

can, rather than British industry. Tennessee votes with the enemies to Internal Improvements—Ohio is a firm friend to roads and canals.

Had General Jackson been a western man, the Southern States would have opposed him, as they did Mr. Clay, whom they denounced as the advocate of Western interest. Let not the friends of the American System deceive themselves. General Jackson is a southern man, in every sense of the word, and as such he was brought forward by Southern politicians, who believed with no other southern man could the western people be so easily deceived; and they knew very well, that without western aid, he could not be made President. In the selection of Gen. Jackson they were true to their local interests, and they deserve some credit for their penetration. They wanted a candidate who had some reputation with the people, and whose political opinions, were of that flexible kind, which would admit of their being moulded in South Carolina into one shape, and into another in Ohio. How then can Gen. Jackson be called a western man? He resides in Tennessee—Tennessee is a southern State as respects its great products, and the character of its labouring population. Tennessee through her representatives, votes as a Southern State, in opposition to the Northern, Middle, and Western States. Tennessee, with respect to the great interests of Domestic Manufactures, and Internal Improvements, is arrayed against us, and is as completely a southern state, as Virginia, North and South Carolina, or Georgia. That Gen. Jackson is the Southern candidate cannot be denied, and ought not to be concealed. Attempts have been made to delude the western people into a belief that Gen. Jackson will support western interests, but it is hoped that the people are not so destitute of common sense as to expect support, from a man who has been brought forward and now mainly supported, by those who openly avow their determined hostility to every measure, proposed to sustain those interests. Can the people of the west expect to find support from an Administration, to be formed by Gen. Jackson, when they hear his friends boldly intimate that should the tariff bill become a law, the south must secede from the Union? Will Gen. Jackson form his cabinet from among his friends or his enemies? Will he disappoint the people of his own state, by supporting that policy which they have disapproved? If he will not, it is plainly our duty and our interest not to support him.

We cannot close this address without recommending to our fellow citizens, who are friendly to the protection of Home industry and Internal Improvements, to act in concert, and by every fair and honorable means to promote the re-election of that distinguished statesman John Quincy Adams, whose Administration has hitherto given a decided and able support to the measures which Ohio has approved, and which her citizens almost unanimously believe to be essentially necessary to her present and future prosperity.

On fulfilling Pecuniary Obligations.

The following is extracted from a sermon by the late President Edwards, on Exodus xx. 15. "Thou shalt not steal."—One way in which men unjustly withhold what is their neighbor's, is by neglecting to pay their debts. Sometimes this happens, because they run so far into debt, that they cannot reasonably hope to be able to pay their debts; and that they do, either through pride or affectation of living above their circumstances; or through a grasping covetous disposition; or some other corrupt principle. Sometimes they neglect to pay their debts from carelessness of spirit about it, little concerning themselves whether they are paid or not, taking no care to go to their creditors, or to send to them; and if they see them from time to time, they say nothing about their debts. Sometimes they neglect to pay their debts, because it would put them to some inconvenience. The reason why they do it not, is not because they cannot do it, but because they cannot do it so conveniently as they desire; and so they rather choose to put their creditor to inconvenience by being without what properly belongs to him, than to put themselves to inconvenience by being without what doth not belong to them, and what they have no right to detain. In any of these cases they unjustly usurp the property of their neighbor. Sometimes persons have that by them with which they could pay their debts, if they would; but they want to lay out their money for something else, to buy gay clothing for their children, or to advance their estates, or for some such end. They have other designs in hand, which must fail, if they pay their debts. When men thus withhold what is due they unjustly usurp what is not their own. Sometimes they neglect to pay their debts, and their excuse for it is, that their creditor doth not need it; that he hath a plentiful estate, and can well bear to lie out of his money. But if the creditor be ever so rich, that gives no right to the debtor to withhold from him that which belongs to him. If it be due,

it ought to be paid; for that is the very notion of its being due. It is no more lawful to withhold from a man what is due, without his consent, because he is rich, and able to do without it, than it is lawful to steal from a man because he is rich, and able to bear the loss.

SUCCINCT CHRONOLOGY.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio in Corsica, on the 15th of August, 1769; he received his education in France in the Royal Military College; he was appointed Lieutenant the 1st of September, 1785; Captain, the 7th February, 1792; Major, the 19th of October, 1793; Commander of Artillery, at Toulon, in December of the same year; Brigadier, the 6th of February, 1794; Lieutenant General of the army of the interior, the 16th of October, 1795; Field Marshal, the 26th of the same October; Commander-in-Chief of the army of Italy, the 23rd of February, 1796, and was married in the same year to Josephine de la Pagerie, widow of Beauharnois: sailed with the expedition to Egypt the 19th of May, 1798; arrived at Alexandria the 1st of July; embarked to return to France the 22d of August; arrived at Rochefort near Frégus, the 9th of October; was named First Consul the 10th of January, 1802; Consul for life the 10th of August, of the same year; and Emperor the 18th of May, 1804; he was consecrated and crowned in Paris by Pope Pius VII. the December following; proclaimed King of Italy the 17th of March, 1805, and crowned at Milan the 26th of May; he was proclaimed and acknowledged as Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, the 12th of July, 1806; Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, the 10th of September, 1807; his marriage with Josephine was declared null the 16th of December, 1809; on the 2d of April, 1810, he married Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, who was born the 12th of December, 1791; (of this marriage there was born on the 20th of March, 1811 Napoleon Francis Carlos Jose, King of Rome); he made his entry into Moscow, the 14th of September, 1812; this was the apogee of his glory, from which his adverse fortune and decadence began. All those nations which had already declared against him, made the greatest efforts to precipitate his ruin, and consummate his end. The Allies entered Paris on the night of the 30th of March, 1814; he abdicated the 11th of April, 1814; embarked for the island of Elba the 20th of the same month, and arrived on the 4th of the following; there he remained until February, 1815—in which month he embarked for France, where he arrived the 1st of March, and landed at Cannes, in the Gulf of St. John; he entered Paris the 20th day after his disembarkment; lost the battle of Waterloo the 18th of June, 1815; abdicated a second time in favor of his son, the 22d of the same month; he submitted himself to the protection of the English, and embarked in the Bellerophon 74, the 15th July ensuing, and was subsequently carried to the island of St. Helena, where he disembarked the 13th of October, and died, without its being known of what particular malady, the 5th of May 1821, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

These were his last Words—"I leave the problem of my death to the reigning house of England."

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From Liverpool papers to the 25th ult. The duke of Wellington has resumed his post as commander-in-chief of the army, but is excluded from a seat in the cabinet. Thus the chief pillar of the opposition has bowed down to the golden calf. The new ministerial arrangements were not yet completed. Mr. Canning's will has been opened, and his effects said to be under £20,000. It is also intimated that he died insolvent. A meeting has been held in Liverpool, and measures adopted for the purpose of erecting a statue or pillar to his memory. At the royal naval dinner given in Liverpool, on the 11th ult. to celebrate the birth day of the duke of Clarence, lord high admiral, "the health of the president of the United States" was given as one of the regular toasts. On which admiral Coffin "sincerely thanked the company for the honor they had done to that gentleman. As a native of America and a subject of this country, he hoped the two states would long be united in brotherly union."

For the duke of Clarence's commentary upon this toast, we refer to the appointment of the hon. Frederick de Roos, the gentleman who wrote the very notable book on the U. States, as his flag lieutenant. France.—An individual, who came to Paris, as a rich man, and who died last year in a situation bordering on indigence, left a statement of his losses at play, and declared that persons, whom he named, had employed fraudulent means to play against him with the certainty of winning. These two persons one of whom was formerly a dentist, were put on their trial; and the celebrated M. Comte was summoned as a witness, and gave an explanation of the art, or altered cards, by means of which their frauds had been committed. The court of appeal has confirmed the sentence, by which they are condemned to eighteen months' imprisonment, and a fine.

A great falling off in the orders to the silk manufacturers of Lyons has occurred this year. At the fair of Beaucaire, all the merchandize, with the exception of paper hangings, sold at a reduced rate.

Spain.—Numerous arrests had taken place in the capital, in consequence of a vast conspiracy discovered by the ministers of police, Recasbo, the object of

which was to create throughout Galicia and Estremadura the same insurrectionary movements as in Catalonia.—Large sums destined to further the explosion, and to maintain the insurgents had also been seized, and it is significantly intimated that the greater part of the coin bore the impress of a foreign power. It had already been openly surmised in the Spanish papers, that the attempts of the Carlists had been secretly encouraged by France, in order to afford her a pre-ence for continuing her military occupation of the most important fortresses of the country.

Portugal.—Is still in a state of fermentation and the downfall of the constitution is predicted. The princess regent appears to have lost her spirits in her late sickness. It is also stated in the French journals, that, from the language of the ministers it is to be inferred that the French government will espouse the cause of don Miguel, and co-operate in establishing him on the throne of Portugal, as his legitimate right. There is a rumor that Don Pedro, of Brazil, was expected to arrive at the capital of Portugal, in order to assist in restoring tranquility.

The unsettled state of affairs is still attributed to the dismissal of Saldanah and the plots of the Camarilla.—The English troops remain in Lisbon and its neighborhood.

Greece and Turkey.—A constitutional charter has at length been adopted by the national assembly.

Letters have been received at Napoli, stating the Greeks who occupied the convent of Megaspoleon, have beaten and repulsed 1,500 Arabs, whom Ibrahim Pacha had moved forward thus far; the loss of the barbarians amounts to 400 men, killed on the declivity of a hill, where the Greeks had prepared an ambush for them.

The emperor of Russia has ratified the treaty for the pacification of Greece, entered into by Russia, France and England.

At Constantinople the Reis Effendi is said to have declared that the lives of the foreigners at Pera, particularly the English, would not be safe if a treaty had been entered into, which would oppose any obstacles to the operations of the Turkish fleet. "The porte would hardly, however," says the London Sun, "draw down the vengeance of England by such an outrage."

Dreadful fire at Moldavia.—The Austrian Observer of the 11th August, contains an afflicting account of a dreadful fire which has reduced Jasse, the capital of Moldavia, (one of the principalities for which Russia has been contending with the porte throughout the last half century,) to a heap of ruins. A melancholy interest attaches to the details of this conflagration which has proved hardly less fatal to human life than destructive to property. Fifty dead bodies are stated to have been dug out of the ruins, and while the flames were yet raging, it was found necessary to set all the male-factors, who were confined in the prison, at liberty, as the building in which they were shut up was found to be on fire. These wretches appear to have made an ungrateful return for the merciful consideration which had thrown open the doors of their dungeons. They prepared to pillage that portion of the city which had escaped; the most active exertions of the magistrates and inhabitants were required to keep them in check. The writer of this sad narrative towards the end of his letter, describes the flames to have again burst out in more than one part of the city. To add to the horror of the scene, a storm raged at the same moment. It would seem that to arrest the progress of the calamity was beyond the power of man, and the letter concludes with the mournful declaration, that "Omnipotence alone can save us from utter destruction."

Newspapers.—As an evidence of the trifling value of a newspaper in those parts of Europe where they are under government control, we may instance the recent sale of the Berlin Gazette, with 11,000 subscribers for 11,000 dollars. In New York, a daily paper, with such a subscription list and a corresponding advertising patronage, would be worth considerable more than \$100,000, and in London might be sold any day for something like 350,000. The Morning Chronicle was purchased by its present owner for a little less than \$250,000, and had a circulation of less than 3,000. The annual profit of the Times, (which circulates about 6,000), averages between 80 and \$100,000. The secret of this vast difference between Prussia and England, or America, is that the despotic government of the one can suppress every journal in the kingdom instantaneously and with impunity, whilst under the free governments of the other, editors laugh at ministers and fear nothing but the laws.

The population of those portions of Poland which have successively fallen to the share of Russia, is about 20,000,000. To meet the intellectual wants of such a mass of persons, there are but 15 newspapers, eight of which are printed in Warsaw. Our 10 or 12,000,000 are supplied with something like 5 or 600 newspapers.—There is a difference here.

The following is an account of the stations of the Preachers belonging to the Illinois Conference, for the present year, with the increase of members belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the bounds of said conference, during the past year.

Madison District—John Strange P. E. Madison Station—Edwin Ray.

Madison Circuit—James Garner and A. H. Chewer.

Lawrenceburgh Circuit—Allen Wiley and Daniel Newton.

Lawrenceburgh Station—James L. Thompson.

Whitewater—Thomas S. Hitt and James Scott.

Wayne—Stephen R. Beggs and William Evans.

Commerceville—Robert Burnes.

Rushville—James Havens.

Columbus—Constant Bliss Jones.

Indianapolis—Nehemiah B. Griffith.

Vernon—Henry Buell.

Charleston District—James Armstrong, P. E.

Charleston Circuit—George Locke and Enoch G. Wood.

Corydon—John W. McReynolds and Samuel Lowe, sup.

Passi—Wm. Moore and James McKean.

Eel River—Wm. H. Smith and Benjamin Stephenson.

Crawfordsville—Eli P. Farmer.

Bloomington—Daniel Anderson and Smith M. Otwell.

Salem—Wm. Shanks, C. W. Ruter and John Hardy.

Washington—Thos. C. Davis.

Wabash District—Charles Holliday, P. E.

Vermillion—John Fox.

Vincennes—John Miller and Asahel Risley.

Patoka—Chas. Slocombe.

Boonville—Wm. Moveta.

Wabash Circuit—James Hadley.

Mount Vernon—Thomas Foils.

Mount Carmel—Aaron Wood.

Cash River—Samuel C. Cooper.

Illinois District—Peter Cartwright, P. E.

Illinois Circuit—Samuel H. Thompson and John Hogan.

Kaskaskia—Wm. Eccles.

Shoal Creek—Thomas Randal and John Kearns.

Sangamon—Joseph Tarkington and Isaac S. House.

Peoria—Smith L. Robinson.

Apple Creek—Isaac Scarritt and I. T. Johnson.

Atlas—Samuel Bogart.

Potawatamie Mission—Jesse Walker.

John Dew is superintendent of the mission and conference collector.

No. of members this year,	White.	Col.
No. last year,	15,974	123
	14,147	121
Increase,	1,827	2

Greenburgh Gazette.

The war over.—The gratifying intelligence has been received in this city, that the Winnebagoes, alarmed at the formidable preparations which have been so energetically made against them, have repented of their late outrages. As a preliminary to more satisfactory atonement, two of the chief participants in their atrocities, have surrendered themselves to the proper authority. Many of the principal men of the nation were present, who manifested a sincere desire that a perfect reconciliation with the whites might take place. Gen. Atkinson with the force under his command, was proceeding to the Portage, where a junction would be effected with the troops from Green Bay. In the conclusion of this affair, such arrangements will, we hope, be made, as to prevent a recurrence of any future aggression. The show of this formidable force, so suddenly concentrated in the heart of that savage region, will have the happy effect of awing the refractory and evil disposed Indians.—St. Louis Republican.

Perpetual Motion.—Mr. Lewis Babcock, a watch-maker at Ware Factory Village, has constructed a machine of brass, of about 18 inches high, and 10 inches wide, which has the power of winding itself up once in 5 minutes by means of a spring lever, that falls instantly, without diminishing or retarding the power of the machine. When put together it commences motion immediately, without any starting cause, and moves a pendulum at about the same rate of a clock pendulum. We are informed that it has now been running about five weeks incessantly, and sever-

al distinguished mechanics who have seen it, say they see no reason to hinder its running perpetually, until it is worn out. The ingenious inventor intends taking it to Washington the approaching winter. Springfield [Mass.] Rep.

United States and G. Britain.—From Washington we learn that two conventions between the United States and Great Britain have been received at the department of state, which were concluded and signed in the early part of last month, a few days before Mr. Canning's death, by Mr. Gallatin, and Messrs. Grant and Addington. By one of them the third article of the convention of 1813, which stipulates the joint occupation of the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, is continued; and by the other the commercial convention of 1815, which was continued by the above mentioned convention of 1813, is further continued. The duration of the convention of 1813, having been limited to ten years, which would have expired on the 20th of October, 1823, on that day the existing commercial convention, and the article respecting the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, would have terminated, but for the recent convention. They are now to continue indefinitely as to time, each party reserving the right to put an end to either of them, upon twelve months notice given to the other party. Niles.

NEW GOODS.

BAXTER DAVIS

Has just received direct from New York, and is now offering for sale, at the well known stand, formerly occupied by DAN L. BROWN, on High Street, Lawrenceburgh, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

Consisting of a variety of

Broad Cloths,
Casinets,
Flannels, (green, red & white.)
Bombazetts, (different colors)
Shirtings & Sheetings, bleached and brown,
Domestic Plaids & Stripes,
Calicoes, newest Fashions, (Splendid patterns.)
Queens-ware,
Hard-ware,

Sugar,
Coffee,
Raisins,
Brandy,
Wines, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few Dozen Gentlemen and Boys'

Sea Otter CAPS;
Brown Otter do.
Nuter do.
Black, brown & grey Seal do.

As the above addition of Goods received, were purchased at the Eastward for Cash only, they can be afforded very LOW for Cash, or in exchange for approved Country Produce.

Having made arrangements to put up Pork this fall, he will purchase

Pork, and Lard Kegs,

For which liberal prices will be paid Farmers and Cooperers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

September 15, 1827. 36f.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership formerly existing between BEESON & GIBSON was dissolved on the 5th inst. by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm are earnestly requested to call on either of the late partners, at their old stand, now occupied by Ewing and Gibson, and make immediate payment as much longer indulgence cannot be given.

AMOS BEESON,
WILLIAM GIBSON.

Lawrenceburgh, Sept. 20, 1827. 38—39.

Notice.

THE subscriber having removed his Store, requests all persons indebted to him, to call and settle with DANIEL HAGERMAN Esq. who has my books and notes in possession.

ERASTUS TOUSEY.
Sept. 21, 1827. 37—tf.

AMOS LANE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INFORMS the public that he will constantly attend the Terms of the Supreme Court; the District Court of the United States, at Indianapolis; the Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, and Ripley Circuit Courts; and any other Court in the state, on special application. That in future his undivided and persevering attention and talents, will be devoted to his profession.—And may, at all times, be consulted at his office, in Lawrenceburgh, next door to Mr. Hunt's Hotel, or at Court.

July 25, 1827. 29—tf

N. G. HOWARD,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, will faithfully attend to professional business intrusted to his care. He will attend the courts in the 3d circuit, also the Supreme and U. States courts at Indianapolis. Office on High Street, opposite the Clerk's Office.

Feb. 25, 1826. 8—tf.

JOHN TEST,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Having removed to Lawrenceburgh, offers his professional services to those who may wish his assistance. Office on High Street, in a room directly over Beeson & Gibson's Stores.

May 12, 1827. 18—tf.