



LAWRENCEBURGH

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1827.

Mr. Chilton's Circular.—On our first page will be seen an extract from Mr. Chilton's address to the electors of the 11th congressional district, Ky. If the election in that district turns entirely on the pivot upon which Mr. Chilton has placed it, we are inclined to think he will find himself defeated. It will be recollected, by many of our readers, that, in that district, at the last August election, there were two candidates for congress, in favor of the administration, and that two Jackson candidates (Mr. Chilton and Mr. Hardin) successively came out and declined; believing, no doubt, that the friends of the General in that district, were too sparse, to justify them in making it a question. The case is now altered. The success of the Jackson party, in a majority of the districts in that state, has inspired the friends of the General with new confidence, and under the auspices of his popularity, not less than three candidates are now before the public, in opposition to one in favor of the administration. Under these circumstances, it is very probable that the administration candidate will succeed; notwithstanding the three Jackson candidates combined may receive the greatest number of votes.

Elections.—It appears from the result of the late election in Philadelphia that a majority of the citizens of that place are in favor of the present Administration, that ticket having generally succeeded. The Hon. John Sergeant the administration candidate for congress has succeeded by a majority of 157 over the Hon. Joseph Hemphill, the Jackson candidate. Mr. Powell, the administration candidate has been elected to the senate by a majority of 323 votes over his opponent, a Jacksonite; and out of six members to the assembly four of them are in favor of Mr. Adams. It is admitted however, that the regular Jackson ticket has carried in the county of Philadelphia. The result of the congressional election in that place is considered a pretty good test of the relative strength of the two parties, the two opposing candidates, (Sergeant and Hemphill,) being men of the first order of talents, and men whose personal popularity were about equal. When it was ascertained that Mr. Sergeant was elected, a number of his friends marched in procession to his house and greeted him with nine hearty cheers, after which he made the following short address.

"Gentlemen, I thank you; and I rejoice with you; not on my own account, for it was a matter of perfect indifference to me personally, whether my name stood first on the poll or last; but I rejoice, because I think the cause of the people, the cause of good order and the constitution has triumphed."

The Democratic Press says that notwithstanding the multitudes which covered the ground, the utmost tranquility and quietness prevailed. Nor is this praise meted out alone to the administration party; Mr. Binns with a liberality unusual in him, bestows it freely upon the friends of Gen. Jackson.

Important!—The Editor of the Vevay Guest, gives the following important information to his readers:—

"J. ALLEN, Editor of the Guest, respectfully informs his patrons that on Tuesday evening the 2d. inst. he left the barren isle of Celibacy, and by joining himself to Miss JANE BONNER, landed on the salubrious [fertile, as contradistinguished from barren] island of Matrimony."

To the happy pair, we would say go on and prosper. And would recommend every sighing swain, and love-lorn bachelor, who for years have been "withering on the virgin thorn," to avail themselves of the first favorable breeze, bid adieu to the sterile region they now inhabit, and wend their way to that salubrious clime, where happiness unalloyed, perchance may crown the measure of their toil.

MR. NOAH'S OPINION, Feb. 21, 1824. With respect to GEN. JACKSON, we have had but one opinion of his claims

and merits, and we rank ourselves among the consistent men of the age. This country is indebted to Gen. Jackson for his military services, and particularly his defence at New Orleans. His military services are equal to the services of any General in the late war, and inferior to many Generals in the revolution. He has no acquaintance with the civil policy of this country, with the state of our foreign relations and internal affairs: he has no knowledge of the men employed in the civil department of the Union: he has no intercourse with the DEMOCRACY of the country, or regard for party landmarks. In the limited civil department in which the General has been placed he has evinced an utter disregard to the laws, and a temper unbefitting his high station. His talents, his feelings, and attachments, are all MILITARY. He is of all the candidates, the most likely to involve the country in war, by an impetuous and unrestrained temper, and to establish a MILITARY DESPOTISM. Such a man is most congenial to the views of the Secretary of War, but the people of this country are a PEACEABLE set of men, they never will permit the MILITARY to be placed above the CIVIL power, they will elect a practical man, of experienced temper and integrity.

(From the Nat. Adv. June 11, 1824.) "If we mistake not the indications of public opinion, we should say that Pennsylvania is recovering from the delusions respecting General Jackson, and begins to think with a prudence and discretion becoming one of the first and most patriotic states in the Union. We have never believed that the popularity of General Jackson in Pennsylvania resulted from a conviction of his fitness for the high station to which he looks, but on the contrary, from one of those generous but frequently imprudent bursts of gratitude for his military services, and anxious to testify that gratitude by a striking proof, and without reflecting on the evident impropriety of advancing a MILITARY CHIEFTAIN to a high station, they have permitted his name to run wild until the state found itself committed."

Noah is now a Jackson man!!!

FROM THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Attempt of an Eagle to devour a boy.—A very singular occurrence happened the week before last, in the Parish of St. Ambrose, about nine miles from this city. Two boys, the one seven and the other five years old, amused themselves in an adjoining field, trying to reap while their parents were at dinner. A large eagle soon came sailing over them, and with a swoop attempted to seize the eldest, but luckily missed him. The bird sat at all dismayed on the ground at a short distance, and in a few moments repeated the attempt. The bold little fellow defended himself against his fierce antagonist with the stick he had very fortunately in his hand, and when the bird rushed upon him he struck at it. The stick entered under the wing, and the blow having been given strongly, went through the ribs, and passing through the liver, proved instantly fatal. The eagle was afterwards sold to Mr. Chasse; who has stuffed it and placed it in his museum, where it may now be seen. It is the ring tailed or Russian eagle. The wings expand upwards of six feet. Its stomach was opened, and found entirely empty. The little boy did not receive a scratch. Had the eagle seized him, its talons, which are of uncommon strength, and about an inch and a half long, must have lacerated him dreadfully. There is little doubt, without the bird was much weakened by hunger, that a blow or two from its break would have torn out his eyes, and with the instinct peculiar to birds of prey, broken in a moment the thin part of his skull about the eye, and almost instantly destroy his life.

Several eagles of this species breed in the high Capes about Cap. Fourmont, below St. Joachim. In the fall they feed chiefly upon sea-fowl and the carcasses of fish. In the summer months they are destructive to poultry, often carrying off a large turkey or goose in their claws, from the barn doors.

The present is the first well authenticated instance of their attacking children in this country, which has come to our knowledge.

Governor Clinton has removed Eli Bruce, (Sheriff of Niagara county, New York) from office, for being concerned in the abduction of William Morgan. The Governor states, that Bruce had been heard in his defence, that in the investigation of the accusation, it appeared that it was completely in the power of Bruce, if innocent, to establish his innocence; that in order to afford him that opportunity, a decision on the complaint had been suspended for an ample time, and he had given no explanation of his conduct; that at a recent trial at Canandaigua of certain persons charged with the abduction, Bruce, when called on as a witness, refused to testify on several material points, on the ground of self crimination; and that the Governor was, therefore, persuaded that he was participant in the abduction, and had rendered himself unworthy of the official station which he occupied.

Surprising Feat.—The New York Evening Post of Monday says that on Saturday last a gentleman of New York being on a visit to Patterson Falls, in New Jersey, in company with some ladies, was engaged in observing the ingenuity of a Mr. Crane, who was occupied in throwing a bridge over the Falls. After the bridge had been successfully placed in its proper position, the attention of the party was drawn to the opposite side of the falls by the sound of voices, and on looking, they saw a man making towards the edge of the precipice, which is supposed to be from seventy five to eighty feet in height. On arriving at the brink, the man stood perfectly erect, and in this position

threw himself from the rock into the water. On coming near the water he drew up his feet a little, and as he struck the surface, extended them suddenly and disappeared. After remaining under water three or four seconds, he rose again to the surface, and swam to a log roller that had fallen from the bridge, and to which a rope was attached. He took the rope in his mouth, and swam with it safely to the shore. The man, whose name is Samuel Patch, said, just before he threw himself from the rock, that Mr. Crane had done a great thing, and he meant to do another.

Mysterious Curiosity.—We have seen a stone found on the shore of Lake Erie, near this place, on which are clearly to be distinguished a number of masonic emblems: The boeche, pot of incense, hour glass, ladder, candlestick, book, sun and moon, sword, plumb, twenty four gauge, and many other characters, which have appearance of regularity, but which we have not yet heard explained. Some persons have thought they discovered a very near resemblance of several Hebrew and Greek characters—as to that we cannot judge. The stone has some resemblance of a petrification—but what is most mysterious, the face is perfectly smooth, the characters of different colors and consistence from the rest of the stone, and apparently extended to some depth. On a white plot is the appearance of an inscription. We pretend not to conjecture the origin of such a singular production, but the above description if correct so far as it goes, as we have not mentioned one tenth part of the characters it contains. It is about the size of a two ounce weight, something after the form of a key stone: it would be difficult, however, to suppose this to be the work of nature, where there is so much appearance of design; and yet, we know of no art which could produce it.—Westfield Star.

The Methodists.—It was stated by the Reverend Samuel Dunn, Wesleyan Minister of this town, when preaching in the Methodist Chapel, North Shields, on Sunday week, that since the late Rev. John Wesley first commenced preaching (which he did as a missionary in North America about ninety years ago) the Christian body called Wesleyan Methodists, had increased to the large number of 600,000 members in church fellowship, in connection with whom were nearly 2,500 itinerant and 10,000 local preachers.—London Courier.

The manufactures exported in 1826, amounted to \$6,100,985, (including \$605,855 in gold and silver coin) and were above 37 per cent of all the other domestic exports of the country, tobacco and cotton excepted—and, excluding the coin, were \$147,922 more than the tobacco—\$2,396,270 more than all the beef, bacon, tallow, hides, barked cattle, hogs, horses, mules, and sheep—\$1,083,260 more than all the wheat, flour, and biscuit—\$4,307,188 more than all the Indian corn and meal, rye meal, rye oats, and other small grain, potatoes—\$4,021,742 more than all the produce of the sea—and, \$1,543,880 more than all the produce of the forest. They were more uniformly profitable to our farmers than any other of our exports.

Mulberry Hedges.—A writer in the New-England Farmer recommends the substitution of the Mulberry Hedges in the place of the walls and fences commonly used in this country for the division of fields. The tree is well calculated for the purpose, being easily cultivated, of a thick growth, and of such a nature as to bear clipping and cutting without injury. The leaves of course might be profitably applied to the feeding of silk worms, the raising of which on an extensive scale, has been again recommended to the attention of Farmers. The plants should be set into the ground about one foot apart, and they should be clipped so as not to exceed five feet in height, and 18 inches in thickness. Let a farmer compare the annual expense of taking care of such a hedge with that of keeping in repair a wooden fence, and he can easily ascertain whether a change would be profitable.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Printed Woollens.—We saw the first specimen of printing on woollen cloth, in imitation of the borders of the common cashmere shawls, an establishment for the manufacture of which article is going into operation at Bloomingfield, N. J. The piece we saw was a common shawl of rather coarse fabric, upon which an experiment had merely been made of the colors. They were as bright and handsome, however, as any we have observed in the imported article. The gentleman who showed us the sample, it may be worth while to state, said he did not want any protecting duties.

Washington's Papers. We observe that Mr. Sparks has issued his proposals for publishing by subscription, "The Works of GEORGE WASHINGTON, with Historical notes and Illustrations;" to be comprised in not less than eight nor more than twelve large octavo volumes. We learn that the specimen of the work, accompanying the proposals, is, as regards type and paper, extremely elegant. The importance of the materials, and the ability of the gentleman to whose care the publication of them has been confided, will, we apprehend, secure the most liberal encouragement to the work, which is to be arranged on the plan described in Mr. Sparks' letters on this subject to Judge Story formerly published in this paper. Balt. Amer.

Some thieves were lately detected in England by their having employed a carrier pigeon to convey a letter to one of their gang. He became exhausted and fell in the road; and on being taken up the letter was found. It was upon an incident of this kind, Miss Edgeworth founded her interesting little story of "The White Pigeon."

Wm H. Fitzhugh, Esq. is making a new experiment as to a mode of emancipating slaves—excellent for themselves and the country, if expectations are realized. He has laid out two farms, placed a limited number of slaves on

each. They are to pay a reasonable rent, and the surplus of their earnings is to be appropriated to the purchase of their freedom. Eventually, if successful, they might also purchase their farms. Thus, if fit for liberty, they may obtain it, and with it habits that would make them good members of society. As far as the experiment has gone, it promises well. The men are industrious and prudent.

Means of preventing Intemperance.

1. Give children a good education. Ignorance and drunkenness are very concomitant evils.
2. Sabbath school instruction.
3. Full employment in early life.—When a person has nothing to do, he will invariably do something worse than nothing.
4. Make home a happy place. Parents and children should conspire to render the domestic fire-side the dearest place on earth.
5. Let parents be particular as to the company with which they permit their children to associate.
6. Teach them that the physical effects of intemperate drinking are highly injurious.
7. Let parents set an example of the strictest temperance.
8. Encourage the laborious part of the community to deposit their surplus wages in the saving banks.—N. E. Farmer.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

The President of the United States arrived in town this morning, and left it again for Philadelphia at 12 o'clock. Many citizens took advantage of his brief stay here, to pay their respects to him, and urged his prolonging it for a day or two, which the President would, and indeed intended to have done, but that he received intelligence here this morning, that his immediate presence at Washington was necessary.

ANECDOTE.—The Reverend —, in a sermon at Nashville, Tenn., while discoursing on the merits of our Saviour—describing his meekness—his power to heal the sick—and his patience amidst persecution & affliction, unable to give vent to his feelings of admiration, without the aid of comparison, exclaimed, "Oh! my beloved brethren, he was a fair Gen. Jackson of a fellow!"

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Hannah has left my bed and 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. Legan township Dearborn county Ia.

ISAAC MITTLER.

October 18, 1827. 42—3w*.

LOOK OUT.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, would do well to call and settle the same on or before the 12th of November next. After that time I shall be compelled to coerce payment, according to law.

ELISHA M'NEELY.

October 27, 1827. 42—3w.

Administrators Notice & Sale.

THE subscribers, having taken out letters of administration, on the estate of Jonathan Buffington, deceased, late of Dearborn county, in Litchburg township. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all those having claims, will please to present them, duly substantiated, within one year, as it is believed according to the present knowledge that the estate is solvent. The personal property of said deceased, will be offered for sale at his late dwelling, on the 19th, of November ensuing; consisting of household furniture, farming utensils, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, and Corn, all of which will be sold on a liberal credit, and conditions made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

DAVID BOWERS & JAMES HUBBART, Admrs.

October 25, 1827. 42—3w*.

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 he will be devoted to his profession.—And may, at all times, be consulted at his office, in Lawrenceburg, next door to Mr. Hunt's Hotel, or at Court.

July 25, 1827. 29—4f.

N. G. HOWARD,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

LAWRENCEBURGH, Indiana, will faithfully attend to professional business intrusted to him. 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—4f.

JOHN TEST,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Having removed to Lawrenceburg, 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—4f.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have taken out letters of administration from the clerks office of the Dearborn circuit court on the estate of Simeon Danforth dec'd, and that it is believed said estate will be solvent. All persons having claims will therefore present them within one year properly authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to the deceased will pay immediately and save costs.

JOSEPH ADAMS Adm'r.

October 5th 1827. 40—3w

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—4f.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Bees' wax 5 lb	8 cts.	25
Candles, dipped lb	10	11
" Mould lb	12 1/2	14
Castor Beans bushel	1	60
Castings per ton	1 50	1 87 1/2
Cigars, Amer. 1st qual 1000	8	10 00
Spanish "	16 1/2	18
Coffee 1 best qual per lb	3 1/2	3 3/4
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb	21	21
Feathers 1 live geese & ducks lb	10 00	10 00
Mackerel No 1 per bbl	7 50	9 00
No 2 & 3 "	37 1/2	40
Flaxseed bushel	3 25	3 37 1/2
Flour sup. fresh from wagons bl in store	10	12
Ginseng per lb	5 00	6 30
Gunpowder Lexington Ky keg	7 50	8
Dupont's "	130 00	135 00
Hemp * per lb	80 00	60 00
Iron, Juniata hammered ton	130 00	130 00
Puddled "	130 00	160 00
Nails 6, 8 & 10 d "	6 1/2	7
Lead pig and bar lb	23	25
Leather sole, Eastern tan lb	25	28
do Cincinnati "	18 00	26 00
Call skins dozen	14 00	30 00
Upper "	17 50	12 50
Lumber, pine clear boards 1000	12 50	10 00
1st common do	2 00	2 00
2d do do	45	50
Shingles gal	10	8
Molasses, New Orleans lb	7	6
Nails, Bowen's 4d & 10 d	5	6
Juniata "	50	25
Pittsburgh common "	6 50	7 50
Oil, Tanners, per gal	3 50	3 62
Linseed gal	16	16
Castor per doz	4	6
Paints, White lead, in oil, keg	3	4
do do dry lb	8 00	8 50
Red do do	34	4
Spanish Brown "	4	6
Whiting "	6 00	6 00
Provisions, Pork Mess bbl	34	4
Pine "	44	5
Lard 5 in barrels lb	5	6
in kegs "	34	4
H. m. city sm. ked lb	6	7
country do	6	7
Butter 1st qual "	9	00
Chesse 1st qual "	9	00
Porter, Pittsburgh, bbl	90	1 00
Cincinnati "	50	50
Salt, Turkeys island bush	11	12
Kenhawa best "	15	18
Conemaugh "	19	20
Sugar, N. Orleans lb	2 12 1/2	2 25
Havana white "	1 75	2 00
Loaf and Lump "	50	62 1/2
Shot per bag 25 lbs	1 50	1 87 1/2
Spirits, Cogniac brandy 4th pif gal	1 50	1 50
Peach do	21	22 1/2
American do	22	23
Jamaica Rum do	1 45	1 40
Holland Gin do	1 00	1 10
Whiskey new do	6	7
Do old "	7	8
Tess, Gunpowder lb	3 00	4 50
Imperial "	1 75	2 00
Young Hyson "	1 00	1 25
Tobacco, Ken. manufactured lb	8	10
Cincinnati do	7 1/2	8
Tallow, tried lb	3 00	4 50
Wine, Madeira gal	1 75	2 00
Sicily "	2	2 00
Teneriffe "	1 00	1 25
Malsaga "		

FREIGHTS from Cincinnati to Wheeling and Pittsburgh, cwt. 50 cents; Louisville, 121-2; New Orleans, 62-1-2.

The particular state of the market is more directly signified by the following references:—
In demand, plenty, dull.
Note. For A add a half.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 160 acres of land, situated about three miles from Hartford, between the waters of Hogan 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 Davis 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at his house in Union Township, on the 15th day of November next the following articles viz: One wagon, two horses, one yoke of oxen, Milk Cows, beef and young cattle, sheep, geese, hogs, farming utensils, household furniture, hay, oats, and corn, with other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock. Terms will be made known on the day of Sale, where attendance will be given by.

JOHN DOWNEY.

October 20, 1827. 41—3w.

P. S. Also wishes to rent his farm.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the firm of Little W. Johnson, Daniel Davis, and Frederick Uta, trading in the name of L. W. Johnson & Co. are requested to come forward before the first day of November next, and settle their accounts and pay up.—Otherwise they will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection without distinction.

L. W. JOHNSON & Co.

October 18, 1827. 41

TAKEN UP.

BY Abel Johnson, of Cessar Creek Township, Dearborn county, two stray colts; the description are as follows: A bay horse colt, one year old last spring, the left hind foot white. The other, a black mare colt, supposed to be one year old, the left fore foot white, heavy mane and tail; no other marks perceivable. The bay one appraised at twelve dollars; the black one appraised at twelve dollars, by William Lemon, and John Hume.

I Certify the above to be a true copy from my estray book as given into me by the appraiser.

JOHN LYONS J. F.

September 29th, 1827. 41—3w