

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Of the attending members of the Senate who composed the ninth session of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana; held in Indianapolis in the months of January and February, 1823.

GEORGE Clegg was born in Virginia, in the year 1773—removed to Kentucky in 1781, and came to the state of Indiana in 1799, and now resides in Switzerland county, four miles from Vevay.

SAMUEL CHAMBERS was born in Orange county, North Carolina—removed to this state in 1811—has served four years in the House of Representatives, and three in the Senate—a saddler by trade, and at this time a farmer and merchant by occupation.

JOHN EWING was born in Ireland, county of Donegal, in November, 1780, arrived in the United States at an early age—educated in Maryland, (where he was begotten) resided in Baltimore until 1813, when he removed to Vincennes, Indiana—His education chiefly mercantile as his business has ever been and his father before him. He has continued in Vincennes until the present time, with occasional absences, but his business always progressing there, until now that fire has probably deprived him of the means.

JAMES GREGORY was born August 29, 1785, in Washington county, North Carolina, now Washington, Tennessee—has served 4 years in the Senate of the state, now resides in Shelby county, and is by profession a farmer.

DANIEL GRASS was born in Pennsylvania, in the old fort where Brookstown now stands, March 27th, 1771—has served seven years in the Senate of the state, now resides in Spencer county, and by profession a farmer.

JOHN GRAY was born 14th February 1784, near Carlisle, Pennsylvania—now a citizen of Lawrenceburg, Indiana—at present an innkeeper, and has served as a Senator 6 years from the county of Dearborn.

THOMAS GIVENS was born 28th of August, 1786, in Mecklenburgh county, North Carolina, now a member of the Senate from Posey, Vanderburgh and part of Warrick counties, a citizen of Posey and a farmer by occupation.

WILLIAM GRAHAM was born in Ireland on the 4th of September in the year 1781, was removed to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, when a child—moved to Kentucky in the fall of 1801—moved to Indiana in the spring of 1811—was a member of the Convention and a member of the General Assembly ever since—served as speaker of the house of representatives in 1821, and has been three times elected President pro tem. of the Senate—place of residence, Jackson county—by profession a farmer.

ZENIS JOHNSON was born in Virginia, January 18, 1773—emigrated to Kentucky in 1779—removed to Indiana in the year 1810—has served one session as a representative and three years as a senator in the General Assembly—is a farmer by occupation and now resides near Connerville, Fayette county.

SAMUEL MILROY was born the 12th day of August, 1780, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, a member of the senate for one period, and heretofore a member of the Convention of Indiana, and for six years a member of the house of representatives, and for one session, speaker thereof—by profession a farmer.

ISAAC MONTGOMERY was born in the state of Virginia, 23rd of October, 1776, emigrated to Kentucky at eight years old, resided in that state twenty years, and in the territory and state of Indiana twenty years, has a wife and 12 children, eight sons and four daughters—resides in Gibson county, and has been a member of the house of representatives under the territorial government one year, and a senator in the state legislature five years, and is a farmer by occupation and a republican in principle.

DENNIS PENNINGTON was born in the state of Virginia, in the county of Mecklenburgh on the 19th day of May, 1776—emigrated to the state of Kentucky in the year 1795; became a citizen of Indiana when it was a territory, in the year 1803, and has resided in the county of Harrison ever since—is a married man—has had fourteen children, nine living, one married, and

two grand children—was a member of the territorial legislature six years—a member of the house of representatives under the state government two years, and a member of the senate five years—was a member of the Convention when the Constitution was framed, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 25 years.

JAMES B. RAY was born in a Block House on Broad Run, in Jefferson county Kentucky, on the 12th of January, 1795, is now Lieut. Governor of the State, and President pro tem. of the senate, resides in Brookville, and is by profession an Attorney at Law.

[since the above was written, this gentleman has become the acting governor of the state, vice William Hendricks, Esq. resigned.]

JAMES HARIDEN was born in the state of Kentucky—is 30 years of age, by profession an attorney at law—resides in Centerville, Wayne county.

MINTON STAPP was born in the state of Kentucky, in the year 1792, removed to Madison in the state of Indiana in the year 1816—has served one session in the house of representatives, and two sessions in the senate—now resides in Madison and is by profession a lawyer.

JOHN H. THOMPSON was born in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania, and raised in the state of Kentucky; by profession an attorney—place of residence Charlestown—a member of the senate representing the district composed of the counties of Clark and Floyd—age 43 years—has served as a member of the senate and house of Representatives six sessions—served in the capacity of First Lieutenant in the company of Dragoons commanded by Capt. Charles Beggs, in the campaign of 1811, against the Indians at Tippecanoe—was one of the electors chosen by the General Assembly in the year 1820 to vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

From the *National Journal*.

"Mr. Kremer's Address;" or the conspiracy unveiled.—It is the person whose name appears at the bottom of an address “to the electors of the 9th Congressional District of the state of Pennsylvania,” which was stretched to the length of six columns in the Washington Gazette of last evening, was as well known abroad as he is at home, and at Washington, it would be wholly unnecessary to offer either argument or proof to show that that address is no more the production of the “honorable” “G. Kremer,” than it is the production of the “honorable” man in the moon. But as this is not the case, it becomes our duty to state, as well in vindication of the said honorable Mr. Kremer, as to place the matter in its proper light before our readers at a distance, that his name has only been borrowed by others, for the purpose of effecting, in greater security, the most diabolical purposes. We know the whole band of midnight plotters against the peace of the country, of whom this poor unlettered John Doe is the witless instrument, and shall probably ere long take occasion to expose their names, as well as their schemes, to the execution of all honest men; but for the present we shall merely offer the authority of Mr. Kremer himself for saying, that neither the letter to the Committee of the House of Representatives, which bears his signature, nor this Address to his constituents, expresses his sentiments. What Mr. Kremer's opinions of Mr. Clay and of his conduct in relation to the Presidency really are, may be seen from the following statement of a conversation with that gentleman, by two members of the House of Representatives. One of these members, Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, although he preferred Mr. Clay to either of the other candidates for the Presidency, is known, even before the commencement of the session, and during the whole of it, to have repeatedly declared his preference for Mr. Adams in the second instance. Col. Little, an old and highly respectable member of the House, from Maryland, voted for General Jackson. Our reason for mentioning these facts will be readily seen.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Brent, immediately after preparing, yesterday, his statement of the conversation with Mr. Kremer, sent a copy of it to that gentleman. We state further, on proper authority, that Mr. Dudley Dugay, a gentleman well

known in this city, was present, and heard the conversation here stated to have taken place.

“I state without hesitation, that on the day on which the debate took place in the House of Representatives, on the proposition to refer Mr. Clay's communication respecting ‘Mr. Kremer's Card’ to a committee, I heard Mr. Kremer declare, at the fire place, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, in a manner and language which I believed sincere, that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor, in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as President, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interest of his friends; that he was amongst the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay; and that his (Mr. Kremer's) letter never was intended to convey the idea given to it. The substance of the above conversation I immediately communicated to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, of the House of Representatives.

WM. BRENT, of La.

Feb. 25, 1825.”

“I was present, and heard the observations as above stated in a conversation between Mr. Brent and Mr. Kremer.

PETER LITTLE, of Md.”

Extract of a letter from a friend, a gentleman of this town, to the Editors of the Journal, dated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1825.

Yet will no doubt before the reception of this communication have received the result of the Presidential election by the House of Representatives on the 9th inst. The cool and deliberate manner in which the House decided this important matter reflects the highest honor on them. It is true that for a week or two before the election, a few restless and uneasy spirits made use of every remaining effort in their power to ensure the success of Gen. Jackson; but the course they took to do it has had no other effect than to injure their cause and ensure their own defeat.

The affair of Mr. Clay and Mr. Kremer is still unsettled. Mr. Kremer has declined the jurisdiction of the House, in a long labored production, which Mr. Kremer's qualifications and capacity are entirely inadequate to produce. There remains little doubt but that others besides Mr. Kremer were engaged in the infamous plot to endeavor to destroy Mr. Clay by base and false assertions—or, if not destroy, to intimidate him from giving an opinion in the contest that was approaching for the executive chair.

The friends of Gen. Jackson had wrought themselves up to such a pitch that they could not even bear to hear his success doubted, without getting all on fire; and when they first began to find out they were to be disappointed, some few individuals were reduced to almost madness. The General behaved with his characteristic firmness. He has acted with great prudence in this affair, and born the disappointment with the magnanimous fortitude of a brave man and a good citizen. He deserves the gratitude of his country for the eminent services he has rendered, and I hope he has it. But let us never live to see the time when the sudden ebullitions of military enthusiasm will regulate the government, by placing a military chieftain at its head.

The heat has subsided here, and I hope the administration will be a satisfactory one to the people. I cannot but think that it was highly necessary to the interests of the West to place Mr. Adams in the Chair at the present time. And Mr. Clay and the Western representation who were unpledged acted from the most pure motives to the future interests of their country, and I am happy to say that not a man of a high sense of honour that I have heard of believed for a moment a word of the false, foul, and calumniating charges made against him, let them belong to what party they might.—Ind. Journal

From a late Manchester (Eng.) paper.

A most shocking event has occurred here this morning, which will cause much grief to many families in humble life. Amongst the immense number of cotton factories erected this year in the town, one has been built near Oldfield road to Saltford, we believe by J. Bateman, Esq. It was fire proof. No timber was used in it. The principal

supports were of cast iron. The roof consisted of iron beams, over which were thrown arches of brick work which were covered with slate. The building is about seven stories high, filled with machinery and let to various tenants, one of whom is Mr. Gough, well known to many mechanics as an inventor of a steam carriage. Several hundred persons were employed in the

iron beam which supported the floor of the fifth story suddenly broke in two. Instantly one half of the heavy floor gave way, and in a few seconds a chasm was made within the building from the fifth story to the cellars. Every floor was broken through, and a mass of iron, bricks and bags, a mass of one congregated mass. The unfortunate human beings who were at work under the part of the building where the event occurred, were, many of them, buried in the ruins, and instantly plunged into eternity. Those in the other part of the mill appear to have escaped without any material injury, though many in their fright jumped out of the windows. The state of alarm and confusion in which the event occurred was dreadful. Mothers and wives were seen running about in every direction, anxious to know the fate of their relatives, and many of them were hours before they could obtain information, and then probably ascertain they were lost forever.

On account of the threatening appearance of the outer wall a short time elapsed before the workmen could venture to remove the ruins. They however proceeded to work with considerable confidence, and by their exertions a number of bodies have been dug out of the ruins. It is yet difficult to obtain a precise statement of the dead and wounded. Seventeen bodies are now lying in an outhouse near the mill. Two more have been known to be taken home by their relatives, and it is yet currently reported that two other persons who were known to be in the factory are missing, being in the whole twenty one killed and thirteen or fourteen badly wounded. The individuals killed were principally females.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR
CASH, BEESWAX, WHISKEY,
GINSENG.

JAMES RIDGE.

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a splendid assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

A complete assortment of
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,
QUEENS & GLASS WARE,
IRON,
CASTINGS,
STEEL, English Blister,
CROSS CUT & MILL SAWS.

A large supply of fresh TEAS & CERIES.

Customers are particularly requested to call and judge for themselves.

Jeffersonville, March 18, 1825.

1/2 We have a quantity of POLE
WARE on hand and will commence
gaily supplied with it, having now
arrangements with George W. DIES
manufacturer. Clean LINEN and
TON RAGS, will be received.

Read Holland Gas,
Copal Varnish,
Sweets Oils,
Ales,
Asafoetida,
Cinnamon,
Epsom and Glauber Salts, just
and for sale by

S. & J. CRAWFORD

4th March, 1825.

1/2 Subscribers have established
themselves in the Store formerly
held by JOHN HARRIS, & Co. under
the firm of Samuel and John CRAWFORD
where they offer, at reduced prices,
a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE, &
GROCERIES.

Whiskey, Beeswax, Peacock
etc. will be received in exchange
for Goods.

S. & J. CRAWFORD

JOHN CRAWFORD

Being determined to do a Cash
business, we hope to be saved the trouble
of a refusal to credit.

Chadestown, Dec. 23, 1825.