

for paper money, the means of the people to purchase are every day lessening, and will in a short time be unavailing unless a serious change takes place.

Cuba. Some discontents have manifested themselves among the "creoles"—and the captain general was exerting himself to give efficiency to his regiments of *free blacks*—rather a hazardous experiment, we should suppose.

The Spanish squadron off Cuba has been much injured in a late storm. Several of the vessels were dismasted.

Peru. A new tariff has been published. A late letter says that *eighty per cent.* duty has been laid on the following articles—

Domestics [that is, American cottons,] soap, lard, sweet-oil, sugar, gun-powder, saltpetre, sulphur, clothes ready made, boots and shoes, hats, tobacco, saddles and bridles, wax and tallow candles, chairs and all kinds of furniture, all kinds of spirits.

[We shall hereafter learn how far a foreign influence has led to these things. We suspect the perpetual rival and opponent of our commerce and manufactures—Great Britain, because of like attempts elsewhere.]

Haiti. The latest letter from this island represent the people to be in a state of unprecedented misery and distress. The treaty with France bears heavily upon them, by stopping their trade with other nations. It is said they will be compelled to break it.



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1826.

Rise in the Ohio.—A considerable rise has taken place in the Ohio River within the last 8 or 10 days. Steam boats of all sizes are plying without obstruction above and below the Falls.

Smith, the person who murdered Dr. Brown, near Louisville, has been apprehended in Ohio, and conveyed to Kentucky, to be tried for the bloody deed.

Six of the negroes confined in the jail at Hardinsburgh, Ky., the murderers of their keepers, have been convicted and sentenced to be executed; the remainder of the party have been sold by the heirs of the deceased owners. There were, it is said, about 15 engaged in the massacre, a number of whom have yet to be tried—having been recently apprehended in this state and sent to Hardinsburgh.

STAMMERING.—The following is given as a cure for stammering, by a correspondent of the *Vermont Chronicle*. It is very simple, but is believed to be essentially the same as practiced in the institutions for curing impediments of speech. We have first rate medical authority in confirmation of its correctness.—*Vt. Statesman*.

It is a maxim which I have adopted from my youth, to give publicity to any facts which will, in my opinion, be conducive to the public good. I pity, from my heart, the man, whose sordid selfishness, is so great, that he will withhold from the public, information, which if generally known would promote the happiness of thousands.

I apply the remark to those who were the first discoverers of the art of curing stammering people. Shall a man demand pay for telling another he may be cured of a disease; or rather how he may be able to overcome an unfortunate habit? Yet such is the fact, and from *two to fifty dollars* have been demanded and received for the communication of a secret which every friend of man would consider himself bound to reveal. Permit me, therefore, in order to prevent any further extortions from unfortunate sufferers, to state in a few words the method by which the cure of stammering is effected.

I. Keep the lungs full by frequent inhalations of air. The difficulty consists almost wholly in the attempt to speak while the lungs are partially exhausted.

II. If the tongue adheres too closely, at first to the roof of the mouth, place on it a nine penny piece or quarter of a dollar, as it may be found necessary, that the utterance may be more distinct.

III. Being thus prepared, read a page of poetry, consisting of short lines, remembering to draw in the breath at the end of every line.

By the following of this plan, in a short time a radical and permanent cure will be effected. No instance of failure has come to my knowledge. What I have communicated is the result of my own investigations, and, as I have learned that others employed this method of cure, I feel confident that those who are afflicted with the complaint, will put a speedy end to the harassing embarrassment which it often occasions.

In Otrage.—A proclamation appears in the *Batavia* (New York) papers, signed by governor Clinton, accompanied by a letter from his excellency, enjoining

upon the officers and ministers of justice to be vigilant in bringing to justice persons accused of committing divers outrages and oppressions on the rights of certain persons in that village, and to prevent their recurrence.

The following is an extract of the letter enclosing the proclamation.

"As it appears that the principle offenders are known, I have not thought it necessary to offer a specific reward for their detection and apprehension, but I am willing to defray any reasonable and necessary expenses that may be incurred for those purposes.

"Deeply regretting and entirely condemning the outrages of which you complain, nothing shall be wanting on my part, due to the occasion and the emergency. No provocation can justify a resort to personal violence or an aggression upon the peace of society:—and no person can be punished for his acts, however censurable or depraved, except by the legitimate authorities of the country."

Singular Marriage.—On Thursday last Mr. James Maddock of Leek was married at Preston Church, to Miss Harriet Smith. The bridegroom calls himself 43 years of age, the public voice proclaims him to 54. The bride, who is sister to his first wife, is a fine looking woman of 19. The enamored bridegroom, who goes upon crutches, is 34 inches in height, and has two children now living by his former wife; the eldest daughter is an elegant girl, at least five feet tall.—The party was conveyed to Church in a cart, and Mr. Maddock, by reason of his dwarfish stature, was accommodated with a seat on his fair lady's lap.—*London Poper.*

LOUISVILLE, SEPT. 29, 1826.

Dear Sir—Many considerations induce me to obtrude this letter upon you. I solicit you, as briefly as you shall choose, to let me know your opinion of the merits of Gen. Jackson, for his defence of New-Orleans, in the late war, as well as his claims upon the west, and the Union at large, for those services. I am aware of the importance of this request, that it will be reluctantly granted—but, impelled as I am, from considerations of justice to a distinguished citizen, free from party motives, I hope that you will give me a answer, as soon as your convenience will permit.

I am sir, with sentiments of high regard, your obedient servant.

WORDEN POPE.

Gen. JOHN ADAIR.

MERCER COUNTY, OCT. 15, 1826.

Dear Sir—Owing to an absence of ten days from home, yours of the 23, ult. was not received until last evening; and being now on the eve of setting out on a journey to Washata and New-Orleans, I have but little time for reflection on the subject of your letter. I will, however, in justice to General Jackson, state, that all his measures for the defence of New-Orleans, after I arrived there, were well calculated to insure success, if success could be hoped for, from the very slender and inadequate means under his command. I did not reach his camp until the 3d of January, at which time, his line of defence was nearly finished, and his men at their posts. He had fought his first battle, on the 23d December, which, although a victory could not be claimed on either side, was certainly of the utmost importance to him, from the effect it produced in his own camp, as well as on the enemy.

To appreciate fully & fairly the military talents displayed, or services performed by Gen. Jackson, during the siege, would require a detail of the difficulties and dangers which he had daily and hourly to meet: such a detail would not be proper at this time, nor is it necessary for me to make it. An opinion seems to prevail with many, that an officer may do himself much honor, and acquire great fame, who possesses little more than daring courage and bodily strength.

This may happen with an inferior officer, a Colonel of a Regiment, or even a General of a Brigade, who acts always under the orders of a superior, and has no occasion to think for himself. But the Commander in Chief of an army, in a difficult and complicated service, must possess a cool, calculating head, a vigorous mind, a rapidity of reasoning, with clear perceptions, that will bring him at once to his conclusion, upon which he is ready to act—for time with him, is often

all-important—and from my experience two life, I believe there are fewer men thus highly qualified, to distinguish themselves at the head of an army, than

to fill any other station in any government—yet, such qualification alone, ever will enable a Commander in Chief, to acquire great fame and perform eminent services; and it is unjust and illiberal to deny to Gen. Jackson the possession of these qualifications. In truth, it was the prompt and firm display of these qualities, that inspired the war and untrained materials, of which his army was composed, with confidence and resolution to resist, successfully, the tremendous assault of the veteran army of the invaders.

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
JOHN ADAIR.
WORDEN POPE, Esq.

The following is an account of the Expenditures of the county of Dearborn, from the date of the former exhibit, believed to be the 7th of November 1825, until the 3d of November 1826, inclusive; together with an account of the amount of county debt at that time, with the Receipts of the present year, shewing the situation of the county debt at this time.

EXPENDITURES.

| | | £ | s | ds |
|---|--|------|----|----|
| For this sum paid the Associate Judges, | | 6 | 00 | |
| For this sum paid Grand Juries, | | 72 | 50 | |
| For this sum paid P. to Jurors, | | 177 | 50 | |
| For this sum paid for support of and entering paupers, | | 347 | 19 | 12 |
| For this sum paid for Record Books & stationery for the Clerk & Recorder's offices, | | 134 | 21 | 12 |
| For this sum paid for repairs of the Jail, | | 1 | 37 | 12 |
| For this sum paid Constables attending Circuit Court, | | 49 | 00 | |
| For this sum paid for rent of House for Circuit Court, | | 35 | 00 | |
| For this sum paid for wood for Circuit Court, | | 1 | 5 | |
| For this sum paid Coroner and Jurors of Inquest, holding inquests on dead bodies, | | 30 | 24 | |
| For this sum paid Sheriff for extra services, | | 70 | 00 | |
| For this sum paid Clerk for extra services, | | 70 | 00 | |
| For this sum paid road viewers, chain carriers, &c. | | 27 | 25 | |
| For this sum paid Collector for collecting county revenue, | | 108 | 43 | |
| For this sum paid County Treasurer receiving and paying out, | | 66 | 50 | 12 |
| For this sum paid Jailor boarding prisoners and jail fees, | | 54 | 06 | 14 |
| For this sum paid for rent of jury rooms, | | 6 | 00 | |
| For this sum paid attorney defending criminals who were unable to employ counsel, | | 10 | 00 | |
| For this sum paid for returning Judge of election, | | 1 | 5 | |
| For delinquencies on duplicate in 1825, | | 107 | 90 | |
| For this sum paid Listers of Taxable property, | | 122 | 70 | |
| For this sum allowed for rent of room for supervisors, | | 5 | 00 | |
| For this sum allowed printers for printing this paper, | | 2 | 00 | |
| For this sum paid Clerk for inking duplicates in 1825 and 1826, | | 40 | 00 | |
| Supposed County Debt 1st Monday in November, 1826. | | 14 | 56 | 14 |
| | | £ | s | ds |
| | | 3102 | 56 | 14 |

RECEIPTS.

| | | £ | s | ds |
|--|--|------|----|----|
| By amount of Duplicate for 1825, | | 1818 | 05 | |
| By Tavern Licenses, | | 56 | 30 | 34 |
| By State Licenses, | | 290 | 29 | 2 |
| By Tax on Law Process, | | 19 | 50 | |
| | | 2243 | 51 | 4 |
| County Debt, | | 875 | 51 | |
| Done by the Board of County Supervisors, 8th Nov. 1826 | | | | |
| Attest, | | | | |
| JAMES DILL, C'k | | | | |
| JOHN PORTER, Pres't | | | | |

Done by the Board of County Supervisors, 8th Nov. 1826

Attest,

JAMES DILL, C'k

JOHN PORTER, Pres't

RECEIPTS.

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE

CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

| ARTICLES. | From | To |
|-------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Ashes, pearl | ton | 90 00 100 00 |
| Alum | lb | 7 00 |
| Apples | bush | 23 50 |
| Bees' wax | lb | 23 26 |
| Bottle porter | gr | 12 00 00 |
| Candles, dipped | lb | 9 10 |
| mould | lb | 11 12 |
| Castor beans | bush | 1 00 |
| Castings, assorted | ton | 60 00 00 |
| Cider | btl | 1 00 00 |
| Cigars, Americana | 1000 | 1 50 1 75 |
| Spanish | | 10 00 12 00 |
| Coffee, W. I. green, best | lb | 18 19 |
| St. Domingo | | 17 17 |
| Cotton | | 8 9 |
| Feathers, live | lb | 24 25 |
| Cotton yarn No. 5 to 10 | lb | 33 35 |
| Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 bbl | 9 00 | |
| No. 2 \$7 75 8 No. 3 \$6 50 | | 7 |
| Cod, dry | box | 3 30 |
| Shad | btl | 14 00 16 |
| Flaxseed | bush | 37 41 |
| Flour, superfine | bbl | 3 00 3 42 |
| Ginseng | lb | 16 00 |
| Gunpowder, Lex'n keg | 5 00 | 6 00 |
| Dupont's | lb | 7 50 8 |
| Hemp | lb | 6 8 |
| Hops | lb | 25 37 |
| Indigo, Spanish floatant | lb | 2 37 2 50 |
| Beagal | lb | 2 25 |
| Iron—Juniper | ton | 130 |
| puddled | | 80 100 |
| hoop, 6, 8 and 10d | do | 120 |
| do 4d | do | 140 |
| mail rods | do | 160 |
| Lead—Pig | lb | 6 7 |
| bar | | 7 7 |
| Leather, sole | | 23 25 |
| Molasses, N. Orleans gal | | 56 60 |
| Nails, Bowens' brand 4d to 10 | 7 | 10 |
| Juniper brand | do | 7 8 |
| Pittsburgh common | | 5 6 |
| Zanesville | do | 6 8 |
| Boston | do | 7 20 |
| wrought | | 17 20 |
| Oil, tanners | | 17 00 18 |
| 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 | | 6 7 |
| Butter, firkin lb | | 6 8 |
| Porter | bbl | 10 00 |