



## LAWRENCEBURGH

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1827.

The Legislature of this state convenes at Indianapolis on Monday next. The Congress of the United States commences its session on the same day.

The number of long political articles which have been presented to our view, as proper for publication, has almost engrossed the whole of our columns for some time past, to the exclusion of a great deal of matter interesting to the general reader. In to-day's paper we give the last, we hope, until after the adjournment of the legislature, when we shall have a little more room to spare. Were all our readers politicians, we should not find it necessary to make any mention of these things; but as they are not, we must try to select fabrics fashioned to their liking. This is our business, and we ought not to be negligent in it, lest they should neglect us.

To-day we present our readers with the speech of Gen. HARRISON, delivered before a public meeting in Cincinnati in September last. As originally published in Cincinnati, a number of typographical and other errors occurred in it, materially altering the sense, which have been carefully examined and corrected in the copy furnished us, by the General himself. We know that many are constitutionally opposed to reading long articles of this kind, even though the sentiments advanced should be in unison with their own; in the present instance we hope for more industry.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. THOMPSON Esq. of Clark county, a candidate for Governor at the next August election.

The general election for members of the legislature was held in New York last week, and in most cases turned upon preferences for the presidency of the United States. In the city of New York about 21,000 votes were taken, 8,000 more than at any former election, and the "Jackson ticket" had an average majority of 4,905 votes.

The returns from the different counties are not yet received. The friends of general Jackson calculate upon at least two thirds of the members of the legislature, and, from what is known, will certainly have a large majority; but in many instances, local matters or "regular nominations" are so mixed with the leading question, that no other than some act in the legislature itself will decide the character of a number of its members.

Niles.

**HILL'S CONFESSION.**  
The following (says the Buffalo Journal of the 23d inst.) is the "confession" of the person now in our jail for the murder of Morgan. It is proper that the public should be informed of all the different stories in circulation, and all the facts, which is our apology for publishing this document. The account which Hill gives of himself contradictory; and the details of the murder are inconsistent with the appearance of the body found at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek. Hill has said in conversation with gentlemen on the subject, that he cut Morgan's throat, and that the body was severed quite in two before it was thrown into the Niagara, that he was assisted by three other persons, one of whom, Alonzo Keith, was caught in the ropes fastened to the body, and drawn into the river and drowned; he also states that Morgan had no coat on when killed. These are parts of his story. In his confession, he carefully avoids all mention of names, and gives no particulars. He has in conversation, given one or two names of persons concerned in the first stages of the transaction. On the whole, no doubt remains upon our minds of his being an impostor; but we can devise no satisfactory reason for his strange conduct. The whole is a mystery that time only can unravel. It is barely possible, that he thinks the reward of \$2000 within his reach, and that a pardon awaits him, under the Governor's proclamation. He will be removed, we understand, to Niagara county, to be disposed of as circumstances shall demand:

To the Citizens of Erie County:

I, R. H. Hill, of said county, did, on Tuesday last, of my own free and voluntary will, come forward and confess the crime of murdering a man that I supposed by information was William Morgan. On examination, I plead guilty. I was examined before Esq. Case and Bivins, and by them taken to this place on Monday following, and a cross examination took place, and I was committed to the goal of said county for further examination. Several gentlemen have called

and questioned me, and it was not my wish or intention to criminate any one but myself. For that reason, I have answered the questions, some correctly and some I have not. You dispute the truth of my assertions in respect to the horrid deed I have committed. I wish to be punished by the laws of God and my country, which I have broken, and atone for the crime I have done. I am not alone in the horrid transaction. The sting of a guilty conscience, a hand stained with the innocent blood of one that I saw only once, has stared me in the face continually. My confederates and I, did take the most solemn oaths that we would not betray each other, and, in case that one of us should be arrested, suffer the penalty of the law in silence. Such is my situation, and for pity's sake spare me the thought of breaking the oath at present. I wish not to be examined any more, until it is at a higher court, where I shall plead guilty, and shall expect to die the ignominious death of the gallows for my deeds, and may the Lord have mercy on my soul. Such will be my dying words—farewell. The prospect that is before me is dark and gloomy, when I consider how short is the time and I am summoned to the tribunal of a just and an angry God. Pity the unhappy and miserable sinner, R. H. Hill, who begs your forgiveness in the arms of death.—Take warning in me, and shun the paths of vice and sorrow, and remember the Creator in the days of thy youth. I should suppose that one who came as I have done, confessed the crime of murder, would need no more evidence than his own confession. But I have come to satisfy that law which I have broken. When I left York, [Livingston county] I was accompanied all the first travelling through a country unknown to me, and in the night, and not making any inquiries, stopping once in a while, and not leaving the carriage—during the night taking in sometimes a person whom I knew not, and others getting out, I could not give a correct account of the country. In my cross examinations, I have endeavored not to give correct answers, so as to not betray others who were my associates. When I have had my trial, I will then declare, as I should think it my duty. But at the present, I wish to remain as I am. The gentlemen who have called and questioned me will judge of this, and think what can be my object but to satisfy the law and gospel. As to any thing more, I wish to have it postponed until I have my trial in the county to which it belongs. To the civil officers of Erie County.

R. H. HILL.  
Buffalo, Oct. 17th, 1827.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

No. III.—CONCLUDED.

I now proceed to the other promised topic—that Mr. Adams owed his election to bargain and management. The wickedness in which this slander originated, and the credulity with which it has been received, have their parallel only in the famous plot of Titus Oates. Invented by knaves to be current only among fools, it has been so often repeated, though without a tittle of evidence, that it has not only taken in many of the latter, but has deceived some of the best meaning men of the times—who, without sufficiently weighing the credibility of the quarter from which it came, the necessity of proof to substantiate such a charge, or the injustice of condemning illustrious citizens, hitherto without reproach, on unsupported accusation, have hastily pronounced their conviction.—Ask those who have thus acted, how they would abide a similar procedure in their own case? What is character worth, if held by so frail a tenure as the breath of a political rival? Shall Clay—who is held throughout this western hemisphere for the space of sixty one days; one of the boats being under his own charge, and the other under that of Lieut. Ross. These two boats were hauled over the ice by the crew of the ship, twelve men; and after undergoing incredible fatigue they felt for a great part of the time that they were on floating ice bergs which carried them to the southward, while they were straining every nerve to proceed northward, and thus of necessity, they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. During the last three days Capt. P. found by actual observation, that his boats had gained two miles only. The expedition arrived at last, 82° 45' and had it proceeded but 15 miles farther Capt. P. and his men would have obtained the pecuniary remuneration to which they were entitled on reaching 83°; but even this short distance was found to be altogether unattainable by any physical efforts.—Nearly in the same line he had proceeded, the boats returned to the Helder, which sailed immediately for home. No lives were lost.

Capt Franklin from the Land Expedition, reached London the same day.

The Postmaster General. To no individual in the United States is the public so much indebted for the conveniences of travelling, and facilities of communication by letter, as to the present Postmaster General. The office he fills, is one that has hitherto produced a full share of abuse to several persons exercising its duties: to Mr. McLean, however, it must be a pleasing reflection, to know that he has, thus far, caused a general satisfaction, from the correct administration of the department over which he presides.—Without imputing other than correct motives to those who preceded Mr. McLean in office, we hesitate not to say, that the present policy of the postmaster general, is more calculated to promote public good, and advance the interest of various portions of the Union, than any adopted by former incumbents of the office. From being an expense to the United States, and required at each session of Congress an appropriation for its support, as was the case at the period of Mr. McLean's induction into office; it has not only met its expenses, at the time it increased the number of post-offices and post-roads,

but has been a source of revenue to the United States.

Every successive contract for conveying the mails, also reduces the length of time required in the transportation. This consideration in itself, is of vast importance to the citizens of the United States; and has lately been attentively complied with where any possible expediting of the stages, could be effected. For instance, the mail from Washington City to Cincinnati, which now requires seven and one half days, and is carried six times a week, is after the first of January next, to perform the same distance in six days, and that seven times per week, or daily. From the same place to Louisville, which now requires ten days, the trips are to be performed in eight. A stage six times per week, will also run from Louisville to Nashville.

A FARMER.

We stated yesterday in a short paragraph, the occurrence of a very destructive fire at Mobile. A letter received in Washington furnishes the following particulars, under date of 21st ult.—This morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in this city, in Austin's hotel (on Royal street,) in one apartment of which the Post Office was kept. All the important parts of the paper furniture of the office have been saved. Mr. Hyde, the Deputy Post Master, has, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, slept in the country. Fortunately he was in town early enough to save the papers, &c. Two-thirds of the business part of the city are destroyed, and most of the wharves. The progress of the fire at this time, 12 M. is in a measure suppressed. The city, however, is enveloped in smoke. Between two and three hundred houses have been burnt. Damage upwards of one million of dollars.

Balt. American

**Important to printers.**—Mr. Benjamin Metcalf of Woodstock, Vermont, has invented a Printing Press which we think must facilitate and render more easy, that part of the Printer's labour. In the machinery all is simple and free from that complication that renders so many inventions useless. The whole machinery is moved by a principal wheel, to which water power, or any other power, for the moving of machinery may be applied, in as simple a manner as in moving common turning lathes. The only labour to be performed by the workman at the press is to place the sheets upon the tympan and remove them. A press upon this principle may be constructed to work one or two forms—The estimated expense for one form not exceeding \$500. The inventor intends to secure the patent right. We sincerely wish him success for his own benefit and that of the public, (and of ours in particular.)—

Noah.

PORLTAND, Nov. 9.

**Snow Storm.**—On Wednesday last, we were visited, for the first time this season, and rather prematurely, with a severe snow storm. It commenced in the morning and continued thro' the day, with a strong easterly wind. It was as severe and tedious as our winter snow storms usually are. As the snow was light, and there was a strong wind, the depth cannot be correctly ascertained, but it must have been several inches. Towards evening the citizens of this town were regaled by the brisk jingling of sleigh bells.

DUNSTABLE, N. H. Nov. 10.

A most violent SNOW STORM commenced here on Thursday evening last, which continued with unabated fury for twenty-four hours. An unusual quantity of snow has fallen for this season of the year. It is supposed to be between one and two feet deep. It is many years since much snow has fallen at this season.

RETURN OF CAPT. PARRY.

Capt. Parry, and his companions in the Arctic Expedition, reached London Sept. 29. The history of this last expedition is brief. Capt. P. after leaving the discovery ship at the appointed place, off the Spitzbergen coast, betook himself to the sledge boats prepared for his conveyance over the ice, and was out for the space of sixty one days; one of the boats being under his own charge, and the other under that of Lieut. Ross. These two boats were hauled over the ice by the crew of the ship, twelve men; and after undergoing incredible fatigue they felt for a great part of the time that they were on floating ice bergs which carried them to the southward, while they were straining every nerve to proceed northward, and thus of necessity, they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. During the last three days Capt. P. found by actual observation, that his boats had gained two miles only. The expedition arrived at last, 82° 45' and had it proceeded but 15 miles farther Capt. P. and his men would have obtained the pecuniary remuneration to which they were entitled on reaching 83°; but even this short distance was found to be altogether unattainable by any physical efforts.—Nearly in the same line he had proceeded, the boats returned to the Helder, which sailed immediately for home. No lives were lost.

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A FARMER.

## CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT. [CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

| ARTICLES                           | FROM    | TO        |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Bees' wax                          | lb      | 25        |
| Candles, dipped                    | lb      | 10        |
| Mould                              | lb      | 12        |
| Castor Beans                       | bushel  | 1         |
| Castings                           | per ton | 60        |
| Cigars, Amer. 1st qual             | 1000    | 875       |
| Spanish " "                        | 8       | 10 00     |
| Coffee, best qual per lb           |         | 15        |
| Cotton \$ per lb                   |         | 9         |
| Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb       |         | 39        |
| Feathers \$ live, geese & ducks lb |         | 21        |
| Mackerel No 1 per lb               |         | 10 00     |
| No 2 & 3 "                         | 7 50    | 9 00      |
| Flaxseed* bushel                   |         | 37        |
| Flour sup. fresh from wagons bl    |         | 3 34      |
| Flour sup. in store                |         | 3 37      |
| Ginseng per lb                     |         | 10 12     |
| Gunpowder Lexington Ky keg         | 5 00    | 6 50      |
| Dupont's "                         |         | 7 50      |
| Hemp * per lb                      |         | 8         |
| Iron, Juncata 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         |
| Leather sole, Eastern tan lb       |         | 25        |
| do Cincinnati "                    |         | 28        |
| Calf skins dozen                   | 18 00   | 16 00     |
| Upper do                           | 44 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, Bowens 4d & 10d lb          |         | 8         |
| Juntas "                           |         | 5         |
| Pittsburgh common "                |         | 6         |
| Oil, Tanners per gal               |         | 5         |
| Linsseed per gal                   |         | 50 62     |
| Castor per doz                     |         | 6 50      |
| Paints, White lead, in oil, kg     | 3 37    | 3 62      |
| Do do dry lb                       |         | 16        |
| Red do do                          |         | 16        |
| Spanish Brown "                    |         | 4 6       |
| Whiting "                          |         | 3 4       |
| Provisions, Pork Mess ob           |         | 8 50      |
| Prime "                            |         | 6 00      |
| Lard in barrels lb                 | 34      | 4         |
| in kgs \$ "                        | 44      | 5         |
| Hams, city smoked 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, Turks island bush            |         | 1 00      |
| Kenawa best "                      |         | 50        |
| Conemaugh "                        |         | 50        |
| Sugar, N. Orleans lb               |         | 11 12     |
| Havana white "                     |         | 16 18     |
| Loaf and Lump "                    |         | 19 20     |
| Shot per bag 25 lbs.               | 2 14    | 2 25      |
| Spirits, Cognac brandy 4th p'f gal | 1 75    | 2 00      |
| Peach do da                        | 50      | 65        |
| American do do                     |         | 50        |
| Jamaica Rum do                     | 1 50    | 1 87      |
| Holland Gin do                     |         | 1 50      |
| Whiskey new do                     | 21      | 22        |
| Do old "                           | 22      | 33        |
| Teas, Gunpowder lb                 |         | 1 45      |
| Imperial "                         |         | 1 40      |
| Young Hyson "                      | 1 00    | 1 10      |
| Tobacco, Ken. manufactured lb      | 6       | 7         |
| Cincinnati do                      | 8       | 10        |
| Tallow, tred lb                    |         | 74        |
| Wine, Madeira gal                  | 3 00    | 4 50      |
| Sirly "                            | 1 75    | 2 0       |
| Teneriffe "                        |         | 2 00      |
| Maisga "                           |         | 1 00 1 25 |

The particular state of the market is more distinctly signified by the following references:

\* In demand. ♦ Plenty. ♪ Dear.

NOTE. For ♪ add a half.

## Jackson Meeting.

THE citizens from the several townships in the county of Dearborn Indiana, friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson to the next presidency, are requested to attend a meeting at Henry Dill in Manchester township on the 3d of December 1827, to appoint committees of correspondence and delegates in each township and to transact other business of importance. A general attendance from each township is required.

MANY GALLONS.