



**LAWRENCEBURGH.**  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1826.

Subscribers who receive their papers at Harrisburg, are informed that the packet will be left hereafter with Mr. Paul Swift. This arrangement is made from a knowledge of the fact, that papers are frequently lost by not having some certain place to which to deposit them.

**CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.**

**Kentucky**—Gen. Robert McHatten it appears is elected in this state, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. J. Johnson. A Mr. Lyons, it is said, is elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Henry.

**New York**—Information has been received, that not officially, that De Witt Clinton has been re-elected Governor of this state, by a majority of from 2 to 3000 votes over Mr. Rochester, the opposing candidate. It is a matter of much astonishment to those unacquainted with the politics of N. York, that there could be a person brought forward who would run even a respectable poll in opposition to Clinton; but facts show such an opinion to be incorrect. "A prophet has no honor in his own country" is an old proverb; and so it is as respects great and good men in this our day.

**New Orleans, Nov. 4**—Wile's Price Current, of this date, states that the shipping in that port had doubled within a week, and that business was becoming more brisk. Flour, however, had declined in price a little, owing to the arrival, (though the Mississippi was low,) of 1335 barrels the preceding week. This article will probably decline considerably in price so soon as the quantity in preparation up the River arrives in market. Pork is plenty and dull. It is thought that this article would advance a little in price, were the waters to continue low until late in the season, otherwise, it will decrease. Bacon and hams are also dull of sale, and subject to a further depression on the arrival of new pork.

**Coffee, best, lb. 14 to 16—Corn in ears, bbl. 62 1/2, bushel—Flour, best, bbl. 5 50—Hsy, cwt. 1 50—Lard, lb. 7 to 8—Pork, mess, ibsp. bbl. 9 50 to 10—Rice, cwt. 3 to 3 25—Sugar, lb. 18 to 10, retail—Whiskey, gal. 34 to 35, sals.**

Our readers will discover in to-day's paper, two communications on the subject of the Senatorial Election; both predicated on the remarks of the editor of the Franklin Repository, and on adverse sides of the question; which we publish without comment. It would perhaps be proper here to remark, that our former silence on this subject, did not arise from a total indifference, but from an honest difference of opinion existing between the editors of this paper, on that subject.

It frequently happens, that in politics we see father arrayed against son, and brother against brother: it cannot therefore, be considered strange or unnatural, for joint editors of a paper, to differ in opinion with regard to men and measures. And when it thus happens, the best and only way to reconcile the difference, is, by remaining entirely neutral; for neither could advocate the cause of his favorite, without invading the rights, and running counter to the sentiments of the other. These remarks are deemed sufficient to explain the reason of our silence on this subject. The same reason shall also produce the same effect, with regard to the next presidential election; for in this, as in the former, there exists an irreconcilable difference of opinion. At present, we have neither room nor inclination to enlarge upon the subject.

**TO THE EDITORS.**

**GENTLEMEN**—By publishing the following observations in your paper, you will confer a favor on your friend and constant reader.

A neighbor having favored me with the Blackville paper of the 28th ult., I perused with some interest the editor's remarks on the Senatorial election, with a view to ascertain his sentiments on that subject. He commences very handsomely, by saying a great many good things about government, candidates for office, impartiality, &c. and concludes a firm adherent to General No. He however disclaims any personal considerations in the choice of his candidate; and puts the election on the broad basis of policy and public good. I wish not to impeach his motives in that particular in what I shall say, but merely endeavor to show that some of the arguments advanced by him are anti-republican and in opposition to the spirit of the government.

One Leaman testified that about an hour before day he saw Riddell and Miller coming in from the direction of Murdoch's stable, and that Riddell was chucking some silver money in his hands—The above we believe is in substance of the evidence given on the trial.

**Riddell's Case**—The notice we took of this case, last week, perhaps would have sufficed for public information, were we not pressed with other matter of interest; but as we are not, we have frequently had broad hints that our citizens are somewhat uninterested, and predisposed to barbarism; we have concluded to give this sample of the civilization of our neighbors, who occasionally come among us to gratify a wayward curiosity, and make remarks on the state of society. It ought, therefore, to be borne in mind, that the prisoner, complainant, witness, and all concerned, were the subjects of a neighboring state or states.

Here follows the substance of the evidence as reported and handed to us:

It appears that Biles, the complainant, put up at Godley's, which is in Dearborn county, and on the 3d early in the evening went over to Murdoch's tavern the distance of half a mile in Ohio, to enter a horse for the next day's race, and remained there with a party at a raw log till after 11 o'clock; at which he won about \$20, then came back to his room at Godley's, which is a ground floor and has low windows, where after eating pie and drinking cider, and putting the packet of bank notes with this \$20 won that evening in his trunk, and taking therefrom his night gown, he went to bed a little before 1 o'clock. The servants rose about 4, Biles rose soon after and missed his trunk. Search was made, and the trunk

found a few rods in the state of Ohio—broken open and rifled of the cash, while a fine pair of pocket pistols, and a beautiful pair of spectacles with about \$50 worth of clothing was left untouched. That the prisoner some time in the ensuing forenoon, when about to leave Murdoch's where he had put up as a guest, was requested to stop and be searched, to which he readily consented, that no money which could be identified was found on his person, but when they came to examine his saddle, they found stuff in the padding about \$900 U. S. Bank notes. On this being found the prisoner was much agitated, and at first said the saddle was not his, but on looking at it confessed it was. Prisoner did not claim any of the money found in the saddle, said he did not put it there, but that this must have been done by the devil or some body else. The money was found in his saddle and taken from it in the state of Ohio. It appears further, that Biles a day or two before in bantering or boasting had shown his Bank notes to some of his friends at the stable, and that one Miller who stood near the stable door, was observed to look very keenly at what Biles had been showing; when the trunk was first missed some of Biles' friends said it must be this man who had taken such a close peep into the pocket book at the stable who had stole it. Biles did not at first recollect him, but on being informed it was the same person who a day or two before, at dinner in carving a foul had spattered the cloth, he recognised him. Miller was described as a man of very singular appearance—of upwards of six feet high round shouldered, a little stooping forward of light complexion, who wore a dark pair of pantaloons and a striped roundabout which came about one third of the way down his back, the sleeves of which were very short. That on his return from playing log at Murdoch's the night was very dark and they had a lantern, that on the lights going out on the road, a man of Miller's description was seen following close behind him: Miller who was said to be a sportsman, following no regular business at Cincinnati, had left Harrison on foot for that place early in the morning after the money was stolen, and had been pursued as the only person suspected before the money was found in the saddle of Riddell—after Miller was overtaken, the word came that the money had been found. Miller denied ever having known Riddell, though Riddell and Miller had had a Rowlet in partnership the preceding day. It was also proved, that since the larceny, Miller had laid by his striped roundabout and appeared in a new suit of clothes.

Nat Evans stated he kept the door of the tavern at Murdoch's when Biles played log till after 11 o'clock, that all the rooms of the Inn were full of people who were playing at games and calling for drink. He said he went then into an upper room which was crowded with people, some playing at Rowlet and divers kinds of games, that he was there about two hours during which time he saw Riddell, that he and Riddell then tried to lay down where men lay very thick across each other, heads and points; boots and spurs, that he slept he thinks an hour or two, when a fight ensued which awakened them, and that Riddell soon after got up and went among them who were gambling; that he saw Riddell again about half an hour before day sleeping in his chair in the bar room.

Another witness said he kept a gaming table here, and that he saw Riddell when he got up after being awoken by the fight, that at this time they had burned out two candles and were on their third, that he saw Riddell round the room he thinks for as much as two hours after this, that he noticed Riddell—for witness had heard Riddell had a false die and was afraid he would throw it into witness's table.

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office at a certain period. Away with the popular acclamation—"Rotation in office," and let us have a tried and experienced Magistrate to preside over us, so long as he does well. I might go on and extol the same privileges to every officer in the government, and still be acting on Mr. Jocelyn's principle, of keeping a man in office as long as he serves the people faithfully. Mr. Jocelyn may conceive that I take him up wrong, and make him say more than he intended; if I have, I really do not intend it. The influences are plain and unquestionably deducible from his argument.

In making these remarks, it is not my object to advocate the election of any of the candidates, in particular nor to oppose either of them but in fair and honorable principles. Mr. Noble, it is well known has been in the Senate 4 or 11 years, of course, if he had any talents when he entered that body, he must be well acquainted with the duties of his office at this time; and perhaps would be as useful a member as could be sent; but acting on the republican principles of our government—not to continue men long in office, I would be satisfied should the Legislature elect another person to supply his place. In making this selection, I would not be in favor of using an election from the other candidates; I cannot see any good reason why it should be confined to the patriots in the government; we have many men of sound dispositions commanding judgment in our state, who have never figured in Congress or in a court of justice, who would do honor to his office. Is the plebeian ranks so degraded in public opinion, that we must fit every important office from the nobility? I hope for the preservation of our republican institutions, that this is not the case. Mr. Jocelyn argues that at this time would be prejudicial to the interest of the state. I do not know of any very important interest Indiana, in particular, has before the Senate at present, to call into action the talents and experience of Mr. Noble. But admitting that Indiana has need of such assistance, I would be willing (should no champion step forward for her, whom I do not suffer to suffer) to sacrifice temporary inconvenience, rather than have the fundamental principles of the government prostrated and supplanted. Should Mr. Noble again be elected by the legislature, his term in public office will then be extended to SEVENTEEN YEARS, a longer term of successive office than any other man in the state can boast of.

From the *S. C. Republican*, October 21.

**Mr. Editor, Sir**—Another case of justifiable homicide, took place in this District on Sunday morning last. Isaac Bush killed Jeremiah Slaton his son-in-law, by shooting him with a load of buckshot. The causes which led to this unfortunate affair are as follows:—About three years since Slaton married Mr. Bush's daughter. Slaton said he was from Kentucky and a carpenter by trade. It is said he was a cross husband, and his wife several times had to seek protection at her father's house. Slaton lived for the last seven or eight months within a mile of Mr. Bush's house. On or about the first instant a negro boy found a letter in the road between Bush's and Slaton's and carried it to Mr. Bush, who found that it was directed to himself, and another enclosed in it to Slaton. The letter to Mr. Bush was from James Huston, Boon county, Ky. After introducing himself, he informs Mr. Bush that he had ascertained that Jeremiah Slaton had married one of his daughters; then tells him that this Slaton had also married a daughter of his, which took place on the 4th of March, 1822, at which time he left there in company with Mr. John Gilliland, for South Carolina, he and his wife, and Edward Gilliard, of Philadelphia, the cabin boy was drowned in the cabin. The rest of the crew, 10 in number, lashed themselves to the weather rail, the lee rail being under water 24 hours after she righted and a heavy sea breaking over her all the time. Benj Evans, Joseph S. Read, George Gillard, Henry Jones, Aaron Anderson, John M. Bowman, of Philadelphia, Allen Bursley and Robert Hallet, of Cape Cod, and Samuel Baker, of Charleston, remained on the wreck four days, without any thing to drink, and nothing to subsist upon except a few tiger fish, caught along the wreck and eaten raw. On the 29th, they were taken off by the schooner New Sopronia, Bray, from Elizabeth City for Barbadoes; Samuel Baker died on the 30th, and Henry Jones on the 31st, both of fatigue. On the 30th October, Bursley, Read, Anderson, and Hallet, were put on board the brig Elizabeth, of Bath, bound to Martinique, and on the 31st, the remainder of the crew were transferred to the ship Charleston, which arrived at New York.

**Franks on the revenue**—We learn from the *Democratic Press*, that the circuit court of the United States present judge Peters, met to receive any bills of indictment or presentments which the grand jury might have to make. They presented Edward Thompson, and other persons for various frauds on the revenue. It is said that a million and a half of dollars worth of property have been fraudulently taken from the Philadelphia custom house, within a few years.

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**NOTICE**—For *h* add one half.

**CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.**  
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	From	To	cts
Ashes, pearl	ton	90 00	100 00
Allum	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	1 50	1 75
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	33	35
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 bbl	9	00	
No. 2 87 75 8	No. 3	86 50	7
Cod, dry	box	3 50	
Shad	bush	14 00	16
Flaxseed		37 1/2	
Flour, superfine	bbl	3 12	3 25
Ginseng	lb	16	00
Gunpowder, Lex'n keg	5 00	6 00	
Dupont's	7 50	8	
Hemp	lb		8
Hops	lb	25	37 1/2
Indigo, Spanish floatant	2 25	2 50	
Bengal		2 25	
Iron—Juniata	ton	130	
puddled		80	100
hoop, 6, 8 and 10	120		
do 4d		140	
nail rods		160	
Lead—Pig	lb	6 1/2	
bar		7 1/2	
Leather, sole		23	25
Molasses, N. Orleans gal		56	60
Nails, Bowens' brand	4d to 10	7	10
Juniata 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 1/2	1 50
Provisions, Pork, mess		8	
Hams, bacon		7	8
Shoulders & sides	2h	3	
Hogs' lard		5	6
Cheese		6	7
Butter, firkin lb	6		