

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following official information has been received at the Department of War.
Head Qrs. 1st. Corps North East R. & S. W. Prairie in Ohio, Aug. 25th, 1832.
Six—Have the honor to report to you that I crossed the Ouisconsin on the 27th and 28th ult. with a select body of troops consisting of the regulars under Col. Taylor, four hundred in number, part of Henry's, Posey's and Alexander's brigades, and Dodge's battalion of mounted volunteers, amounting in all to thirteen hundred men, and immediately fell upon the trail of the enemy and pursued it by a forced march through a mountainous and difficult country, till the morning of the 2nd inst.; when we came up with his main body on the left bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the mouth of Iowa, which we attacked, defeated, and dispersed with a loss on his part of about one hundred and fifty men killed, 39 women and children prisoners—the precise number could not be ascertained, as the greater portion was slain after being forced into a river. One horse was killed and wounded, which is stated below, is very small in comparison with the loss of the enemy, which may be attributed to the enemy's being forced from his positions by a rapid charge at the commencement and throughout the engagement—the remnant of the enemy cut up and disheartened, crossed the opposite side the river and fled into the interior with a view, it is supposed, of joining Keokuk and Wapello's bands of Sacs and Foxes.
The horses of the volunteer troops being exhausted by long marches, and the regular troops without shoes, it was not thought advisable to continue the pursuit; indeed a stop to the further effusion of blood seemed to be called for till it might be ascertained if the enemy would not surrender.
It is ascertained from our prisoners that the enemy lost in the battle on the Ouisconsin 68 killed and a very large number wounded, his whole loss does not fall short of three hundred—after the battle on the Ouisconsin those of the enemies women and children, and some who were dismounted, attempted to make their escape by descending that river, but judicious measures being taken here by Captain Loomis and Gen. Street, Indian Agent, thirty-two women and children and four men have been captured and some 15 men killed by the detachment under Lieut. Ritter.
The day after the battle on this river, I fell down with the regular troops to this place by water, and the mounted men will join us today. It is now my purpose to direct Keokuk to demand a surrender of the remaining principal men of the hostile party, which from the larger number of women and children we hold as prisoners, I have every reason to believe will be complied with should it not, they should be pursued and captured, a step Major General Scott will not doubt take on his arrival. I cannot speak too highly of the brave conduct of the regular and volunteer forces engaged in the last battle and fatiguing march that preceded it—as soon as the reports of the officers of brigades and corps are handed in, they shall be submitted with further remarks.
5 killed and 2 wounded 6th Inf.
1 Capt. 5 privates, 6th Inf.
1 Lieut. 6 privates, Wood's Battalion, mounted.
1 private wounded, Alexander's.
1 private Posey's.
I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obt. servt.
(Signed) H. ATKINSON,
Br. Brig. Genl. U. S. A.
Maj. Genl. Negley
Commander in Chief, United States Army.

papers rejects the report in relation to the islands, as very improbable.
M. Lisant, a French traveller, has discovered a gold mine on the mountains near the shore of the Red Sea, a short distance from Cosair. Five boxes of the ore have been brought to Cairo, where assays are to be made. Some of the specimens have yielded 20 per cent. which is equal to the richest Peruvian ore. This discovery has given Mehmet Ali the highest delight; but it threatens the abandonment of cotton, if it should prove flattering.
We are about to have a French Palace, as in Constantinople. The National Assembly have approved of the estimates, plan, &c. Ali has given the land, and the lines have been marked beyond the New Okela. The appropriation of the ministry, and the funds from the chamber of Commerce are all that are now required.—*N. Y. Daily Ad.*
EXPLOSION.
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the United States Gazette, dated
Wilmington, Aug. 25, 1832.
No assigned cause was given for the unexpected accident, and the most probable reason is the heating of a gudgeon by great friction, which may be so great that, although no visible heat is produced, still the temperature is high enough to fire the dust when extremely fine. It appears there is no safety in mills of this kind, where such friction is not provided against. It would, I think, be the proper duty of the proprietor of these mills, as well as all the proprietors of gunpowder mills to have the causes of these accidents and explosions investigated and provided against. Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp has saved hundreds of lives; and science, no doubt, might be applied with excellent effect to the dangers which powder mills are exposed to.
A little before 12 o'clock on Sunday night, an alarm of fire roused us from our first slumbers. It proved to be from the Union Hotel, in Georgetown, which extensive range of buildings was entirely destroyed in spite of all the exertions of the citizens with the fire engines. The fire was first seen issuing from the roof by the watchmen in the street, and the building is so lofty that the engines, though well supplied from the Canal, could not throw the water on the roof so as to act effectively against the spread of the fire. The property lost destroyed has been valued, I believe, as high as a hundred thousand dollars, and the buildings are believed to have cost sixty or seventy thousand, though not of that value at the time of their destruction. Still it was too valuable not to be a heavy loss to its owners. I am, however, an ardent sympathizer. There was, we understand, no insurance upon the property.—*Nat. Intell.*
The Price Current of Newspapers, &c. published by the Royal Prussian Newspaper Office at Berlin, contains a list of 667 German, 177 French, 72 English, 29 Italian, 23 Dutch, 15 Polish, 13 Russian-German, 6 Danish, 5 Swedish, 3 Hungarian, 2 Bohemian, 1 Spanish, 1 Latin, 1 Modern Greek, in all 1013 political newspapers, literary journals, advertising and commercial papers. To every article a notice is added, stating where, and how often, the journal appears, of how many sheets it consists, what the postage amounts to, and what is the total cost of it. By the publication of this list, which is in every respect highly interesting, the Prussian Government gives an evident proof of its desire to facilitate and promote the circulation of knowledge.
The grim tyrant death has been very busy among the literati of Germany during the past year. Besides those whose deaths have been already recorded in this journal, we have now to add Westmeyer, Bishop of Magdeburg, and a celebrated preacher Koeh, another clergyman of the same city, and author of several esteemed botanical works; Professor Fischer of Berlin, well known by his excellent treatise on physics; Von Weber, Vicar-General of the Archbishopric of Augsburg, distinguished by his researches in physiology; Hegel, the celebrated professor of philosophy at Berlin; Count Julius von Soden, economist, and author of some literary works; Censellor Schmalz, author of some works on political economy; Wilmsen, the friend of children, and the author of the most popular work in Germany for their use; Corner, father of the poet; Von Schmidt, professor at Berlin, deeply versed in the literature of the middle ages; Andre, editor of the *Hesperus*, at Stuttgart. Among the poets, we may enumerate Von Arnim, Zanzani, and Lessing; the latter of whom is author of some interesting tales, and of letters on Italy and Spain (which were noticed in a former number of this journal); also a collection of elegies and love songs, remarkable for their sensibility, naïveté and harmony of versification; he perished by his own hand. The Baroness de la Motte Fonque, one of the most successful imitators of Sir Walter Scott. Ruprecht, painter, engraver, and architect; Klingemann, dramatic author and director of the Brunswick theatre; Wollanck, a distinguished composer; the poetess Amalie von Helwig, not less distinguished for her accomplishments in languages and painting, than for her poetical powers.—She was the authoress of *Die Schwestern von Lesbos*, of a translation from Tegners *Frithiof*, &c.
Switzerland has lost some of her most distinguished men during the last year—Huber, of Geneva, celebrated for his works on Bees and Ants; Paul Usterli of Zurich, whose memory will be ever venerated as that of a great citizen; Simmond, the traveller, author of travels in England, Switzerland, and Italy; and Boonstetten, the friend of Malibon, and author of numerous works on metaphysics and morals.

allowed the expression) of mankind, and the loss of human abolition. Money is a thing—a bad thing—a kind servant—a bad master—a thief in the temple of virtue—a ministering spirit to the needy—a villain in disguise—and, withal, a sad rake. What opens the fair arm of the blushing girls to the embraces of the old, the infirm, and ugly? Money. What builds up a fool in the opinion of the world? Money. What causes old ladies to look kindly upon the advances of a young man to a blooming daughter? Money. What brings complimentary remarks from the old, and humble acknowledgments from the young? Money. What is the criterion of right and wrong? Money. What is the cause of the wrangling, struggling, cheating, browbeating, shuffling, and bowing, so prevalent among mankind? Money. What, in fact, is the great standard of human affection? Money. What makes the printer struggle in the mire of politics? Money. What leads the lawyer to inform the public of these facts? Money. What do you take, Sir? You are the very man we wish to hear from.
Bibery.—We find in the last number of the Chronicle, the following article:
From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.
Effect of the Veto.—Farmers look here!—We are credibly informed that several merchants' shrewdly, in making contracts for their winter supplies of Pork, are offering to contract for pay Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per hundred weight if Henry Clay is elected President and One Dollar and Fifty Cents if Andrew Jackson is elected. Every man who raises pork loses One Dollar per hundred by voting for Jackson instead of Clay. This is something the people cannot give high prices for Pork and other products if they cannot get money to pay with. Support the bank then and money will be plenty. Consequently, pork, corn, wheat, rye, flour and all other articles raised by farmers will command good prices. But put down the bank and low prices must be the consequence. TRUTH.
Now what is the object of this article? And what does it indicate? Surely, no man can be so perfectly stupid as to suppose that the election of Andrew Jackson or that Henry Clay can have an effect upon the price of pork to the amount of a dollar per hundred by next day's sale. If, then, merchants are offering a difference of a dollar per hundred upon the condition proposed, what is it short of a plain and palpable offer of a bribe to the amount of a dollar per hundred, upon the quantity which each farmer may have to dispose of, for the purpose of securing their votes for Henry Clay, as a candidate for the presidency. So far from the Veto having had an effect to reduce the price of produce, we know that the price of almost every article of the kind is now higher than it was before the appearance of the President's message. This proposition is, therefore, an open offer to procure votes by means of bribes. Does the bank furnish the means for the purchase of the pork; or are the merchants so certain that Mr. Clay cannot be elected, that they feel confident they will have only to pay the lowest price, and thereby be enabled to procure the article below its market value? It is not only an offer to purchase votes, but it is a direct insult to the understanding of intelligent men.—No farmer will venture to say, that he will be caught in such a miserable gull trap.—*Balt. Rep.*
ANOTHER.—The Newark Eagle, for many years a warm and efficient supporter of Mr. Adams and Clay, has hoisted the Democratic flag, and avowed itself for Jackson. Van Buren. We welcome the change to the cause of patriotism and the people, and hope it may be abundantly supported. Mr. Crovel, the late sole editor of the Eagle, has associated Mr. Bartlett, late editor of the Chronicle, with himself in the management of the Eagle.
AND YET ANOTHER!—The Princeton Courier, a respectable claims paper, and once one of the ablest opponents of Mr. Jackson in the State, has also come out for the administration. Hear it:
"We have cherished the hope, until lately, that other candidates would be in the field besides General Jackson and Mr. Clay, and that New Jersey would be unanimous on some third man. We did hope to have been saved the task of deciding between the two named candidates; but the would-be leaders of the National Union have chosen to issue and call upon all far and near, to take sides. Well then, if we must take one of them, 'volens volens' we will go for Jackson in preference to Mr. Clay. It is not that we think General Jackson the fittest man in the Union for the presidency, but because we believe Mr. Clay to be at this time a broken down, restless, unhappy man; and a reckless, desperate politician, in whose hands the Union would not be safe one year. Besides, we feel, as many of the National Republicans, that Mr. Clay was the cause of Mr. Adams' defeat.—The party must know, and cannot forget, that Mr. Clay sacrificed Mr. Adams to his vaulting, desperate, mad ambition. We would willingly go against Jackson in favor of any fair-minded man of talents; but since we must take Jackson or swallow Clay, we are content to bear the issue.—We are well aware of the torrent of abuse to which we expose ourselves, by thus frankly avowing our opinions and preferences; but we are yet to learn, that all patronage will be withdrawn from us, by former patrons of this paper, because of our independence. We confidently repose in the conviction, that when our old political friends, who helped us in the good cause of John Adams, see that there is no alternative between Clay or Jackson, that they will go with us for Jackson, and the judicious 'Land and a trace National Bank, against Clay, as his foreign political Bank and dissolution of the Union.
We admonish our old friends to look to this matter, and bear in mind the undoubted prosperity which the country has attained under General Jackson's administration—and that, if there were no other difference between the men, the surest course is to go for Clay.
"Than fly to others which we know not of."
The course of the "Nationals" in endeavoring to force Mr. Clay down the throats of their party, is thus driving every honest politician from their ranks. We hail these signs as tokens of the undiminished virtue, the unbroken patriotism of the people. The destinies of the country are safe, as long as honesty and fair dealing are the ruling principles. Let us be true to our country, and let our vote be given to the man who will best maintain her credit and honor, and stand firmly at her post.
Ridiculous.—The attempt which is made by the opposition to induce the public to believe that the majority given to their candidate for Lieutenant Governor over the Jackson candidate for the same office affords a better evidence of the relative strength of the parties in the State of Kentucky than the vote for Governor, is perfectly ridiculous. It is not to be supposed that more interest would be felt by a party for the success of the second officer of the government than for the first; and besides,

the Clay vote for Morehead is several hundred less than the Jackson vote for Breathitt.—Buckner has been a member of Congress, and was always successful as a candidate for that station. He was appointed a Judge, on account of his supposed popularity, as being less objectionable than any other that could be selected from the ranks of his party. It is not to be supposed that he would have been willing to leave that high station which he held for life, or that his party would have deserted him, to run for the office of Governor, which could last but for four years, unless he had supposed himself to be more popular than any other man they could offer. It is therefore, perfectly idle for the Clay men to attempt to induce the public to believe that the result of the late election leaves them any ground for indulging the hope that Mr. Clay can obtain the vote of the State. Every appearance is against him; and it would be as well for his friends to admit the fact, and abandon at once all idea of ever being able to elect him to the Presidency. His fate is evidently sealed; and nothing can be gained by attempting to stem the tide of popular opinion, and to save him from the fate which awaits him.—*Balt. Republ.*
A ray of hope for the Opposition.—It has been suggested to us that in our remarks upon the Electoral Vote of Kentucky, there is one view of the matter which has escaped us, and which would present the case under a different aspect. It is this—that, as in 1828, when the Clay candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of seven hundred votes, Jackson got the Electoral vote by a majority of nearly eight thousand; so now, when the Jackson candidate for Governor is elected by a majority of upwards of a thousand, it is fair to infer, that Clay will get the Electoral vote by ten thousand.
If this reasoning be correct,—and we confess it is about as much so as most that we hear from the Opposition—it is obvious that our opponents are right when they say we have gained nothing by electing a Jackson Governor in Kentucky.—*Balt. Republ.*
We have conversed with several of our most influential and intelligent citizens, and we find it to be a cause of universal satisfaction, that an imbecile apatate, has been forced from our ranks. The divorcement of this notorious print has strengthened our hopes, and is a burden off the minds of honorable men.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*
The New York Courier and Enquirer has yielded to the screws of the United States Bank, and come out against the administration. Its reasons are, 1. That it owes the Bank \$30,000 and upwards. 2. That it is unable to pay. 3. That the Bank will not wait a day longer, unless it hoists the Clay and Sergeant banner. "Now," says Col. James Watson Webb, "what is a man of honor to do in these circumstances? He cannot quarrel with his bread and butter—the Bank pays, and we must fight for the Bank." Well, this may be all natural enough to the Colonel; but the toughest part of the whole concern is, that the Bank has absolutely made Webb put himself upon "principle," and swear the Bank had nothing to do with the matter. "If Tom Sheridan's dog, he could not stand this last shot.—*Trenton Emp.*
Francis H. Gregory, of the U. S. ship "Palmouth," to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
CALADO REARMS, May 1st, 1832.
"Information received from the different parts of the coast and islands, is very satisfactory, as regards the commerce of the United States. The American brig Convey, has just arrived from Woboa—sailed thence on the 7th Feb. The Captain informs me that no difficulties existed among our countrymen or shipping, either upon the coast of Cillifonia, (where he had been,) or at the Islands.
"The U. S. schooner Dolphin sailed hence the 29th April on a cruise of six weeks upon the leeward coast, where are now a number of American vessels."
Maxims.—When men who have a little honor and honesty, take the hand of one who violates all moral principles, solely because he has proved traitor, they forfeit every claim to respect and esteem.
When a good cause is abandoned by a secret foe, or an unprincipled fool, it is freed from a moral blot, and becomes more worthy of the support of honorable men.
The cause which requires the aid of an apostate and traitor is a bad one—if it welcomes him as an ally, it is made worse.
He who is guilty of crimes that make his name a by-word of reproach—and cause him to be pointed at as a moral leprosy, should be avoided as a pestilence, for his touch is pollution.
As a liar is not believed even when he speaks the truth, he that is false to one cause cannot be faithful to another.—*ib.*
Bishop Chase.—It may not be unacceptable to the friends of the Bishop, to be informed, that the writer of this left him in good health and excellent spirits, on last Saturday a week past, at his newly selected residence in Michigan—he is busily engaged in erecting buildings and improving a farm to which his family is to be removed in the course of next month. Within a year from the time of his arrival in the territory, he will, in all probability, have a farm in such a state of improvement, as to be sufficient for the support of his family; and, having thus provided for their support, his intention is to devote himself to preaching the gospel gratuitously.—His talents will not be buried in a wilderness, as some of his devotees have feared; all his energies will be directed to leading and forming societies in those infant settlements. He has not lost a Sunday since he has been in the territory, without holding service and preaching at least once and mostly twice, for which purpose he rides frequently twenty-five miles.—*Stuebenville Herald.*
It may be well to mention by way of caution, that a gentleman, was attacked on Sunday evening, as early as between 10 and 11 o'clock, at the head of Charles street, by a fellow who seized him and demanded his money. In the struggle, the gentleman was thrown on the pavement, and the fellow planted his knee upon his breast; but the assailed person had luckily the strength to reverse their positions, and inflicted a sound beating on the footpad, during which the latter attempted to stab him with the sword of a walking cane. This was seized by the gentleman, who had the humanity to break it instead of returning the intended compliment. Some person now came up and interposed, at whose suggestion the disabled villain was unfortunately permitted to go about his business. He should have been detained for the examination of his Honour the

Judge of the City Court. Such a daring assault and so early an hour of the night, is uncommon in our city.—*Balt. Pat.*
Various cases have occurred within the last two or three weeks which go to prove the very pernicious properties of the water melons of the growth of this season. Their effects on that hardy animal, the hog, have been shown in frequent instances in a marked manner, the eating of the melon having been succeeded by death in a few hours. A case of this kind occurred this week, and has reached us in a well-authenticated shape. A free colored man, on returning home from his work an evening or two ago, found that his wife had purchased a fine water melon, on which she had determined that she and her children should make their supper. The prudent man, taking warning from the numbers of his own colour and class who are daily buried into eternity in consequence of indulgence in this and other fruits,—remonstrated against its being eaten; and finally, to settle the dispute, threw the melon to a hog which he kept in the yard. On rising in the morning, he perceived the animal lying dead, and was satisfied that the melon, and that alone, had occasioned its death. Had it been eaten by his family, there can be but little doubt that the next day's Cholera Report would have received an accession of one or more deaths from the circumstance.
It is evident that those who now indulge in fruit or any other forbidden articles, do so at the imminent peril of their lives. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that the bill which recently passed the First Branch of the City Council, prohibiting the sale of certain fruits and vegetables, should have been rejected in the Second Branch. There are some people, it seems who will eat, be the consequences what they may, and to these a law of the kind would really be an act of kindness and mercy. It is not yet too late to retrieve the error, and we hope, for the sake of humanity,—for the sake of the city generally, that the vote will be reconsidered and the prohibitory law passed. In Washington, a case of this kind has been for some time in operation, and it is not fair to infer that the comparative fitness of the deaths by Cholera in that city is in a great measure to be attributed to that circumstance.—*Balt. Amer.*
Important Intelligence.—The brig Cedric, which arrived at Boston on Thursday from Antwerp, was bound to St. Ubes, but on arriving off that port on the 21st July, was boarded on one of Don Pedro's squadron, and notified of the blockade of the ports of Portugal. Her register was endorsed, and the vessel ordered off. The Captain was informed that Don Pedro had possession of all the north of Portugal, and that the greater part of the squadron were in the Tagus, blockading Lisbon.—*ib.*
The brig Commodore Rebel, Capt. Perkins, has arrived at New York from Tobasco, whence she sailed on the 2d August. Capt. Perkins states that on the 25th of July, an action took place between the troops of the Mexican Government and the Navy under Captain Thompson on one side, and the fort of Tobasco and the troops under Santa Anna on the other. The Mexicans were defeated, and the greater part taken prisoners. Captain Thompson and his brother fell into the hands of the victors.—*ib.*
Among the questions put by the New York Board of Health to their Special Medical Council, is one relating to the proportion of deaths by Cholera, among persons of ordinary constitutions and good habits, who have been taken with the premonitory symptoms. They answer, that, if proper medical advice were taken upon the earliest appearance of a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, ninety-nine persons out of every hundred of temperate habits and ordinarily good constitutions, would be safe from an attack of malignant cholera.
They say in reply to another question, that there are "almost universally symptoms premonitory of the cholera. The number of exceptions is exceedingly small.—*ib.*
NEW YORK.—The report of interments in New York on Monday, exhibits a considerable increase in the number of cholera cases. On Saturday, they amounted to but 16; on Sunday 24; and on Monday there were 38.—The Board of Health report, during the same period, but 13 deaths from that disease. On referring to the list of interments in that city, during the month of August, we find, that Monday's report shows, in every instance, an increased number of cases.
A number of the most respectable merchants of New York have issued a Circular, inviting the country merchants to visit their city as usual, and assuring them, that by using the salutary precaution of being temperate in eating and drinking, they have nothing to apprehend. They state, that "the resident inhabitants who had fled to the country at the beginning of the disease, are now coming home daily."
In Philadelphia, the disease has at length almost disappeared. According to the report of the Board of Health, there have been no deaths from that disease, in private practice, for the last twenty-four hours, and but five new cases. In the hospitals, there have been eleven cases and two deaths.—We yesterday published an address of the Medical Committee of Consultation in which they advise the establishment of a permanent Cholera Hospital within the boundaries of the city, and the discontinuance of the temporary hospitals.—Few, comparatively, of our citizens left home on account of the Cholera, and those few have generally returned, and business is beginning to resume its wonted activity.
A most singular vote was taken at a late meeting in Montreal, on the subject of the Cholera. We find it stated in the Montreal Courant. It was moved as the sense of the meeting that the protracted existence of the Cholera there is, so far as secondary causes are concerned, produced by the impure state of the atmosphere, the filthy condition of the town, &c. &c. It was moved to add to the cause, "the inordinate use of ardent spirits," which was voted down by a large majority! It was nevertheless stated to the meeting on unquestioned authority, that of 800 adult males who had died of the Cholera on the island of Montreal, not twenty abstained from intoxicating drinks! The Editor of the Courant states that within his knowledge there were but two persons who acted on the principles of strict temperance, who had fallen.
When the meeting divided and it was ascertained that there was a large majority against the amendment, the Chairman, H. Gaxne, Esq. addressed the mover in the following words, "Mr. Worsway, you are in the minority, and I am very sorry for it," which he replied "I never, Sir, stood in a minority, which I am so proud as the present!

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1832.
REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York,
ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT,
For the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore.
HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county,
RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot,
THOMAS M. CARROLL, of Somerset
Cholera in St. Michaels.—This village still continues to be sorely afflicted with this dreadful disease. Since the death of Capt. Dodson, from the best information we have been able to procure, there have been 18 or 20 cases of undoubted Cholera, about one half of which have terminated fatally. The disease seems to be chiefly confined to the intemperate and black population.
The situation of this village is known to be in the most healthy section of the country, and the inhabitants generally enjoyed a greater exemption from the autumnal diseases common to the Eastern Shore, than those of almost any other village of the Peninsula. To the carelessness in diet and habit of living, arising from their usual good health, may, we have no doubt, be ascribed the severity with which they have been visited by this distressing disease. Many persons of the more indigent portion of the inhabitants depend chiefly for a support on supplying the oyster boats from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with this usually innocent, and much desired shell fish, and make it an important item of their diet at every season of the year. We have heard, with much pleasure, of the salutary aid and prompt attention which have been afforded to the indigent sufferers, by Dr. James Dawson, a young physician of much respectability, resident in the village.
At the Camp meeting at Wye, on Sunday last, a case of Cholera occurred, which proved fatal in four or five hours. We have heard of two or three cases in our town, which are expected to yield to the treatment of our efficient physicians.
The Courier & Enquirer.—We know of no event which has happened, calculated to afford more striking proof of the dangerous character of the U. S. Bank, than the Somerset recently turned by the editor and principal proprietor of this Journal.
This paper is known as one of the most extensive circulation as well as one of the most opulent in the Union. The Editors have avowed themselves to be the advocates of Democratic principles, and sought and obtained an influence for their paper on these principles, equal to that of any other journal of the country.—On this ground they have professed to advocate the election of Andrew Jackson, and to oppose that of Henry Clay.
In giving his reasons for the change of his political course, J. W. Webb, (the renouncing Editor,) says, "up to the 20th, Nov. 1829 he had been the firm friend of the U. S. Bank, that on that day, an article written in Washington, surreptitiously found its way into the Editorial columns of his paper, and was followed up by an extract from the President's message questioning the propriety of re-chartering the Bank of the U. S.," and that being "once committed on the subject and persuaded that the bank was used as a political machine, to promote the election of a rival candidate to the presidency, he assented to the attacks made upon it for the following sixteen months."—In the first place it is a little remarkable that an article should surreptitiously find its way into the editorial columns of any paper. If the article were not the production of one of the editors, as it purported to be, by whose authority, other than that of an authorized agent, could it have found its way into the editorial columns of the paper? The assertion is an absurdity; but, that an editor should feel himself committed by an article which had surreptitiously found its way into his columns, is a still greater absurdity.
His case needs not the wand of a magician to unfold its mysteries. It is a plain case of Bank influence "to promote the election of a rival candidate to the Presidency." The influence of money lent, the lender purchasing the influence of the borrower.
Mr. Webb was the firm friend of the Bank until November 29th, 1829.—Then, for the first time, he was brought to question the propriety of this measure until he had occasion to ask the favour of the Bank to loan him some \$30,000.—He obtained the loan. The propriety of the measure was no longer questionable; the Bank should undoubtedly be re-chartered. He obtains a second loan, a "fair business transaction," which confirmed his opinion beyond the possibility of a doubt.
Mr. Webb, however, never thought of the question of rechartering the United States Bank one of those great democratic principles which he professed to advocate. The President continued to question the propriety of this measure; Mr. Webb first agreed, then disagreed with him, but finally came to the conclusion that this disagreement did not involve the great democratic principles which he advocated. The loan from the Bank to Mr. Webb's discoverer; some mystery hangs over this "fair business transaction." Mr. Webb's integrity in the change of his course in regard to the Bank becomes questionable. The President rejects the Bank bill. The Bank is likely to be wound up, and Mr. Webb called on to refund. Now for the first time Webb discovers that the President has deserted all those