the starved condition of the Indians, they will doubtless be again overtaken.

The following letter from General Dodge to Capt. Loomis will give the particulars of the fight.

CAMP WISCONSIN, JULY 22, 1832.

We met the enemy yesterday near the Wisconsin river, and opposite the old Sock village after a close pursuit for near 100 miles. Our loss was one man killed and 8 wounded: from the scalps taken by the Winnebagos as well as those taken by the whites, and the Indians carried from the field of battle, we must have killed about 40 of them. The number of wounded is not known; we can only judge from the number killed, that many were wounded.

From their crippled situation, I think we must overtake them unless they descend the Wisconsin by water. If you could place a fieldpiece immediately on the Wisconsin, that would command the river, you might prevent their escape by water. General Atkinson will arrive at the Blue Mounds on the 24th with the regulars and a brigade of mounted men.

I will cross the Wisconsin to-morrow and should the enemy retreat by land, he will probably attempt crossing

some twenty miles above Prairie du Chien;

in that event the mounted men would want

some boats for the transportation of their arms

ammunition and provision. If you could procure

for us some Mackinaw boats, in that event,

it would greatly facilitate our views. Ex-

cus great haste.

I am with great respect,

Your ob't servant

(Signed) H. DODGE.

Col. Comdg. Mich. Mounted volunteers.

We learn from Mr. Sample of Pekin, who left the army on the 7th inst. that Col. Dunn was unfortunately shot on the morning previous by a sentinel, when he was on his way as officer of the guard to relieve him. It appears that when Col. Dunn came in sight, the sentinel was lying in the grass, and that hearing Col. Dunn approach, and supposing him to be an Indian, the sentinel arose and fired. Two balls entered the body of Col. Dunn near the groin and lodged in the abdomen.—It was supposed that the wound was mortal. Col. Dunn was ever esteemed a most estimable citizen.

Later accounts say that Col. Dunn was likely to recover. He arrived at Dixon's Ferry several days since; and the surgeon of that post told our informant that he (Col. D.) was doing well.

Illinois paper.

Great movement of the people.—We publish in our paper the proceedings of the great meeting of the democratic republicans of this city and vicinity, which assembled at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening last, for the purposes of expressing their opinions, on the subject of the veto.

As soon as the hour of meeting arrived, the people assembled in front of the court house where it was ascertained that the use of the court house had been refused by the county commissioners, for reasons best known to themselves, who are all opposed to the present administration and to the veto of the President.

The people then adjourned to the Concert Hall, where an immense concourse of from ten to fifteen hundred, of the ‘bone and muscle’ of the city assembled.

So great was the assemblage, that the large and spacious ‘Hall’ was literally packed, and we understand (for we were in the ‘hall’) that the rooms, the yard and even street in front, were crowded to excess.

Resolutions were then almost unanimously passed approving of the president's veto, and expressive of high admiration of the people for the patriot who in despite of the denunciations of those interested, or the threats or taunts of politicians has come out boldly and honestly in opposition to what he conscientiously believes is contrary to the spirit and principles of the constitution, injurious to the best interests of the country and dangerous to its liberties.

Pittsburgh Mer.

Mutiny in Maine State Prison.—A few days since, the officers of the State Prison in Maine were informed by one of the convicts, that about twenty of the prisoners had formed a plan to rush out, when they had done work for the day, armed with sledges and hammers, and while some were making their way through the yard fence, the others were to gain the walk on the other side of the fence, attack the guard house, murder the guard, and defend themselves until they could escape. On the evening when it was understood the plan was to be put into execution, the warden, with a number of others with muskets and rifles, prepared for the

occasion concealed themselves in the guard house and awaited the attack.

When the Prison Horn sounded, instead of dropping their hammers as usual, and as they were commanded to do by one of the officers, who had the hardihood to go among them as usual, they formed themselves into a band and rushed towards the barrier with the utmost fury, brandishing their