



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1827.

A communication over the signature of "Dearborn Jun." in answer to "Dearborn" in our last, has been received, but too late for publication this week. It shall be attended to in our next.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.

Price Current.—Flour bbl. 1st qual. \$4 75—Coffee, lb. 14 to 16 cents—Pork, mess, bbl. \$11 to 12—Sugar, in city, 9 to 10 cts.—Whiskey gal. 28—Corn bbl. 75 to 87.

A fire occurred in Louisville Ky. on the 19th ult. which destroyed two frame buildings on Main Street, a few doors below the Washington Hall.

The late disturbances with the Indians up the Missouri, it seems, are likely to be speedily adjusted without any very serious consequences. We are verbally informed, by credible authority, that the Winnebagoes have given up the persons who committed the murders, and show every disposition to be at peace. But this friendly disposition, on the part of the Indians, must and will be subject to occasional interruptions, so long as the Canadian and English traders shall find it their interest to stir them up to war with our citizens. They are the unprincipled villains, who, in order to engross the valuable fur trade, have brought upon the poor deluded Indians the fire and sword of extermination that has swept from existence large tribes, or reduced them to a mere handful of miserable dependants on the charity of those whose destruction they had been taught to view as an incumbent duty!

Jewelry.—Three hundred persons, and upwards, are constantly employed at Providence, R. I. in the manufacture of ladies' and gentlemen's gold chains, filagree and variegated gold work, &c. which is done in the greatest variety, and equal to any in Europe, or in the United States. 600,000 dollars worth of jewelry is annually manufactured; and 10,000 dollars worth of gold consumed.

The Western Monthly Review, No. 5, for September, has just been received.

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" DODDRIDGE'S Address.
" FULTON'S Masonic Oration.
" SHORT'S Agricultural Address.
To Correspondents.

On the first page of to-day's paper the reader will find the remarks of Mr. Branch, made before the senate of the United States, pending the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Clay as Secretary of state. The subject of these remarks is familiar to almost every one; and but for the particular circumstances under which they were delivered, would probably be unnecessary as matter of record. In examining the Journals of the day, we have much political matter presented to our examination, which it would be useless to publish for present information or for reference hereafter, and some that is, or may be useful and interesting—of this last denomination we consider Mr. Branch's remarks.

THE SUBJECT RESUMED.

A foreigner, or person unacquainted with our local and general politics, and with the motives of those who manage the present great political drama, would, upon an examination of some of the leading journals of the day, be led to very erroneous conclusions. Taking them as evidence, he would be induced to believe that our country was tottering on the verge of anarchy—that a dangerous conspiracy was abroad in the land, aiming to wrest from the people their dearest rights, and subvert the fundamental principles of Liberty.—That the vampire of discord had entered our political Eden, and was preying upon the vitals of the body politic.—That we, as a nation,

were running in the same channel which hitherto marked the destiny of Greece & Rome; and that, ere long, we would meet the same fate, which those Republics were doomed to experience. What other rational conclusion could be drawn from the following extracts; which are but a small portion of what could be given of a kindred nature.

"We will unmask the dangerous conspirators, [the present administration,] who have been, and are now, CARRYING ON AN INSIDIOUS WAR AGAINST THE LIBERTIES, AND DEAREST RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE! We will single them out for the finger of scorn to point at—*flat justitia—ruat calum.*—Let justice be done, though the Heavens should fall," is our motto, and we nail our flag to the mast. We will carry on the war, not only on the peninsula, but on the continent. LET JUSTICE BE DONE, THOUGH THIS ADMINISTRATION SHOULD FALL."

Again—"The cause of principle will triumph. The coalition will fall—covered with—*shame and infamy*; and a dozen years hence, it will be considered as great a reproach to have belonged to it, as it now is to have been a member of the HARTFORD CONVENTION, and regarded and shunned as a political desperado, resolved to 'ruin or to rule the state.'"

Again, with regard to Gen. Jackson, and the *Six Militia Men*, we find the following remarks:

"But time and reflection, bring no repentance, or remorse, to such a breast as that of General Jackson. The solitude of 'the night season,' and the reflections of 'the noon-day' make no changes in him. Twelve years after those horrid events, he speaks of them with exultation, and even after so long a time proclaims that the crimes of robbery, and arson, and this outrageous mutiny—deserve death, under the sentence of a Court Martial. Regardless of the obligation of all laws, but those of the sword; observant of no duties to the civil institutions of his country, DEATH shall be inflicted, when he shall will it."

Again, we find the following laconic, but puerile hit at Henry Clay:

"Who has treaded the mazes of Clay's devious life, his love of women, his exploits at cards, his DRUNKEN ORGIES?"

But it is unnecessary to multiply extracts; the partizan papers literally teem with such paragraphs. We shall dismiss them with the two following set toasts, which were lately drank at a public dinner near Frankfort, Ky. These toasts are not given, as being particularly more odious than many we have seen from both parties; but principally because an impression is endeavored to be made, that there are enemies in the camp—an impression which we discard, as false. We give them also, to support us in our former assumption, that they who fan the flame, and keep alive this great political ferment, are men who are seeking promotion under the cloak of the presidential candidates. No further proof need be given, than the fact that these toasts were participated in by no less than four members of Congress, together with the Governor and Lieut. Governor of Kentucky. They are as follows:

"The late Congressional Elections—We have met the ENEMY, and they are ours."
"The memory of O. H. Perry—By squadron he beat the British; by squadron have the people defeated the Coalition."

Who will not blush for the honor of his country, when such sentiments as are contained in the foregoing extracts, are published to the world? Where is the man, whose mind is not warped by prejudice, that would not revolt, with just indignation, from such a doctrine? We care not when, or by whom, such sentiments are promulgated, whether by the friends of Jackson or Adams, we pronounce them factious and demoralizing. But, thank Heaven, they are unfounded in fact. The liberties of the people rest upon too firm a basis, ever to be subverted by factious demagogues, and political aspirants. Did we believe that a dangerous enemy lurked in the councils of the nation, we would rejoice to see his deformity exposed. Were we convinced that a traitor—a conspirator, was prowling in the cabinet, or in the camp; then would we "hang out our banners on the outer wall," pursue him to his hiding place, drive him out, if possible, from his fastnesses, and "lash the naked through the world." But they are not to be found; notwithstanding the tongue of envy has denounced Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and Gen. Jackson, as dangerous politicians, as men inimical to the best interests of their country, and one of them in particular, as "regardless of the

obligation of all laws, but those of the sword." But their character and public life stand too fair to suffer by an impartial examination; and we defy their bitterest enemies to point to a single act, wherein they wilfully endangered the liberties of their country. We are thus particular, because we hold it as an immutable principle, that public men are public property; that their honor is the honor of the people; that their good name enhances the glory of the nation, and that their moral and political turpitude, is a blot on the bright escutcheon of our country's fame. It therefore behoves every man, in whose bosom there exists one germ of national pride, fearlessly to repel the foul aspersions which designing men would fain cast upon us, by throwing an eternal stigma around the character of our public officers.

We do not wish to be understood as shackling the liberty of the Press, or restraining, in the least, the right of free investigation. The official acts of public men are always subject to the scrutiny of the people. They have the undoubted right to investigate their public conduct, to call them to an account for their stewardship, and to visit upon them the just demerit of their misdeeds. This is a right guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of our country; yet it is one which should always be circumscribed by proper limits, and never suffered to fall into licentiousness. But how often is this privilege abused? How frequently do we see men avail themselves of this right, to traduce the most upright and unexceptionable characters in our country? How often do we find virtue, innocence, yea, female delicacy itself, arraigned before the bar of public opinion, to meet the insults of the vulgar throng? And how often are our public officers, whose lives have been a series of usefulness, who have stood by their country in her times of peril, who have directed the councils of the nation with wisdom and prudence, assailed by every species of detraction, which the tongue of slander could invent;—and that too, by men who are destitute of talents, honor, or honesty; men, to whose bosoms conscious rectitude is a stranger; whose hearts are blacker than the Ethiopian's skin; and men who, afraid or ashamed to expose their names, cowardly skulk behind the screen, and shoot their Partisan arrows as they fly. This is the liberty of the Press, with a vengeance; and this is the liberty, exercised by most of the editors and newspaper scribblers of the present day.

With regard to the Presidential question, we have heretofore said, and again repeat it, that we take no part on either side. As editors, we claim to be impartial; as individuals, we have our predilections; and as freemen, we intend to exercise the right of suffrage, unbiased by party influence. On this question, we are neutral, not only from principle, but because we feel conscious that our little weight would not preponderate the scale to either side. And although a worthy divine in this state has likened us to the Angels who held the four winds of Heaven, that they should not blow; yet we do not arrogate to ourselves the power, either to allay, or give additional impetus to the political tempest—nor shall we attempt it. We are willing to rest the matter with the dispassionate judgment of the people, and abide the result. There is no danger to be apprehended under the administration of either of the present candidates. They are both men of talents and integrity—men, whose public services have proved them friendly their country, to liberty, and law; and men, whose private character, at present, stands unimpeachable. It matters very little whether the president is from the east, west, north or south, whether he is for or against the tariff and internal improvement; his prejudices are not the governing principle, his will does not rule the house of Congress, and his mandate is not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, uncontrovertible. In short, he can do nothing without the aid and consent of Congress. What then have the people to gain or lose by the issue? We answer, nothing!—and they have nothing to fear. While their constituted agents are honest and intelligent, their rights can never be disregarded—their liberties can never be abrogated.

Turkey and Greece. The ship Six Brothers which sailed from New York with provisions &c. for the Greeks, arrived at Poros on the 21st of July. Lord Cochrane was at Poros with the Greek fleet, having just returned from off Alexandria.

General Church has divided the Greek army into small corps under the form of guerrillas, and thus he occupies the defiles of Thermopye and the mountains of Phocis, in order to prevent every kind of provisions from reaching the Ottoman ports. Colocotron occupies a military line from Argos to the isthmus of Corinth, in order to prevent as much as possible, the communication of the Turks. The latter remain inactive before Athens.

Ibrahim Pacha is yet at the Elis, where he is occupied in making preparations to traverse the gulph of Lepanto.

Under the head of Vienna, August 2, it is stated that the surrender of the Acropolis has greatly discouraged the Greeks. The confusion is greater than ever. The new Greek government is daily expected at Napoli, where anarchy is at its height. But few villages on the Peloponnese have submitted to Ibrahim.

The following, from a Smyrna paper of July 8 exhibits a melancholy picture of the affairs of the Greeks.

All the Greek captains of the Acropolis signed on the 15th June, an accusation against Fabvier which they delivered to the government, which was still at Poros; and Kriescoli who had the chief command in the Acropolis, pretends that he was compelled to sign the capitulation by a pistol held at his breast. There is a general outcry against Church who gave orders for the surrender of the Acropolis before he left the continent. Admiral Rigny has reaped only ingratitude for his humane exertions to save the garrison and the unfortunate inhabitants of the fortress; and the ignorant or deceived populace at Napoli have insulted the officers of the Juno frigate, to whom Captain Le Blanc made the first proposals for a capitulation.

The mob exclaimed, that De Rigny had sacrificed the bulwark of Greece in order to save a single Frenchman, for that the Acropolis had provisions for four months is an article of faith. By such groundless assertions it is hoped to deceive the insurgents respecting their own weakness, and lessen the impression caused by the fall of Athens.

Troubles have broken out in several islands, Milo, Naxos, Syra, Santerino, every where the fugitives from other islands commit excesses against the native inhabitants. The Candioti at Naxos, Santerino, and Milo, are quite the masters. At Naxos, in particular, they have carried off the daughters of the richest families, or compelled the parents, with arms in their hands, to consent to the marriage of their children, and to give them a dowry, and by the virtue of such titles, demanded a division of property, and meantime seized on the crops, levied taxes and not spared the European agents, who have land or houses.

Immense quantities of goods are yet issued at Amherstburg and Drummond's island, to our Indians. Nobody can make the object or tendency of this practice. What wholesome counsels are given at the same time, we can only conjecture. We know, that the Indians returned from these places with feelings different towards our government, and prepared for any hostile movements which may be meditated. It is surprising to every man upon this frontier, that this system should yet be continued. We shall have no real peace till it is put down. And we may also enquire why Drummond's island is yet held by a British military force, since it has been adjudged by the boundary commissioners to belong to the United States, more than three years ago! We hope it will soon be relinquished to us.—Michigan Herald.

A good one.—We have heard much of the wonder-working medicine of Dr. Chambers, and read accounts of the almost miraculous cures it has effected; but no fact in relation to it, has come to our knowledge, more convincing than the following, which we have from the most unquestionable authority.

In a place not a thousand miles from Albany, N. Y. resided three notorious drunkards, who were sure to pay their sincerest devotions at the shrine of Bacchus, on every public occasion. On the last fourth of July, some ways of the town had provided themselves with a supply of Dr. Chambers' powders, and when our bloated heroes of the bowl made their appearance, under pretence of treating, they plied them with the medical liquor. The consequence was that they were compelled to leave the field and seek their lodgings at an early hour; but the next day found them completely metamorphosed into sober, temperate men. We are assured that they have not tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor since that day. Their motto now is 'touch not, taste not.'

Advantages of Ambiguity.—A Baltimore Editor says, he has lost three subscribers; one because he supported Jackson, a second because he was for Adams, and a third because his paper was neutral—but what is most remarkable, the displeasure of the three was excited by the same piece.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Tuesday says—The colonial flag of Liberia, (the African Colonization Society's Settlement) is the flag of the United States with a red sun rising from the lower line of the ensign, and spreading its rays among the stars.

The report that the executor of Mr. Jefferson's estate has been offered 100,000 dollars for the MSS. of his testator, was incorrect.

One British vessel of war cruising on the coast of Africa has released 2497 slaves. She captured 7 vessels in one month. The last was only 85 tons, yet had on board 299 slaves.—All branded with a hot iron. 100 of the men were in rivetted irons.

The Winnebago Indians are said to calculate so much on war, that they have dug holes in the ground to hide their women and children. Poor fellows! By going to war they will dig the graves of the whole tribe!

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bees' wax \$	lb	25
Candles, dipd	lb	10 11
Mould	lb	12 14
Castor Beans	bushel	1
Castings	per ton	60
Cigars, Amer 1st qual 1000	1 50	875
Coffee, Spanish	"	8 40 00
Coffee, best qual per lb	16 1/2	18
Cotton \$ per lb	"	9
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb.	"	30
Feathers \$ live geese & ducks lb	"	23
Macaroni No 1 per bbl	10 00	"
No 2 & 3 "	7 50	9 00
Flaxseed bushel	37 1/2	40
Flour sup. fresh from wagons bl	3 37	"
in store	"	3 50
Ginseng per lb	14	15
Gunpowder Lexington Ky keg	5 00	6 50
Dupont's "	"	7 50
Hemp * per lb	"	8
Iron, Juniata hammered ton	130 00	135 00
Puddled "	80 00	80 00
Hoop 6, 8 & 10d "	"	130 00
Nail rods "	"	160 00
Lead pig and bar	lb	6 1/2
Leather sole, Eastern tan lb	23	25
do Cincinnati "	"	25 28
Calf skins dozen	18 00	16 00
Upper "	24 00	30 00
Lumber, pine clear boards 1000	"	17 50
1st common do	"	12 50
2d do do	"	10 00
Shingles do	"	2 00
Molasses, New Orleans gal	45	50
Nails, Bowen's 40 & 10d lb	"	8
Juniata "	"	7 8
Pittsburgh common "	"	5 6
Oil, Tanners, per bbl	25 00	62 1/2
Linsed "	50	62 1/2
Castor per dz	6 50	7 50
Paints, White lead, in oil, keg	3 50	3 62
Do do dry lb	"	16
Red do do	"	16
Spanish Brown "	"	4 6
Whiting "	"	3 4
Provisions, Pork Mess bbl	8 00	8 50
Pine "	"	6 00
Lard \$ in barrels lb	34	4
in kegs \$ "	44	5
Hams, city sm keg lb	5	6
country do "	34	4
Butter 1st qual "	6	7
Cheese 1st qual "	6	7
Porter, Pittsburgh, bbl	"	9 00
Cincinnati "	"	9 00
Salt, Turke island bush	50	1 00
Kentucky best "	"	50
Conemaugh "	"	50
Sugar, N. Orleans lb	10	11
Havana white \$	16	18
Loaf and Lump "	19	20
Shot per bag 25 lbs	2 1/4	2 25
Spirits, Cogniac brandy 4th pf gal	1 75	2 00
Peach do	30	62 1/2
American do	"	50
Jamaica Rum do	1 50	1 57 1/2
Holland Gin do	"	1 50
Whisky new do	21	22 1/2
do old do	22	23
Teas, Gunpowder lb	1 45	"
Imperial "	1 40	"
Young Hyson "	1 00	1 10
Tobacco, Ken. m. manufactured \$ lb	6	7
Cincinnati do	8	10
Tallow, tried lb	7 1/2	8
Wine, Madeira gal	3 00	4 50
Sicily "	1 75	2 00
Teneriffe "	"	2 00
Malaga "	1 00	1 25

FREIGHTS from Cincinnati to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, cwt. 50 cents; Louisville, 12 1/2; New Orleans, 62 1/2.

The particular state of the market is more directly signified by the following references:—
In demand. † Penny. \$ Dull.
NOTE. For a half.

Stolen or Taken in Mistake

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the afternoon or night of the 30 inst. a

NEW SADDLE,

With an extraordinary good BEARSKIN flouren, hair very long and black, each of the skirts is stitched in two pieces with silver cord, one inch in length, double plated with silver, the stirrup leathers are stamped. Five dollars will be given to any person who will bring the saddle to me safe, or if stolen, ten dollars for the thief and saddle.

JOHN GRAY.

October 4th 1827

Valuable Property for Sale.

A subscriber offers for sale 160 acres of land, situated about three miles from Hartford, between the waters of Hogen and Laughery creeks, 70 of which are cleared and under cultivation, and the balance well timbered. On the premises are a good dwelling house, barn, out houses, two bearing orchards, meadows, and three never failing springs.

ALSO—The well known tavern stand in the town of Hartford, now occupied by David Weaver, Esq., to which is attached three lots of ground, a good stable, and an excellent well of water.

ALSO—The eligible store house, occupied by J. & A. P. Andrew, nearly opposite the aforesaid tavern stand, to which is attached an excellent garden lot.

ALSO—The premises on which the subscriber resides, situated in Hartford, consisting of one large two story frame house, well calculated for a store and tavern, an elegant and spacious stable, part stone, four lots of ground, and two never failing springs.

The above described property will be sold low for cash, if application be made previous to the 1st of February next; after which time it will be for rent. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Hartford, Ia.

JOHN LEVINGSTON.

October 6, 1827.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

THE subscribers and those who feel an interest in completing the bridge over Salt Fork of Tanners Creek are desired to meet at the Cambridge Academy on Saturday 15th inst. at 12 o'clock. By order of the trustees.
October 6, 1827.