



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, \$3,000 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.

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 is 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 rapids 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 \$3000 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 be 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 the champion of liberal principles, not the tame and obedient attendant on public opinion, but himself the leader, not the cold speculator on its never ceasing changes, but the master spirit guiding and directing it—shall he be thus readily supposed guilty of a low and dirty intrigue for a subordinate office? Standing high on the pinnacle of fame, is it probable, my fellow citizens, that he would descend thus low? But why need I refer now to the unreasonableness of this foul charge? His own masterly view of the accusation, its circumstances, and its authors, has prostrated all in the dust. Virginians, you are too generous and just to unite in a malignant persecution of one of ourselves. He is a Virginian. We have abundant reason to be proud of such a brother. It is not our habit to act the step-mother. If heretofore you have listened to the false and malignant calumnies, so often and so boldly repeated as to be some excuse for your credulity, now at last, when convinced of his innocence, do him justice. You must rejoice with all good men, that this great advocate of human rights, after passing the fiery ordeal, shines with undiminished lustre; and cannot but take pleasure in doing him and yourselves justice, by defending, rather than accusing him. The innocence of Mr. Clay is established, it follows of course that the objection to Mr. Adams, on account of any supposed bargain, falls to the ground.

In my next, I shall take up the interesting inquiry, which of the rival candidates has given the most satisfactory pledges, that he will faithfully and wisely discharge the duties of the office, and what will be the probable influence of the Election of either on the general welfare of the Republic.

A FARMER.

We stated yesterday in a short paragraph, the occurrence of a very destructive fire at Mobile. A letter received in Washington furnished 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 a common turning lathe. 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.

PORTLAND, 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 gongling 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. Perry, 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 lat. 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 they had proceeded, the boats returned to the Hecla, 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 the 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.

We presume after these additional evidences of the postmaster general's zeal in the promotion of public convenience, no one can justly attribute to him incompetency or neglect of office. Unconnected with the political squabbles which agitate our common country, "he fearlessly pursues the even tenor of his way," alike unimpaired of the shafts of detraction which are speeding their course through the air whether at his own private opinions, not publicly expressed; or at any misconceived neglect of duty in the complicated nature of his official station. With such a man presiding over our post office department, we may expect still further improvements; and some additional facilities to the means of communication with the remote portions of our country.

Augusta Herald.

Emancipation and transportation of slaves.—The society of Friends in North Carolina have sent to Hayti, Africa and other places at different times, several hundred slaves of those placed in their charge by persons in different parts of the state; as the laws do not permit their emancipation while in the country. By donations for this object received from New England, New York and Great Britain, the yearly Meeting of Ohio, and that of Virginia and Maryland, (the latter of which has lately given \$500) their funds have been so far increased, that they will be able to free and transport about 1000 slaves.

To the editors of the National Intelligencer. GENTLEMEN: Having reported to the secretary of war some months since, that the original proceedings of the general court martial, which convened at Mobile the 5th of December, 1814 could not be found on the files of the office; and subsequently, having made a similar statement in reply to a note received from D. Green, Esq. of this city, which statement has been published in a newspaper; I have now to request the publication of an official letter on the same subject and which is addressed to the secretary of war.

Very respectfully, R. JONES.

November 14th.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE }
Washington, 10th Nov. 1827 }

To the hon. secretary of war,
Sir: I have satisfaction to state that the "original proceedings" of the general court martial, which convened at Mobile the 5th of December, 1814, have just been found.

In one of the departments, there is a recess in which a variety of old papers, &c. have been deposited, as I am informed, ever since the removal of the adjutant general's office to this building, in 1821. It was here, amidst this mass of promiscuous papers, (with which, no doubt, it had remained several years unknown), that Mr. Williams, the first clerk, this morning discovered a bundle, containing proceedings of a sundry courts martial of war date, and among these the document which has been so long missing and absent from the appropriate place of record.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obt. servt.,
R. JONES adj. gen.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of James H. Graves deceased, and have lodged the notes and accounts of the deceased in the hands of Thomas Palmer Esq. in Lawrenceburgh, where persons indebted will do well to call and settle within one month from this date; the said estate it is believed, will be amply solvent.

CATHARINE GRAYES Adm'r.
November 29, 1827. 47-3w

Notice—by the Printer.

TO encourage agriculture, and to obviate the difficulty of procuring Cash, we would inform our subscribers and others, that country produce, such as

Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Buckwheat, do.
Pork, Beef, Potatoes, Wood,

and, in short, most kinds of marketing, will be taken at this office in payment for papers, or in discharge of other debts, at the highest cash price. It would be well perhaps, for those who have such things to spare, and are indebted to embrace this opportunity of payment.—Peradventure, before another season rolls round, we may be compelled from necessity, to demand in money, what we now would be willing to receive in trade.

This notice may, possibly, develop a most astonishing fact to some of our readers, to wit:—That the corporeal part of a printer is sustained and kept in motion, like that of other folks, by eating! That a contrary opinion has been held, we infer from the fact, that notwithstanding we have been constantly employed for almost three years preparing palatable dishes of news and politics, literature and religion, love tales and poetry, anecdotes and conundrums, upon which to regale our readers, a number have not even offered us a handful of parched corn in return, to satisfy the demands of nature. Is it possible that they believe printers live like other men, and yet treat them so differently—it cannot be.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. W. Johnson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will call upon L. W. Johnson and settle the same—a neglect on their part will be attended with immediate costs.

L. W. JOHNSON
D. DAVIS
F. UTZ.
November 30, 1827. 45-3w

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES	FROM	TO
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bees' wax lb		25
Candles, dipped lb	10	11
Mould lb	12 1/2	14
Castor Beans bushel		1
Castings per ton		87 1/2
Cigars, Amer. 1st qual 1000	1 50	1 60
Spanish "	8	10 00
Coffee, best qual per lb	16 1/2	18
Cotton, Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb		39
Feathers, live geese & ducks lb		21
Mackerel 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 34
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, Jonista hammered ton	130 00	135 00
Puddled "	80 00	85 00
Hoop 6, 8 & 10d "		130 00
Nail rods "		160 00
Lead pig and bar lb	6 1/2	7
Leather sole, Eastern tan lb	25	28
do Cincinnati "	25	28
Calf skins dozen	18 00	20 00
Upper do	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 4d & 10d lb		8
Junetta "	7	8
Pittsburgh common "	5	6
Oil, Tanners, per gal		5
Lined do	50	62 1/2
Castor per doz	6 50	7 50
Paints, White lead, in oil, keg	3 37	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
Prime "		6 00
Lard, in barrels lb	3 1/2	4
in kegs "	4 1/2	5
Hams, city sm ked lb	5	6
country do	3 1/2	4
Butter, 1st qual "	6	7
Cherise 1st qual "	6	7
Porter, Pittsburgh, bbl		9 00
Cincinnati "		9 00
Salt, Turkeys island bush	70	1 00
Kentawa 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 1/2	2 25
Spirits, Cogniac brandy 4th p'f gal	1 75	2 00
Peach do	50	62 1/2
American do		50
Jamaica Rum do	1 50	1 67 1/2
Holland Gin do		1 50
Whiskey new do	21	22 1/2
Do old do	22	23
Teas, Gunpowder lb	1 45	1 50
Yung Hyson "	1 00	1 10
Tobacco, Km. m-manufactured lb	6	7
Cincinnati do	8	10
Tallow, tined lb	7 1/2	8
Wine, Madeira gal	3 00	4 50
Sherry do	1 75	2 00
Teneriffe do		2 00
Madeira do	1 00	1 25

The particular state of the market is more distinctly signified by the following references:—
To demand, plenty & dear.
Note. For a 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 Dis in Manchester township on the 3rd of December 1827, to appoint committees of correspondence and delegates in each township and transact other business of importance. A full attendance from each township is requested.
MANY THANKS.

November 16th, 18 7

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued out of the clerk's office of the Dearborn circuit court commanding me to expose to sale 165 acres of land being and lying in section No 28 and Town 5 Range 2 west being the south-east quarter of said section in the county of Dearborn "being the lands of Joseph Farrer deceased to satisfy a judgment in favor of Ezra Ferris against Jonathan Farrer administrator &c. which said land I shall offer for sale on the 10th day of December next at the court house in the town of Lawrenceburgh between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day.

THOMAS LONGLEY Sheriff D. C.
November 16th, 1827. 45-3w

Collector's Notice.

HAVING been appointed Collector of Taxes for Dearborn county for the year 1827, and received the Duplicate, together with a precept commanding me to collect the same, I hereby give notice: that I am prepared to receive the amount charged to each individual, as also arrears due me for former years I have been collector. No further indulgence need be expected by delinquents, as I am determined to collect as the law prescribes. I will pass through the county immediately for the purpose of collecting, at which time I hope to receive the little sums due, so as to save further trouble.

Those indebted to me for fees, notes, or accounts will do well to pay the same immediately, as I will place them in the hands of proper officers for collection. I also wish to close the business of the Indiana Spectator, and to receive the amount due me on subscriptions taken of the Palladium for settlement. Having heretofore so often requested payment by advertisement to little effect, I have concluded that it is unnecessary to warn any more—I must and will resort to the authority given me by law for the recovery of my debts.

Postponed Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that I will on the 1st Monday in January next, after disposing of the personal property of delinquents, as charged in the duplicate, (where the same does not satisfy the demand,) offer for sale all the Land whereon the taxes are not paid previous to that time, by their Number of Township, Range, Section, Quarter Section, or parts thereof—also all town lots, or fractions, charged as aforesaid, and continue said sale from day to day until all are offered for sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Collector,
for Dearborn county.
Collector's office, Lawrenceburgh, 2
July 12th, 1827. 28—

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT
THIS OFFICE.