

# PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 30.

Those interested in reference to pre-emption claims to land, under the late law of congress, will find the circular published to-day of much use in adjusting the same.

As we have not received the complete return of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, we omit our statement of the present. Whenever the full returns come to hand, we will present them to our readers.

The Cincinnati papers give a good account of the health of the city. Only 16 deaths are reported for the week ending on the 27th inst.—none by cholera.

The friends of the administration in Hamilton county, Ohio, met in convention at Chillicothe on Saturday last, and formed the following ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election in that county.

Governor—Robert Lucas.

Congress—Robert T. Lytle.

Senate—Alexander Duncan.

Representatives—Samuel Bond, Wm. C. Anderson, A. N. Riddle, and J. H. Gerard.

Many our readers, particularly those interested in the projected rail road from this place to Indianapolis, will be pained to learn that the company have been deprived of the valuable services of the chief engineer, Mr. Van De Graff, by a sudden and unforeseen dispensation of Providence. He died near Greensburg on the 20th instant, after a short illness, of bilious fever. The deceased and assistants were engaged on the line, and rapidly progressing with the survey, and had advanced about half the whole distance, when he was thus suddenly arrested by the hand of death. The work is therefore at a stand, and it is feared that much already done, will be lost, as no one of the corps will probably be able to make out so full and perfect a report as was to have been expected from Mr. Van De Graff himself. The work, however, we are persuaded, will not be suffered to stop long. An engineer most likely can be had on application to the Secretary of War, which no doubt will be speedily made by the directors.

*Indiana Democrat.* Mr. A. F. Morrison has repurchased the interest lately held by lieut. J. F. Lane in this establishment, and entered upon the editorial duties of the office. The paper is now published under the firm of Morrison and Bolton. Mr. Van Antwerp, late an associate editor, has retired from the office, and is, we believe, at present engaged as an associate engineer on the Cumberland Road.

Mr. Morrison, on announcing his connexion with the paper speaks thus in reference to the next presidential election:

"We are uncommitted; but will say that our open and voice shall not be raised in favor of any aspirant to that office who will not give proper and substantial evidence of his friendship to the west, and to the advancement of western interests. The west holds a preponderating power in the selection of the next President, and she would prove recreant to her own interests were she to bind herself to the car of any candidate until an earnest was given that she should not be overlooked by those whom she places in power."

*As it should be.* Once and a while we meet with an opponent to the present administration, who is willing to see and print things as they are; though they may not exactly show that *prosperous change* of public opinion, which the *Whig*-leaders are wont to impress upon the credulous, is now *most gloriously* working a regeneration in the body politic. But to meet with such openness, such candor, such a seeming regard for *truth*, (an almost obsolete virtue we fear, with *some* Whig editors,) in those we were accustomed to believe "denied every thing, and insisted on *proof*," it does one's eyes good to look upon it; and with the feelings of a weary traveller, we hail it as a green spot in a dreary waste—a well of cooling water in the midst of a desert of burning sands. We are led to these remarks by observing the following editorial article in the *Watchman*, an ably conducted opposition paper, published in Connerville. The view it takes of the late election, in this State, is sadly at variance with the reports of some of the Whig prints—but nevertheless it is true:

## THE ELECTION,

In this State, eventuating as it has, in the success of Gov. Noble over Judge Read, is, we observe, regarded by some private persons and some public newspapers, as indicative of the feeling of this State relative to the administration of the General Government. Amongst others, a late number of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, speaks of the triumph of Gov. Noble, as a triumph over the administration. This we feel confident, is giving a wrong aspect to the state of politics in Indiana. This State, at the late Presidential election gave General Jackson a decided majority. And we are pretty clearly of the opinion, that if that election had been delayed until the first Monday in August last, Gen. Jackson would even then, have had a majority over Mr. Clay. Though we are not of the opinion that a majority of the People of this State approve of the late acts of the Administration, in the abstract. But this matter had very little, if any thing, to do with the late election for Governor. Gov. Noble is a very popular man; and we doubt not but what there are thousands in this State who voted for him, that would at the same time have voted for Gen. Jackson, had he then been before them for his second term. At the last Gov. election Gen. Stapp was voted for and got nine or ten thousand votes. We calculate that the most of his votes were at the late election given to Gov. Noble. These added to the majority by which he succeeded over Read before, will not vary far from his present majority. In a very large, if not the greater, part of the State, there was very little, if any excitement as to this election. The people, as to Governor, went calmly and deliberately to the polls and voted according to their predilections, forgetful of party. Hence it is that we think they are misled who set down our Governor election as a test of the feeling of the State to the Administration. Neither do we regard this election as any expression as the merits or demerits of Mr. Van Buren, and the office holding party, as it is called, with which he is identified. Van Buren is not, at this time, if we can construe the impulses of our fellow citizens, the favorite of Indiana. We know that there were many Jackson men in this part of the State, at any rate, who would prefer Judge McLean to Mr. Van Buren, who, notwithstanding, voted very cordially for Judge Read. Beyond the elections of Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams and Henry Clay, directly, the People of this State have never been drilled to wear the collar of party. Our State Legislature has never been thus constituted. And it has selected Senators in Congress of different politics from itself on a joint ballot. And we have sent Jackson Representatives to Congress from Clay Districts, and *vice versa*. This, in the main, is as it should be. When the time comes throughout this Union, that all our State elections must be shaped by pre-dilection for a pair of competitors for the Presidency—then we may talk about State sovereignty and

rights, but it will be nothing but talk. The President may then speak of his money his officers, his Army and his navy—for they will be his to all intents and purposes for forwarding his imperial designs.

We meet with the following letter in a late number of the Washington city *Globe*, and take a pleasure in transferring it to the columns of the *Palladium*. It is hardly necessary to say that it is from the pen of the representative to congress from this district, Mr. LANE; but least any may seem to be at a loss to determine the authorship, or troubled to account for the letter lacking a signature, we take the liberty to name the writer, as we know Mr. L. desires no concealment about the matter.

LAWRENCEBURGH, July 26, 1834.

To Francis P. Blair, Esq. Editor of the *Globe*.

Sir: Since my return to Indiana, I have made it my business to inquire into the social and general condition of the country. The result has been of the most gratifying character.

There is no part of the western country, and I might say of the United States, that furnishes so large a quantity of surplus produce for transportation as this part of Indiana, or that so many traders and farmers are engaged in taking it to market; yet, sir, I have not been able to find a single individual who has not informed me that he obtained as fair, if not a higher price for his articles at New Orleans than at any former period. Not only a high price but a ready market. And it is a fact not to be controverted, that every article of produce, and property in the possession of the farmer is at the top of the market, and as high as the average price, taking the two last years, and many articles much higher. Labor is in great demand, at higher prices than at any former period. Money was never in more abundance. The merchants, yes, Clay merchants, say they never made better collections than during the last winter and spring, or had fewer suits to force payments.

The river is in fine boating order. The harvest is full. The prospect of an abundant crop of corn, is flattering.

How I should like to see a delegation composed of Bank attorneys and panic speech makers, with Mr. Clay at their head, *all* under the command of *Admiral Biddle*, and after traversing the rich valley of the Ohio and Mississippi and witnessing on every side, health, peace, plenty, and one wide spread scene of universal prosperity and ease, fall in with the amiable, talented, and patriotic Taney on some elevated situation, over-looking the entire picture. Think ye, they could look *him* in the face without a blush. Would they reject him from his elevated position, or would they not cover beneath *even* his modest gaze, retire in shame, covered with guilty blushes, from the bright and cheering prospect, and flee from the presence of an insulted People, upon whom they have labored so ardently to bring ruin and desolation—nay from a country which they had sought to conspire with revolution, and lay waste with civil *war, pestilence and famine*."

The advocates of the United States Bank have been equally unfortunate in their prophecies about the notes of the deposito banks. It was said by them again and again, that these notes would not pass at par beyond the door of the bank. That a gentleman would not travel the credit of the deposito banks in a single day. When I left the City of Washington I took no other notes than those of the Bank of the Metropolis. At Baltimore, Wheeling, Cincinnati, at every place on the road, I found them to pass as readily and at par, as the notes of the United States Bank. Since, I have paid them out at Cincinnati, and in Indiana, with the same ease. No other question has ever been asked than, if it was a deposito bank.

I am now fully persuaded, that the Secretary of the Treasury has it in his power, by a wise selection of the Deposito Banks, and a judicious disposition of the money of the People, to secure the revenue and create as sound and uniform a currency for all domestic and mercantile purposes, as ever was furnished by the United States Bank, and infinitely more to the advantage of the People of the United States. These local institutions belong to the People—the money of the People, deposited with them, will be loaned to the People, the *farmer*, the *mechanic*, the young and enterprising trader and merchant. This money will be loaned at six per cent and not at usury. The interest paid will go to the People, the stockholders, or to the State, if a State Bank, and all for the benefit of the American People.

Not so with the United States Bank; it belongs to English noblemen, lords, and bankers, and a few American capitalists, whose interest and feeling are identified with them. Their loans are made to the rich, to stock-jobbers and brokers, to gambling politicians, and such editors as could be *bought and sold as cattle in the market*." To these men the Bank of the United States makes loans of fifty and hundred of thousands, while the notes of the farmer, the merchant, and the enterprising young man, are thrown out for a few hundred—nor is this all. The interest paid for the use of the money of the People, placed in the vaults of the Bank of the United States, goes not to the use the American People, but to the foreign stockholders, and the few Americans associated with them.

This being the case, where is the American, the patriot, that would not prefer the local Banks to the foreign?

The Secretary will be aided by the passage of the gold bills, which will throw eagles, and half eagles, and foreign gold, into common and general circulation. Bills that will enable every man, woman, and child, to have in their purse, gold pieces instead of paper rags.

With great consideration, I am your friend and humble servant.

*Cholera in Canada.* The following is the report of the Mayor of Montreal, of the 11th August.

The Mayor has not received Reports from the Hospital at the Common for the 9th and 10th inst. It is with great pleasure he presents the following statement of the daily decrease of mortality from the 7th, confining himself to the Catholic and Protestant burying grounds:

7th, total interments 50 of which from cholera 36

8th, " 33 " 26

9th, " 22 " 17

10th, " 24 " 16

J. VIGER, Mayor.

At Quebec, the interments from cholera, on the 6th instant, were 36; on the 7th inst. 36; and on the 8th inst. 32.

*At Gross Isle*—At the last accounts the deaths by cholera are stated to be from 6 to 9 a day.

At Kingston, the deaths from cholera on the 3d inst. were 4; on the 4th inst. 5; on the 5th inst. 6;

and on the 6th inst. 4. Up to the last date there had been, in all, 115 cases, and 57 deaths.

*Afflicting Scene on board a Canada Steamboat.*—The Montreal Daily Advertiser, of the 17th instant says,—

"The *Canadian Eagle* arrived yesterday at two o'clock, with about 300 passengers on board. We are sorry to say that there were many cases of Cholera on board, at least 25, or more terminated in death. We have been informed by a passenger that the disease was on board when she left the port of Quebec.—The boat was in a most crowded state, and the spectacle of the dead and dying was truly shocking.

We have since learned that 15 or 16 were yesterday received at the Cholera Hospital, from the above named boat.

From the *Indiana Whig*.

LEWIS, DELAWARE, 10th Aug. 1834.

Dear Judge—Your paper of the 26th ult., contains a communication in which I am mentioned. What is said touching my private affairs has little interest for me, and still less for your readers. But your correspondent gravely asserts that I am "not a voter nor a citizen of the State." (of Indiana.)

Permit me my dear Judge to protest against this unceremonious disfranchisement. What! I, "not a citizen of Indiana"—who was born in sight of the Court-House—who gathered wild plums, and chased wild turkeys, where houses and cornfields now are! I—who paddled in every freshet—fished in every nook—searched every tree and nearly every bird's nest from Tanners creek to the Miami—I, "not a citizen of Indiana!"

Though granting this, you may say that absence has deprived me of the right. But *absence on public service*, has no such effect. Our ministers abroad—our secretaries and other officers at Washington—retain their citizenship at their several homes.

The same rule applies to the officers of the army and navy. The opinion to the contrary has arisen from *enlisted Soldiers*.

It is too plain for argument—I'll give you a case in point.

General Jessup, (Quarter Master General,) is a native and a citizen of Cincinnati. For many years the duties of his station have required his presence in Washington, D. C. His citizenship in Cincinnati, is nevertheless recognized and his right to vote there, has been acknowledged at the Polls, by the Judges of Elections.

It is true that if an officer of the General Government chooses to become a citizen of the place to which his duties call him—he loses his citizenship at his original home.

*This I have not done and shall not do—I will thank you therefore, to reverse my disfranchisement.*

The rights of citizenship are to us, an invaluable possession: the duties growing out of them are our first and most sacred obligations: no office, whether humble or elevated that I may hold under the Government—will ever induce me to forego these rights or forget those duties.

I am most respectfully,  
your friend, and fellow-citizen,  
J. F. LANE.

*Health of the city.*—We have not for many years known our city so free from all kinds of sickness as it now is, and has been for the last month. The doctors can scarcely get one patient each, and their horses, commonly such perfect *fat similes* of Rosinante, are becoming quite fat and sleek.

We have of late had frequent heavy showers, accompanied with thunder, and the mornings and evenings are quite cool, and even during the day the heat is far from being oppressive—the thermometer generally ranging about 80.

*New-Orleans Advertiser.*

*Lawrenceburg Market.* Apples, green, bushel \$1 to 1 25, scarce; Bacon, hams, lb 7 to 9, sides 5 to 7; butter lb 15 to 18, scarce; Beef lb 4 to 5; Cheese lb 6 to 9; Corn meal bushel, 37 to 43; Chickens dozen, \$1 to 1 25; Eggs do. 6 to 8; Flour, cwt. in bags, \$1 50 to 1 75, per lb \$4; Grain, wheat, bushel, 56, oats 15 to 18; Corn 28 to 31; Hay, in bales at the river, ton \$8 to 9; Honey lb 10 to 12; Lard lb 6 to 7; Onions bushel 50; Potatoes do 37 to 50; Pork lb 34 to 4; Salt, Kennewawa, good quality, 37¢ per bushel, by the bbl, and reweigh: Whiskey 50 to 1 75.

*NEW YORK MARKET.*—August 15.

*Flour.*—Our supplies of Western continue very light (owing, it is said, to severe drought,) and holders were enabled to obtain a further advance on the prices of last week of fully 25 cents, and but little can be purchased even at the advance. We hear of sales of about 200 bbls. of Richmond city mills, new, at \$6, and several parcels of Georgetown mountain, new, at \$6. A small lot of Baltimore, Howard street, new, sold at the same price, but could be now purchased on lower terms. The transactions in Southern are very light. About 600 bbls. of Western, from new wheat, have been received and held at \$5 75.

*Grain.*—No sales of North River or Western Wheat. A cargo of 5,000 bushels from Virginia, (of fair quality,) has been received and sold at about \$1 18. Early in the week Southern Corn declined to 60 cents, but at the close sales were readily effected at 66 cents. Sales of Northern, yellow and white, at 70 cents.

*Provisions.*—There has been no material change in the price of provisions since our last quotations; prime Pork continues to sell for 9 1/2 to \$10, and goes off freely at those prices; the demand for mess has been rather limited and western may be quoted at 13 1/2. Lard from 7 1/2 to 9 cents, and small demand. Prime Beef has rather had a tendency to advance, and holders are now asking from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; mess 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, except inferior grades.

*NEW ORLEANS MARKET.*

From B. Levy's N. O. Price Current of Aug. 9.

*Remarks.*—The Mississippi has commenced falling, and is now eight feet below high water mark. The weather in the first of the week was rather warm and sultry, but for the two or three days we have had it more or less sultry, with some rain. Business is dull: indeed, there is so very little doing, that we are somewhat at a loss for matter of interest wherewith to fill the space usually allotted to us.

*Sugar.*—Our quotations for this article for some time past have remained quite stationary; the demand generally has been quite limited, or, at best, extremely fluctuating; latterly a good deal has been bought up for shipment to the northern cities, which created for the time a temporary demand, but it has again become quite dull.

*Molasses.*—The little that is still arriving in the city, when good, readily finds purchasers at from 22 to 23 cts. per gallon, casks included.

*Flour.*—We continue last week's quotations, \$5 55 per bbl; the sales at these prices, however, are very limited. Arrived this week, 3410 bbls.

*Bacon.*—The market has a good supply, and it is dull at the quoted prices. Arrived this week, 135 bbls assorted.

*Lard.*—The arrivals of the week amount to 5684 kgs. The article is dull at 7 1/2 to 8 cents, but the stock in market not very heavy.

*Whiskey* remains as last noticed, dull at 24 a

cents per gallon. Arrived this week, 737 bbls.

*Corn* is rather dull at quotations. Arrived this week 1200 bbls. in the ear, 1261 sacks assorted.

*Hay.*—The last cargosale was at \$700 1/2 cents per bale; at retail it is brisk at \$1 36, per cwt.

*Transcript.*

DIED—In Decatur county on the 26th instant, I. S. VAN DE GRAFF, Esq. Chief Engineer of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, after a short, but severe indisposition. The deceased was engaged in surveying the route of said road, when he was