

LAWRENCEBURGH.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1827.

By letters received at this place from Washington, we are informed that the Treaties concluded with the Indians in this state, have been ratified by the Senate of the United States. One letter states that the provision inserted concerning a road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river was not sanctioned, but that measures were in progress in the Senate to accomplish the same object.

Lest the remarks contained in our paper of the 27th ult. in relation to the officers of state, may not have been fully understood, we would observe that it was not our intention to convey the idea that the present Executive of State has, at any time, to our knowledge, since he has been Governor, surrendered into the hands of the present Treasurer, or any other person, the performance of the duties of his office. The remarks, as respects Governor, were retrospective; but in relation to the other officers of government, we had a wish to encompass the past and the present. We say thus much, in justice to Mr. Ray; adding at the same time, that, whatever his political aberrations or foibles may be, (in common with other men,) we have no disposition to add a single one to them unjustly. We are well convinced he has a pretty hard row of it to hoe, with the "turbulent spirit of Democracy," as John Bull would say, and therefore should not be compelled to carry unnecessary weight.

Congress.—In the Senate, Jan. 29, the Bankrupt Bill was rejected on its 3rd reading, but subsequently the vote was re-considered, and the bill re-committed to a select committee. What the ultimate fate of this bill will be, we are not certain; but presume it will be permitted to pass—the way all former bills on the subject have gone for some sessions back. Nothing, it is pretty clear, will be done this session for the relief of revolutionary soldiers; by another and another there will be but few to relieve, and the grave will have done more to alleviate their condition, than the charity of friends or the gratitude of the nation. The bill for the protection of Woollen Manufacturers, engages considerable of the attention of Congress; and may be considered, in point of protection to home industry, a very important object; it will, however, be subject to much opposition by the members from non-manufacturing States, and if it passes at all it will be by a small vote.

War in Europe.—The latest news on this subject is somewhat contradictory. The stand that France ostensibly takes, puts a negative to the war, while it is asserted that the rebels who have committed depredations on the frontier of Portugal, under the eye of Spanish authority, have been furnished with arms by the French garrisons. A short time will put an end to all speculation, as to the course of France, and the nature of the war; and until that time our readers must wait in patience.

The members in Congress, who opposed the passage of the bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars, for the relief of the indigent sufferers by the fire at Alexandria, have appropriated seven hundred dollars out of their own pockets for the benefit of the sufferers. This is what we would call real generosity, rightly applied.

The citizens of New York and Philadelphia have contributed \$800 dollars for the relief of the Greeks. Our citizens have not much hard cash to spare, but no doubt would throw in a few barrels of pork to help the good cause, if called upon.

Commodore Porter, it is said, is blockaded in the harbor of Key West, by the Spanish Commodore, Laborde, with his whole fleet. Com. Porter may have need, to help him out of this scrape, for the friendly aid of his North American tars, who have so often brought him off with his colours flying. But circumstances

alter cases. He is fighting for liberty, but not for his country. She wishes him well even as her best beloved son, but in this strait she can not help him.

To the Editors of the Indiana Gazette.

GENTLEMEN:—In your Gazette of February 2nd, in the editorial department, among other statements you say, "When the blank was about to be filled with an appropriation for paying for a house for the Executive to reside in the ensuing year, Mr. Ferris moved that a committee be appointed to contract for a building at the lowest price." Mr. Ferris made no such motion, nor to his knowledge was there any such motion made, and he was present at the time. When the subject was before the house Mr. Clendenin moved (as well as I can recollect) to strike out that part that made an appropriation for house rent, and insert that the agent of the state for the town of Indianapolis and treasurer should rent suitable buildings for the Governor, for the lowest price they could be had for, &c. Presuming that you will feel willing to correct an error, I have taken the liberty of addressing you upon the subject, not for the purpose of casting the odium on another person of wishing to rent for the use of the Governor the lowest priced building that could be had, but to show that the gentleman who made the motion intended to have suitable buildings provided for his accommodations, and only wished that attention should be paid to economy in procuring them. With a request that you copy the notice I have taken of this subject into your Gazette,

I subscribe myself your
humble servant,
EZRA FERRIS.

Trade with British Colonies.—In both Houses of Congress, yesterday, Reports were made, by Mr. J. S. JOHNSON, in the Senate, and by Mr. TOMLINSON in the House of Representatives, accompanied by bills, in substantially the same form, for regulating trade and intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies.

The reports in both Houses are of considerable length, and exhibit much industry and research. Our readers will, in a few days have an opportunity of seeing them.

The object of the bill, it will be seen, is, to prevent the admission of any vessels into the ports of the United States, after the 30th day of September next, from the Colonies and possessions of Great Britain, including them all by name except Upper Canada; with a provision for the suspension of the act in either of two cases, viz. First, if the President shall receive satisfactory evidence that the ports in the British Colonies and Possessions are open to the admission of vessels of the United States, paying no higher or other duties than those levied on British vessels, &c. are permitted to export therefrom the same produce, and on the same terms, as British vessels, then this act may be suspended by proclamation of the President. Secondly: the bill proposes the provision which Mr. GALLATIN was authorized to propose to the British Government, viz. that if vessels of the United States are admitted into the British Colonies or possessions paying no higher duties than the vessels of Great Britain, and permitted to export thence to any country except Great Britain, any articles which British vessels may export, then the President may declare, by proclamation, that British vessels arriving in the United States from the Colonies of Great Britain, shall not be subjected to any higher duties than vessels of the United States, &c.

From and after the date of such proclamation, in either case, the acts of Congress of 1818, 1820 and 1823, being all the acts restricting this trade, are declared to be repealed; the effect of which repeal will be, to leave British vessels at liberty to clear from the United States to any country whatever as our vessels may clear thence.

The general language of this act is to say, to the British Government, if you will open the direct trade between the United States and the Colonies, we will do the same; if you insist on the circuitous trade, we shall follow your lead. The bill seems to be framed in a spirit of amity by which also the report of the Committee of Commerce in each House appears to be characterized. At this we are the more gratified, as we are decidedly opposed to any thing like a quarrel between the two nations upon any question such as the one involved in this controversy, which each nation has an indisputable right to act upon municipally, without offence to the other. We have no doubt that in the end, Great Britain will see her interest in retracing her steps, seeing that the United States is entirely disposed to act towards her on principles of reciprocity.—Nat. Intel.

Paris and Havre papers, to Dec. 15, have been received at New York.

The intelligence of the steps taken by Great Britain in aid of Portugal was received in Paris on the 13th, and created considerable sensation, causing a fall in the funds; but they advanced again the

next day to within one per cent of their previous rates. We have seen several letters from Havre of the 15th, all of which concur in the opinion that war will not ensue.

Letters from Lisbon to the 6th, received at Havre, mentioned that the Portuguese insurgents had been beaten by the militia of the country.

A Paris paper of the 14th (*L'Aristarque*) says we are informed that orders have just been sent to the military divisions on the borders of Spain to dispatch all their disposable force to Bayonne. These troops are intended to enter Spain immediately.

The *Memorial Bordelais* gives some further particulars of the attack on Bragaza by the Portuguese Refugees under the Marquis de Chaves. Their success was accompanied by serious excesses. For example, the four hundred men who had entrenched themselves at the castle of Bragaza, after having been forced to capitulate, were all shot.

There was no variation in the Cotton market at Havre. At Paris, Buenos Ayrean Hides were looking up very fast.

The banking house of Wap and Vanderlinde of Rotterdam had stopped payment for an account of twenty five thousand florins. At the time of the failure Wap had absconded. *N. Y. Gazette*

EXTRACT from the MESSAGE of the Governor of DELAWARE to the General Assembly of that State.

"We are in more danger of suffering by innovations, than from a deficiency of legislation. Our State constitution and the constitution of the United States are sufficient to insure us all our rights and privileges as a people, and, as long as they can be preserved, to secure to ourselves and to hand down to posterity the blessings of liberty in all the purity of republicanism. But the continued attempts made to produce alterations in our primary institutions, throughout the Union, fearfully forbode, that the love of country is becoming a weak principle of action, and the selfishness so powerfully enters into all the motives for such novelties, that the noble structure which has been erected to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, will be overwhelmed in destruction, that from its ruins will arise discord the forerunner of slavery and tyranny—Evils of this kind should be resisted in their origin, and emphatically so by us, for all the States in the Union, to none other it is so preeminently important that the General Government should be preserved entire and unimpaired. Should the constitution of the United States be so patched and altered that the warm attachment now felt for it by the people should grow cold or even lukewarm, so that it shall be injured by every unfriendly attack, to what ark shall we fly for our temporal safety and happiness? My apprehensions are such, that I would not, had I the power, permit a single pin to be removed from this sacred temple of liberty; nor would I suffer any trappings to be added under the pretence of embellishment or improvement;—and I earnestly recommend to you, Gentlemen, not to listen with favor to any propositions of the kind."

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 1. MEXICAN & SPANISH SQUADRONS.

The following is an extract of a letter yesterday received in this city. The two squadrons appear to be on the eve of battle, at very unequal odds, as to the amount of force:

"HAVANA, JAN. 9, 1827.

"I have just arrived here from Key West, where I left Commodore Porter at anchor two days ago, with the Mexican fleet under his command, consisting of a thirty-two gun frigate, two brigs, and a schooner. Laborde, the commanding officer of the Spanish squadron, is now out in pursuit of him, and I have every reason to believe that he will anchor his fleet off Key West, to keep Porter from getting off, having three large frigates, two brigs, and a schooner, under his command, all well manned and equipped. There are various opinions here in respect to the result of this business. Some people go so far as to say, that Laborde has received orders to make an attack upon Porter, in the harbor at Key West, which I do not believe myself, as I am very sure the Spanish authorities here have no wish to incur the displeasure of the government of the United States. A very short time will put us in possession of more information about this matter, as part of the Spanish squadron were seen two days ago, standing towards Key West."

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie has been appointed a member of the committee of Ways and Means, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. McLane from that Committee. Mr. Cook, being second on the original roll of the Committee, becomes, in courtesy, by the withdrawal of Mr. McLane, Chairman of that important Committee.

The clear revenue of the state, for the year 1826, will amount to \$33,000. The present revenue laws have considerably reduced the proportion of delinquencies and the annual publication of the committee of ways and means, which details all the financial concerns of the state for public inspection, has insured the payment into the treasury of a considerable amount collected of unlisted property, which was formerly in most cases forgotten. The poll tax which is to the land tax as 5 to 6, has been reduced one fourth, the land tax, taking the first second and third rate together, and the quantities returned of each, is to what it was as 8 to 11, or a reduction of somewhat more than one fourth.—*Indiana Jour.*

Maryland Legislature.—In the Senate, on Tuesday, Thomas Kennedy, Esq. appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Nelson introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. It authorizes the Company to terminate the Eastern Section of the Canal at or near the town of Cumberland, on the Potomac, and to extend the Western Section in any other direction they may deem expedient towards Pittsburg, on the Ohio. And to substitute inclined planes and railways for tunnels, &c. in crossing the dividing ridge between the Eastern and Western waters. In the event that the Western Section shall leave the valley of the Potomac River at any point below the Coal Banks near the mouth of Savage, on the North Branch, the Company to have power to extend a branch from the main Canal to said Banks. This act to go into operation when sanctioned by Congress, the Legislature of Virginia, and the Potomac Company.

Taxing bachelors.—Gen. McClure has introduced a resolution into the Legislature of New York removing the dog tax and imposing a tax on bachelors; in consequence of which a numerous meeting has been held in the city of New York, at which sundry resolutions were adopted, and among others one appointing a committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature, protesting against the measure—as also a committee of vigilance, consisting of thirty gentlemen, to "watch over the interests of the bachelors generally."

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

The following gentlemen are understood to be Candidates, in Lawrenceburgh township, for the office under which their names are placed, at the election to be held on the 1st Monday of March next.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,—4 to be elected.
William Hamilton, Thomas Palmer,
James Hibberts, John Porter,
Daniel Hagerman, H.zekiah Shook,
James W. Hunter, Benjamin Fuller,
John McGahan, Joseph Fitch,
James Montgomery, Sam'l Morrison,
John Armstrong.

CONSTABLES,—3 to be elected.
John Saltmarsh, Jesse Laird,
Ulysses Cook, Samuel Frencher,
Horace Whitney, Samuel M'Curdy,
Elisha M'Neely, Cline Roland,
Enoch Jackson, Sr. Thomas Shaw,
Robert Haddock, James Walden,
James Rosbury.

CLERK, Thomas Palmer.
TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES,—3 to be elected.
George H. Dunn, John Dawson,
Samuel Kincaid.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last by Benjamin Fuller, Esq. Mr. W. VANHOUTEN, to Miss. MARIA ISABELLA RAY, all of this county.

On the 15th inst. by Daniel Hagerman, Esq. Mr. ENOCH DUSKY, to Miss. SARAH FRYER, of Lawrenceburgh township.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to Susannah Banks, late Susanah Banks, Guardian of Jacob Rees, John Rees, Martha Rees, Amos Rees, David Rees and Benjamin Rees, infant heirs of David Rees, deceased, that we purchased from David Rees, in his last will, the North half of Section No. 6, Town 3, in Range one west of the Miami river, for the conveyance of which land we hold the title deed of the deceased—and that he having departed this life without having made the necessary provisions for the conveyance of the said land—we shall apply to the Dearborn circuit court, at their term to be holden on the first Monday in April next, to appoint a commissioner to convey the said land, in conformity with the conditions of said obligation.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLIN,
ABRAHAM CHAMBERLIN,
GERSHON CHAMBERLIN,
JAMES CHAMBERLIN,
ELIAS CHAMBERLIN,
MORGAN MORGAN.

February 14, 1827. 6-4*

TAKEN UP.

BY Moses Lutz, of Delaware township, Ripley county, Indiana, a BAY MARE and BLACK COLT—The mare has a star in her forehead and snip on her nose, near fourteen hands high, between six and seven years old. Appraised at fifteen dollars, the colt has three white feet supposed to be a last spring's colt. Appraised at six dollars, no other brands or marks perceivable. Appraised by Aaron Culver and Oliver Welsh, this 10th day of January, 1827.

I certify the above to be a true copy from my Entry Book, given under my hand and seal this 6th day of February, 1827. H. FISHER J. P.

JOB-PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	From	To
Ashes, pearl	ton	90 00 100 00
Apples	bush	50
Bees' wax	lb	24 25
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	2 50 00
Cigars, American	1000	1 50 1 87
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	-	35 37
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1	bbl	9 00
No. 2	\$7 75	No. 3 \$6 50 7
Cod, dry	box	3 50
Shad	bbl	14 00 16
Flaxseed	bush	37 1/2
Flour, superfine	bbl	3 00 3 50
Ginseng	lb	16 18
Gunpowder, Lex'n keg	-	5 00 6 00
Dupont's	-	7 50 8
Hemp	lb	6 1/2
Hops	lb	20 23
Indigo, Spanish floatant	-	2 25 2 50
Bengal	-	2 25
Iron—Juniata	ton	135
puddled	-	80 100
hoop, 6, 8 and 10d	-	130
do 4d	-	140
nail rods	-	160
Lead—Pig	lb	6 1/2
bar	-	7 1/2
Leather, sole	-	23 25
Molasses, N. Orleans gal	-	50
Nails, Bown's brand 4d to 10	-	7 10
Juniata brand	do	7 8
Pittsburgh common	-	5 6
Zanesville	do	6 8
Boston	do	7 9 1/2
wrought	-	17 20
Oil, tanners	-	18 00 20
linseed	-	50 62
castor	-	1 00 1 37 1/2
Provisions, Pork, mess	-	8
Hams, bacon	-	5 6
Pork country	-	2 00 2 25
Hogs' lard	-	4 5
Cheese	-	6 7
Butter, firkin lb	-	6 1/2 8
Porter	bbl	10 00
Rice	lb	4
Rags, cotton and linen	-	3
Salt, Turks Island bush	-	1 00
Kenawha at the river	-	00
in store	-	50
Sugar, New Orleans	-	9 10 1/2
Havanna, white	-	17 18
loaf and lump	-	19 20
Shot, all sizes	bag	2 25 00
Spirits, Cog, brandy 4th p'l	-	1 50 2 75
Spanish do	-	1 00
Holland gin	-	1 75 00
Rum, Jamaica	-	1 50 00
Whiskey, new	-	25 26
Steel, German	lb	17 18
Swedish	-	21
London, Crowley	-	19 21
Eng. blistered	-	19 20
American	-	8 10
Spices, Pepper	lb	21 23
Cloves	-	1 20
Nutmegs	-	2 25
Ginger ground	-	12 1/2
Teas, Gunpowder, best	-	1 35 1 45
Imperial do	-	1 35 1 45
Young Hyson	-	60 95
Tobacco, manufactured	-	6 10
Tallow	-	5 7

NOTE.—For h add one half.

DEARBORN CIRCUIT COURT.

On foreign attachment vs Joel Butler and the Heirs of Benjamin Butler dec'd } On foreign attachment in an action of Debt returnable to October Term, 1826.

WITNESSES, a writ of foreign attachment issued heretofore issued from the Clerk's office of the Dearborn circuit court at the suit of Jonathan Butler, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the Heirs of Benjamin Butler deceased, and one Joel Butler, in an action of Debt for \$101 1/4 cts., which writ of attachment was returnable and returned at the October Term 1826, as follows to wit: That the said undivided shares of the Heirs of Benjamin Butler, dec'd, and Joel Butler, being two sevenths of the said southeast quarter of section No. 11, Town 6, range one west, &c."

NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the Heirs of the said Benjamin Butler deceased, and to Joel Butler, that unless they be and appear before the Judges of our Dearborn circuit court, at or before the October Term, 1827 of said court, file special bail, receive a Declaration, and plead to the action aforesaid, judgment will then be entered against them by default, and the land so attached will be sold for the benefit of their creditors.

JAMES DILL Clerk. February 14, 1827. 6-3*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

At a meeting of the trustees of Lawrenceburgh Township, held in the town of Lawrenceburgh on the sixth of January 1827, the said trustees ordered and directed that the annual spring Election for township officers for said township, Dearborn county, state of Indiana be held in the town of Lawrenceburgh, at the House of Jesse Hunt in said town on the first Monday in March next; and that the polls be opened at ten o'clock of said day, to elect Four Justices of the Peace, One Supervisor, Three Trustees, Three Overseers of the Poor, One Clerk, Three Constables and One Treasurer. By order of the Trustees. A. ST. CLAIR, Clerk. Of said township. January 29, 1827.

RAGS! RAGS!

THE highest price in CASH or writing paper given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS at this office.