

From the Indiana Signal.

LAWRENCEBURGH BRANCH BANK.

The banking system of this state is truly most admirable in its features, and unexceptionable in every respect when managed according to the original design of its framers. The capital of this institution, as is well known, is owned in part by the state and by private stockholders. The whole intention of the originators of this Bank was a regular system of the deposit of our public moneys, and the conversion of these moneys to the direct benefit of the whole people, and not to any certain few. This Bank in its purity is truly the people's Bank—Its capital is mostly the people's money, which should be preserved for their use and special benefit. The charter allows an interest of only six per cent, which small interest was intended for the accommodation of the whole people. It is our design to investigate the present police of this institution, and learn whether the people are accommodated according to the design of the charter or not. We claim the right of investigation, in as much as the Bank belongs principally to the people, and not to private individuals. It is incumbent on us, to make known the corruption of this institution, if unfortunately there should be any, and keep the people well informed at all times, of the condition of their moneys deposited therein. If it becomes our painful duty to publish any corrupt deeds in the management of this Bank, it shall arise from the demand of the people; they have a right to know every actual movement of the protectors of their moneys, and if their money be not kept for their sole use; if under the control of one or two individuals who reap the whole fruit of their treasury, and deprive the people of the accommodation which the framers of the State Bank designed for them, then the people have a right to re-organize this institution that it will contribute to their sole benefit.

We believe in the present condition of the Lawrenceburg Branch Bank, the people are almost wholly deprived of these accommodations, which the bank was incorporated to offer to the people. And that so far from complying with the real designs of this institution, its management has been, to the indirect violation of its charter; one or two men have got nearly all the capital under their control, and thus every accommodation which the Bank offers to the community, they have assumed to themselves. And not only this but they have so united this institution with the Lawrenceburg Insurance Company, that we believe a part of the Bank capital which should be loaned out at six per cent, is loaned in reality at about 12. This outrage on the people's money is not committed openly, but in an underhanded manner. The president of the Insurance company, it is well known, is cashier of the Bank, and hence arise many opportunities to direct the Bank capital through the channels of the Insurance company, and to take an enormous per centage when in reality they have no right to claim only six per cent. Thus these two institutions, the Insurance company and the Bank, have been blended in one, by the officers of the former, who have been made officers of the latter. These charges may be denied but it will be perfectly useless; "facts are stubborn things," and they will plainly show that what we have said is true.— Is this not a fact, that some citizens of Lawrenceburg and of other parts of this county, and of the counties adjacent, have come to the cashier of the Bank, *alias* the president of the Insurance Company, and demanded of him the loan of a few hundred dollars, with all the security that could be asked—and have been told that there is no money in the vaults, that they might be favored by the all-accommodating Insurance Company? When the president of the Insurance Company, *alias* the cashier, would take the same money which in fact belongs to the Bank, and call it the funds of the Insurance Company, and charge more than 12 per cent, at the same time pretending to loan at 10 per cent. Thus the money for which you ought only to pay six per cent, you are compelled to pay more than 12 per cent.—or in other words for every thousand dollars the loanee claims of the Bank, he is plundered of 61 dollars, which of right belongs to no body but himself. But it may be asked how it is that the Insurance Company, which oftentimes owns all the money there is in the Bank, takes more than 12 per cent, when their charter allows them only 10 per cent? This question is easily solved by any man who has ever drawn money out of this institution—for every one hundred dollars he draws he must pay 11 in advance, which put at interest at

the rate they loan at, would amount to little more than 12 per cent; the loanee is told he must pay 10 per cent, but in fact pays 11—this addition of one per cent, is called by the Cashier "exchange." Would it not be exchange if the cashier would pilfer from the loanee's pocket that money? He could just smooth over the matter by calling it "exchange."

We will now show how Bank money is often loaned to the people at 20, 30, and sometimes even 40 per cent! Is it not a fact that some citizens, who were in a great want of money, have applied to the Bank and been told there was no money in the Bank or Insurance Company; but that they might obtain the article of our modern "Shylock," who presides over the destinies of some of our moneys institutions; and who would favor the applicants by taking sometimes 20, 30, 40 per cent, just to suit circumstances. We know one or two citizens who have been treated in this manner, who, compelled by dire necessity, have paid 30 and 40 per cent, when if justice had been done, if the real intent of the Bank charter had not been trampled under foot, they would have received this same money at six per cent. Now all we ask is an investigation into the management of this institution. As the Bank was incorporated for the accommodation of the whole people, we wish to know whether it is not an indirect violation of its charter, to confine its benefits to one or two individuals, who can control all the moneys deposited therein, and instead of loaning them to the people at six per cent, according to the provisions of the charter, they loan at an enormous per centage. We would have no quibbling about this matter—but the plain simple course should be pursued which is marked out by the charter—no coalition of the Bank and a certain Insurance Company, which has almost unlimited privileges—no suffering the control of the Bank money to one individual—but an open, manly course—and then the people will be perfectly satisfied. Let the Bank and the Lawrenceburg insurance Company be severed—let the president of this Company keep aloof from the Bank. They are two institutions, too dissimilar in their nature to be united. The one is an institution which was incorporated in an earlier period of our State government, with privileges which any Legislature since would not have granted, and whose stock instead of belonging to citizens of this State exclusively, is owned by speculators of Cincinnati, to the exclusion of our worthy citizens who suffered this but they have so united this institution with the Lawrenceburg Insurance Company, that we believe a part of the Bank capital which should be loaned out at six per cent, is loaned in reality at about 12. This outrage on the people's money is not committed openly, but in an underhanded manner.

The Texian army are at Victoria, on the Warloope. The Mexican army are in the neighborhood of Matamoras, three hundred miles from the Texian army. I spent some time with Gen. Houston—his wound is healing. Dr. Erian, his attending physician, speaks of the wound as if it was well, and says that the General is in better health now than he has been for two years before. He is in fine spirits, and informed me that he would start for the army in about three weeks.

I stopped at Gaines' camp a few hours. The General informed me he expected volunteers immediately from Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Tennessee.

Many rumors are afloat as regards the Indians' intentions. One thing is certain—Bowles, the Cherokee chief, is determined to obey the commands of the Mexicans. He says he is a Colonel in the Mexican army, and will obey their orders. Speaking of the U. S. sending troops across the Sabine, he says that Gen. Gaines dare not cross the Sabine; that he, Bowles, knows the treaty as well as Gen. G. does. If, however, Bowles falls into the hands of Gaines, I think he will Jacksonize him a little, at least hang him up to dry.

The day previous to my leaving, four companies left Nacogdoches for the Texian army; two of horse from Red River, and two of Infantry from Kentucky—judging from their appearance I think they intend to play the game out—they were all well armed and equipped.

Two gentlemen came in from the army previous to my leaving, bringing the news that the Commanding General, Lamar, had sent two companies for Santa Anna, to bring him to head quarters, as they say, to try him for his life. The general opinion is, that it is to keep him safe.

General Houston has written to the Commanding General, protesting against this proceeding, and states as a reason that they had entered into a treaty with Santa Anna—that this treaty has been sent to the city of Mexico—that commissioners have also been sent to the President of the United States, neither of which have as yet been heard from; and that he thinks, in justice to Santa Anna, they ought to wait their decision. The report of Santa Anna being in irons is not true.

Previous to these gentlemen leaving, there appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the intentions of the Cabinet in appointing Lamar to the command, not knowing their views, whether he was to be Commander-in-Chief, or pro tem. In order to put the question at rest, they took the vote. On counting the votes, there were nineteen hundred for Houston, and three hundred for Lamar. I have seen many men from the army while there, friends of Houston as well as enemies, and they all agree that Houston is the commander, and that no other man could get the command, and the more intelligent say that it was never Burnett's intention that any man should supersede Houston.

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From the Ohio State Journal.

INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS.

Our correspondent YORICK, notices an evil, the existence of which is beginning to be felt, but for which it seems extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to provide an adequate remedy. We allude to the swarms of indigent foreigners, whom the selfish policy of sundry European governments is vomiting upon our shore, and who, from their ignorance, vicious habits, and former associations, are far better calculated to swell the numbers, or increase the violence of a mob, or to assist in overturning the liberties of the country, than to discharge with soberness and discretion the duties of American citizens. It is, however, much easier to ascertain the existence of a disease, than it is to cure it. To close the door against immigration, or to repeal our naturalization laws, as has been suggested by some, would be inconsistent with the spirit of our liberal institutions, and the generous policy which has made of these United States an asylum for the oppressed. Besides, it is doubtless owing, in a great measure, to the free admixture of all sorts of people with the natives, that our national character exhibits so much activity and enterprise—the feverish restlessness which, in densely populated countries, frequently leads to insurrection and civil war, having found an ample and salutary exercise in the settlement and improvement of our own.

It is, however, quite probable, that, in the course of time, when our vast Western territories shall be in some measure covered by an active and busy population, it will become necessary to check the progress of immigration, by depriving foreigners of a portion of the advantages, which they now enjoy.

EMIGRATION.—For the last six months, eight large vessels have, on the average, sailed from London every week, with emigrants, to North America; among them farming laborers from Kent, mechanics from London, &c. Most of them, however, paupers, as usual.

Indeed, in view of the riots and disturbances which have latterly taken place in many of our cities and large towns—where this class of people are mostly congregated—it may perhaps be urged, that it should now be done. But, in what way? is the important question. To reject all immigrants indiscriminately would exclude thousands of worthy men, who, persecuted in their respective countries on account of their religious or political opinions, may be desirous of seeking an asylum among us; as well as many enthusiastic lovers of freedom, who, in principle, prefer to live "unhonored and unknown" in a Republic, to being the favored subjects of even a constitutional Monarch. To require a property qualification from all foreigners, previous to their admission to the rights of citizenship, would likewise be objectionable, inasmuch as it would create an invidious distinction between the rich and the poor, inconsistent with the equality which forms the basis of our political system, and dangerous to the permanency of our present form of government.

In our view, the only safe and equitable restriction which should be placed on immigrants, would be to require of them, prior to their naturalization, satisfactory proof of their being able to understand, and read pretty fluently, the language in common use in the United States. They cannot now be admitted to the privileges of citizens until they have resided at least five years in the country. This period is long enough to enable any man possessed of an ordinary understanding, and of a moderate share of industry, to acquire the necessary qualification; while the study required for this purpose, would enable all such, not only to cultivate their mental faculties, but also to make themselves in some measure acquainted with the laws and institutions of the country in which they intend to make their future residence—a kind of information of which great numbers of these people seem to remain deplorably ignorant many years after having been admitted to the rights of citizenship.

We throw out these few hints on the spur of the occasion; not because we attach much importance to our opinions on a subject to which our attention has not been particularly directed, but because we think the time is approaching when it will be deemed worthy of the most serious consideration.

WAR AT HOME.

RICHMOND, Ia. Sept. 3.

We understand that a desperate engagement took place the latter part of last week, in Randolph, near the north line of this county. The particulars so far as related to us are these: The Sheriff of Montgomery County, Ohio, with a posse of men, came in search of a certain David Smith, who had been recognized to the Montgomery Court, on a charge of having passed counterfeit money, and who had forfeited his recognition. The Sheriff had authority for his removal from this state, and with his company, found Smith at a shooting match and attempted to take him, but were resisted by Smith and some ten or twelve armed associates, most of whom were suspected of being connected with an extensive gang of counterfeiters resident in that neighborhood. During the fray, several shots were fired on both sides with intent to kill, but although several escaped very narrowly none were killed. One of Smith's party had a finger shot off, another his scalp scored by a ball, and one or two others slightly wounded. Guns were then clubbed and some of the Sheriff's party severely beaten.

Smith and his party retreated to a "Hurricane brake" or thicket of woods, a few miles distant, where they fortified themselves and posted sentries, but the neighborhood collected fifty or sixty men, who in the course of two or three days succeeded in taking eight of Smith's party, seven of whom are lodged in the Randolph Jail to await their trial. Smith is still at liberty.

Palladium.

A MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT.—The Wheeling Times, in giving an account of a new steamboat recently launched at that place, intended for the Mississippi Trade, says: "She will leap out of the water at every turn of the wheel, run down all the small craft, snap off the sawyers, and be a ring tailed roarer, from the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Ohio. Her furnace will be a volcano, her pipes roar thunder, and every stroke of her paddle shake of an earthquake."

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RISING SUN:

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 10, 1836.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The attention of the young men of this section of country, and of the West generally, who are desirous of studying the important science of Civil Engineering, is invited to the advertisement of the Trustees of the Indiana Teachers' Seminary, located in this village, which is published in to-day's paper. In addition to the statements contained in the advertisement, we will add that the beautiful location of Rising Sun, being on the immediate bank of Ohio river, and consequently easy of access—its unsurpassed health—the cheapness of tuition and board—and the qualifications of Professor TWINING, when taken together, give the Indiana Teachers' Seminary superior advantages over other institutions of the West, where Civil Engineering is taught; and we have not the least hesitation in saying that all who enter the Institution, with the view of pursuing this study, will not leave it dissatisfied.

⑤ The price of Wheat in this village, is now ONE DOLLAR per bushel. Flour is selling at \$6.25 cents per barrel. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 6th instant, quotes Flour, from wagons, at \$5.75 and \$6—Wheat 1-1/2 and 90 cents. The Louisville Prices Current of the 3d instant, quotes Flour at \$7 per bbl.; Wheat \$1 per bushel; and Flaxseed 75 cents per bushel. New Orleans, August 20, Flour \$8.75 and \$9. New York, Aug. 24, Flour 7.75.

⑤ An election was held in Randolph township, on Monday last, for two Justices of the Peace, which resulted as follows—For James A. Walton 296 votes, Joel Deccursey 136, John W. Hall 123.

⑤ We publish to-day, by request, an article from the Indiana Signal, on the conduct of the Branch Bank at Lawrenceburg. These complaints do not come from Aurora alone—it is a matter much spoken of throughout the county. If the charges are incorrect, why does not the proper officers come out and say so? We will cheerfully publish their vindication. But their silence convinces us more strongly that there is something wrong in the management of that institution.

TAXES!

We have heard a number of people speaking of the high rate of taxation the present year. Many are paying double the amount of Taxes that they have ever paid before. Let this be only a beginning. We advise people not to complain too soon, but wait another year or so, until the whole of the mammoth loan gets into the State, and the interest on it is to be paid—then will be the time for ye to complain of high taxes.

⑤ There is now a line of steamboats, in addition to those carrying the mail, running on the line between Cincinnati and Louisville. A boat leaves each place daily, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon. The PAUL JONES and the Echo, are the boats employed in the line.

⑤ The "Indiana Signal," published at Aurora, says "there are nineteen editors to a neighboring paper—names unknown!" This certainly can't be an allusion to the Palladium. Speak out, Mr. Signal—tell us plainly who you mean. But, be careful. Mind, Milton Gregg's a *hors*—a real *burst*—he might *lick* you!

⑤ If the Palladium has "nineteen editors" they cannot all be very busily employed. The last number of that paper contains five columns and a half of reading matter—a column and a quarter of which is editorial—the remainder is advertisements. A friend at our elbow the other day observed that one of the editors done his share in writing patent medicine advertisements. We took the hint. There are just five columns of these advertisements; and if the advertiser is not an editor, he is, or was, an editor for the establishment.

⑤ The following toast was given by Doctor DRAKE, of Cincinnati, at a Barbecue at Knoxville, Tennessee, at the close of the Internal Improvement Convention, which met there on the fourth of July last:

"The Ladies of Tennessee—In their matrimonial connexions, may they take husbands from the South and the North West, that our bond of union may be one of perfect love."

MADISON, AUGUST 31.

A robbery, which for daring and boldness, has but seldom been surpassed by the accomplished rogues of any place, was committed at our wharf on Friday night last. The circumstances are these: A Mr. Wood arrived here about 8 o'clock P. M., in the mail boat from Cincinnati, and after waiting upon a lady to the Hotel, he returned to the river, to see to his baggage. He had it all taken up, as he supposed, to the tavern, but in a short time, missing some articles, he returned to the wharf, in hopes of finding them. By this time the crowd usually there, had dispersed. On his way back, and before he reached the top of the bank, he was suddenly assailed by two men, one of whom knocked him down, covered his mouth so as to prevent his making a noise, and then took his pocket book, containing \$2340, and a valuable patent lever silver watch. Being stunned by a blow he received, the robbers had accomplished their work and made off before he recovered. Immediate search was commenced for the