

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, May 3.

To subscribers. Those indebted to this office for one year's papers or over, are informed that their accounts are making out, and will be forwarded in the paper, either this or next week. It is expected that all who receive their accounts in this way, will attend to the adjustment of the same in whole or in part, by the 10th of May at farthest. Should any who are in arrears be forgotten, in making out our delinquent list, it is hoped they will not feel slighted; but have the goodness to remind us of our neglect, by forwarding, by mail, or otherwise, the amount they believe due.

April 19.

Small Pox. The Rising Sun observes that the "small pox is said to be prevailing to some extent at Vevay and the country back." The Vevay Monitor contradicts the report, as to the prevalence of the disease in Vevay, but admits that several cases have occurred in the country around. We are informed that the disease exists in Decatur county, 40 or 50 miles back; and are long may be expected in this, unless the necessary precaution be taken to prevent it. Vaccination should be generally and speedily resorted to, as a precautionary measure.

The meeting held at Wilmington on Saturday last, we are informed (not having seen the proceedings) nominated Horace Bassett, Esq. for Senator, and Col. Johnson Watts, Thomas Howard, Esq. and Dr. N. H. Torbet, for Representatives. The meeting was very generally attended, and was highly respectable. The proceedings will be given as soon as we can procure a copy.

The New Orleans Bee contradicts the reports of the existence of the Cholera in that city; and says they are "about as true as the exaggerated reports circulated about our commercial embarrassments—Base slanders, no more."

The weather for the week past has been unusually cold. Near the close of last week it rained considerably, turned cold, and topped off on Saturday night with the severest frost almost ever felt in this county, at so advanced a season. The fruit is nearly or quite destroyed; the tender garden vegetables killed, and the more hardy much injured, and even the leaves on the trees are withered, as to appear as though scorched by fire.

The advocates of the United States Bank, in the Senate, are certainly the most industrious, indefatigable fellows alive. They quarrel and specify all week, and on Sundays scatter off to the towns around, and deliver addresses to the populace, magnifying the virtues of the Bank—the United States Bank; and crying out against the administration—Mr. Webster, according to the Globe, lately held forth, on the Sabbath, in a public street in Baltimore, on the pious subject of the Bank, and was clapped and applauded in the most boisterous manner! These are fine doings, truly, in a moral and religious community.

The compromise. It will be seen by a card published in another column, that the candidates for Governor, in this state, (Messrs. Noble and Read), have agreed to close the electioneering campaign, retire to their homes, and leave the matter to be settled by the people, without further efforts on their part, in the way of stump speeches, &c. This is all well enough. The people are acquainted with both, and can vote understandingly with the knowledge now possessed.

We give to-day, the protest message of the President of the United States, communicated to the Senate on the 17th ult., followed by a short explanatory message, sent to the same body on the 21st. The great anxiety felt by the public, to become possessed of these documents, has induced us to give them entire in our paper, to the exclusion of other matter prepared for the press.

We are sometimes asked "What is Congress doing?" We refer to the answer we gave to the question, we would say not much; nor do we believe much will be done this session, even should it extend to July. There is too much ill feeling existing in Congress, to expect that harmony of action on important measures, so very necessary in a legislative body, to get along with business. Much of the time of both Houses, but particularly of the Senate, is consumed in useless acrimonious debate, on unimportant questions—such as the presentation of memorials or petitions—the rules of order, &c. At our latest date (the 25th ult.) that body was busily engaged debating, or rather disputing whether the protest of the President should appear on the journals.

Cincinnati Market. Bacon, ham lb. 7 to 10, hog round, 5; beans, bush 75 cts.; butter, keg, lb. 8 to 10; corn meal, bush. 40 to 45; flour, bbl. \$2 75; flaxseed, bush. 80; wheat, bush. 60 to 62; oats, do. 25; corn, do. 31; rye, do. 37; barley, do. 43; hay, ton, \$8; lard, lb. 6 to 64; molasses, gal. 43 to 45; potatoes, bush. 25; sugar, N. O. lb. 7 to 8; salt, Zanesville, bush. 40 to 45; Kanawha, 34 to 37; whiskey, gallon, 18 to 21.

Rail Road. We have been permitted to copy the following letter from G. H. Dunn, Esq. to a gentleman in this place, giving a short detail of the proceedings of the Rail Road Directors, at their meeting held at Greensburg on Monday last:

GREENSBURG, 29th April, 1834.

Sir:—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis Rail Road Company, held at this place, the following business was transacted: The resignations of Henry A. Reed, Pinckney James, and Nicholas McCarty were received and accepted, and George W. Lane, Thomas Hendricks, and James Blake, were appointed Directors in their places. It was

Ordered, That the Directors in the several counties on the route, be and they are authorized to locate and put under contract an amount of road in each county, not exceeding three miles, limiting the same to within the calls on the subscription of each county; the same to be put under contract as soon as it can be surveyed and estimated.

Ordered, That Dr. Thomas B. Pinckard, of Lexington, Ky. be authorized to contract with Mr. Vandegrift to engineer, locate and estimate the route for the road, at such price as they shall agree upon, and that the clerk send a copy of this order to Dr. T. B. Pinckard, as his authority for making such contract.

Ordered, That a call be and is hereby made of one dollar per share, to be paid on or before the 4th day of July next; and that the same may be paid to Stephen Ludlow, Treasurer, at Lawrenceburg; to Elias Conwell, at Napoleon; to Wm. B. Ewing, Thomas Hendricks, or James Freeman, at Greensburg; to Jno. Walker or Wm. J. Pennington, at Shelbyville, or to Ben. J. Blythe or James Blake, Indianapolis.

Ordered, That the above named Directors do immediately after the 4th day of July, transmit information to the Treasurer, of the amount received, and who from.

Ordered, That Geo. H. Dunn be authorized to contract for a plain substantial pleasure Rail Road car, provided the same can be procured by the 4th day of July next.

And the Board adjourned, to meet at the office of G. H. Dunn, in Lawrenceburg, on the first Monday in May next.

On comparing the returns from the various counties, it was found that stock has been subscribed as follows: Dearborn 476 shares, Ripley 58, Decatur 360, Shelby 800, Marion 359—in all, 2062 shares.

Respectfully yours, &c.

GEO. H. DUNN, Clerk.

By the following Circular, which we find in a late Vincennes paper, it appears that Governor Noble and Judge Read, the two candidates for Governor, have agreed to submit their pretensions to the judgment of their fellow-citizens, without traversing the state and making stump speeches. This arrangement will explain to the people in some parts of the state the cause of these gentlemen not complying with their engagements to make addresses, the agreement mentioned in the circular having been made since their cards were out. The arrangement itself, we apprehend, will receive pretty general approbation.

Indiana Journal.

FRANKLIN, April 2, 1834.

Fellow-Citizens: The claims which our private affairs have upon our time seem to render it inconvenient for us to visit all the counties. This consideration, connected with that of our having been previously before you as competitors for the office of Governor, to which we now aspire, has induced us to mutually agree, that we will submit it to our fellow-citizens to say who shall be their governor for the next term; and therefore take this method of commanding the notices sent by us respectively to the counties to which this circular is addressed.

N. NOBLE,
J. G. READ.

A Modern Lear. A venerable looking man, whose feeble steps and thin withered locks told a tale of age and infirmity came to lay his account of domestic afflictions before the presiding magistrate of Police. "It's a long, very long story I have to tell," said he, with a shrill trembling voice. "I have suffered more than human nature can bear, I've come to see if I can have redress, I hope you'll have the patience to hear me."

Magistrate.—You appear to be very infirm. What is your age?

Complainant.—Eighty-five.

Who, has done you any injury?

C.—My own daughters. There are three of them, and the oldest is worse than the d—l. She's the old maid—she's 50 years old.

M.—What is the cause of the difficulty?

C.—The last time—when I got my pension money—it was because I wouldn't give in the money to buy new finery. They are worse than anything that ever came from England, and I know all about that, for I was in the whole of the revolutionary war; and all I suffered then wasn't to be compared with what I suffer at home. I never get my money but what the gals want a coach, and my wife joins with them. She's 78 years old and she's the greatest buck in town.

M.—You have son who will see that you are not improperly treated.

C.—My son! Why he's so large you couldn't touch him with a boat hook.

The old veteran was advised that he had better consult with some of his friends and neighbors. After a repetition of his grievances, he was persuaded to go home, but not without a parting remembrance: "Their daughters, they're worse than the d—l;—They'll be the death o' me." N. Y. paper.

ALONZO PHELPS. This individual so noted on the calendar of crime, recently terminated his career of guilt in a manner truly consonant with the color of his past life. On the evening of the second day, previous to the one appointed for his execution, he made a most desperate attempt to break jail. He succeeded in getting free from confinement, but was pursued and overtaken by our citizens. When completely surrounded, he turned like a wolf at bay. Armed with a long butcher-knife, he defied all attempts to take him alive, making fearful lunges at every one who attempted to approach him. As a last resort he was shot down by the Sheriff—the ball passed through his body near his heart; he took three long firm steps—stood for a moment, and then fell like a post. His clenched teeth, contracted brow, and compressed lips, showing in the agony of the death struggle, the resolute determination of his soul. He has cheated the gallows of an honest debt. He was to have been hung on the following Friday, and this last crowning act of desperation, has anticipated the shameful death which awaited him.

Vicksburg Register, of March 26.

More ways than one to catch a cat. The Lowell Journal contains the following:—

"We have heard of a ludicrous mode of getting out of this vale of tears, adopted, not long since, by a man in Bellerio's almshouse. The unfortunate fellow had a wooden leg, and being unable to march well in this world, he unshipped his leg, and by the help thereof, managed to march out of it. His soul was 'above all low delay,' and could not rest contented upon the narrow sole to which his removable member was tempered; and after taking a comfortable position on the flat of his back, he crammed the small end of his leg down his throat, in consequence of which, his soul not liking the rivalry of such a co-tenant of the body, took flight, and left the immortal part of man as inanimate as the wooden substitute. There he lay in the morning, with the butt of his leg raised high in air, and the straps flying out like triumphal banners."

Cape Breton. Appalling accounts are contained in the Nova Scotian of the 19th ult. of the famine and distress prevailing in some parts of Cape Breton. It is said that in one settlement about forty families, consisting of 170 persons, of whom 13 are children, are for the most part reduced to one meal per day, and this consisting wholly of potatoes of miserable quality; and that the effect of such bad description of food, and of solely existing on it, has been a severe and troublesome diarrhoea. It is stated that after partaking of their scanty and wretched meal, the parents have to contrive to put their children to sleep, in hopes thereby to diminish or postpone their craving for more food—which they have not to give them—and to render their infants' cries from hunger less frequent.

N. Y. Com.

State Loan. The bill, says the Albany Argus, to authorize a loan of \$6,000,000 for the benefit of the people of this state, passed its third reading in the Senate on Saturday, by a vote of 21 to 5. It had previously passed the Assembly by a vote of 98 to 12. It was amended, though not materially, by the Senate. One of the amendments provides that the commissioners of the Canal Fund and the Bank Commissioners on the part of the State shall compose the commission to carry the act into effect.

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GEO. H. DUNN, Clerk.

Rising Sun.

Late Foreign News.

From Jamaica. We have received files of the Commercial Advertiser and Royal Gazette to the 14th of March. They contain no important intelligence. Lord Mulgrave, the late Governor, took his departure on the 11th of March, but his successor, the Marquis of Sligo, had not arrived. Major Gen. James A. Farquharson, Governor of the colony of St. Lucia, died on that Island on the 23d of January.

N. Y. Com.

From Buenos Ayres. The Carolinian has furnished us with advices from Buenos Ayres to the first of February. The details are not interesting. Tranquillity prevailed in every portion of the Republic. Flour \$63 per bbl. Hides, ox 28 a \$31 per pesado—jerky beef \$15 per quintal. Exchange on England 7 1-2d per dollars. Ib.

From Liberia. We have the Liberia Herald of the 25th Feb. last. A party of twenty men, under the guidance of Dr. Hall, agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, had left Liberia for the purpose of forming a new settlement at Cape Palmas. Two extensive buildings were erected for the reception of new emigrants, and it was proposed to erect a light on Cape Mensurado, for the benefit of their rising commerce.

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