



LAWRENCEBURGH
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1826.

The circuit court, for the county of Dearborn, commenced its session, in this place, on Monday last. M. C. Eggleston, President Judge, John Livingston and Samuel Manwaring Associates; Amos Lane Prosecuting Attorney. The grand Jury continued their sitting until yesterday, during which time 26 bills of indictment were found.

The following are indictments found at the last term and tried at the present, viz:

State vs. John Ackerman, on an indictment for Perjury. Verdict of guilty. Last term. Sentence, one year imprisonment in the state prison. Motion in arrest of Judgment by Mr. Lane, for the defendant, and Mr. Stevens for the state; Judgment on the verdict confirmed.

State vs. John Hays. Indictment for Barratry. Argued to the jury by Mr. Howard, for the defendant, and Mr. Lane, prosecuting attorney, for the state. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Samuel Fancher. Indictment for Barratry. *Noli prosequi* (a dismissal of indictment) was entered.

State vs. Malan Brown. Indictment for Barratry. Messrs. Stevens and St. Clair, attorneys for defendant, and Mr. Lane, prosecuting attorney for the state. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Samuel Hartline. Indictment for Bigamy. Messrs. Howard, Stevens, and St. Clair, were of counsel for defendant, and Messrs. Wallace and Lane, for the state. Verdict of guilty. Sentence, 100 dollars fine, and one year imprisonment in the state prison. This cause was one of peculiar interest, and was ably argued, both for the defendant and the state.

State vs. Paul Swift. Indictment for keeping a disorderly tavern. Messrs. Howard, Craig, and Lawrence, counsel for defendant, and Mr. Lane for the state. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Daniel Jackson. Indictment, of this term, for Horse stealing. Mr. Wallace for defendant, and Mr. Lane for the state. Verdict of guilty. Sentence, ten years imprisonment in the state prison, and 100 dollars fine.

State vs. Daniel Thorn. Indictment, found this term, for Trespass. Mr. Wallace for deft. and Mr. Lane for the state. Verdict of guilty. Sentence, 20 dollars fine, and three months confinement in the Jail of the county.

There were several convictions for Assault and Battery, and Riots, to which small fines were attached. The court, it is believed, will not get through the business before it, short of the whole term, (2 weeks.)

Accident—A little boy, son of C. L. Brasher, esq. was accidentally killed in this place, on Thursday last, at the door of his father's residence, by a cart wheel running against him—he expired in a few moments after the injury.

Some of our brother editors seem to have taken exceptions to the remarks we made, some time since, with regard to the vote of this state in the next Presidential election. The editors of the Public Leger, speaking of the calculations made by some of the Jackson papers, relative to the vote of this state for President, very politely observe, that we "should have known better" than to have supposed that a large majority of the people of this state were Jacksonians; and that we gave the electoral vote and vote in the House of Representatives, should the election be decided there, as certain for the general. By a little attention it will be discovered that they have mistaken or "warped" our meaning in this particular; our words were: "we take it for granted, (speaking of the representation,) whatever their opinion may be (which we believe not unanimous) of the administration or its measures, they will undoubtedly vote the expressed will of the people, if necessary, in opposition to their own." This the editors have virtually admitted; yet they would like to make it appear, by some rule of construction not known to us, that we had given Jackson the vote of this state as certain in any event whatever! The editors of the Leger, like ourselves, are not altogether free from error—they, therefore, in charity ought not to charge it upon others unrighteously.

They further charge us with "warping facts to the prejudice of truth," in order to support our candidate. Wherein this "warping" has taken place we are at a loss to conjecture. It is well known that Jackson did get the vote of this state in 1824; and that in '25, in Congress, he received the vote of the Indiana Representation. As it respects the vote of this state going for the General in 1828, we expressed a belief that that would be the fact. Are the editors of the Leger prepared to say that we have "warped facts" to make such a prediction? They may believe, and express that belief, that the general will not get this state at the next election. But this is only their opinion in opposition to ours; which proves nothing, unless they claim to be possessed of some virtue not inherited by the generality of men.

We are young politicians, and unacquainted with the intricate minutia of electioneering calculations; however, when a plain matter presents itself, in politics, we can generally comprehend it rationally. Jackson, in 1824, received, in this state, 7343 votes, Clay 5315, and Adams 3093. The votes of Clay and Adams together make 8408; from which deduct Jackson's 7343, and there will remain 1065 votes against him. Would it not be preposterous to say, that in '28 Adams will get all the votes Clay obtained in '24? Mr. Clay was the first choice with many for President, who would not have taken Mr. Adams or gen. Jackson for their second. This being the case, the giving of Mr. Clay's friends to any particular candidate, is stepping beyond the bounds of reason or probability. Mr. Adams, in all probability, will receive an equal and proportionate part of that support with Jackson; but it will require a greater proportion than that to secure Indiana to Adams. The editors of the Leger seem to take it as matter of course, that Mr. Clay's former friends will support Mr. Adams, because Mr. C. has been abused by the opposing party.

How will such an opinion square with the conduct of partisans in 1824? The worst that could be said by Adams's party, were applied as fit epithets to Clay's! How changed is the scene! enemies then, are now to embrace, and join the common cause, merely because their favorites have buried the hatchet of their political warfare. If abuse is the pivot on which the friends of Mr. Clay are turned, Mr. Adams cannot, in reason, expect more from them than any other of the candidates.

As it respects ourselves, we have no deep rooted prejudice to gratify in the coming election. Mr. Adams was not our choice 1824, and probably will not be in '28. But this preference shall never deter us from giving to every good measure of his, our cordial and united support. This is the duty of every citizen, who prefers measures to men, and peace and prosperity to ruinous contention.

Tho' constitutionally opposed to fighting, we can inform our brother editors, should they think proper to challenge us to the combat, in support of our position, that we shall not give back, while we are able to confront them with a single column of American Cannon.

The editors of the Indianapolis Gazette may, perhaps, find a solution to their problem in what we have written above; if not, we will explain it to them hereafter.

SAMUEL MILROY.
From the Salem, Ia. Tocsin.

Samuel Milroy. }
Robert McClellan. } In Slander,
This action was tried at the late term of the Washington Circuit Court. The declaration charged the defendant with having uttered slanderous words concerning the plaintiff of the most foul and disgraceful character; it was also stated, that at the time the words were spoken, the plaintiff was a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State, and by reason of the said words published by the defendant he was much injured in his election. The defendant put in his plea, of not guilty, and the jury having heard the evidence after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of fifteen hundred dollars damages. Few actions have been tried in our Court in which public feeling has been more strongly excited than in this—all seemed to be waiting with anxious expectations to hear the result of the trial. The charge against the plaintiff had been extensively circulated some disbelieved, some doubted and some in all probability, earnestly wished they would turn out to be true. The character of General Milroy previously to the circulation of those slanderous reports, stood

as fair as that of any other man in community. As an evidence of his standing it might be mentioned, that he had been honored by the people with a seat in the convention that framed our constitution, that he had been a member of the Legislature or Senate nearly every session since, up to the time this slander was uttered, and that he was at all times a bold and gallant advocate of republican principles, and of such measures as in his opinion were best calculated to promote the general welfare. His character for integrity, honesty, and strict morality had never been questioned. But so it was, that during the pendency of the late election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, certain reports were put in circulation calculated not only to blacken but wholly destroy the character and reputation of the General, and to render him infamous and contemptible for the balance of his life. Every exertion was made at the trial on the part of the defendant to prove something like mitigation; or at last to raise some suspicion; but all his attempts, wholly failed. Some of his own witnesses testified that they were near neighbors of the General, were frequently at his house, and never saw or suspected him of any thing inconsistent with strict morality. In short the evidence on the trial completely acquitted the General of the odious charge which had been alleged against him. The foul stain which the defendant had attempted to fix upon his reputation, has, by the trial been wiped out, and his character now stands if any difference more bright and fair, than if the slander had never been uttered.

The object of the General in bringing this suit was not the money of the defendant—he despises any such consideration. The duty he owed himself and to the public impelled him, as he conceived, to the course he has taken. There was no other way to refute the calumny—and to restore his character which had already suffered too much in the public estimation. Having attained his object by means of this public trial, and the verdict of the jury he very magnanimously in open Court released to the defendant all the damages he received, the defendant paying the expenses on the suit.

Two other suits had been brought by General Milroy against two other defendants for giving currency to the same slanderous reports, but the subject having been fully investigated in the first trial, and the public entirely satisfied as to Gen. Milroy's innocence, he discontinued those suits on the defendants' paying the expenses that had accrued. For the purpose of doing justice to General Milroy's character, and to warn slanderers that they will not escape with impunity from the hands of an enlightened jury of Washington County I respectfully solicit you Mr. Patrick to publish this report—A BYSTANDER.

Col. Aaron Burr who some years ago occupied so large a space in the public arena is now a practicing lawyer at the New York bar. He sustains a very high reputation for talents and legal acquirements, and is in independent circumstances. A casual visitor to the city who chooses to pass an hour or two in the vicinity of Lammy Hall will generally notice a small, delicate, white haired man, moving about in meditative mood, alone and noticing no one—a man whose keen eye and expressive countenance, where age has in vain struggled to quench the fire of genius, and whose appearance bespeaking the finished gentleman will arrest all his attention. That man is Aaron Burr—who was one day Vice President of the U States, the next a fugitive from the blood of Hamilton; at another time mounted on the whirlwind of revolution and meditating the dissolution of the Union and the building up a southern monarchy; and then a prisoner, answering to the charge of high treason at the bar of his country. A man, who, perhaps, considered with reference to the powers of mind alone, had no superior; has now no superior—But he left the path of honorable virtue; and he is what you may see him—a solitary being in the midst of society; pointed out to the passing stranger as a mere object of curiosity.

Heavy rains in the South—The Charleston Gazette of the 25th ult. represents the rains within a few days to have been the heaviest observed for many years. In the lower part of South Carolina they have been equally severe, and have done considerable damage. The northern mail received on the 27th was completely soaked, and but a few of the papers it contained were fit for use. In Santee and vicinity the greatest quantity of rain fell ever witnessed; and on the Savannah and August mail routes the streams had risen so high that the mail could scarcely pass.

The Southern Patriot of the same date says, a letter from Santee announces that the bridges are all carried away. The driver of the Augusta stage says, that there is not a bridge standing between the half way house and Purysburg. There was no Savannah mail yesterday. The accounts from North Carolina, and some parts of the north and east, are equally disastrous.

LEXINGTON, September 28.
We learn that Isaac B. Desha has been bailed out of prison and taken to his father's residence in Mason County. This course was determined on, we suppose, from his heretofore evincing no disposition to escape, and his weak and helpless condition arising from his wound. The state will be saved the expense of maintaining and guarding him any longer but it is evidently a stretch of Constitutional power to bail him. The Constitution says—"That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, except for capital offences when the proof is evident and presumption great."

Yesterday in the Court of Sessions, the clerk called the name of James Wilson, a person, who had been indicted for stealing clothes, when a man stepped into the box, and very patiently heard the

arraignment and indictment, until the clerk arrived at the question whether he was guilty or not guilty, to which he answered, "Lord sir, I'm not the thief." "Is not your name James Wilson?" said the clerk. "No, sir; my name is James Dixon. "Who are you, and what are you in the box for?" "I'm the man that had the goods stolen." American.

St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 21.
Indian Murders.—A report has been in town, for some days past, that the Pawnee Indians have attacked and murdered a party of men, on their return from Santa Fe, supposed to be a part of the United States Expedition, for surveying the Road thence. The news, as received here, came from two different nations of Indians, the Osages and the Kansas, and although no description is given by which the party can be known, yet there is but little doubt, that murder has been committed. Republican.

The Indiana Farmer boasted not long since, of a large Radish which had been left at the office for the inspection of the curious measuring 18 inches in circumference! The editor of the Lawrenceburgh Palladium, admires the size of the "Farmer's" Radish, but rather sneers at its being a "curiosity" and tells us that a Radish raised in that neighborhood measured 36 inches in circumference!! A Yankee Editor, after indulging himself in some queer remarks on their outlandish Indian Radishes assures us that a single "Marr waf Pea" was left at his office for the inspection of the curious which measured 4 inches in circumference and weighed one pound! We hope the Indiana Editors will be kind enough to make our Brother Yankee a present of the large Radishes and acknowledge themselves fairly beaten. Western Sun.

[When neighbor Thrifty gathers his pumpkins, we shall try the Yankee again.—Eds. Pal.]

MARRIED.—At Richmond, Ia. on the 21st ult. by John Findley, esq. Mr. SAMUEL B. WALLING, one of the Editors of the Public Leger, to Miss JANE LACEY.

MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE,
Is just published by
F. LITTLILL, PHILADELPHIA.
Contents of No. 9, for September.

- Portrait of George Clinton
- Pontoppidan's Natural History of Norway
- From the Retrospective Review
- Sketches of Portuguese Life, &c. From the Monthly Review and Literary Gazette
- Belkford's Thoughts on Hunting. From the Retrospective Review
- Scientific Institutions. From the Quarterly Review
- The Traveller at the Source of the Nile. From the Monthly Magazine
- Mr. Millard's Essay on the Rate of Wages, and the Condition of the Labouring Classes. From the Edinburgh Magazine
- A Derge. From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine
- Captain Maitland's Narrative of the Surrender of Buenos Ayres. From the Edinburgh Magazine
- The Vaudois Valleys. From the New Monthly Magazine
- The Theatre. From the Monthly Magazine
- A Wedding under Ground. From Blackwood's Magazine
- The Owl. From Blackwood's Magazine
- The True History of the Iron Mask. From the Quarterly Review
- L. Belle Bordelaise. From the Monthly Review
- Observations on the Culture of Silk. From the Technical Repository
- Lines on a Scene in Switzerland. From the Monthly Magazine
- Biographical Notice of Von Weber. From the Monthly Magazine
- The Book Trade. From the same
- Miscellaneous Selections—Transparency of the Ocean—Bony—Ratification of Spirits—Mosaic Gold—Double Stars—Franco Abyssinian Rams
- Literary Intelligence—The History of the Administration of the right Hon. Henry P. Ham. from 1743 to 1754—Journey to Rome and Naples—Narrative of a Four Years' Residence in France—Selection of Sacred Harmony—The Romance of Sir John Chiverton—Martin's Illustrations of Milton—Amalie's Maternal Indica—Translation of Lorente's celebrated History of the Inquisition—Perry's Third Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage—The Life of Carl Theodor Körner—Simpson's Anatomy for Artists—William's Select Views in Greece—History of the Battle of Agincourt—Treatise on the Divine Sovereignty—Chronological Illustrations of the Ecclesiastical Architecture—The B. n. qu. or the History of Armenia—Historical, Topographical, and Statistical Account of the City of Westminster—The Golden Violet—The History of the Parish Church of St. John—A Grammar of the Persian Language, with a Vocabulary and Index—Translation of Sismondi's History of the Crusades—Institutions of Physiology—History of Ancient Mexico—History of France—Arnott's General and Medical Physics—Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps—New Views of Britannicus
- New British Publications

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE AND NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that we have taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Harpner, late of Dearborn county, deceased, and that we shall expose to sale at public vendue on Monday the 30th day of this present month, at the late residence of the deceased, all the personal effects belonging to said estate, consisting of a wagon and gears, harness, cattle, sheep, hogs, ploughs, and household furniture of various descriptions. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. We further notify all persons holding claims against the estate to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate arrangements for settling the same. The aforesaid estate will be simply solvent.

**JAMES B. HARTPENCE, } Adminrs
JOHN KILGORE, }**
October 2, 18 66.

Magistrates' Blanks for sale at this Office.

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	From	To
Ashes, pearl	ton	90 00 100 00
Allum	lb	7 0
Apples	bush	25 50
Bees wax	lb	26 27
Bottles, porter	gr	12 00 00
Candles, dipped	lb	9 10
mould		11 12 1/2
Castor beans	bush	1 00
Castings, assorted	ton	60 00 00
Cider	bbl	1 00 00
Cigars, American	1000	87 1/2 1 50
Spanish		10 00 12 00
Coffee, W. I. green, best lb	18 1/2	19
St. Domingo	17	17 1/2
Cotton		8 9 1/2
Feathers, live	lb	24 25
Cotton yarn No. 5 to 10	30	33
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 bbl	9	10
No. 2 7 7 1/2 No. 3 8 50	7	
Cod, dry	box	3 50
Shad	bbl	14 00 16
Flaxseed	bush	37 1/2
Flour, superfine	bbl	2 75 3 00
Ginseng	lb	15 17
Gunpowder, Lex'n keg	5 50	6 50
Dupont's	7 50	
Hats—Roram	per doz	40 00
Castors	54 00	72 00
Wool	6 50	9 00
Hemp	lb	6
Hops	lb	25 37 1/2
Ludigo, Spanish floatant	2 37	2 50
Bengal	2 50	
Iron—Junata	ton	130
puddled	80	90
hoop, 6, 8 and 10d	120	
do 4d	140	
nail rods	160	
Lead—Pig	lb	6 7
bar	7 1/2	
white, dry	16	17
ground in oil	3 50	3 62
red, dry	16	
Leather, sole	23	25
upper	1 50	2 00
calf skins	doz	18 00 23 00
Lumber—		
Joist, pine or poplar, 1000ft.	15 00	
Scantling, seasoned, do.	10 00	00
Pine boards, do.	12 00	12 50
Shingles, pine, pr.	1000	225 3 00
Molasses, N. Orleans gal	62 1/2	
Nails, Bowens' brand 4d to 10 7	10	
Junata brand do	7 9	
Pittsburgh common	5 6	
Zanesville	do 6	8
Boston	do 7	
wrought	17	20
Oil, tanners	17 00	18 00
linseed	56	62
castor	1 37 1/2	1 50
Provisions, Pork, mess	8 1/2	
Hams, bacon	4	6
Shoulders & sides	2 1/2	3
Hogs' lard	5	6
Cheese	8	9
Butter, firkin lb	6 1/2	8
Porter	10 00	
Rice	5 1/2	6
Rags, cotton and linen	3	
Salt, Turks Island	bush	1 00
Kenawha at the river	29	00
in store	33	00
Sugr, New Orleans	9	10 1/2
Havana, white	17	18
loaf and lump	19	20
Shot, all sizes	bag	2 25 00
Spices, Pepper	lb	23 24
Pimento	27	30
Cassia	43	45
Cloves	1 00	1 12 1/2
Nutmegs	2 25	
Ginger ground	12 1/2	
Spirits, Cog. brandy 4th p.f.	1 75	2 00
Spanish do	1 50	1 75
Holland gin	1 87	2 00
Rum, Jamaica	1 50	00
Whiskey, new	26	27
Steel, German	lb	17 18
Swedish	21	
London, Crowley	19	21
Eng. blistered	19	20
American	8	10
Teas, Gunpowder, best	1 45	1 50
Imperial do	1 45	1 50
Young Hyson	95	1 00
Tobacco, manufactured	8	10
Tallow	5	7
Wines, Madeira L. P. gal	3 50	4 50
Sicily	2 00	
Port	2 37	
Teneriffe	1 75	
Malaga	1 25	

NOTE—For h add one half.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND!!!

The HARRISON RACES, will commence on the 1st of November, and end on the 3d. The PURSE, First ay, \$100—Second Day \$50—to be governed by the rules of Racing—free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding

First Day, 3 MILES and Repeat; Second Day 4 MILES and Repeat; Third Day 1 MILE and Repeat.

October 7, 1826

NOTICE.
The under signed, holders of lots in the town of Cambridge, county of Dearborn, and state of Indiana, will apply to the board of county supervisors at their session on the first Monday in November next, for an entire vacation of all the lots, alleys and part of Cross street west of Main street, as laid out and recorded on the plat or plan of said town. When those concerned may attend.

JACOB MASDEL,
JOHN EWBANK.

October 4, 1826.