



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1826.

Indian Treaty.—It is understood that the Commissioners, appointed to treat with the Indians in this State, for the lands claimed by them, accomplished that duty about the 23d ult. The quantity of land acquired by this treaty amounts, it is said, to two millions and a half of acres. From the Potowatamies one million, and the balance from the Miamies.

New Orleans, Oct. 7.—Beef, mess, bbl. \$9 50; Prime do. \$8—Butter, lb. 12—

Bacon Hams, l. 8; Sides 4—Coffee, best, lb. 16—Corn, bbl. 50—Mackerel, No. 1, bbl. \$6—Flour, best, bbl. 5 25—Hav, cwt. \$1 75—Lard, lb. 8—Molasses, gal. 24—Pork, mess, bbl. \$11; Prime, do., 8; Cargo, do. 6—Rice, cwt. \$3 25—Sugar, l. 01, retail—Whiskey, gal. 35—Tobacco, 1st qual. lb. 4; 2d do. 3.

We acknowledge the receipt of "Corporal Trim's" epistle; but must beg him to excuse us for not publishing it, when we tell him that we have a insuperable aversion to interfering with the *military*. We can talk to the civilian with a good deal of ease, and even go so far as to dispute with him on matters of opinion; but there is something in the *military* character so strangely repelling that we are very careful how we interfere with it. However, if our officers can acquire the necessary knowledge of military tactics, by manœuvring grains of corn, when seated comfortably before the fire, we cannot see any good reason why Corporal Trim should grumble, unless they are likely to supplant him in command, by making too frequent draughts upon his corn crib for new "subjects."

Indian Treaty. To the politeness of Mr. Josiah F. Polk, who has just arrived from the Treaty ground, we are indebted for the following satisfactory account of the proceedings of the commissioners

Ind. Journal

The Commissioners had not closed their business on the 20th Octo— the Miamies still continuing obstinate. It seems that they contend for an equal interest with the Potowatamies in the tract of land between Eel River and the Wabash about 90 miles by 15. They had expressed a willingness to sell their claim there for about \$12,000 per annum; but the Commissioners appeared determined not to agree to so exorbitant a demand. It appears also that their claim there is not undisputed—the Potowatamies contending that they were the sole proprietors, and that they merely suffered the Miamies to hunt and inhabit there as tenants at will. All hopes of acquiring any part of the great reservation seemed to be abandoned, but the Commissioners still hoped to purchase, on fair terms, the Miami's claim to the tract north of the Wabash. It was intended to close the business about the 23d.

By the Treaty made and concluded with the Potowatamies the United States have acquired, exclusive of the tract in dispute, about six or eight hundred thousand acres. The purchase of the Potowatamies embracing the disputed part begins at the northern extremity of the land on the Tippecanoe, east to the United States at the treaty of St. Mary's; thence to a point on Eel River, half way from the mouth of said river to Penis's village; thence up Eel River to Tshieek's village; thence to the mouth of a creek that empties into the St. Joseph's of the Maumee, near Meteca's village; thence up the St. Joseph's to the line dividing Indians and Ohio; thence south to the Maumee; thence up that river to the reservation at Fort Wayne; thence south to the Wabash to Tippecanoe; and thence to the place of beginning.

The Potowatamies have also granted to the State of Indiana one hundred feet in width from Lake Michigan to the Wabash for road—and for the purpose of opening and making the same, a section of land on said road for every mile in length—and a section adjacent to the same, for every mile of a road from the said point to Wabash through Indianapolis to the Ohio river. This road is to be laid out by the Legislature of the state, and the land granted for it to be disposed of as they deem most advisable for the same.

The government is to pay the Potowatamies two thousand dollars in specie annually for 22 years, and two thousand to be applied to the education of their children, to build them a mill on the Tippecanoe, and furnish them a miller and blacksmith, and give them 60 bushels of salt per year—a quantity of goods twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars worth was paid in hand on the spot.

CHARLESTOWN, IA. OCT. 28.

Shameful transaction.—If we do justice to our feelings, and to the party injured we must record a transaction which took place in our town on Monday night last, of a most disgraceful and shameful nature—a transaction that ought and cer-

tainly will cast a stain on the character of our town and its citizens.

On Monday morning last, a party of youngsters, from the state of Kentucky, of respectable appearance, visited this place for the purpose of getting married, and after remaining in town all that day, they were accordingly married about 11 o'clock on that night, at which time, the company who had assembled (for aught we know without an invitation from the Landlord) dispersed, and sometime during the night, took off one of the wheels of the gig that belonged to the groom, and after cutting the spokes in two, deposited the hub of the wheel in the market house, and the tyre in another part of the town, and, we suppose, for no other reason than for the sake of a little sport!—for surely, the conduct of the groom merited no such treatment. If the party had misbehaved, in any way, it was then time to have thought of retaliation; but such was not the case—they came peaceably to our town, and behaved themselves after they had got here,—and were married by one of our Magistrates conformably to the law of the state.

In justice to both parties, it is necessary to remark, that exertion on the part of our innocent citizens, was made to ascertain the persons concerned but to no effect.

INTELLIGENCER.

The mildness of the weather in this part of the country is strikingly exemplified by the variety of fruit trees recently in blossom, on many of which particularly the plum and apple, fruit have been formed, and has a promising appearance; but the most remarkable second crop is on a young apple tree at Cowslip Farm, (the farm of W. H. Shepherd) four miles from Harmony, the apples on which, Mr. S. assures us, are larger than hen's eggs. It will be a fact worthy of further record should these apples ripen.

To the above phenomena may be added, the singing of the frogs by night, and numerous insects on the wing by day: among the latter the water beetle (*lubellula*).—*New Harmony Gaz. Oct. 18.*

The Philadelphia Democratic Press says—We have just, with the assistance of a powerful magnifying glass, examined a very small pair of steel scissars, attached to a silver chain, manufactured by John Lewis, watchmaker, No. 147, South Second street. The scissars weigh one ninth of a grain, and the chain weighs one eighth of a grain. It would require 51,840 pair of such scissars to weigh a pound. These are quite the smallest pair of scissars of which we have ever heard, yet we found no difficulty in shutting and opening them. They are a curious and ingenious specimen of the progress of the arts. We may soon expect to export to the Lilliputians if we continue to improve in the manufacture of articles thus elegant and minute, and which would not but be highly valued by that dear little people.

It was Alexander the Great (if our memory serves us) before whom a certain person exhibited remarkable proofs of his skill, in throwing pease from a considerable distance through a small hole perforated in an upright post: Alexander presented him, as the fit recompence of his talents, with a basket of pease. Had Alexander witnessed Mr. Lewis's ingenuity, he might probably have rewarded it by a premium, to be paid in silver dollars of a size corresponding to that of the scissars and chain.—*lb.*

From the Quebec Mercury of the 30th ult.
DARING ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning at half past 1 o'clock, a gang of robbers, consisting of ten or twelve, all armed, painted or masked, entered the house of presbytery of Messire Masse, Cure of Point Levy, through the windows. They seized the Cure, placed him on a sofa, with a loaded pistol presented to his breast and forced him to deliver up the key of his chest. It appears that they had previously obtained information of its situation and contents. They carried off all the money, consisting of thirteen hundred pounds in gold and five hundred pounds in dollars, without molestation. The season has been highly favorable, and is likely to continue so for some time.

In some instances, small portions of the work have been let out, to be done by sub contractors, who furnished teams and hired men themselves, and received payment from time to time as the work progressed, from the contractors. Some of these sub contractors, after receiving considerable sums of money, have suddenly withdrawn, and left their laborers without any means of redress. Such conduct occurring so frequently, both on this and other canals we learn that the contractors here, have come to the determination not to put in the power of the intermediate contractors, to defraud the honest laborers of their wages, but in future, to hire and pay all the men themselves; which course, we think will ultimately result to their advantage.

Lucus Naturæ.—We have this morning examined a young terrapin, caught yesterday at Staten Island, by Louis Skorka, and by him presented to Mr. Peale for the Parthenon Museum, which is a very great curiosity. Its circumference is about the size of a dollar, and it has two distinct heads, and four legs, as usual. The heads and eyes are perfectly formed. But what appears more singular is the fact, that they are endowed with different instincts or intelligences: that is, there is no concert of action between them. One head often pulls one way, and the other another; and it is often a matter of some struggle in which direction the animal shall move. Sometimes one is the master and sometimes the other; during which times the progress is slow. Now and then however, when they "put their heads together," and have apparently the same object in view, they walk off with the ordinary speed of common terrapins. It is really a curiosity which will afford much gratification to naturalists.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

The three men who were arrested, were stripped and closely examined, when cash, to the amount of 5£ was found upon each of them; they had purchased wearing apparel and trinkets, (one of them a watch) to the amount of 15£ each. One of them was observed

to retain some remnants of the paint or blacking on his face.

The troops and militia were ordered to continue the pursuit for two days.

From the Wiscasset Intelligencer.

PUBLIC LIFE, from its very nature involves many difficulties and trials—it requires many *measuring decisions* and the conflicting influences of opinion and measures, from which no man can escape, without danger—few, without error—and without suspicion, none. This is the destiny of popular government; and such are the insuperable attendants of the chief actors in it. It has been a trial to us, and must continue to be so; with this painful addition, that their trials are almost uniformly proportioned to the splendor of their talents and the importance of their views and principles. Those who have endeavored to form an idea of some perfect model of a Patriot President, who could pass through all these difficulties without a man, unfitted to act in human affairs, and disproportioned to the condition and wants of society. National interests, and national measures, and the means of their accomplishment, form a science of experience and judgment, founded on probabilities, which must be perfected and exercised by the united opinions and energies of many. In this combining of public men, new persons are introduced by individuals and party principles; and thus the stage of public life becomes, from the nature of man, a scene of dissension and mutability, however honest the sentiments and principles of the parties may be. A man who would assume higher pretensions, could never be fit for his country, and whatever might be his integrity or talents, he could have no other judgment from his fellow citizens, than the severe repute of Cicero or Cato, "that his virtues wanted the moderation which could alone benefit mankind."

Were these changes and incidents of political life examined by a candid and enlightened mind, just allowances would be made for these apparent seeming anomalies, or the inevitable variations of opinion; nor would it be a difficult task, to reconcile them with the most inflexible sets of general principles.

But these even and seeming contradictions, have to undergo a more trying ordeal—if they can be called an ordeal, where escape is impossible. We mean the inexorable persecution of party spirit-hated—whom, regardless of reason and unwaried in vice, would hunt down its victims, its leaders—the friends of politics: nor "their pray is man." It is on these occasions, however, that we learn to draw the distinction between parties based on honorableness and just virtue, and those which are actuated by disapproving ambition, or the unyielding determination for aggrandizement. The opposition necessary in a free State, says a distinguished writer, "is the jealousy of power, not the amour of party, the warmth of candor, not the virulence of hate—a transient dispute among friends, not an implacable feud that admits of no reconciliation."

WOOLENS.—A meeting of the Manufacturers of Woollens has recently been held at Boston. The Court of Common Councils that the subject which occupied the attention of the meeting was the present depressed condition of the woollen manufacturers of the country. "The causes that have operated to produce the extraordinary depression that prevails among this class of manufacturers, were stated and explained by several gentlemen who addressed the meeting; and a proposition to apply to Congress for an increase of duties on foreign woollens was supported, as the only means that afforded a prospect of relief calculated to place this branch of industry on a sound and permanent foundation. It was voted unanimously, as the sense of the meeting, that the best interest of the community require, and that it would be sound policy in the Government to afford additional protection to the woollen manufacturers of the country. It was also voted that it is expedient to apply to Congress at their next session, for an increase of duties on foreign woollens, or for a reduction of duty on foreign

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From the Louisville Advertiser.

THE CANAL.—We notice with much satisfaction the rapid progress made by the contractors, in the excavation of the canal in our vicinity and although the force at present employed is estimated at about one thousand men, at least double that force could be employed to an advantage if the men could be obtained. We have understood that all the men who have been engaged by the contractors, are regularly paid, and great satisfaction prevails, as the wages are higher than can be obtained by laboring men in any other employment.

The season has been highly favorable, and is likely to continue so for some time.

In some instances, small portions of the work have been let out, to be done by sub contractors, who furnished teams and hired men themselves, and received payment from time to time as the work progressed, from the contractors. Some of these sub contractors, after receiving considerable sums of money, have suddenly withdrawn, and left their laborers without any means of redress. Such conduct occurring so frequently, both on this and other canals we learn that the contractors here, have come to the determination not to put in the power of the intermediate contractors, to defraud the honest laborers of their wages, but in future, to hire and pay all the men themselves; which course, we think will ultimately result to their advantage.

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Springfield, on complaints of the Overseers of the Poor of that town against them as common drunkards. They all plead not guilty; but upon evidence, five of them were convicted and sentenced to the House of Correction. Let the good work go on.

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

From To

ARTICLES.	\$	s	cts
Ashes, pearl	ton	90	00
Alum	lb	7	0
Apples	bush	25	50
Bees' wax	lb	25	26
Bottles, porter	gr	12	00
Candles, dipped	lb	9	10
mould	-	11	12 1/2
Castor beans	bush	1	00
Castings, assorted	ton	60	00
Cider	bbl	1	00
Cigars, Americana	1000	87	1 1/2
Spanish	-	10	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	33	35
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 bbl	9	10	10
No. 2	\$7 75	8	No. 3 \$6 50
Cod, dry	box	3	50
Snad	bush	37	1/2
Flaxseed	bush	2	81
Flour, superfine	bbl	2	81
Ginseng	lb	17	18
Gunpowder, Lex'n keg	5	00	6 00
Dupont's	-	7	50

Hats—Rotam	per doz		
Castors	54	00	
Wool	6	50	
Hemp	-	6	
Hops	lb	25	
Indigo, Spanish floatant	2	37	
Bengal	-	2	50
Iron—Juniper	ton	130	
puddled	-	80	100
hoop, 6, 8 and 10d	120	120	
do 4d	-	140	140
nail rods	-	160	160
Lead—Pig	lb	6	7
bar	-	7	17
white, dry	-	16	17
ground in oil	keg	3	50
red, dry	lb	16	16

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Castors	54	00	
Wool	6	50	
Hemp	-	6	
Hops	lb	25	
Indigo, Spanish floatant	2	37	
Bengal	-	2	50
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puddled	-	80	100
hoop, 6, 8 and 10d	120	120	
do 4d	-	140	140
nail rods	-	160	160
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