

Mr. De Witt.

A writer in the last number of your paper, over the signature of "Zion," has proceeded to make a charge against the Community, in the following manner: "A friend from England, and one who feels an anxious interest in the prosperity of the Free Mission Society in this place." This writer has assumed a fictitious name, and it is not at all impossible that he has likewise assumed a fictitious character; by another words it may be that his name is well known to the Community. If the writer really is what he pretends to be, what then could possibly have induced him to do nearly a whole column in your paper with misrepresentations and inconsistencies? That his pretensions from first to last, is a tissue of untruths, and a complete fabrication, is so apparent that it is self-evident, and respecting the untruthful person which he would wish to induce us to believe exists in the church, this is a very important matter. "Zion," the writer, who tells us, "is but too apparent in the walls of our little Zion." But instead of respecting this man's "breath," he holds him, raising all his batteries against those walls for the purpose of effecting one. In our part of his performance he appears apprehensive that he would be charged with misrepresentation and untruthful motives. If I am not mistaken the writer will show, that these facts are based on a solid foundation. His two combined circumstances, which he promises to produce as evidence of the existence of a man in the church, and afterwards to raise them as an insurmountable barrier to any thing like general satisfaction, in the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, in the pastoral office of the Presbyterian church in this place, have never yet taken place; they are yet in the womb of futurity, if any thing ever can be proven by them.

The writer would wish to hold out the idea that the removal of Mr. Todd was effected by something like a magic spell. He states that it was sudden, that it was unexpected, that it was by a majority, obtained scarcely any one knows how. Yet notwithstanding all this Mr. Hamilton is transported from Louisville to Charleston, a distance of 5 miles, and becomes a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Todd almost as instantaneously after the removal, as the shock follows the electric flash. Of the proceedings relative to this removal, the writer says that "it is not known that Mr. Hamilton was informed." Admitting all this to be matter of fact, (which it is not how very surely Mr. Hamilton, on his first and sudden arrival amongst us, must have experienced a shock, far surpassing any thing ever produced by electricity; which must have formed "associations" and riveted "convictions" on his mind which no explanation can obliterate, which no time can obliterate."

This fictitious writer has thrown out insinuations unfavorable to the character of Mr. Hamilton, with an other apparent design than to destroy his usefulness as a preacher of the gospel in this place, but he has labored in vain, and worse than in vain. Mr. Hamilton's character will prove invulnerable to the shafts of this incensed writer's malice.

Mr. Hamilton made his first appearance amongst us last October, during the sitting of the Salem Presbytery in this place. By searching the records of the church, I think it will be found, that Mr. Todd's removal took place some weeks prior to that time, and that the church then was declared to be vacant, or destitute of a pastor. Had Mr. Hamilton at that time made a tender of his services, would he by so doing have laid himself liable to just censure? I think every candid person will answer in the negative. But he did not; nor has he ever offered us his services unsolicited. On the day after his arrival, he received an invitation from the members of Presbytery to preach to the congregation. He accepted this invitation. He afterwards received another invitation from the congregation to give them an other discourse on a future day, and he granted their request. These discourses produced general, if not entire satisfaction. A

subscription was set on foot, headed through the congregation, and it is correctly intimated, signed by every male member in the congregation, with the exception of one, to whom it has not yet been presented; and it is confidently believed that he will embrace the first opportunity of placing his name on the paper, which is now a point of controversy, that Mr. Hamilton is the choice of the congregation.

If the above statements are correct, would it require any very considerable knowledge of logic to prove to a demonstration that the writer of "Zion" either is a woman, (which I do not believe) or otherwise is either a member of the Presbyterian church in this place? Whoever he is, let him emerge from darkness, and come to the light. We wish to know where he has manifested his friendship for religion, and his anxious solicitude for the prosperity of the Presbyterian church; we wish better proof of it than his late publication, although it contains the words "our little Zion." Has his anxious solicitude ever induced him to become a member of the Presbyterian, or any other branch of the church? If the writer is not a member of the Presbyterian church in this place, I shall here suggest the impropriety of his conduct on the present occasion; he ought to know that he has no right to meddle or interfere with the concerns or regulations of the church.

If the writer wished to "rivet" true "conviction" on the minds of the congregation, why did he not state circumstances precisely as they took place? why did he not state the time and occasion of Mr. Hamilton's first visit to this place? why did he not state that he was an entire stranger to all the members of the congregation, and they to him? why did he forbear to state that Mr. Hamilton came from Louisville, to this place, in company with two or three other gentlemen, one of whom was likewise a young Presbyterian Clergyman, who had not yet settled himself in the world. And after he had put his invention to the wreck to bring forth something against Mr. Hamilton's character, and brought forth nothing but insinuations, why did he not tell how he would "prove a stumbling block and rock of offense" to any? and why he might not be approached as a father?

Had it not been for the attack which this writer made, on the character of Mr. Hamilton, in his absence, I should not have condescended to notice him.

Since the above was written, the member spoken of, whose name was not enrolled on the subscription paper, at that time, has since seen and placed his name on it. I am informed by the person in whose hands this paper is lodged, that it now contains the names of all the principal heads of families belonging to the congregation, both male and female, without exception. This looks so much like general satisfaction, that those who are not opposed to founding their convictions on matter of fact, might be induced to believe it really was.

Let the writer "think of these things," and if he really wishes his own business to prosper, let him ply his ass at it, "not by constraint, but willingly," and I will venture to say, that he will have no time to spend in unsolicited interference to the business of others.

WM. J. MATCHETT.

From a London paper.

CURIOUS CAUSE FOR WAR.

In 1008, some soldiers of Modena ran away with a bucket from a public well, belonging to the state of Bologna. This bucket might be worth a shilling; but it produced a quarrel which was worked up into a long and bloody war. Henry, the King of Sardinia, son of the Emperor Henry the Second, assisted the Modenese to keep possession of the bucket, and he was made prisoner in one of the battles. His father, the Emperor, offered a chain of gold that would encircle Bologna, which is seven miles in compass, for his son's ransom, but in vain. After 22 years imprisonment, his father being dead he died away and died. This fatal bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the Cathedral of Modena, enclosed in an iron cage. The offer of the gold chain seems a prodigious bribe, and there are many artists in London who could make a very few ounces of gold answer the purpose; as a single grain can be hammered until it is the thirty-thousandth part of an inch thick,

near, and will cover 50 square inches; each square inch may be divided into two hundred strips, reaching more than one eighth part of a mile. The Modenese were probably aware of the density of this metal, and were not to be duped into such a bargain.

ONE CENT REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living one half mile from Charlestown, on Monday the 10th instant, an apprentice girl, to the spinning, weaving, knitting, and sewing business, named Lydia Hutchins, between 11 and 12 years of age, dark complexion, and took with her a variety of clothing. I will give the above reward to any person who will bring her back, but will give no thanks nor pay charges.

STEPHEN HENLEY.
Clark county, Jan. 15, 1825.

ONE CENT REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 5th day of December last, an indentured girl, about fifteen years of age. She was bound to the subscriber by the name of Julian Shockley, perhaps she may change her name to Julian Page. I hereby forewarn all and every person or persons, from harboring or employing of said girl, as I will put the law in force against any who do support or encourage said girl to my loss and injury.

DAVIS SHOCKLEY.
Charlestown, Jan. 15, 1825.

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and customers generally, that he still continues to carry on the PUTTING BUSINESS, at his old stand in Charlestown, where he has on hand, a general assortment of WARE, which he will dispose of by wholesale or retail. Store and Grocery keepers, are invited to call. Persons living at a distance, and wishing to purchase, will make it known by forwarding a bill.

Those indebted by note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, or pay cost.

M. BEAT.
PLAXEED,
LARD,
CORN,
BACON, and
TALLOW.

will be taken in payment of Debts or for Ware, if delivered at his shop.
GEORGE W. DIETZ.
Charlestown, Jan. 15, 1825. — G. W. D.
N. B. Two and a half Cents per pound will be given for clean Lard and Cotton Rags.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES RIDGE.

Has received in addition to his former stock, a large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz: Super blue, black, brown, mixed, & drab Cloths. Common do. super poleys &c. Super and common cassimere, all colors. Rose and port blankets, assorted sizes. A large supply of flannels of all colors. A beautiful assortment of edgings, of new patterns. Cloth and Merino shawls, silk do. Black, blue, red, crimson, brown, green, olive, and scarlet bonnets. A large supply of 4 sheetings, bleached and unbleached. 3 & 4 sheetings, do. Ladies' fashionable dresses, double and single coats, with and without necks. Ladies' & gentlemen's white cotton and worsted hose. Black do. Leghorns and G. p. bonnets. Gentlemen's cravats, water proof, and rain coats. 100 dozen wool do. assorted. 3000 lbs. of wool do. eastern tanned. A large assortment of iron and steel. Six iron sugar kettles. Three ton assorted castings, do. Wrought and cast nails of all sizes. Three kegs of old iron. 40 boxes assorted window glass. A general assortment of cutlery, hand ware, glass and tin ware. A few hundred barrels salt. All of which will be sold low for cash, horses and goods. Jeffersonville on 15, 1825. N. B. The highest price will be given for any quantity of good clean pressed, or delivered at my store in Jeffersonville, within two months from this date. J. R.

THE Subscribers, of the late John A. Peck, deceased, in pursuance of the provisions of an act, entitled "an act providing for the settlement of decedent's estate, for other purposes,"—approved, January 26th, 1824; and in pursuance of the declaration heretofore made by the insolvency of said estate, do hereby give

NOTICE.

That we have filed a complaint in the Clark circuit court, setting aside the condition of said estate, so far as the same has come to our knowledge, praying relief, &c.; which complaint will be acted upon by said court at the next term thereof, to be held on the first Monday of June next.—All creditors, therefore, who do not come in to present their claims, before the declaration of the said court thereon, will be postponed.

JAMES MORRISON.
JOHN B. PITTMAN.
Attest, &c.
Dated 24th Dec. 1824.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlestown, Indiana, on the 31st of December, 1824, which, if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office at Dead Letters. L. FORD, C. S. Jan. 8, 1825.

- A. Archard Robert M., Allen Dominick Akins J. W. L. H., Aiken A.
- B. Breton John, Baco Sarah, Briggs James, Briggs John, 2; Briggs Charles, Capt. H. B. Sarah, Bicott Felix, Bowman John, Samuel, man David, Burk Ambrose, Buchanan Daniel.
- C. Carrius Robert, Carr John, Clk.
- F. Faulkner Daniel P.
- G. Garner Elizabeth, Gray David, Ghar Harlan, Gasaway Amey.
- H. Hoff Wm. T., Hollet Samuel, Esq. Har William, Har ker Jesse, Henly Jesse, Hatt Vincent, Henly Noah, Hamilton John.
- J. Jennings Jonathan, 2.
- K. Kelly John, Kemp Ezra.
- L. Leason William.
- M. Moor William, 2; Moore Wm. H., Mc James, Murray Mungo, Mecker Henry Montgomery Stephen, McCormac John, Meguire Josiah.
- O. Osman Ephraim T.
- P. Proctor William, Pool William.
- R. Richardson Meshac, Robins Mess.
- S. Spangler Samuel, Sleeper Samuel, Slat will Michel, Sharp James, Smith James.
- T. Taggart Elizabeth.
- W. Warren James, Wolverton George, Webb Rosana.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Jeffersonville on the 1st day of January, 1825.

- A—J Am Austin.
- B—Thomas Bowles.
- D—Mary Donnelly.
- E—Jonathan Ewin.
- G—Thomas Gosley.
- H—Martha Holley.
- Wm. Barnes.
- L—Michael Long.
- M—James Mitchell.
- Wm. Martindale.
- Wm. Morris.
- N—J. vol Noggle.
- P—Francis K. Porter.
- R—James Ridge.
- S—Rebecca Stevens.
- Sarah Stuart.
- T—Charles M. Taylor.
- W—James N. Wood.
- J. Walther.
- G. RAYMOND, P.M.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in the store formerly occupied by JOHN HARPER, & Co. under the firm of Samuel and John Crawford, where they offer, at reduced prices, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, QUEENSWARE, & GROCERIES.

Whiskey, Beer, &c. Feathers, Lard &c. will be received in exchange for Goods.

SAMUEL CRAWFORD.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Being determined to do a Cash business, we have to be moved the trading of a refusal to credit.

S. & J. C.
Charlestown, Dec. 25, 1824.

BLACK HERRING FOR SALE.

A. J. L. L. L.