

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, August 8.

We neglected to state in our last paper that Mr. WILLIAM PARVIN was elected on the 25th ult. a justice of the peace, in Miller township, vice Milton Gregg, Esq. resigned.

Governor Gilmore, it is stated in the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, declines being a candidate to fill the vacancy in the representation of Georgia in the next Congress of the United States.

The St. Louis Republican says that a splendid dinner has been given to the Hon. Thomas H. Benton in that city, which was numerously attended.

The late election in this country, resulted in the choice of Messrs. Gregg, Howard and Walker, as representatives; S. H. Dowden, associate judge; Thomas Palmer, recorder; John Neal, county commissioner; Jess L. Holman, school commissioner; and John Tait, coroner.

We learn that in Boone county, Ky. Mr. Jeremiah Kirby has been elected representative, by a majority of about 150 votes, over Mr. Jeremiah Carpenter.

We have unofficial reports from several congressional districts in this State. The re-election of Col. Kinnard, Gen. McCarty and Mr. Hannegan, we think, may be safely calculated on—Col. Kinnard by a large majority.

In Jefferson county, Mr. Dewey leads Gen. Carr near 500 votes. The re-election of Gen. C. however, is considered almost certain.

From Boone and Ewing's districts, we have no information.

We learn that T. Smith is elected representative in Ripley county; A. W. Morris, in Marion; J. Walker, in Shelby; J. C. Eggleston, in Switzerland; J. M. Johnson and E. McCarty, in Franklin; M. Willett, and A. Posey, in Rush.

Gen. A. Morgan has been re-elected Senator in Rush.

CONGRESS. We have been able to collect the following information, relative to the result of the election of United States Representative for this district. It will be perceived from the majorities given from each county, that Mr. Lane is re-elected by 34 votes.

Lane's maj.	Dunn's maj.
Dearborn county, 223	
Franklin " 11	
Ripley " 31	
Rush " 52	
Switzerland " 225	
Decatur " 58	
317	253
Lane's majority, 34	

We learn that Col. R. M. Johnson has been re-elected without opposition, and by the unanimous voice of his constituents, to serve them in the next Congress of the United States.

The Election. It will be seen by the official returns of this county, published to-day, that Messrs. Gregg, Walker and Howard are elected representatives in the next Legislature. The contest was close—eighty-five votes would have elected the entire upper ticket; and, although we did extremely well, yet, by a little more exertion, we might have added ninety or a hundred more to our ticket, and thus have put to rest all hopes in future of controlling the people in elections by weak and shallow artifices.

The result shows, that in the lower townships, there was a very general turnout, and some surmise a tolerable liberal turn-in, of the voters to the polls. There were never as many votes given in these townships before, by several hundred, as were returned at this election. It is strange, indeed, that the *four* heat for the court house, should *regulate* and *rule* so many *turn-ins* to the suffrages of freemen, in the short space of nine months. We shall expect the editor of the Times (should he survive his jolting on the partial success of his ticket) to write an essay on the comparative growth of the *beard*, and other necessary appendages to a voter, in an *intemperate* climate. He will, no doubt, do justice to this subject, as he is a close observer of such things.

The proceedings of the "Anti-Slavery Society" in the cities of New-York, Boston, &c. are not relished so very well by the mercurial southerners, and in consequence they have held a *meeting* in New-York, which, as we are informed by the New Yorker, was pretty numerously attended both by citizens and southerners. Addresses were delivered by several of the latter and a Col. S. L. Knapp of that city, and resolutions were passed, declaring that "the existence of slavery in the south was a subject which the non-slavery existing States had no right to interfere with, and although they sympathized in part with the abolitionists gaining the ascendancy in the north, yet the southern portion of the union would have it distinctly understood that their rights and interests were held sacred, and would be maintained at all hazards." One of the editors and agents for the "Anti-Slavery Society," who attended the meeting for the purpose of reporting its proceedings, had his minutes forcibly taken from him while leaving.

We advise them all to keep cool and let the matter rest in the hands of the colonization society, lest they create a wonderful disturbance in Uncle Sam's family.

Will the Times claim the result of the late election as the *unanimous* voice of the people in favor of Wilmington as the seat of justice? If so we shall expect him to define the number converted to his faith by his six month's siege against the rail road, and canal—the ruin, taxation and misery which were to follow their commencement—the mammoth bill and new system of taxation—Lawrenceburg mis-rule, and rich men's dictation—with divers other things, all which he urged upon the especial attention of the voters of the county. Judging from the editor's commanding influence, and the zeal with which these measures were noticed, we must conclude that each one received liberal support, and should of right receive its proportion of the votes given.

Mr. Wade of the Crawfordsville Record wishes some one to tell him the cause of the non-appearance of the National Intelligencer in the "back-woods" of Indiana for the last two or three months. We are not certain that we are competent, as we neither *discredit* nor *exchange* with Mr. Biddle's *Bank Paper*; but, as a solace to his grief, we would just remind him that a suspension of hostilities has taken place on the part of the United States Bank, and so soon as Mr. Nicholas can muster his recruits, and get his Bank-Whig-Nullification candidate on the track for the Presidency, we have, no doubt, the Intelligencer will again be found, in all its natal grandeur before him—commending its contents as worthy of especial Record. Can you Wade the mystery, neighbor?

We have been politely furnished by Messrs. J. P. Dunn & Co. of this place with the following extract of a letter from a mercantile house in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19, 1835.

Gentlemen: With regard to the market, there has not been much done for some days in any kind of business, though, compared with other seasons, I do not think there should be any complaint, on the contrary, prices generally are high, and rather well maintained. There is no murmuring in regard to money operations, for, where confidence is not wanting money, or its representative is with facility obtained.

"FLOUR, in the middle of the week, was dull at \$5.75. Since then, a reaction has taken place, and \$6 now readily obtained. The arrivals continue to be small."

"PORK.—The meat in market is quite limited and the demand fair at 17 to 17 1/2 Mess; Prime 14 to 14 1/2. BACON.—Former quotations remain unchanged—the stock fully sufficient for the demand."

"LARD.—There has been considerable shipped lately to the West Indies, partly on owner's account—the price, say \$4, remains without change."

"WHISKEY is in but moderate demand, 40 to 43 cents per gallon, where sales are effected."

"CORN.—Of this article there is a good supply, holders are asking 75 to 80 cents per bushel, but small transactions at these rates."

"COFFEE.—In this article, as well as any other in the grocery line, I have no change to notice since May last."

"The frequent showers for the last 6 weeks has had a good effect in keeping the atmosphere cool, and our streets clean, which are generally in a bad state at this season, consequently the first case of any thing in the shape of an epidemic has not yet made its appearance."

Solace of New-Hampshire. There are six prisons in New-Hampshire, which altogether number only one person confined for debt.

A SPECK OF WAR. Further dispute on the subject of the eastern boundary, it seems, is about being added to those which have already occasioned so much unprofitable excitement. Indian Stream, embracing a portion of territory heretofore considered within the jurisdiction of New-Hampshire, we learn from the Concord Statesman, is now claimed as being within the jurisdiction of the British authorities, and means have been taken for carrying the claim into practical operation, placing the territory of N. Hampshire in a situation similar to that of Maine at Medawaska, about which so much has been said. The inhabitants have heretofore been numbered with the population of the State, and the resident authorities have always acted under the authority of New Hampshire. The following letter, which we copy from the Statesman, will show the nature of the dispute as well as the spirit in which the controversy is maintained. The letter is dated Stewartstown, Saturday, July fourth:—*U. S. Gaz.*

"On Sunday last, Mr. Luther Parker, of Indian Stream, by assumed authority, from the province of L. Canada, was arrested on a charge of having furnished a neighbor of his, Mr. Sampson Thurston, with weapons of defence, with an intent to resist the laws of Indian Stream, since which, for that offence, he has been lodged in Sherbrooke Jail, to await his trial in October next."

"On the further information of the public, it may not be improper to add, that the inhabitants of Indian Stream, with the exception of Mr. Parker, and a few others, have zealously contended for laws of their own make, and by which they attempted to arrest the body of Mr. Thurston, who with no less zeal, contended that that place was within the jurisdiction of the state of New-Hampshire—but he being well armed, defeated their design. After this repulse, application was made to a magistrate of the province of Lower Canada, for assistance, who issued a warrant against Mr. Parker as before stated, and one against Mr. Thurston—but he has not been arrested, in consequence of his leaving the place. The person who acted as Sheriff in the affair and also those who assisted him, reside at Indian Stream, and are in open rebellion to the laws of New-Hampshire. How long shall affairs thus remain?"

GAMBLING AND MURDER. A most disgraceful and shocking scene occurred at Covington, Ky. yesterday afternoon. A white man by the name of Hutchinson was playing cards with a negro, in the presence of a large number of persons, and another white man by the name of John Pierce was betting with Hutchinson on the game. A quarrel ensued, and Pierce struck Hutchinson a severe blow on the neck, which killed him instantly. So much for gambling on Sunday with a negro.

Cin. Whig of yesterday.

BORDER SCUFFLE. We have just received intelligence by a gentleman direct from Toledo in the disputed Territory, that there had been a bloody fracas at that place growing out of a Michigan Deputy Sheriff attempting to arrest a citizen of Toledo; in which the Deputy was stabbed, dangerously, though thought not to be mortal. The wound was inflicted by a son of Major Stickney, the same gentleman who was so ill treated by the Michigan people last spring.

Ohio Monitor.

We learn by the Kentucky Gazette that the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company, have declared a dividend of 44 per cent. for the last six months, the road extending from Lexington within one mile of Frankfort. The Gazette remarks, had the last mile been finished, we have no doubt the dividend would have been 6 per cent. and when it shall be completed to Louisville, we believe it will be the best stock in the world.—*Louisville Ad.*

THE ADMINISTRATION. The Globe of Wednesday contains an estimation of the quantity of land to which the Indian title has been extinguished since the present executive came into power. No less than the enormous number of seventy-two millions, three hundred and thirty thousand, nine hundred and seventeen acres have been acquired—the actual value of which cannot be accurately estimated, but supposing that each acre is worth the minimum Government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre, the aggregate worth would be *ninety-million*.

The acquisition of these lands is precisely as much in the pockets of the people, the proceeds being towards liquidating the expenses of Government, which they would otherwise have to contribute, either indirectly or by imposts on foreign goods, or directly by taxation; and yet this the administration which *they say* has ruined and disgraced the country, and the head of which they stigmatize as a despot, tyrant, and headstrong donard! Happily, the eyes of the people are rapidly awakening to the truth.—[*Petersburgh, Pa. Constellation.*]

From the New York Star.

Important from Texas.—We have just received, through the kindness of a friend, a document lately circulated in Texas; by which it appears the colonists are preparing to stand to their arms, rather than submit to a military despotism which Santa Anna was preparing against them. The resolutions, are bold and decided; they seemed determined to rescue their governor, and take the management of their own affairs. We trust every thing will be adjusted satisfactory, without an appeal to arms, particularly as the last resolution shows great moderation and temper. We are personally acquainted with Dr. Archer, W. Wharton, and several of the signers of the resolutions, and we know them to be cool and prudent men, anxious to conciliate all parties—men who will never resort to arms, if not driven by unavoidable necessity. We shall look anxiously for the next arrivals, as the last meeting was to have been held on the 28th June.

On the 21st of June a proclamation was issued to the people of Texas, by J. B. Miller, chief-justice of the Department of Brazos, calling upon them to organize and arm for the purpose of marching to the aid of their governor, Augustin Viesca, who had been arrested by the military, (partizans of Santa Anna,) and thrown into a dungeon. The place fixed upon as their rendezvous is at San Felipe de Austin.

A meeting of the citizens was held in the town of Columbia, on the 23d June, Silas Dinsmore, Jr. in the chair. It was resolved not to adopt any measures of communiti until all the citizens can be consulted in a general meeting to take place on Sunday the 28th of June; it was also recommended to the citizens of Texas, union, concert, and moderation, in the adoption of measures to meet the present crisis.

Extensive Rail Road. The French papers inform us that a rail road is in contemplation which is to pass from Belgium through Hamburg, Westphalia, Hanover, Berlin, Breslau, and Poland to St. Petersburg.

Lots bordering upon the water, in Chicago, Illinois, 45 feet deep by 200, have lately been sold for \$7000. What is it that industry and enterprise cannot effect? Illinois has determined upon the construction of a canal 115 miles in length at a cost of \$3,000,000, to unite the waters of her beautiful river, with those of Lake Michigan, at Chicago, and the prosperity of that town has even before the commencement of the work increased in a ratio heretofore unparalleled. Cannot Indiana towns and Indiana property be also benefited by the same means and in the same ratio? We think they can.

Western Spy.

Almost Incredibly.—A fellow calling himself Herman Thorn who resides in Paris but claims to be an American has made a most egregious ass of himself by sending to Washington a correspond-

ence between himself and Mr. Livingston, our late Minister to Paris, concerning a refusal of the latter to place the names of his family on the list of Americans to be presented at Court. The fool was civilly told by Mr. Livingston that the list was already as large as he could with propriety make it, but our gentleman, having consulted a lady of the queen's chamber on the rules of court etiquette, had the impudence to pester the minister with letters endeavoring to draw him into a discussion on the subject; Mr. Livingston however, very properly cut the discussion by telling the fool that he had more important business to attend to. The publication of the correspondence is an appropriate punishment for the fellow's vanity and folly. As to his being an American this is impossible although he may have first seen the light of freedom's soil.

N. Y. Man.

FROM FRANCE. The following is an extract of a letter to the editors of the New York Advocate, dated Marsailles, June 2d:

"You will no doubt have heard ere this reaches you the treatment the American Consul has been subject to, on account of a drunken servant woman, whom he put out of his house. He was imprisoned for some time, tried by the *Court d'Assises* and acquitted by the jury; but the judges after the acquittal, together with the lawyers and doctors, for the plaintiff, formed what they called a *civil court*, and condemned him to a fine of 2000 francs and the costs. According to the opinion of many, this act was done from a spite against the Consul, he being an American, and from some observations made by the Judge or President on account of the 25 million affair—which is likely, the Americans not being on such good terms as formerly, especially the opposition. The Consul has written to Paris to appeal, and but little doubt exists that he will there obtain redress. Such a decision has never before been known, which gives the affair a more aggravated appearance."

A JOKE. The Athas is getting rid of its vinegar visage, and becoming jocose—here is a sample of its facetiousness:

"The rapid strides of Mr. Webster in public opinion are alarming at this juncture, and consultation, decision and action are regarded as necessary to prevent him from taking the Presidential chair, in opposition to the nomination of Messrs. Rucker, Penn & Co. calling themselves the National Convention."

This is the funniest thing that we have seen in the Athas since its late commentaries upon the intelligence of the learned fleas."—*Boston Statesman.*

NEW YORK, July 17.

EMIGRATION.—From the first of July, the number of emigrants landed at this port alone, is *fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-four*, and up to the present time may be computed at upwards of *thirteen thousand*; and as the winter months are generally unfavorable to emigration, we are safe in estimating the number which will arrive here in the year 1835, at *thirty thousand*. Of the late arrivals, we are informed by undoubted authority, that a greater portion of the emigrants were destitute, and required assistance almost upon their landing.—Of the number arriving in various other parts of the Union we have no means of ascertaining.

Star.

The Augusta Courier says that private letters from the mountains in the State of North Carolina, state that a young member of a respectable family in that quarter, has been arrested and committed for trial, on a charge of forging Pension Certificates. The family are overwhelmed in disgrace, and its venerable head is in his bed in consequence.

MARRIED.—On the 1st instant, by J. W. Hunter, Esq. Mr. ASBERRY STAGE to Miss HANNAH LOW—both of Sparta township.

Notice—By the Printer.

THOSE indebted to D. V. CULLEY or to CULLEY & CO., for newspapers, job printing, or advertising, are notified that their accounts are made out, and will be presented for payment with as little delay as possible. Those indebted by note, will be required to lift them immediately.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an execution from the Clerk's Office of the Dearborn Circuit Court to me directed in favor of the President and Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana against the goods, chattels and tenements of Jabez Percival and Zerah T. Percival for the sum of \$37.05, with interest from the 24th March, 1834; also, the sum of \$10 65 cents cost, together with the cost of this execution and cost of collection, I will expose to public sale at the court house door in the town of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, the following property given up by said Percival to satisfy the aforesaid execution, to wit: Two lots No. 81 and 82 in the addition to the town of Lawrenceburg, commonly called Newtown, and formerly Edinborough, in the county of Dearborn, on the 29th instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M. on said day, first the rents and profits for seven years; should the same not sell for sufficient to pay the debt, interest and cost aforesaid, I will forthwith sell the fee simple to the highest bidder. I will also, at the same time and place, some personal property, such as horses, &c. JOHN WEAVER, Sheriff.

Aug. 8, 1835-30s.

Dearborn county, Ind'a.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST on Monday the 2d August, 1835, in Lawrenceburg, a WHITE CALF SKIN POCKET BOOK, containing \$35—one \$10 and five \$5 bills on the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis branches of the State Bank of Indiana, together with other papers, among which was a receipt from Richard Feld. Any person who will return the said pocket book and money to the undersigned will be entitled to the above reward.

WM. DANIEL, Jr.

August 8, 1835.

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NATIONAL GYMNASIUM

AND