

# PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 2.

Alexander H. Dill, Esq. has authorized us to say, that he *desires* standing a poll for the office of sheriff, on Monday next. Many of the tickets for the election were printed before we were informed of Mr. Dill's intention to withdraw, consequently his name will be found in the list.

The absence of Mr. Culley and the unusual pressure of business make it necessary that we should again ask the indulgence of our reader for our limited attention to the editorial duties of to-day's paper.

We have received Cincinnati papers to the 30th ult. but nothing is said as to the health of the city—so we are inclined to think "all is well in that quarter."

A writer in the last No. of the Whig labors hard to prove that Judge Read was in favor of stopping the *Sunday Mail*, by a vote he gave while a member of the legislature, on a bill memorializing Congress to continue the carrying of the mail on the Sabbath. That the Judge did not support the bill in question, we do not pretend to deny; but that the simple act of voting against it, (upon which the writer gives his charge,) is proof that he was in favor of stopping the *Sunday mail*, we do. We believe injustice has been done the Judge by this accusation, and take the liberty to say, (not being personally advised by the Judge himself,) that by information received from those who acted with him on the subject at the time, it appears he was *adverse* to stopping the mail on Sunday, but voted against the memorial because he believed the legislature ought not to interfere while the matter was pending before Congress, and was anxious that Congress should bring the question to a speedy and final termination. It appears then, that the charge the writer in the Whig should have made against Judge Read for this act, was a mere difference of opinion as to the propriety of the legislature instructing Congress on the subject of stopping the *Sunday mail*—a very unimportant matter, indeed.

Judge Read has filled many important stations in the State, by the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens, and contended with every thing in his electioneering campaigns, and it is passing strange that an act so obnoxious to the true spirit of republican principles should suffer to remain dormant, through all these conflicts for power, until the Editor of the Whig and some *disinterested* politician should usher it into existence, just on the eve of the election. We are sorry our neighbor of the Whig, should so far lose sight of the rules of justice and political honesty as to give currency to such a groundless report at this time, with a view to injure Judge Read in the estimation of the public, and deprive him the privilege of being heard in his own defense. We hope the Editor will, upon mature reflection, do Judge Read justice by retracting the charge made against him in the last Whig, and make ample apology to his readers for this hasty and inconsiderate act, in to-day's paper. Should he fail to do this before the election, the public will have good grounds to doubt the *purity* of his motives.

We have received the first No. of a new paper, the *Western Constellation*, established at Covington, in this State. It is neatly printed, on a super royal sheet, by Comingsore and Sill. We wish the enterprise much success.

The following editorial remarks are extracted from the *Rising Sun Times* of Saturday last. The new ticket, (as arranged below,) the editors say, stands "PLEDGED to support the removal of the county seat."

It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of the removal of the County seat from Lawrenceburg, to learn that Col. WATTS and Mr. BASSETT have consented to have their names withdrawn from the list of candidates for the State Senate, at the approaching election. These gentlemen have acted an honorable and noble part in thus yielding up any claims which they may have had, in order to afford the friends of removal an opportunity to unite on one candidate. Had they both continued to run, the county meeting nomination for Senator could not have succeeded—for "two against one is too many." We hope that the people of Dearborn will duly appreciate the motives of these gentlemen at a future time.

Next Monday week is the day of the Election, and it will then be for the people of the county to say whether they will any longer submit to Lawrenceburg dictation and misrule, or whether they will rule hereafter themselves. If all the friends of the removal will attend the election, and unite their voices in saying that the County Seat shall be removed, then it is done; and there will be no more difficulty about it.

Remember the following is the County meeting Ticket, and is pledged to support the removal of the County Seat—

Senator,  
DANIEL PLUMMER.  
Representatives,  
JAMES WALKER,  
THOMAS HOWARD,  
N. H. TORBET.

Fellow Citizens—the above are all good men and true; and by attending the polls and giving a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," you will teach the Lawrenceburgers something they never knew before—and that is, that they cannot any longer manage the whole county as they please.

The election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and county officers, takes place on Monday next. Our readers, no doubt, feel some anxiety to know Judge Read's prospects for Governor, and believing it to be our duty to lay before them such information as may be in our power, we make the following extracts from papers received by the last southern and western mails:

## GLORIOUS NEWS!!

We have heard from every county in Col. Kinard's District, and we are safe in estimating that Judge Read will obtain in the district a majority of FIFTEEN HUNDRED VOTES. Let the friends of the state go and do likewise and victory is certain.

Indiana Democrat.

JUDGE READ.

This gentleman started from Jeffersonville on the 9th of this month, and has been busily engaged in travelling and making speeches ever since. He will have traversed the whole Wabash country as high up as Lafayette, against the day of the election. We have learned from most of the counties he has visited, that Noble's friends are deserting him like leaves in wintry weather, and rallying under the Democratic Republican Standard. Success to the cause! The victory is worth contending for.

vote of that county, almost to a man. Well done old Wayne. Gen. McCarty's District we have every reason to believe, will be as true as steel. The Liberty Republic, printed in Union County, says they learn from all quarters that at least the Jackson boys are *going ahead* for Judge Read.—They are so much encouraged that they feel sure of his election. The east will do its duty. Rush county will show a very different result from the last election, and so will most of the other counties.

Indiana Democrat.

We are pleased to learn that Judge Read will be elected Governor of Indiana. All the intelligence we have received from that State is as flattering as could be desired. It is only necessary for the Democracy of the country to act with unanimity, to insure a glorious triumph over their opponents.

Louisville Ad.

By the request of Mr. Armstrong, and that all may see the attitude in which the two tickets stand, we have republished his address to the voters of this county. In another column will be found the Wilmington ticket, accompanied with some remarks from the *Rising Sun Times*, expressing, as we suppose, the true sentiments of its supporters. Comment from us is unnecessary.

Messrs. Errors.—At the solicitation of some of my friends in this county, and without consulting my own private feelings, I have concluded to let my name remain before the public as a candidate for the State Senate, at the ensuing August election. While I disclaim all pretensions to be voted for, or supported on local, sectional or party principles, as I have no concealment; I give no promises, make no pledges to sustain or promote sectional or local advantages, in one part of the county, to the disadvantage of the other; my object and aim will be, if chosen your representative in the Senate, to promote, advance and sustain the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the entire county of Dearborn, and the State in general; while I shall regard with the most scrupulous attention, the direction or instruction of a majority of the citizens or voters of the county, on all or any subject in which they may take a deep and lively interest, whether local, sectional, or general. These principles I promise and pledge myself strictly, morally and religiously to observe, as far as my feeble abilities will enable me, whatever my own private views or feelings may be. In conclusion, should I be elected, whatever talents I possess, shall be cheerfully and industriously exerted in the discharge of the duties of the office to which I aspire. Should my fellow citizens determine in favor of another, I will with pleasure acquiesce in their decision.

With my best wishes for the permanent peace, harmony, and prosperity of the whole county, I remain most respectfully, the public's old servant.

W. ARMSTRONG.

To the People of the State of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1834.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—This evening we have closed one of the longest, and most boisterous sessions of Congress since the formation of the government, in few, if any of which, has a less number of laws been enacted for the general good of the country.

A severe indisposition during part of the last week of the session prevented me, unless I could consent to remain longer from my family, from executing the purpose I had formed, of addressing you a circular letter, mentioning more in detail, the subjects that have received the action of Congress in which you are immediately interested.

The newspapers have informed you of the termination of the long and arduous struggle upon the bank of the United States.

Amongst the bills that have become laws, the most important to our state, is that reviving the pre-emption law of 1830, that authorizing the selection of lands granted for the construction of that part of our canal passing through the limits of the state of Ohio, the Cumberland road bill, and the bill providing for the construction of Light houses.

The pre-emption law shields the poor from the grasp of the speculator and secures to him his improvements upon the public land, with one hundred and sixty acres at the minimum price, and is in my opinion more important to the new states, and one calculated to diffuse more individual happiness, than any act passed during the present session.

Mr. Clay's land bill, had it passed, would have had a tendency to enhance the price of the public lands, and the graduation bill if extended to fresh lands, would have reduced them below the point of speculation, when they would have been bought up by capitalists in large tracts and retailed to the poor at prices far above their real value.

The law authorizing the selection of the Canal grant in Ohio, remove the last remaining obstacle to the certain completion by that state of the portion of this great work that lies within her limits.

The light house bill appropriates \$5000 for erecting a light house at Michigan city, a very desirable object with one of the fairest portions of the state.

Laws have been passed, re-organizing the Indian Department, and regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.—Most of the Indian Agencies east of the Mississippi are shortly to be discontinued. The Indian Agency, however, will be retained until the 31st of December, 1836.

A bill passed the Senate but failed in the House of Representatives, providing for the removal of the office of the Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan Territory, from Cincinnati to South Bend, Indiana.

No direct appropriation could be obtained for the survey of Trail creek with a view to the construction of a harbor at its mouth, but I have received a letter from the Secretary of War, assuring me that an Engineer of the United States shall be instructed to make the necessary examinations this summer. Should this be done, which there is no reason to doubt, we may reasonably expect that this most desirable improvement of the only point in which our state touches upon Lake Michigan will soon be made.

A bill passed both Houses of Congress appropriating money to improve the navigation of the Wabash river; but to this bill, so important to Indiana and Illinois, the President of the U. States has seen fit to refuse his sanction. This extraordinary procedure is in my opinion irreconcilable with his approval of bills for improving the navigation of the Cumberland and the Hudson rivers, unless the advocates of this policy seek to shelter themselves by claiming more for rivers water the States of Tennessee and New York than they are willing to allow to the rivers of Indiana and Illinois.

This is a subject that addresses itself to the sober sense of every man in the community, who takes any interest in the growth and prosperity of the west. The people of Indiana would do well upon all future occasions to pause before they lend a blind support to men of doubtful politics; for if we give up Internal Improvements, a protective Tariff, and the regulation of the currency what is left us worth contending for?

Had the bill for improving the Wabash become a law, we could truly have said, that more had been done for Indiana this year, than during any former session of Congress, excepting, perhaps, that of 1826-7, when the grant of land was obtained for our canal. Its failure is in no wise attributed to inattention or want of exertion on the part of your delegation, and must be deeply deplored by every friend of the state.

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Your most obedient servant,  
JOHN TIPTON.

*Indiana State Bank.* We understand that the engraving of the plates for this institution is now going on in New York, and that the President of the Bank states that the State loan will be taken in the month of August next. The Bank will probably go into operation in September or early in October.

An error seems to have been committed in the choice of Commissioners. U. S. Bank men should, in no instance, be selected to assist in putting State Banks into operation. They naturally fall into bad company in the eastern cities, and are as naturally subjected to the influence of their favorite Bank, which, we apprehend, has been the case with the Indiana Commission. In March the prospect of selling the bonds or effecting the loan was said to be highly flattering—but as the Bank controversy waxed warm in Congress, that prospect was represented to have become more gloomy; and we now learn that in June the principal Commissioner returned from New York, through Philadelphia, to Washington, where he stated to certain members that, if the House of Representatives should indicate by a vote, that the charter of the U. S. Bank would be renewed, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the loan for the State of Indiana. Thus the members from Indiana seem to have been appealed to, to go for a renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank, as a means of obtaining a loan for the State! That movement failed—Congress adjourned on the 1st instant—and Indiana's credit seems to have risen suddenly—very suddenly.

Louisville Advertiser.

CIRCLEVILLE (Ohio) July 4.

*Great flood in Ohio.*—The Sciota river swelled by heavy and renewed rains, has arisen to a height only below that of the great flood of 1832, at which time it was higher than ever known before, by even the oldest settlers. This freshet is the more remarkable on account of its happening in July; an incident never noticed since the settlement of Ohio.—The corn and wheat on the Western bottoms of the river is entirely under water comprising the best crops known in this section of country for years. The latter was just fit for cutting, and indeed some had been already reaped when the freshet came and destroyed the whole—but the most destruction was effected upon the Corn, with almost the whole of those rich bottoms, owned principally by large stock-raising farmers, was planted. Thousand of acres, in the highest state of cultivation, were in ten hours covered completely over with water. Sheep hogs and cattle, were swept away and drowned, principally of the former, to the amount of several hundreds. The bridges both at Columbus and at this place have been swept away by the onward rush of waters.

The Ohio Canal has been also damaged to a great extent, both above and below us; but the exact amount of mischief is not known.—The Columbus Feeder is also broken, for 3 or 400 yards, but the damage done to the main canal a little distance below, where the Feeder joins it is of a far greater extent, which it will take much time to get repaired ere boats can run clear through again. The ruin which this sudden overflowing of the water has brought upon the tenants, to whom the bottom-land was mostly hired, is not to be described, and is rather a melancholy subject for reflection upon the anniversary of our independence.

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