

The Ohio has risen some 20 or 25 feet the past week, attaining a height unusual at this season of the year. It is now on the fall.

Cowan, the murderer of his wife and children, we learn, was hung at Cincinnati yesterday, at two o'clock, agreeably to his sentence. A vast concourse of people assembled to witness the execution.

A colored woman, convicted at the late term of the Boone county circuit court, Ky. on a charge of murdering her own infant child, has been sentenced to be hung at Burlington, on the 11th of December next.

Pork.—We learn from a Cincinnati paper, that the pork dealers of that city have agreed upon and are offering, the following prices for pork, viz: for hogs weighing 150 lbs. \$275—200 \$325—225 \$350—250 \$375. We understand that the purchasers in this place (Lawrenceburgh,) are offering an advance on those rates. During the past week a few lots of choice hogs, have been taken at about \$4 per cwt. The prices, however, may hardly yet be considered as settled for the season.

Loss by Fire. On Wednesday night last, about 12 o'clock, a boat lying at the wharf at this place, containing about 50 tons of hay, caught fire, and before it was discovered, had made such progress as to baffle all efforts to put it out. The fire endangering the adjacent boats, the burning one was cut loose and sent adrift, enveloped in flames. After drifting some distance the bales of hay, freed from the siding, and blazing like torches, began to fall into the water, presenting the most novel and interesting sight ever witnessed. The boat was owned by Messrs. Martin & Bass. Loss about \$800—insured at Cincinnati.

A New York paper states, that 5000 bushels of wheat, shipped from that city to Liverpool in 1831, have lately been re-shipped back, and received in good order.

A Chance for Bachelors.—The census of N. York city lately, (in part) taken, shows an excess of 10,577 females over the males; and when completed, it is supposed, the difference will be increased to 12,000! A man must be a poor "coot," indeed, devoid of all attractions, taste, or feeling—a very soft bag in appearance, who could not, in the midst of 12,000 unmated girls, maids, and widows, find one willing to "love and cherish," and keep his name from being blotted out in the world. Verily, this New York is a fair and goodly city, and much do we envy the good fortune of those whose lot has been cast on a spot abounding with so great a proportion of female loveliness; while we commiserate, in deep sorrow, the hapless condition of the "far west," not only almost shut out from female society, and the chance of getting a wife, but sometimes driven, by hard necessity, in the absence of the substance, to content himself, after a close search, with the mere "sight of a petticoat."

The editor of the Rising Sun Times has taken the alarm at the circulation of petitions, asking the legislature to give the people of this county the *liberty* to say, by vote, where the court house shall be. He pretends to regard it as a deep laid plan of the "burghers," (as he calls the people of this place,) to retain the county seat, inasmuch as the petitions have been circulated *secretly*, as he says. The history of these petitions is truly suspicious: only about 40 copies were put in circulation, in the different townships, with the injunction to the holders that they should only be shown to *legal voters* of the county.—*Monstrous!* Why not show them to every one, legal or illegal, boys and all; and if enough of signatures could not be procured in that way, send a few agents with copies to Switzerland and Ripley, that every one might have a chance to see what was going on! This thing of *secretly* confining so momentous a matter to so small a limit as the county of Dearborn, and the *legal* voters thereof, is really an outrage—a palpable abridgement of the rights of our neighbors. Is it of no consequence to the citizens of Ripley or Switzerland where our court house shall be? Does any one say, no? Then we would remind him of certain *contingencies*, whereby the jurisdiction of this county may extend to citizens of another: as where A., being a citizen of Ripley, should assault and beat B., within this county; or where C., being a citizen of Switzerland, should overstep our line, and drive off D.'s hogs, without a *clear* and undoubted right thereto. In either of these cases the remedy and punishment are in the jurisdiction of our courts, and must be determined here. Then, is it not plain, to the dullest perception, that A. and C. have a direct interest in the location of the court house in this county? But this is not all the injustice working by the *secret*. We understand that illegal voters—such as boys, girls, widows, or non-residents—are not suffered to sign said petitions; though all may be, and many are, advised *greetingly* to attend at the court house. Why these persons should be debarred from affixing their signatures to the petition, and saying where justice shall be dispensed, is not easily to be accounted for, on correct principles, seeing they are directly interested in the result.

As we have resigned our editorial quill into other hands, and may not again have the opportunity, we drop these hints for the use of our neighbor of the Times, supposing they may have escaped his recollection, when speaking of the *liberal* and *above-board* course pursued last year, in petitioning for a re-location of the seat of justice.

The Times urges as one reason, against disturbing the present location of the seat of justice at Wilmington, that the court house has been built there without a cent's expense to the people generally of the county. Very well—admitted. But it should be recollected that the citizens of Lawrenceburgh have built, with their own money, *two* court houses, and on the principle of the Times, have twice the claim to the county seat that Wilmington has. Her citizens, however, do not put up such a claim, but have petitioned the legislature to fix the court house where the people, by vote, shall *select*. If that shall be determined at the *centre*, Aurora, or Manchester Ridge, why there let it be fixed; and

the citizens of this place, like Wilmington, will have a fine house to be devoted to some other public purpose. There is no danger, but, if the seat of justice is fixed at either of those points, the citizens thereof will build the court house, free of expense to the county, as Wilmington and this place have done. Something stronger must be advanced, Mr. Glenn, to show why Wilmington must be and remain the seat of justice. Try again.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE PALLADIUM.

In the general mutation of things—which puts one man up and another down—makes a farmer a lawyer and a mechanic a politician—puts one man in office, another out—it will not surprise my readers, I presume, to be informed that I have vacated the editorial chair, and surrendered it, as well as my whole interest in this establishment to *Col. W. A. Cameron*.

It boots not to my patrons to tell the whys not the wherefores of my withdrawal from the paper. I introduced myself to their acquaintance as an editor, without asking them whether my presence would be acceptable; and now leave the post, not knowing or inquiring whether the first gave more pleasure, than the latter will give pain. The liberality and kindness extended to me, during my short ingress, lead me, however, to believe, that my intrusion was regarded by the readers of the Palladium with a favorable eye; and that if any of them looked askance at the boy, on first sight, they formed a better opinion of him afterwards. On this point I am not left to surmise, but have the most indubitable evidence, that my efforts to render the paper acceptable to its readers, have not been misapplied.

It gives me much pleasure, on retiring, to say that the paper is in the enjoyment of a fair patronage, and if inclination prompted a continuance in the printing business, no reasonable consideration could have induced me to relinquish my interest in the establishment. To those who have contributed to its advancement to its present prosperous condition, I am under many obligations, which I can only repay in thanks and a promise of a grateful remembrance.

The establishment will now pass into the hands of Col. Cameron, a gentleman of experience in the business, under whose control it will be continued; and who will likely be able to render the paper more interesting and useful, than when under my charge. The course the paper will pursue in general politics, is left to the new editor to make known; which will no doubt be done in the next number. Should it be in consonance with that heretofore pursued, its patrons, I apprehend, will have no reason to regret the change; if otherwise, I would ask that it be regarded in that spirit of liberality and forbearance which I am pleased to say has been extended to me, by a very respectable portion of my patrons, differing from me in politics.

The present subscribers will be supplied with papers as usual, unless otherwise directed; and in cases where advance payments have been made, the amount thereof will be arranged with Mr. Cameron.

The accounts due for papers, will be made up to the present number, and presented as soon as possible for settlement. Those, therefore, in arrears, are expected to make arrangements for payment in the course of the next month, during which time it

is my intention to visit each one in this county personally. Subscribers, at a distance, will be furnished their accounts through agents or by mail, and it is hoped they will be ready to adjust them without delay.

Respectfully,
V. M. COLE.

Portentous. Gen. W. C. Keen, postmaster, editor of the Weekly Messenger, etc. says he receives all the paper of the Branch Banks of the State at par, save Lawrenceburgh, and that he takes (if any person is fool enough to let him) at *five per cent. discount*, as he does not consider the paper safe. This attempt of our neighbor, the General, to *ruin* the Branch here, reminds us of another made at its first establishment, by a gentleman who had failed in an application to it for a loan. "Curse the d—d bank—I'll burst it in two weeks, or my name's not—. I've got \$50 of its paper, (says he) which I'll shove at it, and if that don't do the business, I know where I can borrow \$10 more." Whether the enraged applicant succeeded in his *run* upon the Bank, may be ascertained by the fact that Gen. Keen is *willing*, at the end of a year, to take her paper at five per cent. discount.

THE PALLADIUM. We are sorry to perceive that there is a little misunderstanding between our *particular* friend, Mr. Cole of the Indiana Palladium, and ourselves. All the difference however, that exists, is this: We stated a short time since, that we were informed by the editor of the Palladium, that Mr. Lane made a "long and loud" speech, at a Van Buren meeting at Wilmington. Mr. Cole says we are mistaken, and that he only informed us that he made a "brief" speech. Very well, Mr. Cole, we stand corrected. But we must be permitted to remark, we still believe that he informed us that Mr. Lane made a long and loud speech, from several considerations, and 1stly, because we could not have been so unprepossessing of what Mr. Cole said; 2dly, because Mr. Lane actually did make a "long and loud" speech, which we can prove by several good witnesses; and 3dly, Mr. Cole must have said that he made a long and loud speech, or he *falsely* represented Mr. Lane; and Mr. Cole is the last man we would charge with a crime of as deep a shade.

Indiana American. Our neighbor of the American really flatters us with his compliments. He is certainly a good-natured fellow if he be a little hard to understand the exact dimensions of a Van Buren "speech." We will not, however, "put him to his traps" in this matter, by demanding his *proof*, but merely say in conclusion, that if the "speech" were a *loud* one, it was exactly adapted to the size of the meeting—and if a *long* one, no one manifested impatience, or a desire that it should have been shorter. So that those who heard it were satisfied, the *absentees* ought not to complain.

NEW JERSEY. As the doctrine of instruction, with its extent and bearings, is becoming one of grave political interest, and is destined to attract even more considerably than it has yet done, if we mistake not, the attention of the public, we give place to the late resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature on this subject as worthy to be remembered.

WHEREAS, in all representative Governments, the sovereignty of the people is an indisputable truth; they have a right, and it is their duty, upon all proper occasions, to instruct their representatives in the duties which they require them to perform. —Therefore.

1. Be it Resolved, by the Council and General

Assembly of the State of New Jersey. That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, to vote for, and use their influence to have expunged from the Journal of the United States Senate the Resolution passed on the 28th of March, 1834, declaring "That the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power, not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." The same having passed that body without due warrant of law.

2. Resolved, That our State Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested to vote against the recharter of the Bank of the United States, and against the chartering of any other Bank or similar institution.

3. Resolved, That the particular attention of our Senators be called to the foregoing resolutions, and that they be respectfully requested to conform thereto, or resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

4. Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to lay before Congress the foregoing resolutions.

5. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, at the opening of their next Session.

After the passage of the second resolution in the Assembly, Mr. Molleson of Middlesex moved to insert the following:

Resolved. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to maintain the principles set forth in the first Inaugural Address of the President upon the subject of Executive patronage, and that they accordingly give him their decided support in all measures calculated to effect the correction of all abuses which may bring the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections.

The Speaker declared this motion out of order, but it was again offered, and finally voted down. The third resolution, virtually ordering Senator Southard to resign, passed by a vote of 32 to 16, and the whole was finally adopted by 33 to 15.

Trouble in New Hampshire. The Newburyport Herald of yesterday contains the following extract of a letter received in that town from a gentleman residing in New Hampshire, near the borders of Canada:

COLUMBIA, N. H. Nov. 4th, 1835.

All is confusion and tumult here—blood has already been spilt! You will recollect that at the last session of the New Hampshire Legislature, a law was passed, providing for the extension of the jurisdiction of this State over a territory lying at the head of Connecticut river, called Indian Stream. The inhabitants of this territory have heretofore been, in a manner, "without the law," being neither subject to Canada or the United States. Last week the Sheriff of this county attempted to exercise his authority under the provisions of this law, by serving a civil process upon one of the inhabitants—but being resisted, he was obliged to call an armed force of citizens to his assistance, whereupon they made a show of submission, and the sheriff dismissed his men; but no sooner had they retired than the people banded together, and seizing the sheriff forcibly, ejected him from their territory. As a last resort, he was then obliged to call on the militia to assist him in exercising his rightful authority; the consequence of which was, a conflict ensued, in which three of the outlaws were killed and five wounded—several of the militia were wounded, some mortally. Such are the particulars of this affair so far as I have at present learned. The sheriff is determined to carry the law into effect, and the outlaws are as determined to resist. They declare they will maintain their sovereignty. What the result will be Heaven only knows.

Married on the 15th July at Exeter, Mr. Joshua Stoke of Sudbury, to Mrs. Ann Drake Partridge, of Exeter. It is not a little singular, and will certainly afford argument for fatalists in favour of their system, that these parties, who are now getting in years, were acquainted in their youth, and about to be united in the bonds of wedlock; difference however, took place and they parted. After a while each got married, and in the lapse of years became single, when the courtship was again renewed, with precisely the same result as before—a quarrel and second separation. Each again got married and having become once more single, they resolved to put it out of the power of caprice, or caught but death to separate them more, by indissolubly uniting themselves in the silken bonds of Hymen.

From the New York Journal of Commerce

Important Opinion. The annexed opinion of Judge Betts and Tompson was pronounced this morning before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court sitting in this city.

It will relieve the friends of Texas from some anxiety in regard to past movements, and give them confidence in respect to what is future.

The Grand Jury of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the second Circuit, respectfully submit to the Honorable Circuit Court of the United States, the following inquiry in relation to a matter at present under their consideration.

Is it, or not, a violation of the 6th section of the Act of Congress passed on the 20th of April, 1818, entitled and Act in addition to an Act for the punishment of crimes against the United States therein mentioned, that meetings should be held in this District, and committees appointed to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the sovereign of Mexico, now at peace with the United States.

(Signed) GIDEON TUCKER."

In answering the foregoing enquiry, the Court will confine itself to the facts stated, and the section of the law referred to. The enquiry is, whether meetings held in this district or State, and committees appointed to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the sovereign of Mexico, is a violation of the Act as is follows:

"Sec. 6.—And be it further enacted, that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried from thence against the territories or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

This section appears only to military expeditions and enterprises to be carried on from the United States against any foreign power with which we are at peace. "No person shall begin or set on foot, or provide the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence," that is, from the United States, or the territory within their jurisdiction. Donations in money, or anything else, to the inhabitants of Texas, to enable them to engage in a civil war with the sovereign of Mexico, is in no sense beginning or setting on foot, or providing the means for a military expedition from the United States or their ter-

ritory. The answer therefore to the question put by the Grand Jury is that the facts stated do not amount to any offence under the 6th section of the Act referred to.

From the Mercantile (Mobile) Advertiser

The Republic of Mexico extends from 15 deg. to 42 deg. N. Lat. from 86 deg. to 125 deg. W. Lon. forming an area of 4,600,000 square miles. The confederacy is composed of 19 States and four territories; comprising a population of 8,000,000 including 4,000,000 Indians, 1,500,000 Creoles; the remainder mixed breeds. Two of the Provinces now at war with Mexico, are Texas and Coahuila, making an area of 193,600 square miles; Population 130,000—of which Monclova is the Capitol of 6,000 inhabitants. It is believed that there are 30,000 American settlers in the two districts. The productions are Gold and Silver, Bauxite, Manganese, Maze, Sugar Cane, Cocoa, Indigo, Vanilla, Tobacco, Cocaine, &c. Besides these there are vast herds of Horses, Mules, and Horned Cattle, which literally cover these grand Prairies. The country abounds in most kinds of Minerals is a fine healthy Climate. Twenty seven even grants of this City left yesterday morning on board of the steamboat John Watchman, for Texas, who appeared in high spirits, with hearty cheers from a large collection of citizens who assembled on the wharves, on the departure of the boat.

The head quarters of the army of Texas is at Gonzales, Austin's settlement. The inducement held out to emigrant settlers are very great. Each single man can locate one league of land in any part of the territory not already granted for \$120 in installments annually, for surveys, making titles, &c., on condition that such settlers reside four years. A married man has four leagues by complying with the above requisitions; a league is about 1100 acres—in addition to this, new settlers are offered 1000 acres, provided they will enslave themselves in the militia, *on arrival well equipped* to defend their soil. Greater inducements were never held out to settlers in any country, since the discovery of America—in our late war, the soldiers received only 160 acres bounty land: *militia nothing!* Persons emigrating to Texas can be made acquainted with further particulars, by enquiring of the Emigration Committee of Mobile or New Orleans.

COLUMBIA, N. H. Nov. 4th, 1835.

French INDEMNITY AGAIN. There does not appear to exist the slightest probability that this long acknowledged debt will be paid without some serious difficulties. *Monsieur* insists upon further explanation of the President's message, and declares that, until satisfaction is given him in this respect, not a single franc of the money shall be paid. The President, on the other hand, is determined to add nothing to the explanations already given, which we entirely approve. Thus this matter now stands, but thus it cannot be permitted by our Government long to remain. Such a supposition would presuppose a destination on our part, as well of spirit, as of national pride. The President, in his next message, will doubtless give this subject a full discussion, and recommend to Congress the immediate enactment of such laws as will bring *Monsieur* to reason. We shall look with much anxiety to the action of Congress.

Corington (Ky.) Enquirer.

Piquant and Clever. Hon. James K. Polk was recently invited to a public dinner given in his own town to Judge White. The following is his reply:

COLUMBIA, Oct. 14, 1835.

Gentlemen—I have this moment received your note of invitation to dine on Tuesday the 20th inst. and have the honor to decline it. Your ob's serv't. JAMES K. POLK.

To Messrs. W. E. KENNEDY and others.

Culture of Silk in Massachusetts. It is stated in an eastern paper, that the Massachusetts Silk Company have a capital of \$100,000, and have purchased a large tract of land in Framingham, Mass. 20 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Rail road. They have 100,000 white mulberry trees and from 10,000 to 20,000 more mulicaria trees, which are to be set out. The New England Farmer estimates that, a plantation of 150 acres of white mulberry trees, at six years of age will produce 20 or 25,000 pounds of raw silk annually, which, at \$4 per pound, will amount to the enormous sum of \$100,000.

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