



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1826.

New Orleans, Oct. 3.—There was little business transacting in Orleans at the above date; the Mississippi was low and the city healthy. The sugar crop is represented, in Wilie's Price Current, to be very promising, surpassing the product of last year; it was thought some of the cane would be ready to manufacture by the middle of inst. Flour was plenty and in small demand, 2687 bbls. had arrived the previous week; this supply, together with the quantity on hand and no shipments, had reduced the price of that article.

Beef, upper country, mess, bbl, \$9 to 9 50—Bacon hams, lb. 8—Butter, western, 10 to 12—Beans none—Coffee, best, lb. 15 to 16—Corn, bbl. 50—Flour, best, bbl. \$5 40—Fish, Mackerel, No. 1, bbl. \$5 75 to 6; No. 2, 4 50; No. 3, 3—Hay, cwt. \$1 50 to 1 75—Lard, lb. 7 to 8—Molasses, gal. 23 to 24—Pork, mess, inspected, bbl. \$10 to 11—Sugar, lb. 8 to 10 retail—Tobacco, 1st. qual. lb. 4; 2d. do. 3—Whiskey, gal. 35 to 36.

New Jersey.—It will be recollect that the election in this state turned altogether on the Presidential question—two tickets having been formed by the convention, one for Adams and the other for Jackson. We are informed though not officially that the administration ticket has succeeded by a considerable majority.

Delaware.—In this state Mr. Charles Polk has been elected Governor by a majority of 36 votes over Mr. Hazard; and Mr. L. McLane re-elected to Congress by a majority of 630 over Mr. Naudin. Polk and McLane were the federal candidates.

Maryland.—The following are the gentlemen elected to Congress at the late election in this state: Peter Little, * John Barney * Eph. K. Wilson, Lewis Gale, John L. Kerr * John C. Weems * Clement Dorsey, * George C. Washington, and M. C. Spragg.

From the result of these elections it cannot say Niles, be determined whether the administration has lost or gained friends, but supposes Mr. Adams is secured to the number he had in 1825,—five members out of the nine.

Those marked thus (*) are old members re-elected.

Mail Bags.—Last week we noticed, on the suggestion of "A Citizen," a defect in the Mail Bags on the Indianapolis route. On the return of that mail this week, the bags were shown us, by the Post master, with a hole in the one end of them, sufficiently large to admit news papers, put up in small size, to pass through.

Inquiry was made of the carrier, how and when it happened; he answered, that they, being old, came apart without any outward injury; and that they had been torn, but not quite so large, for some time. From this it would seem, that the mail passed to and from this place to Indianapolis once if not twice in the above named condition! At one of the intermediate offices the rent appears to have been discovered, but there was no saddle convenient; it was then sent forward to Indianapolis, there unmailed and re-mailed, and returned back to this place, when it was repaired by the Post master. It is hardly to be credited that it should pass five or six offices twice without more than one Post master discovering the rent; which, if they did, are highly culpable for putting packages into such bags for safe conveyance. It is hoped that this will be sufficient not only to remind Post masters of their duty, but also to convince them that there is a necessity for new mail bags on this important route, previous to the setting of the Legislature; otherwise we, as well as others, may lose many valuable hints on politics, during the congress of our wise men and lawgivers this winter.

Law.—There are few subjects on which people appear so much blinded to their interests, as that of law. On almost every other matter they seem to have some kind of calculation, as to loss and gain; some respect to the ultimate result whether good or bad; but when they engage in law, those considerations, it would seem, are totally lost sight of, in the labyrinths of conflicting notions of friends to Mr. Adams.

right and wrong. How often do we see men, who pass for active business men, and who, in other respects, are very careful of the things of this life, precipitating themselves into the vortex of litigation on the most trifling and insignificant occasion. Many cases are tried in our inferior and higher courts, on which the costs amount to more than the principal in dispute; and often times the successful party pays more money out of his own pocket, than he gains by his success. In certain circumstances, however, men ought not to surrender their legal rights too calmly and passively, lest it might grow into oppression; every attempt of that kind should be maturely considered, and met with stern and exemplary opposition. Little danger, it is presumed, may be apprehended from a relaxation of this kind,—there will always be enough of cases to deter persons from such attempts; the only caution, then, necessary is against an opposite extreme. Consider, first, whether you are wilfully and maliciously wronged, and to a degree remediable by a course of law.—That is, satisfy yourself that you will not pay more for that remedy than the cause of complaint amounts to; if you find yourself likely to be a loser by such a course, would it be policy or good management to attempt it? Reason would say, let the rogue have it, but take care how you trust him again. The following will show how some folks turn money to advantage in certain cases:—

Turning the Penny.—A citizen, who was at tending court in one of the western counties of Pennsylvania, as a suitor was arrested by a constable, on an execution, for a debt of about four dollars—on refusing to pay the debt, or give the constable property was thrown into prison—the debtor feeling himself aggrieved sent for a gentleman of the bar, who directed a *Habeas Corpus* and had the prisoner brought before the court; on hearing the case the court ordered him to be discharged from imprisonment, on the ground of his being exempt by law from arrest while attending court. The poor debtor on settling with his lawyer, gave him his note for five dollars, being his fee for attending to have him discharged— one dollar more than the original debt, and had all the costs to pay—[Beaver Argus].

HUNTERS ATTEND!!!

ON SATURDAY the **FOURTE** of November next a *Wolf Hunt* will take place in the townships of Manchester & Kelso, Dearborn county. It is thought proper to state that on Saturday the 12th inst. there was a Hunt in the above named townships, during which, ten or twelve wolves were seen; but for the want of a sufficient number of men, two only were taken, the remainder, with a number of Deer, made their escape. We do, therefore, earnestly invite all citizens men and boys with or without guns, to attend on Saturday the 4th of November next at the houses of Robert Rows and Job A. Beach, in Kelso township, at 9 o'clock or sooner, if convenient in order to arrange the business of another day's hunt, as the wolves are still in the same neighborhood.

October 23, 1826.

The Trenton Emporium states, that at the late convention in that place for the nomination of a congressional ticket for New Jersey, an unparalleled and disgraceful scene occurred in the State House *after dinner*. An officer of the United States' Navy took his stand in the centre of the room, and commenced a most violent and abusive harangue to the chairman, insulting as it was indecent; and concluded by assaulting and striking an aged and respectable gentleman, a delegate from an eastern city. Order was in vain called, and it was not until a considerable time had elapsed that the meeting could be reorganized, when it was moved to adjourn to Trenton House, where it immediately re-assembled. George Cassedy, William Kennedy, George Holcombe, Benjamin B. Cooper, Isaac G. Farlee, and Daniel Garrison, friends to General Jackson, were then nominated for Congress by the convention, in which all the counties in the state, except Morris and Burlington were represented. The friends of the administration adjourned to another house and formed a congressional ticket of their own. An official statement of facts, and an address to the people of New Jersey, are preparing for publication.

Cassedy requires it to be stated, that the gentleman who was assailed by an officer of the Navy, is said to have previously used some language to him of a nature injurious and provoking to his personal feelings. Yet this could hardly have justified at that time and under these circumstances, the kind of satisfaction taken. And it would also be well for the officers of the Navy and army to abstain from placing themselves in political and party situations in which they cannot avoid exciting the jealousy and lessening the confidence of the people in those valuable sources of national security and defence—*Aurora*.

To the Editor of the *N. York Enquirer*,
ESSEX COUNTY, New Jersey.

DEAR SIR.—The papers in this state, and several in your city, have used my name in reference to the transactions at the Democratic convention, held at Trenton. I lose no time in transmitting to you a correct statement, in order that a proper estimate may be placed on the conduct of those calling themselves

I was a delegate from this county, appointed by the friends of Gen. Jackson; the friends of Mr. Adams also sent delegates; and when we met in convention it was decided, that the counties having but one set of delegates, should try the validity of those who sent two sets. Judge Evans, a friend of Gen. Jackson, was chosen chairman of the Convention, and took his seat. While the business was progressing tranquilly, a Lieutenant Stockton of the navy, claiming to be an Adams delegate from Somerset county, took exceptions to the conduct of the chairman, and assailed him publicly with great warmth, and used unbecoming language. I was out at the time, and on returning and finding some confusion, I asked the cause, and was informed that this Lieutenant in the Navy had been abusing our chairman. Others came in, and on asking me what it meant I inadvertently and without intending to be overheard, and at a distance from him, said to a friend, "they tell me the rascal that abused our honorable chairman and endeavored to raise a mob, is in the pay of the administration." I did not know who he was, or what was his name. Immediately Isaac Southard, brother to the Secretary of the Navy, left the place where I stood, and crossed the room and told Lieutenant Stockton that I had called him a d—d rascal. Mr. Stockton then came up, my back being turned towards him, and made a violent blow at me; being partly parried several persons interposed, and finding that the event was likely to create a riot, I interfered and restored order. As I did not intend to have applied the phrase to Mr. Stockton, I cannot but consider the conduct of Mr. Southard as highly indecent and unbecoming; and I certainly cannot but say, that the violent attack made by a young man, on a person of my age, and without asking an explanation, was not honorable to the cause of Mr. Adams, or his own character. His language was violent and rude, while the friends of General Jackson composed of old republicans, were orderly and correct. I thought, for a moment that the old black-cockade times was revived, when it was considered praiseworthy to knock down a democrat.

Respectfully yours,
SOLOMON DOUGHTY.

Accident.—On Thursday evening last, about 9 o'clock, as the Steam Boat Congress, Captain Lathrop, was leaving port Kent on Lake Champlain, on her passage to White Hall, distant about three quarters of a mile from the dock, in deep water, she was run into by the steam boat Phenix, Capt. Barrington, on her passage to St. John's, at the moment of entering port Kent. The Phenix was seen at some distance, and concluding the Congress was also, the pilot lay too directly for her, and when too late, putting her helm hard down to avoid the Phenix, he brought her broadside directly to the Phenix, who with all her force ran directly into the Congress, carrying away the water wheel, breaking the shaft short off, and splintering into a thousand pieces the guard and housings from one end of it to the other, sweeping the mail bags and all the luggage overboard, and crushing a female instantly to death, and bruising another so severely that her life is despaired of. A third was wounded, but not dangerously. Had not the bowsprit of the Phenix struck the strong gallows frame ships, which stopped her way, both boats to a certainty must instantly have sunk. The mail was small, but there was a considerable sum of money in the passenger's trunks, which were all lost. Scarce a single thing from the luggage room was saved. One of the proprietors being on board the Congress, instantly gave directions for every exertion to be made to recover the baggage, but from the great depth of water, (considered from 30 to 40 feet,) there was but little prospect of success. Both the captains are very gentlemanly and attentive men, belonging to the same concern. The directions are for two lights. The Congress had but one up. She saw the Phenix at some distance and no excuse can be offered for pilots daring to run their boats so near each other in the night, when the passengers are below. The pilot and passengers on the Phenix say the Congress was not known until too close to avoid her, supposing the single light she had hoisted to be on shore. Being in range with Port Kent, the shadow of the hill increased the deception. But it is to be remarked, the Congress having grounded at St. John's, was long behind her time, and they were, or ought to have been very vigilant and particularly cautious in entering any place that they could not distinctly see. With all the allowances that can be made, there certainly has been a degree of carelessness highly censurable, which has resulted in the death of two persons and an irreparable loss to many. And it may not be out of place here to remark upon the very careless manner in which the mails are conveyed from place to place. There can be no excuse for putting the mail in the baggage room, under the care (if it can be called care) of a waiter on board the boats, and where passengers who are utter strangers, pass in and out at their leisure. *Ex. Post.*

The General Convention of the several Mission Societies of the United States, will meet in Baltimore on the 25th of October, instant, and the following Delegates have been appointed from the Society in this city, viz; William L. Stone, Theodore Dwight, James Palmer, Joshua Underhill, and Aaron Leggett.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

With great respect for the abstract notions of these gentleman, we can assure them that they are doing irremediable mischief by their thoughtless interference in a matter which they are not qualified to comprehend, in all its aspects, from their being ignorant of the nature and bearing of the relations which they seek to disturb. Have they not warning enough already of the horrible evils which the complete success of their scheme would entail on themselves? Is it not notorious already, that free white citizens of the United States cannot walk the streets of New York without the hazard of vulgar insult from these "emancipated" persons who swarm in their streets? What will become of them, should the object of this Association succeed, when half a million of that description of population shall push them from their stools? We say to our friends Eastward now, as we have often said, in different terms, "Beware in time!" We shall keep an attentive eye upon this Congress of Visionaries.

Nat. Intel.

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

From To

ARTICLES. \$ \$ \$

Ashes, pearl ton 90 00 100 00

Allium - - lb 7 0

Apples - - bush 25 50

Bees' wax - - lb 25 26

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, Americana 1000 87 1/2 1 50

Spanish - - 10 00 12 00

Coffee, W. I. green, best lb 18 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 87 75 8 No. 3 \$6 50 7

Cod, dry box 3 50

Shad - - bbl 14 00 16

Flaxseed - - bush 37 1/2

Flour, superfine bbl 2 81 3 00

Ginseng - - lb 17 18

Gunpowder, Lenn' keg 5 00 6 00

Dupont's 7 50

Hats—Roram per doz 40 00

Casters - - 54 00 72 00

Wool - - 6 50 9 00

Hemp - - lb 25 37 1/2

Indigo, Spanish floatant 2 37 2 50

Bengal - - 2 50

Iron—Juniata ten 180

puddled - - 80 100

hoop, 6, 8 and 10d 120

do 4d - - 140

mail rods - - 160

Lead—Pig lb 6 7

bar - - 7 1/2

white, dry - - 16 17

ground in oil keg 3 50 3 62

red, dry - - lb 16

Leather, sole - - 23 25

upper side 1 50 2 00

calfskins doz 18 00 23 00

Lumber—

Joist, pine or poplar, 1000ft. 15 00

Scantling, seasoned, do. 10 00 00

Pine boards, do. do. 12 00 12 50

Shingles, pine, pr. 1000 225 3 00

Molasses, N. Orleans gal 58

Nails, Bowens' brand 4d to 10 7 10

Juniata brand do 7 8

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 50

Provisions, Pork, mess 8h

Hams, bacon 4 6

Shoulders & sides 2h 3

Hogs' lard 5 6

Cheese 5 7

Butter, firkin lb 6h 8

Porter - - bbl 10 00

Rice - - lb 5h 6