

PALEAIDIUM.

Saturday Morning, April 4.

The Cincinnati Courier, for a short time suspended, has passed into the hands of Mr. Allen, late of the Republican, who announces his intention to publish it in future.

The member of congress from this district (Mr. Lane,) arrived at his residence in this place during the present week.

Hoosier Trade. In the hurry of business, last week, we neglected to notice the departure of the steam boat CINCINNATIAN, from this place for New Orleans, loaded with sundry "notions," in the way of trade, and owned by Mr. David Guard & brothers. The boat had been dismantled of her engine, fixtures, and furniture, having run her time, and been pronounced (as the phrase goes) unseaworthy, and in that condition was purchased by the gentlemen named for a stock boat. She was brought here, overhauled and fitted up accordingly, and loaded with the following articles, the produce of this neighborhood, viz: 233 head cattle; 160 do. hogs; 220 do. sheep; 120 do. horses; 88 hogheads bacon, hams &c.; 100 bbls. clear pork; 300 do. mess; 920 kegs lard; 50 tons hay; 1000 bushels corn; 45 dozen chickens and ducks; 300 turkeys, besides other articles "too tedious to mention." The value of the whole cargo, we have not heard estimated, but would suppose it to exceed \$30,000. The boat left on the 25th ult., towed by a steamer, and we are pleased to hear, descended the falls in safety some days since.

We learn from the Globe of the 26th ult., that the branches of the State Bank of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Madison, Lawrenceburg, and Richmond, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public moneys." The arrangement, we presume, will be found advantageous to the branches, as well as to the general government. The notes of the branches will thereby gain a greater circulation, an object of importance to all banks; and the government will be perfectly secure in all her transactions with them, as a State institution.

There is one difficulty, and only one, we see likely to occur in the arrangement. Our neighbor of the Times has heretofore inclined to the opinion that the Lawrenceburgers were asking too much, when they desired that the canal down the valley of White Water should terminate at this place, in as much as it was not possible to run it any other direction to the Ohio; that the rail road, to be constructed mainly by individual subscriptions, should also terminate at the same place; that the bank should be here; that the county seat should also be here, though placed here when there was scarce an inhabitant at some of the sites now named as its proper location; that the Ohio river should make a curve of some 8 or 10 miles west, in running from Cincinnati to Louisville, to touch the aforesaid Lawrenceburg, much to the injury of our neighbor of the Times and others in passing up and down said river; and (worse than all) that the said citizens of Lawrenceburg, should desire to make a turnpike road to Rising Sun. We had nearly compromised all these matters, by a series of diplomatic notes, and were just getting on terms of friendship and amity with the Editor of the Times, when here comes this plaguey deposit question, again. And now we expect nothing more or less than a renewal of the old difficulty. Our neighbor, we apprehend, will again raise the cry of monopoly—every thing must centre at Lawrenceburg—and then insist that we (the bank) have no better right to the public moneys than other parts of the county; and enter into an argument to show that they should be distributed in equal proportions among the people thereof. Should he fail in this, (owing to conflicting claims in distribution,) we shall not be surprised to see him claim his portion of the public stock, with the view of starting business on his own "hook." With this view of the subject, considering our friendly relations, as a community, endangered, and the great works of improvement, spoken of, put in jeopardy, it becomes a matter of serious consideration whether the deposits ought to be received. We shall do our best, however, to arrange the matter with our neighbor, before we venture an opinion as to the best course to be pursued.

New Orleans Market. Levy's Price Current, of the 7th ult., in noticing the state of the market in that city, remarks that, "the market, in the course of the present week, has been replenished by several arrivals of produce, but not sufficiently ample as very materially to affect prices." We compile the following statement of the market from the same paper. The prices seem to be fair, if not higher than usual, for western produce:

Sugar, lb. on plantation \$1 to 6 cts.; in city \$1 to 6; molasses, gallon, on plantation, 18 to 19 cts.; in city 24 to 25, tobacco, 1st quality, 7 to 7½; 2d do. 6 to 6½; flour, bbl., \$4 62 to 4 87, in demand; corn meal, per bbl. \$2 50 to 3; pork, clear, bbl. \$13 50 to 14; mess do. \$12; prime do. \$10; cargo do. \$8; hog round, lb. 5 to 5½; bacon hams, lb. 7½ to 8½; middlings, lb. 7 to 7½; shoulders 5½ to 6—all in fair demand. Lard lb. 7 to 7½, in demand. Butter, northern, lb. 22; western do. 15, scarce. Coffee, prime green, lb. 12½ to 13; middling 10 to 11; Rio 12 to 12½, supply fair. Corn, in sacks, bush. 62 to 68; in ear bbl. \$1. Hay 87 per cwt. sales brisk. Mackerel, No. 1, bbl. \$7 75; No. \$6 25; No. \$5 50. Whiskey, gallon, 33 to 35.

A CARD.

The Editor of the Rising Sun Times, in his paper of the 25th ult., having stated—

"It is reported about town for a day or two past, that for very distinguished and notorious persons, to wit: John H. B. Good, Jack Lawrence, Walter Armstrong, and Jack Barker, have been taken to indict for forty, more or less, of the citizens of Rising Sun, for inflicting punishment, after the manner of *Lynching*, upon the person said John H. B. Good, a short time since;"

I deem it due to myself to publicly pronounce the report or charge, so far as relates to me, utterly false and groundless. So far from meddling in the matter named, I have never had any conversation or acquaintance with said Good; nor have I ever spoken to Mr. Barker or Mr. Lawrence in reference to it. The attached certificates will clearly show, I think, that I did not appear before the court or grand jury during the late term, and of course could not have had any agency in the business, as charged. The balance of the article alluded to, is equally destitute of truth, with the foregoing, though less deserving of notice.

If the Editor of the Times can so far depart from his usual line of conduct, as to correct a misrepresentation, most wondrously committed, he will do me the justice to insert the foregoing, and certificates attached.

WALTER ARMSTRONG.

April 3, 1835.

CERTIFICATES.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.

Dearborn County, }

I, James Dill, Clerk of the Dearborn Circuit Court, do certify to all whom it may concern, that having seen a statement in the newspaper, called the Rising Sun Times, relative to Walter Armstrong having been a witness, and instrumental in inducing sundry citizens of the Rising Sun; do pronounce the statement, as it regards Mr. Armstrong, utterly false and unfounded—he not having been sworn as a witness on any subject whatever during the last term, 1835.

James Dill, Clerk.

April 2d, 1835.

JAMES DILL, CIV.

It is hereby certified to all it may concern, that, having

seen a statement in the Rising Sun Times, charging W. Armstrong with aiding in procuring certain persons of Rising Sun to be indicted, so far as I have any knowledge, in relation to Mr. Armstrong, the statement is utterly false. I acted as foreman of the grand jury, at the late session, and Mr. Armstrong was not witness in any case whatever; and I am certain the name of Walter Armstrong was not mentioned in reference to the above case or any other.

JAMES M. DARRAGH,

foreman Grand Jury.

I concur in the above statements made by James Dill and James M. Darragh, JOHN WEAVER, Sheriff.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following letter from the President, was elicited by the remarks of the Nashville Republican. It was addressed to a gentleman in Nashville, and has been published by his permission.

Louisville Public Adr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1835.

"My Recd Sir—I observe, in the Nashville Republican, of the 10th instant, an article headed 'General Jackson's Preference,' which I think it my duty to notice.

"All my friends know, that, since I have been in the Executive Chair, I have carefully abstained from an interference in the elective franchise; and have invariably acted upon the principle, that, to the people belonged the exercise of this sacred right—uninfluenced by any considerations but those which related to the public good. And yet, the Editor of this paper, professing to entertain great respect for my character, undertakes to connect me, personally, with an attempt to divide the great body of Republicans in the choice which they are to make of a President and, by way of giving effect to his insinuation, appeals, in the language of my bitterest enemies, *here and elsewhere*, to the independence of the people, as a shield against my 'dictation,' which he supposes may be attempted.

"Every one must see that the professions of the Editor, in that article, are made to take the form of friendship, in order that he may more successfully carry out his purpose of opposing the great Republican principles which I have endeavored to advance as President of the United States;—and one of which, not to say the most important, is the necessity of looking above persons in any exigency, which threatens the ascendancy of those principles. All my friends must perceive, that to be consistent, my preference, as far as men are concerned, ought to be for him that is most likely to be the choice of the great body of Republicans; and yet, if this individual should not be Judge White, the Editor of the Republican is ready to cry out 'Dictation.'

"Under such circumstances, seeing also that there are various misrepresentations of my views on this subject, I commit this letter to your discretion in order that you may do me justice.

"You are at liberty to say on all occasions, that, regarding the people as the true source of political power, I am always ready to bow to their will and to their judgment; that discarding all personal preferences, I consider it the true policy of the friends of republican principles, to send delegates

fresh from the people, to a General Convention, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and that to impeach that selection before it is made, or to resist it when it is fairly made, as an emanation of Executive power, is to assail the virtue of the people, and, in effect, to oppose their right to govern.

"I send you the paper containing the article I refer to, and request you to show this letter to the Editor, in order that he may no longer misrepresent me. Acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am, in haste, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Rev. JAMES GWINN, Nashville, Tenn."

INDIANA CANALS.

We understand that arrangements have been made by the Board of Canal Commissioners for surveying the several canal routes directed by the Legislature. It is said that one locating party is already in the field and engaged on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and that preparations are in train for organizing two additional parties for the White river routes which will take the field so soon as the necessary instruments can be procured from the east. Mr. Williams and Mr. Gooding, Engineers, are now in the White river Valley engaged in making a reconnaissance of the routes, preparatory to a definite survey.

It cannot be concealed that a deep interest for these improvements is felt in this part of the state, and is confidently believed, too, that the best interests of the state are identified with their success. The central portion of Indiana, drained by the White rivers, certainly requires some improvement of the kind. No part of the state is superior to it in point of fertility, and yet none is more remote from the market where its surplus must be disposed of. Our products are of the heavy and bulky kind, which, if conveyed to market at all, under existing circumstances, must yield only a small profit to the producer. But by the construction of these canals the greatest facilities will at once be offered for transportation either to a northern or southern market; our farmers will thereby be encouraged to improve their farms and enlarge their crops, emigrants of wealth and enterprise will be induced to settle among us; mills and other manufacturing establishments will be brought into existence by the water power created, and our state will, by that means, soon take rank by the side of the most prosperous in population, resources, and wealth.

We also learn from the Fort Wayne paper that great exertions are being made in order to have the middle division of the Wabash and Erie canal completed and ready for navigation in June next, and that a canal packet boat is on the stocks and will soon be launched. It is therefore probable that within a few months we shall have canal boats running in our hoosier state.

The application to the Ohio Legislature for leave to construct the White Water canal, in which the eastern section of the state has so deep an interest, did not receive the definite action of that body, but was left with the unfinished business, and will doubtless be responded to at their next session.

It is true that the report of the committee was unfavorable; but this does not appear to have been sanctioned by the Legislature, and as the reasoning of the report is not such as would do credit to the fourth state in the Union, it cannot be supposed that it will be adopted. It is not credible that Ohio will attempt to shut up the natural channels of our trade, for the purpose of forcing us through thirty miles of her canal, and compelling us to pay into her treasury a penny for the passage. Such a policy would not be creditable between neighboring individuals; it is not to be thought of between states. If we recollect rightly, the same illiberal policy was urged a few years ago against the continuation of the Wabash and Erie canal through Ohio; but did not prevail then, and there is no reason to suppose that the argument will be more successful now. We say then, to the friends of internal improvement in the White Water valley—adhere to the canal—suffer not your attention to be diverted from it, for its

construction, in some way, cannot be delayed. Can it be because the state line was so fixed, forty-eight years ago, (by the ordinance of 1787) when the topography of the country was entirely unknown as to cross one of the bends of the White Water, therefore the good people who reside on the waters of that stream, and who have turned the country into a garden, are forever to be denied an outlet to the Ohio? Must the produce of a large district of country remain a drug on the hands of the farmer? Must the country be deprived of the valuable water power which the canal would create; in short, must the energies and the enterprise of a whole people be restrained and depressed, merely because the hills of our state project so far east at one point, as to place the proper route for the canal, for a few miles, a little over the state line? It cannot be. Ohio will not so far disregard the verdict of an enlightened public sentiment, which must every where be recorded against her. She will not ultimately and finally object to the construction of the canal.

Ind. Democrat.

From the Falmouth (Eng.) Packet.

The Approaching Comet. Lieut. R. Morrison of the Royal Navy has published a most interesting work upon this magnificent phenomenon, which is expected to be seen in the course of this year, 1835, between the months of May and August, in the constellation of *Ursa Major*. Lieut. Morrison states that it will be far more splendid than the one of 1811; some writers affirm that "it will afford a degree of light equal to a full moon, that its tail will extend over 40 degrees," and when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will sweep the horizon. The author contends that the electric and attractive powers of the comet will have very serious effects upon our atmosphere, in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years these phenomena prevailed to a great extent. The author says:

"Kelying on the correctness of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena. The end of 1835, or early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winters of 1836 or 1837, will bring a frost such as has not been equalled for at least 20 years. The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China. Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if, while the comet is near the earth, overcharged with electricity, there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case in 1456, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings."

We have read the speech of Mr. Hannegan. It is all, and even more than pronounced by our Washington correspondent. Besides the true *Amer. Patriot* which it develops—that patriotism which transcends the circumscribed limits of sectional predilections and prejudices, and which knows no bound or limitation save the whole country, one and inseparable, he also rebukes with high wrought and well merited sarcasm, the peevish, irascible, querulous ire of that chief of infilitated austerity, Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island. We shall publish the whole or part of his speech hereafter. Indiana may be proud of her young and patriotic son.

Mount Holly (N. J.) Herald.

April 1, 1835.

12-1f.

The Grocery Store.

HERETOFORE kept by said firm, will in future be conducted by the undersigned, at the old stand, whose intention it is to keep on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. Old customers, and the public generally, are invited to give him a call in the way of business.

JOSEPH GROUSE, DAN'L E. BEDFORD.

April 1, 1835.

12-1f.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of a

decree of the Probate court of Dearborn county, it

shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the premises,

on Saturday the second day of May next, the following

tract of land, or all the right, title, claim, interest and

demand of the heirs of LYMAN S. FREELAND, in, over

and fifty acres of land, part of the south-west quarter of section 12, town 7, range three west, in the county of

Dearborn; to be sold on the following terms and conditions, to wit: one half the purchase money in hand, at the time of sale, and the residue in annual payments of one

and two years, without interest; the deferred payments to be well secured. This land is sold for the payment of the just debts of the deceased, and the title indisputable.

ABRAHAM PERDUN, ANTHONY PERDUN, April 1st, 1835.

12-4w.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 317 acres, west half section 25,

town 5, range 3, west, in Dearborn county, Ind. 14

miles from Aurora, 15 from Lawrenceburg, and not far

from Hartford, upon Hay's Branch, having 50 acres in

cultivation, a small *GRIST MILL*, a square *LOG HOUSE*, a *WELL*, a *MIL SEAT*, and several *SPRINGS*. This tract is worthy the attention of farmers, as it will be sold low for cash.

Many farms for sale near to, and at a distance from

Chincann.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, can have the cash paid them

in Chincann, by THOMAS EMERY, as soon as the payment is advised by the English Bankers.

Apply (postage paid) to THOMAS EMERY,

Estate and Money Agent,

Fourth St. Cincinnati, 12-4mo.

April 2,