



LAWRENCEBURGH.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1827.

We have received a statement of the election in Ripley county, by which it appears M. S. Craig is elected Representative, and D. P. Shook Associate Judge. The votes for Representative were—for Craig 408, for Smith 223; for Associate Judge, Shook 373, Hukill 261.

John P. Gaines, we are informed, is elected Representative in Boone county Ky. by a majority of upwards of a hundred votes over Mr. Scott.

Suicide—A man by the name of Cyrus Moore, residing in Switzerland county, hung himself on Monday the 30 ult. He had been observed by his family to be disturbed in mind for some time before he destroyed himself; thought to have been occasioned by intemperance, to which he was much addicted. On the night of his death, he requested his wife, who had been much fatigued watching him for several nights previous, to compose herself to sleep, as he felt as though he could sleep sound that night. She did so; and the morning dawned before she awoke. She felt in front of the bed for her husband, but he was not there. She then opened the door, and discovered his lifeless form suspended by a rope from a railing of a shed in front of the building, his feet resting on the ground, very nearly in an upright position.

At the suggestion of a subscriber, we last week, published a speech of Mr. Stewart, of Pa. delivered at a public meeting, in relation to the "American System," or policy of the country. Today in compliance with a like request, we give publicity to the remarks of Mr. Buchanan of Pa. on the same subject. These gentlemen, although they differed in opinion on the woollens bill, indulge similar ideas on the great question of American policy; and however much they may differ on certain points in detail, they will be found together on the main question. Mr. Buchanan considered the woollens bill a partial relief, or rather, that it extended relief to one portion of the community, while the interests of others were unattended to. Mr. Stewart thought differently of the measure, and voted for an increase of duty for the protection of one important branch of industry, believing that with it was blended the prosperity a great portion of the country.

It may be asked, "what interest the citizens of Indiana have in speeches made by members of congress at public meetings in Pennsylvania?" we answer, they have none; unless they discuss subjects of general concern to the Union, and then they are properly matters of interest to every citizen. It does not change the question under consideration, where the evidences in its support or in opposition, are procured. If they are to be found by reading speeches made in congress or before a public meeting, let the people have them in that way, *pro and con*, that they may be enabled by a comparison of facts and arguments, to decide rightly on the subject. To lay these proofs before our readers for adjudication, is all we wish to do, all we shall do, in pursuing our way through the labyrinths of conflicting opinions on either side. Believing the people capable of self-government, and of judging rightly of matters wherein they are interested, we feel no hesitation in submitting controverted points to their decision.

By the following paragraph from the Louisville Public Advertiser of the 29th ult. it appears that the prospect of serious difficulties with the Indians may be considered as terminated:

We are informed by Capt. Robert Wallace, Jr. of the steam boat Mexico, who arrived at this place on Thursday last from the Demoyne Rapids, that "the expedition under General Atkinson arrived there on the 18th inst. Direct information was received by Lieut. Thomas, of the U. S. Army, that the hostile band of Winnebagos had retired towards Green Bay and that there was no immediate prospect of further aggression. The miners still under the protection of a picket and ranging guards—and the people of Prairie du Chien, will remain fortified until the troops arrive. Gen. Atkinson will no doubt render the settlement secure before he leaves them, but probably will not undertake to pursue the retreating band through the swamps of that region.

The attack on the keel boats belonging to the Mexico, has been pretty accurately described. The Clark is recovering, but one of the wounded men was expected to die.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.
THE MECHANICS.—No. III.

In my last number I promised to point out a remedy for the evil complained of by myself and others. It cannot be denied by any rational being, free from prejudice and partiality, that the course pursued by our merchants at this time is a great evil:—an evil, which has a direct tendency to impoverish our country, to destroy its natural resources, to check the current of improvements, and completely drain it of the best of all evils, the precious metals. It also has a tendency to drive from among us, men of industry, skill and enterprise, who for want of sufficient encouragement, are compelled to locate themselves elsewhere. The farmer also feels the effect of the present course, if not direct, yet in an indirect manner. The greater the improvements made in a village or country, and the greater number of persons employed, the better market is opened to the farmer in its vicinity, for its surplus produce. Witness any of the manufacturing towns in the United States: however limited they may be, provisions of every description advance in price in proportion to the number of persons employed. Give labour to 500 persons in this town, in addition to the number now employed, and you immediately create a demand on the farmer, for the produce of his farm; but destroy the industry of the different classes of mechanics, now in this neighborhood, then in vain may the farmer attend your market, in vain may he offer his produce for sale; the effect is immediately felt by him, and through him, by all classes. The remedy to be applied, in order to produce a change, correct the evil, and to bring about a reform, to preserve in its proper channel the skill and industry of our own citizens, whether farmer, mechanic, or labourer,

is plain, reasonable, fair and easy to be accomplished. In the first place, I would recommend that a meeting of the different tradesmen in this vicinity be called, for the purpose of devising means for rendering mutual assistance, protecting and preserving mutual benefits, and defending each other from those encroachments upon their different trades; withdrawing from such merchants, as introduce foreign articles among us, to our own exclusion, all patronage or trade whatever; supporting and encouraging such alone, as throw their trade among us, and feel willing to assist and encourage us. Secondly: Call on the farming interest of the vicinity, upon which we are all dependent, for their assistance and exertions in aid of the undertaking. They will soon discover the benefits resulting from such a plan of operations, not only to themselves, but to all. The countenance and presence of the cultivator of the soil, will add to the respectability, and give credit to your meeting. His aid is indispensable. The united efforts of those two classes of citizens, can accomplish the object, and carry the undertaking into complete effect. Thirdly. Call upon all citizens, who do not belong to either of the above classes, for their aid and countenance. The assistance of all are required, in removing the barrier, and placing in its proper channel a large amount of trade, which is now lost to ourselves and the community: pursue such a course, and the object can be effected. You hold in your own hands the means of effecting the change. Perseverance, assiduity, unanimity and concert of action on your part; co-operation on the part of the labourer and farmer, are all that is required, to effect the object. Withdraw your trade, which will amount, at the lowest calculation, to \$5,000 per annum, from the merchant, who will not encourage you, and throw it into the hands of the one who will, and the moment you effect his interest he will desist from his present course.

The merchant will no doubt tell you, that it is impossible to retard the progress of trade; he will tell you that so long as he keeps on hand an assortment of those articles, and has the advantage of a large capital, he can afford to give a credit, which will induce purchasers to trade with him. He will no doubt ridicule the idea, as preposterous, and endeavor to defeat, if possible, your plans. But do not be alarmed; if you undertake, you will have the countenance and assistance of a respectable portion of the community, and the assistance and cordial co-operation of

A MECHANIC.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR—*Tuscaloosa (Ala.) June 30.* Some time during the last week one of those outrageous transactions—and we really think disgraceful to the character of civilized man—took place near the north east boundary line of Perry, adjoining Bibb and Autauga counties. The circumstances, we are informed, by a gentleman from that county, are, "that a Mr. McNeily having lost some clothing or some other property, of no great value, the slave of a neighboring planter was charged with the theft. McNeily, in company with his brother, found the negro driving his master's wagon, they seized him, and either did or were about to chastise him, when the negro stabbed McNeily, so that he died in an hour afterwards—the negro was taken before a justice of the peace, who, after serious deliberation, waived his authority—perhaps thro' fear, as the crowd of persons from the above counties had collected to the number of seventy or eighty

Definition of a drunkard.—A pious divine of the old school—"A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the caterpillar of industry, the tunnel of wealth, the ale-house benefactor, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble, the woe of his wife, the scoff of his neighbors, his own shame, a walking swill tub, the picture of a beast, and the monster of a man."

near Mr. Peoples' (the justice) house. He acted as president of the mob, and put the vote when it was decided he should be immediately executed by being *burnt to death*—the same culprit was led to a tree and tied to it, and a large quantity of pine knots collected and placed around him, and the fatal torch applied to the pile, even against the remonstrances of several gentleman who were present; and the miserable being was in a short time burnt to ashes. An inquest was held over the remains, and the sheriff of Perry county, with a company of about twenty men, repaired to the neighborhood where this barbarous act took place, to secure those concerned, but with what success we have not heard, but we hope he will succeed in bringing the perpetrators of so high handed a measure to account to their country for their conduct in this affair. This is the second negro who has been thus put to death without judge or jury in that county."

[Alabama paper.]

Greece. The best authenticated statements confirm the intelligence of the Greeks, under the command of general Chars, Karaski, colonels Gordon, Heddiger, and Colocotroni, having attacked Redschid pacha before Athens, on the 19th of April and the two following days and, after an obstinate engagement, compelled him to abandon his encampments, and retreat to the distance of two hours march from the city. By this event which it is hoped will lead to the final deliverance of the Acropolis the Greeks would be enabled to convey an immediate supply of provisions into the citadel. The events by sea are also stated to be equally favourable to the cause of the Greeks. Ten vessels laden with warlike stores intended for the Scratzki, had been taken or destroyed in the Gulf of Volo.

The Austrian Observer of the 23d may contains an extract from the new journal published weekly at Hydra, in the French language, under the title of *Abelle Grecque* No. 2, of the 19th May, contains the following proclamation of lord Cochrane to the Greeks:

"To the committee of government of Greece:—A battle, glorious to the Greek cause, has been fought to day. It was commenced by the marines, who were landed on the several points of the coast of the Peninsula (Munichya), and drove before them the enemies who were posted there. The land troops not willing to be surpassed in courage by the marines, also rushed on the enemy.

"While the Hydriots and Spezzots were making themselves masters of the enemy's position in the peninsula, the troops advanced on the other side of the Pusses whence, at this unexpected attack of the Greeks, the Turks fled like a flock thrown into confusion.

"From this day begins a new era in the military systems of modern Greece. If every one behaves to-morrow as all, without exception, have behaved to-day, the siege of the Acropolis will be raised, and the liberty of Greece assured.

"My wishes and my desires are, that the Greeks may obtain liberty for a period longer than that in which they have endured slavery, and that their glory may equal that of their ancestors.

COCHRANE.

Trial of the Pirates. The trial of the pirates Curo, Pepe, and Felix Barreto, concerned in the murders on board of the brig Crawford, commenced at Richmond, on the 16th, and terminated on the evening of the 19th inst. before the circuit court of the United States, chief justice Marshall presiding. The testimony of the mate, Mr. Dobson, and the French passenger, Mr. Ginhoulac, exhibits a detail of the most disgusting butchery that is to be found in the annals of crime. The master spirit was Fardy, one of the greatest villains that ever disgraced humanity, and his accomplices appear to have been long used to the trade of blood. After the accomplishment of their fiend like purpose they shouted, huzzed and excited with every demonstration of joy, coolly examined the stabs given their victims, and remarked that one had received "the finest they had ever seen in all their lives, it had so completely severed the heart." The jury to whom their case was submitted returned a verdict of guilty after having retired for a few minutes. On the 20th sentence of death was passed on the prisoners, and the 17th of August is appointed for their execution.

West Point cadets. The "Providence Cadet" says—We have been politely furnished by a friend at West Point, with the following names of the young gentlemen who are most distinguished in their respective classes and the states to which they belong.

First Class.

1st. Ebenezer S. Shultz, Michigan.
2d. John Child, Massachusetts.
3d. William Maynadier, Delaware.
4th. James A. J. Bradford, Kentucky.
5th. Lucian J. Babb, Kentucky.

Second Class.

1st. Albert E. Church, Connecticut.
2d. Hugh W. Mercer, Virginia.
3d. Robert E. Temple, Vermont.
4th. Charles O. Collins, New York.
5th. Richard C. Tilghman, Maryland.

Third Class.

1st. Charles Mason, New York.
2d. Robert E. Lee, Virginia.
3d. Catharion P. Buckingham, Ohio.
4th. William Hartford, Georgia.
5th. James B. Barnes, Massachusetts.

Fourth Class.

1st. Alexander J. Swift, New York.
2d. William E. Bassinger, Georgia.
3d. Walter S. Chandler, D. C.
4th. Thomas J. Lee, D. C.
5th. Francis Vinton, Rhode Island.

Reference to the envelope which accompanies each bottle, for certificate of particular cases.

Prepared by E. S. CROSBY, Druggist,

Columbus, Ohio. Each bottle will be labelled

and signed by them—otherwise, not genuine.

Each bottle contains 45 doses—price \$1. Sold

E. FERRIS.

A STATEMENT

Of votes given in Dearborn county at the Annual Election in the year 1827.

TOWNSHIPS.	Randolph	Union	Cedar Creek	Sparks	Longfellow	Manchester	Kels	Logan	TOTAL.
Representatives.									
Ezekiel Jackson	69	1	1	2	0	407	183	53	64 780*
Daniel Plumer	27	2	3	11	1	399	163	47	64 722
Ezra Ferris	62	2	0	2	0	420	179	43	63 776
Joel Decoursey	182	57	1	2	1	348	98	41	63 793*
Horace Bassett	121	89	83	117	228	84	71	4	2 799*
James T. Pollock	204	89	71	112	231	69	41	1	2 820*
James Powell	34	3	30	89	184	54	26	4	3 427
Johnson Watts	134	84	78	111	229	77	41	7	0 761
Coroner.									
Nelson H. Torbet	151	80	77	109	230	120	83	3	0 853*
John Spencer	106	12	3	11	3	381	140	53	64 773

* Those marked thus * are elected.

J. H. GRAVES—TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of

Lawrenceburgh and its vicinity, that he has

Removed his shop

to the Brick house opposite E. Tousey's store, two doors above J. Gray's Inn, where he is ready at all times to execute work in the neatest manner, and according to the latest Eastern fashion.

July 28, 1827.

Stop the Runaway !!

RUNAWAY from the subscriber residing in Manchester township, Dearborn county, on the 17th of June last, an indentured boy named HIRAM CROWELL.

A reward of One Cent is offered for his apprehension and return to my service; and all persons are warned against trusting or harboring him, as the law will be strictly enforced against such offenders.

ABRAM TRUE.

30-3w.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH has left my bed & board without any just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

ENOCH JACKSON.

August 4, 1827.

NOTICE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the farm of Jacob Harwood, on North Hogan, two miles from Aurora, on the 30th of June, a BROWN Horse, five years old, with one white hind foot, and a lump on the off fore foot joint, occasioned by a hurt when a colt. The owner will handsomely reward any person for information and return of the horse, or horse and colt.

THOMAS ALLOWAY.

27-3w.

NOTICE !!

All persons indebted to me, will please call and settle by note or otherwise immediately.

ly.

J. S. PERCIVAL.

July 21, 1827.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponis, commanding me to expose to public sale one certain Brick house and lot, situate, lying and being in the town of Lawrenceburgh, county of Dearborn, state of Indiana, designated as in lot No. 150 on the plat of the said town of Law rencesburgh; taken as the property of Daniel Brown, at the sun of Dulles & Wilcox—which said house and lot I shall expose to sale on the first day of September next, at the Clerk's office in said town of Lawrenceburgh, between the hours of ten and four o'clock of said day.

THOS. LONGLEY, Sheriff, D. C.

August 9, 1827.