

behind; and stand them straight up and down if you please. Let go with your left hand and take hold with your right just below the guard. Steuben says the gun must be held p, e, r, t, i, c, l, e, r, —yes, you must always mind and hold your guns very perticler. Now boys! Tention the whole!

Present arms! Very handsomely done! hold the guns over t'other knee; t'other hand up—turn your hands thus a little, and raise them up higher—draw the other foot back! Now you are nearly right—very well done, gentlemen; you have improved vastly since I first saw you; you are getting too slick for tallar! What a charming thing it is to see men under good discipline!—Now gentlemen, we come to the revolutions—but, Lord, men, you have got all in a sort of a snarl as I may say; how did you get all so like such a higglety pigglety?

The fact was, the shade had moved considerably to the Eastward, and had exposed the right wing of these hardy veterans to a galling fire of the sun. Being but poorly provided with umbrellas at this end of the line, they found it convenient to follow the shade, and in huddling to the left for this purpose, had changed the figure of their line from that of a crescent to one which more nearly resembled a pair of pot-hooks.

"Come, gentlemen," says the Captain, "spread yourselves out again into a straight line, and let us get into the wheelings and other matters as soon as possible."

But this was strenuously opposed by the soldiers. They objected going into these revolutions at all, inasmuch as the weather was extremely hot, they already had been kept in the field upwards of three quarters of an hour. They reminded the Captain of his requested promise to be as short as he possibly could, and it was clear he could dispense with all this same wheeling and flourishing if he chose. —They were already very thirsty, and if he would not dismiss them, they declared they would go off without dismissal and get something to drink, and he might fine them if that would do him any good; they were able to pay their fine, but could not go without drink to please any body; and they swore they would never vote for another captain who wished to be so unreasonably strict. One of the men was so insolent as to exclaim, "I'll not be dragged about here any longer, you know I'm as good as you any day, I can buy two of you."

The Captain behaved with great spirit on this occasion, and a smart colloquy ensued; when becoming exasperated to the last degree, he roundly asserted that no soldier ought to think hard of the orders of his officers; and finally he went so far as to say that he did not think any gentleman on that ground had any just cause to be offended with him.—The dispute was finally settled by the Captain's sending for some grog for their present accommodation, and agreeing to omit reading the military law, as directed by a late act, and also all the military manoeuvres, except two or three such easy and simple ones as should be performed within the compass of the shade. After they had drunk their grog, and had spread themselves, they were divided into platoons.

Tention the whole! To the right wheel! each man faced to the right about.

Why, gentlemen! I didn't mean for every man to stand still and turn himself naturally right round; but when I told you to the right, I intended for you to wheel round to the right as it were.—Please to try that again, gentlemen; every right hand man must stand fast, and only the others turn round.

In a previous part of the exercise, it had for the purpose of sizing, been necessary to denominate every second person a right hand man. A very natural consequence was, that, on the present occasion the right hand men maintained their position, all the intermediate ones facing about as before.

Why, look at 'em now! exclaimed the captain in extreme vexation; I'll be darned if you can understand a word I say.—Excuse me, gentlemen, but it really seems as if you could not come at it exactly. In wheeling to the right, the right hand end of the platoons stand fast, and the other end comes round like a swiveltree, then on the outside must march faster than them on the inside and them on the inside not near so fast as them on the outside. You sartinly must understand me now gentlemen, and now please to try once more.

By the help of a non-commissioned officer in front of each platoon, they wheeled this time with tolerable regularity.

Now, my boys, you must try to wheel by divisions; and there is one thing in particular, which I have to request of you, gentlemen, and it is this, not to make any blunder in your wheeling distance, and not talk in the ranks or get out of size again; for I want you to do this motion well, and not make any blunder now.

Tention the whole! By divisions to the right wheel! march.

In this they were somewhat more successful.

Tention the whole! To the left—left,

no—right—that is, the left—I mean the right—left wheel! march!

In this he was strictly obeyed, some wheeled to the right, left, or both ways. Stop! halt! let us try again! I could not just then tell my right hand from my left!—You must excuse me, gentlemen, if you please, experience makes perfect, as the saying is; long as I have served, I find something new to learn every day, but all's one for that. Now gentlemen, do that motion.—In doing this, it seemed as if bedlam had broke loose; every man took the command. Not so fast on the right! Slow now—slow now! Haul down them umbrellas! Faster on the left! Keep back a little there! Don't crowd so! Hold up your gun, Sam! Go faster there, faster! Who trod on my d—your luff! Keep back—keep back! Stop us, Captain, do stop us! Go faster there!—I've lost my shoe! Get up again, Ned!—halt—halt—halt! Stop—stop—d—d—d, I say, can't you stop?

By this time they got into utter and inexplicable confusion, and so I left them.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The West Fork of White river rises in Randolph county near the Ohio line, 30 miles north and seventy east of this place. It flows in a smooth but rapid current in nearly a western direction for fifty miles, thence it turns S. S. W. and its general course is much the same to its entrance into the Wabash. It may be navigated in high water from its mouth to Sample's mill, near Winchester, which including windings, is computed to be a distance of 405 miles, as follows: From the Wabash to the Forks of White river, 40 miles; thence to Indianapolis 245 miles; thence to the head of navigation, 120 miles. Its breadth from this place to its mouth varies from 80 to 120 yards; at Anderson Town it is 50, and at Sample's mill, only 10 yards broad. Between 7 and 8,000 square miles of territory are watered by the West Fork of White River and its branches; of which territory there may be 200 square miles in Morgan and Monroe counties too hilly, and an equal amount in other parts too wet for cultivation. The balance, it is believed, is not inferior to any part of the western country in beauty of situation and fertility of soil. The eight upper counties in this district only six years since were almost entirely without white inhabitants, they now contain a population of more than 20,000 souls and the ratio of increase is not diminishing. These considerations render it important that no time should be lost in acquainting ourselves with the capabilities of White River for affording an outlet for the exportation of the productions of our soil. Much advantage will no doubt be derived from the road to be made from Lake Michigan to the Ohio; but, from the various windings and branches of White River, the improvement of that stream would accommodate a much larger population. There are but two natural falls in its whole course, one seven miles above Martinsville of 18 inches, the other ten miles above its junction with the East Fork, of about nine feet in a distance of a hundred yards. There have been other considerable obstructions by falls or bridges of driftwood, all of which have been removed by high water but one, near the Daviess and Greene county line. This raft is computed to be 80 yards long, 50 broad, and from 10 to fifteen feet high, and completely obstructs the navigation except in high water. It has been formed by a new channel or cut off 3-4 of a mile long across a bend which is estimated to be six miles round. The expense of removing this with other obstructions in the river so as to render the navigation with skilful pilotage tolerably safe for the whole distance, was estimated by the late Mr. Ralston, (from whose report we have obtained several of the foregoing statements,) not to exceed \$1,500.

The most considerable branches of the West Fork are Eel river, 50 yards wide and 100 miles in length; Fall creek 30 yards wide and 75 miles in length; Bean Blossom, White Lick, Stott's, Eagle, and Cicero creeks. Indiana Journal.

FROM DRAKE & MANSFIELD'S "CINCINNATI IN 1825." OHIO RIVER.

The Ohio, which is formed by the union of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers at Pittsburgh, is 959 miles in length. In its passage to the Mississippi it touches the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. It contains about one hundred islands. Its current, when very low, does not exceed two miles per hour; when at a mean height it may be estimated at three miles. Its mean width at Cincinnati is about 530 yards. The extreme range from high to low water mark, at the same place, is 53 feet.—Low water mark on the Ohio, at the mouth of Mahoning or Big Beaver, is 127 feet above Lake Erie, or 629 feet above tide water at Albany. At the mouth of the Scioto, the Ohio river at low water mark is 101 feet below Lake Erie, or 464 feet above tide water; at Cincinnati, at low water mark, the Ohio is 133 feet below Lake Erie, or 432 feet above tide water at Albany. The de-

scend from the mouth of the Scioto, in the Ohio river, a distance of 322 miles, has an average of 0.71 of a foot per mile. From the mouth of the Scioto to Cincinnati, a distance of 105 miles the average is 0.30 of a foot per mile; and deducting the falls at Louisville (25.86 feet), from Cincinnati to the Balize at the mouth of the Mississippi, a distance of 1562 miles, there is an average descent of 0.259 of a foot per mile. If the tide water at Albany be on a level with the tide water of the Gulf of Mexico, the entire descent from the mouth of the Mahoning river, to the mouth of the Mississippi, is 692 feet, and from Cincinnati to the same point, 432 feet.

The Ohio meanders in a south-west direction, and empties into the Mississippi 3 degrees, 26 min. south of Pittsburgh. The navigation of this beautiful stream is generally suspended for six or eight weeks of each winter by the ice. Its only considerable falls are at Louisville.

Rivers.—The principle rivers which empty into the Ohio, are Big Beaver, Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto, and the Little and Great Miamies. Those that are tributary to Lake Erie, are Ash-tabula, Cuyaboga, Black, Huron, Sandusky, Portage, and Maumee. The navigable water communication of the state, on the completion of the canals now in progress, will exceed 1,700 miles upon which her products may be embarked at certain periods of the year in boats for foreign markets. Of the extent of navigable water, the Ohio river affords 420 miles; Lake Erie, 200; Big and Little Miamies, 95; Scioto, 100; Hocking, 50; Muskingum, and its tributaries, Whitewater, Killbuck, Mohican, and Wills creeks, 166; Sandusky bay and river, 36; Maumee and its tributaries, 260; Ohio and Miami canals, 385. The principal harbors on the southern shore of Lake Erie, within the limits of Ohio are at Maumee bay, Sandusky city, Grand river, Cleveland, and Ashtabula creek and at the mouth of Grand river, and at the entrance of Sandusky bay there are light houses.

Shop prices.—It is the practice of nearly all the mechanics and merchants in making sales in the first instance, to ask too high prices, in order to give themselves room to fall, and induce buyers to purchase at lower, if they will not at higher rates. This gives occasion to a deal of higgling with some, and causes loss to others who do not undertake to cheapen what they buy. By this practice, those who have leisure (being generally the rich and idle) obtain commodities at less prices than those who have to labor for subsistence and consequently have not leisure to boggle about prices. Persons are frequently unacquainted with the cost or value of articles they buy, and give too much, and more than a fair profit to the dealer; whereas others having better information, and more time to spend in chaffering, get similar articles at such reduced prices as to leave less than a fair profit to the dealer. This manner makes it necessary for one to call at a number of shops and cheapen, chaffer, and higggle, before he makes a purchase. It is infinitely troublesome to all around, to both shop keepers and purchasers. If a man, however, finds himself cheated, he marks the shop, and trades there no more. Very unfair dealers, consequently are soon deserted and succeed only for a time, while the fairest dealers in the long run make the most money. Every man who follows a trade, useful to the public, ought to realize fair, but not unreasonable profits. By a long course of steady industry, he should become rich. A fair and prudent course of business will undoubtedly gradually enrich a man in this country. Then why is it necessary that he should defraud one person by making him pay ten or twenty per cent more for an article than another? There is nothing to justify making one man pay more than another, and it is unreasonable to trade on such principles.—Cincinnati Magnet.

A Long Sleep.—Jane Shaw, commonly known as the Sleeping Beauty, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, the daughter of a peasant at Aike, near Beverly, was lately in a profound sleep for 18 days, during which time animal functions were entirely suspended, and the only symptoms of life was a very feeble pulse. For a day or two previous a considerable aberration of mind had been observed, and when she awoke, she was very languid and childish, but a few days restored her to a good state of health both of body and mind.

What is, and what might be.—The number of drunkards in the United States, would make an army as large as that with which Bonaparte marched into Russia; and would be sufficient to defend the U. S. from the combined force of all Europe. Convert drunkards into good soldiers, and one tenth of them would redeem Greece from the Turks. Convert them into Apostles, and they would christianize the world. And what are they now? Strike them from existence, and who would feel the loss? Yes, strike them from existence, and the United States would be benefited by the blow.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY:

SIGN OF THE

Golden Boot,



A few doors North East from the Indiana Hotel, LAWRENCEBURGH.

My shop you'll find it on High Street; My work it fits both strong and neat; And my materials are first rate, Equal to any in the State; My workmen are of the first stamp, Equal to any that do tramp. I get my stock from Philadelphia—The quality's the best I think: I have Morocco, Seal, and Calfskin; Buff Kid, Prunell, and everlasting Coward, B. nsoal and Skirting plenty, And every thing that can content ye, Except a kind of useful trash. If ye seriously will condescend, And here your patronage extend, You'll always find me at my post, Strength, neatness, fashion, all the toast. This I conceive your best expedient, And shall remain your most obedient, ISAAC PROTZMAN.

April 21, 1827. 15—tf

REMOVAL.

I have often seen fashions made of clay, But never a fashion made in a day JAMES H. GRAVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his TAILOR SHOP on High Street, one door above Dr. Pinckard's Apothecary shop, and nearly opposite A. S. Clark's Law Office, where he is now ready to re-comodate any other Clothes on as reasonable terms, as the fashion of the times will admit. Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of their favor, assuring that his work shall not be inferior to any made in the State. April 28, 1827. 16—tf

To Rent or Sell.

I WILL rent or sell my large Brick Tavern and in the town of Lawrenceburgh, situated on Lot No. 16, at the corner of Short and New streets, between High street and Mr. John Gibson's Warehouse. Being the nearest public house to the Steam Boat Landing, and having the advantage of a two story Piazza, which commands a beautiful prospect of the river, it may be said to be the most conveniently situated TAVERN STAND

in the place. I will rent the above named premises on moderate terms, and for any length of time that may suit the convenience of the renter, and any person wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage. If I do not sell or rent, I will continue to keep a public house, as heretofore, and shall endeavor to accommodate all those who may give me a call. JOHN SPENCER.

April 14, 1827. 14 N. B. I have so much unsettled business to attend to is the cause for wishing to rent my house. J. S.

Henry A. Reed, SADDLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to Lawrenceburgh and opened his shop on High street, one door below Bacon and Gibson's store, in the room formerly occupied as a Silver Smith shop, where he intends keeping on hand a constant supply of

Saddles, Bridles, and Harness of all kinds, and of the best quality, all of which he offers low for Cash, Whisk, Flour by the barrel, or Lard at the market price. He has procured the exclusive right for this County for making Mix's patent SPRING SADDLES, which in point of ease and durability cannot be surpassed in the western country, of whom they can be procured. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Lawrenceburgh, March 31, 1827. 12.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE H. DUNN of Lawrenceburgh Agent for the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property.

Against Loss or Damage by Fire. The rates of Premiums, offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often, in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the fire pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

N. B. Issues upon Flat-boats and other property upon the river can also be effected.

March 10, 1827. 9—tf

NEW LAWRENCEBURGH LIBERTY HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from Wilmington to the old stand at New Lawrenceburgh, and occupies the large Brick House called LIBERTY HOTEL, lately kept by G. W. Weaver, where he will be happy to entertain Travellers and all who may please to favor him with a call—believing that his fellow citizens and generous public will patronize him with the same liberality that he has the pleasure to receive when formerly occupying the stand.

JAMES WATSON.

March 10, 1827. 9—tf

RAGS! RAGS!

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

New Drug Store, AND

Family Medicine Ware-house.

LAWRENCEBURGH, Ia.

(On High street, 2 doors above Hunt's Hotel.)

DOCTOR PINCKARD,

AGENT for the proprietors of Apothecaries Hall, Cincinnati, offers for sale undiluted

Drugs, Medicines, Chemical preparations, Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Spices, &c.

He will constantly keep for sale every article that Apothecaries Hall can furnish, which will be sold at the Cincinnati CASH PRICES: a liberal discount will be made to Physicians and Mer-hants.

Medicine Chests, containing unadulterated medicines, with written directions how and in what diseases they shall be used, will be furnished families and the masters of boats on reasonable terms.

All the valuable kinds of Ointments, Liniments, Plasters, Tooth Powders, Tinctures, Wine and Spirit Bitters, Worm Medicines,

and single doses of Medicine, with written directions how they are to be taken, will be kept for sale:—ALSO, during the summer, SODA, SEIDLITZ, and BIG-BONE Water.

Bees' Wax, clean Flax, Mustard, Clover, Blue Grass, Timothy Seed, and Hops, received in payment at the Cincinnati prices.

Doctor Pinckard

Will promptly attend to all professional calls in Lawrenceburgh and its neighborhood. Office at the New Drug Store.

Dr. P. wishes to take as a student a young man who is prepared, or wishes to prepare himself, for the study of medicine. Lawrenceburgh, Ia. May 5, 1827. 17—tf

A Journeyman Tailor WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER would give constant employment, and liberal wages to a good JOURNEYMAN TAILOR, if possible, on he made immediately. MORGAN WELSH. Lawrenceburgh, May 2, 1827. 17—3w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the personal property of JAMES VAUGHAN, deceased, consisting of Cows, Hogs, S, Cattle, Hops, the one half of a set of Sills, besides other things, will be sold at his late dwelling house, in the township of Manchester, on Saturday the 16th day of May next. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—a credit of three months will be given on all sums over three dollars, in giving bond and security. The Administrator also gives notice that he believes the estate of said James Vaughan is solvent—and requests all persons having claims upon the same to give notice thereof as assigned by law; and all persons owing the same to make payment to him immediately. JAMES VAUGHAN, Administrator of James Vaughan dec'd.

April 28, 1827. 17—3w.

TAKEN UP.

BY WARREN TIBBS, of Logan township, De-De-De County, on the 17th April, two stray Horses—one a Sorrel, with a blaze face—supposed to be 14 1/2 hands high—had on an old bell—branded on the near thigh L. C.—Supposed to be 14 years old. Appraised to 13 dollars.—The other, a bay—one year old—supposed to be foal-bred—near side hind foot white—had on a wooden muzzle, with wooden pins, to prevent it from sucking. Appraised to 15 dollars, this 7th day of April, 1827, by William Skinner, Lewis Jolly, and Willoughby Tibbs. Certified by me WILLIAM BRUNDAGE, J. P. Logan, April 7 1827. 7—3w.

THE WELL BRED HORSE ALEXANDER.

Will stand the coming season, commencing on the 1st Monday in April, the first week in the town of Lawrenceburgh, and the 2nd week at the stable of the subscriber near Harrison and so on changing each alternate week throughout the season. For Pedigree and particulars, see hand-bills.

JOHN GODLEY. February 24, 1827. 7—tf.

Millinery & Mantau Making BUSINESS.

MRS. MASON

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Lawrenceburgh and its vicinity, that she has recently returned from Cincinnati to this place, where she intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. Leghorn Hats, Leghorn, Straw and Velvet bonnets, &c., made up and trimmed in the most neat and fashionable style, and on the shortest notice. Bonnets also coloured or whitened, if desired. Ladies' Habits or Dresses & Children's Hats, will also be made on application, in the greatest variety and newest and most approved manner. Residence opposite to Mr. Gray's Inn, and in the room immediately over Mr. Erastus Tansy's Store, High street, Lawrenceburgh. March 17, 1827. 10—

STRAY MARE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, residents of Loughery township, being called upon and sworn to appraise an estray MARE, taken up by STEPHEN BATES, in Loughery township, state that the mare is a bright sorrel, both hind and fore feet white, white stripe in the face, some saddle marks—marks of the gears; no marks or brands perceptible—about fourteen hands high—about four years old this spring. Appraised at \$38.00 by Walter Kerr and Sanford Carbaugh. For the above to be a true copy from my copy book. DANIEL BAR-HOLONEW, J. P. Aurora, April 28, 1827. 16—3*w.

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