

and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers & difficulties experienced for the want of proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled, or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us; I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence; that same providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence, if we omit, or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper, and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufacturers & labourers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war. Beyond this I look at the Tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor, & to revenue, & with a view to the discharge of our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the Administration a monied Aristocracy dangerous to the liberties of the country.

This Tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturalist? where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product? except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? common sense points out at once the remedy; draw from agriculture this superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your bread stuffs, & distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the U. States, six hundred thousand men, women, and children and you will at once give a home market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else in a short time by continuing our present policy we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.

It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious Tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, tho' not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinions, generally, on the subject of my inquiry, and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you I would not barter them for any office or situation of a temporal character that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment, and should indeed despise myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any by means so ignoble.

I am Sir very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. L. H. COLEMAN, Warrenton, N. C.

Nor is this the only instance in which the sentiments of Gen. Jackson have been made known to his country. Examine his votes on the passage of the Tariff of 1824, in the same work, from page 169 to the final passage of the bill, his vote is to be uniformly found in favor of it.

I hope the Judge will blush for this attempt to practice deception on his neighbors and friends.

A friend to Gen. Jackson.

"The Colonial Advocate," a spirited paper, published at York Upper Canada, has re-appeared, as bold and venturesome as ever. It is about a year since that the office was destroyed in open day, by officers of the government, in the presence of some of the superiors of their police, a history of which is given at full length. There is a spirit in Canada that, if not mastered, will become the master before long. The present state of ferment cannot last. The royal party, however, commands the "purse and the sword," and the people seem too weak to afford another instance of "successful rebellion," unaided.



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1828.

The new arrangement in the mails, on the Hartford route, and the high waters for a few weeks past, have prevented the conveyance of way papers in that direction almost entirely. We hope, so soon as the mail can pass down regularly to be able to furnish our subscribers in that direction with their papers as usual. It would be well for subscribers to make some arrangements themselves with the post rider, so that he may know at what place to leave their papers.

We have been requested to announce ISRAEL T. CANBY, of Jefferson county, as a candidate for Governor, and RATLIFF BOON, of Warrick, as a candidate, for Lieutenant Governor, at the ensuing annual election.

Mr. Clay's Address. The address of Henry Clay to the public, in relation to the charge of corruption preferred against him at the last presidential election, has come to hand. It occupies about eight columns of closely printed matter in the National Intelligencer. Our readers may expect it so soon as we have room.

The Season. The present has been the most singular season we ever recollect to have witnessed. It is now past the middle of January and we have not yet had enough of snow to cover the ground. Since the 1st of December to within a day or two past, the heavens have been over-shadowed with dense clouds, which continued to discharge torrents of water all over the country. The streams in every direction have been raised to a great height, and in some instances much above any former flood recollect. The consequences in many places along the smaller rivers have been most disastrous and distressing. On the Cumberland river, in Tennessee, houses, barns, cattle, &c. have been carried away in the flood. In Ohio and some parts of Pennsylvania its effect has been equally destructive to bridges, canals, mills, &c.

Persons residing off from the Ohio river have probably concluded that this stream has been unusually high; and so it was for the season, but not as high as in March 1826, by about 2 1/2 or 3 feet. It is supposed, however, that more water passed down the Ohio during the late flood, as it retained its height, with little variation, almost a week, an uncommon circumstance. The river has fallen about 10 feet, and is almost within its banks.

Ohio Convention. The following is a list of the Administration Electors of President and Vice President, appointed by the delegates which met at Columbus in December last:

Jeremiah Morrow, Peter Hitchcock, William Ruffin, James M'Brade, Joseph L. Hawkins, Benjamin Whiteman, John Saito, Duncan M'Arthur, William Kendall, Ralph Osborn, Isaac Vanhorn, John Patterson, John M'Laughlin, William Fugle, Aaron Wheeler, Ebenezer Lane.

Kentucky Convention. The delegates favorable to the re-election of John Q. Adams met at Frankfort on the 17th inst., and during their sitting formed the following electoral ticket for the state:

Southern district—Christopher Tompkins, Ephraim M. Ewing, Alney M'Lain, John Anderson.

Middle district—Joseph Eve, Thomas C. Howard, Gabriel Slaughter, Burr Harrison, Joseph Allen.

Northern district—John M. M'Connell, Duvall Payne, Thomas Bodley, Richard Southgate, Richard Taylor.

On the last day of the session the convention nominated Gen. Thomas Metcalfe for Governor, and Joseph R. Underwood for Lieutenant Governor.

Indiana Convention. The members of the convention favorable to Gen. Jackson commenced their session at Indianapolis on the 8th inst. Israel T. Canby presided, assisted by B. V. Beckes, and William Marshall and Paris C. Dunning acted as Secretaries. After the appoint-

ment of committees and arrangement of business, the convention adjourned to meet next evening in the Senate chamber. The Address reported and the names of the persons forming the electoral ticket, may be seen by a reference to the first page of this paper.

The general acquaintance the people have heretofore had with the gentlemen selected by the convention, as electors, renders commendatory notices of them individually unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that they are the joint choice of 48 delegates, representing 26 of the most populous counties in the state; a number larger than could have been expected, taking into consideration the high waters and extreme badness of the roads.

We are verbally informed that the friends of the Administration met in convention, at the same place, on the 12th inst. for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket. Further particulars given hereafter.

In compliance with the wishes of a number of our Adams friends, we insert to-day an article from the Harrisburg Argus, in relation to the vote of General Jackson in the Congress of 1796. On this subject we will barely remark, that we consider it somewhat foreign to the point at issue. In the investigation of the public and private character and political principles of the two rival candidates, we should not seek for a correct criterion in the acts of their early life. It is from the general tenor of their public acts, and their present avowed sentiments on great political questions, that we are to judge of their fitness for the office to which they aspire.

Greece. The letters from Messrs. Howe, Miller and Russ, agents for distributing the charities of persons in the United States to the Greeks, describe the condition of this long-oppressed and much abused nation in most melancholy terms. To murder the husband and his children, before the eyes of a mother, then violate her, and cut off her nose or lips, and drive her out of her home nearly naked, appears to be a common affair; one about which the Turk has no compunction!—and the conflagration of their cottages and waste of their fields, denies them both shelter and food. Fearful, we apprehend, have been the ravages of Ibrahim since the destruction of his fleet—the hope, however, may be cherished that ravenous and foul barbarian will only have power to do harm for a season; and that a severe retaliation awaits him and the agents of his crimes.

Niles Register.

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, 3rd Jan. 1828.

House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN:

We are progressing slowly in the business of legislation; yet many important bills have been introduced into both houses, of a general nature, besides a great number of a special character, interesting only to the parties concerned.

The bill to fix the ratio, after the next census, at 60,000, has been referred to a committee of one member from each state, and has not as yet been reported to the house by the committee.

We from the west will go for a high ratio, but it is probable the east and south, will not be willing to go as high as we wish, as ratio of sixty thousand must reduce the number of their representatives in Congress, whilst it would increase the western representation near one half.

Two acts passed the house of representatives to day, of some considerable interest to our citizens, at least to some of them; the one to revive and continue in force until the 4th day of July, 1829, the several acts heretofore in force for the relief of debtors to the United States for public lands; and the other to authorize the amount of money paid on lands forfeited to the U. States, to be vested in other lands at the minimum price.

These acts will doubtless pass the Senate, and become laws, I feel much interest in their passage, as I think justice, mercy, and popular opinion continue to sustain those acts.

Other bills on the subject of the public lands, have been introduced, granting a pre-emption to these persons, who have forfeited their land, being actual settlers, in their re-entry, at fixed prices; also graduating the price of those lands—granting a pre-emption to actual settlers on refuse lands, and ceding to the states the remainder unsettled.

It is probable we shall do something on all those subjects; but the length Congress may think proper to go, is as yet, altogether uncertain.

A bill has been introduced, to continue the Cumberland Road west, making an appropriation for that purpose, of \$180,000.

A bill was introduced in the Senate by General Noble, to appropriate \$50,000 for the purpose of opening the Cumberland Road through the state of

Indiana. There is no doubt but that the bill to continue the Cumberland Road, will become a law; at least if it does not, it will owe its defeat to causes other than the abandonment of its western friends. An act has passed the Senate to authorize the sale of our school lands, and is amongst the orders of the day in the house. A bill has been introduced in the house, to authorize the occupation of the Oregon River,* with a military force, and authorising the President to extinguish the Indian title to a quantity of land at the mouth of said river, not exceeding fifty miles square, to erect it into a territory &c.—the strength of the house has not been tried on the bill, and I can say nothing as to its fate. I am very much disposed to think we shall have no additions to the tariff this session—judging of the disposition of a majority of the house, by the vote on the resolution, to authorize and empower the committee on manufactures, to send for persons and papers, and to examine the witnesses on oath; this resolution was considered here, bearing directly on the question—indeed you will see Mr. Floyd of Virginia, expresses himself so as not to be misunderstood on the subject.

There has been something said in the house, about our session being a short one; but judging from the business already introduced, and the daily accumulation of it, the session will last till some time in May. I should be glad if we could dispose of the business advantageously sooner, and get home; but I have little hopes of it.

Yours respectfully,

O. H. SMITH.

Flood in the big Miami River. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Dayton dated January 8th, 1828 has been handed us for publication. *Cin. Chronicle.*

"Dayton is an island. Ruin and desolation are around us. The Miami is higher than it has been for many years. The water forced its way through the prairie on the east side of the town, and carried off the Canal bridge over Cross Main street, and all the race bridges, leaving but one canal bridge standing. Broadwell's warehouse is gone, and Judge Steele's mill lately erected on the other side of the Miami. To the above I have to add the total destruction of the Mad river Canal dam. The Miami bridge is believed to be so much injured as to be useless in future. This is the greatest loss the town could have met with. An attempt was made by the citizens to prevent the water breaking into the prairie; but human efforts were unavailing. Until the waters subside, we cannot tell how much we are injured."

From the *Tuscaloosa Sentinel*. Dec. 1.

A preamble and resolutions were introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday, recommending Andrew Jackson to the people of the United States, as their next President. A motion was made to strike out a part of the preamble, which speaks of the profligate use of the public money, by the present administration. The amendment was opposed with zeal and ability, by Messrs. Lewis and Clark; who spoke in severe terms against the present administration. They dealt, however, as was most convenient, in general terms, and did not descend to particulars. The preamble and resolutions, on motion of Mr. Ferry, for the present were laid on the table.

Public Execution.—On yesterday, three individuals, J. M. Hester, Nelson and Moses, (the two last negro men) were conveyed from the jail in this place to the gallows prepared for their execution; in pursuance of the sentence of the law passed on them at our last circuit court.

Moses, who had been convicted of house burning, received while under the gallows, with the rope round his neck, a respite from the Governor of his sentence until Friday the 25th of this instant. He wept aloud and appeared affected, but said, as we are informed, that he wished to be hanged with the others, as he never expected to be better prepared. James Hester, convicted of murdering his wife, and Nelson, a slave, convicted of committing a rape on a white woman, were launched into eternity. We have not learned that any confessions were made by either of them while under the gallows; they made no address to the spectators.

The number of persons who attended to witness the execution, was very great; being variously estimated at from two to three thousand.

—*Id.*

*A copy of this act has been politely furnished us by Mr. Smith. It contains six sections:

Section 1. proposes to erect a territory west of the Rocky Mountains, to be known by the name and style of the territory of Oregon.

Sec 2. authorizes the president to occupy the same with a military force; to erect a suitable fort near the mouth of Oregon (or Columbia) river; and to purchase of the Indians 50 miles square, including said fort.

Sec. 3. proposes to give to each citizen of the United States, who shall settle in said territory within 7 years after the above purchase shall have been made, a quantity of land, viz:—To each man with a family — acres; (the amount is left blank in the bill); to every unmarried man, over eighteen. (mechanic or farmer) — acres; and to each unmarried female — acres. See 4.

Sec. 4. authorizes the president to open a port of entry in said territory, and to appoint revenue officers.

Sec. 5, empowers the president to organize said territory in manner similar to

Michigan, by appointing a governor, secretary,

judges and other officers. Sec. 6, appropriates — dollars to carry the act into effect.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come and pay up, as no longer indebtance can be given.

H. SHOOK,

Harrisburg, January 9th 1828. 1—S.W.

MARRIED—On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Robt. Kirtley, Mr. WALKER GRAVES to Miss ELIZA CAVE.

"The graves 'tis said, will yield their dead; When the last trumpet stikes the skies A host of living souls may rise."

On the same day, by the same, Mr. MANWELL W. SHARP, to Miss LUCINDA TANNER.—All of Boone county, Ky.

"Hail happy pair, hail lovely pair! Sing thy nuptial song; May pleasure's ray light up each day; The honey moon last long."

State of Indiana, *Set*
Dearborn County, *Set*

DEARBORN CIRCUIT COURT,
OCTOBER TERM, 1827.

Samuel Bond & Samuel Rees,
Executors of David Rees,
deceased,

vs.
Lewis Ingles, Jabez Percival,
and Lewis Wright, Administrators
of Joseph H. Coburn,
deceased, and Martin Coburn
children and heirs of said
Joseph H. Coburn, deceased.

NOW comes the complainants, by Dunn, their attorney, and filed their Bill of Complaint and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon affidavit made and filed, that the said Lewis Ingles, Jabez Percival, and Lewis Wright, Administrators of Joseph H. Coburn and Joseph Coburn, are not residents of this state.—It is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of the above suit be published for four weeks successively, in the Indiana Palladium, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana; notifying and requiring the non-residents to be and appear before the Judges of this Court, on the first day of the next term of this Court, then and there to make answer unto the matters and things in the said bill contained and set forth, and to abide by and perform the decree of the Court herein accordingly.

ALEX'R H. DILL, Deputy
For JAMES DILL, Clerk
January 16th 1828. 2-4w

CAUTION!!

WHEREAS my wife Ann has left my house and refuses to return, this notice is, therefore, to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN CASE,
Logan township, Dearborn county,
January 12, 1828. 1-3w

ESTRAY BOAT!

TAKEN UP by Ephraim Sutton and William Armstrong of Lawrenceburg township, (in the Ohio River) a FLAT-BOTTOMED BOAT, commonly called a wood boat, supposed to be 70 or 80 feet in length, and 11 or 12 feet wide, with oars on the bow and a steering oar on the stern; also a small cabin on the stern, a quantity of blocks and cuttings of plank on board.

Appraised to twenty five dollars by Joseph Sutton and John Armstrong.
Posted the 29th December, 1827.

DAN'L HAGERMAN, j.p.

STATE OF INDIANA, *Set*
Dearborn County, *Set*

Dearborn Circuit Court,
O