

To the People of Dearborn county.

Fellow citizens:—I have had the honor of participating with you for years the blessings of heaven in this my adopted country. I have witnessed the retreat of the family of the forest, changed to fertile fields. The places where the human footstep seldom traced, are now the seats of splendor. A dense population has succeeded that of a scattering few. Toils, hardships and dangers were then our lot—ease, affluence is ours now. We travelled apace harmoniously to greatness for many years; each regarding his neighbor's welfare. But the scene has changed—self-interest, the predominant passion of our bosom, has its influence; we see one section of our county arrayed against another—the contagion spreads and Manchester has become the seat of faction and parties; (the cause is obvious: others like myself are fond of office;) and designing men seem disposed to benefit themselves by it, or fall at the shrine of ambition. My countrymen, look well to yourselves—evil may result. Licentiousness in principle, and profligacy in practice will infest society; discord, faction, anarchy, ending perhaps in sanguinary revolutions, may rend the body politic into bleeding fragments. I hesitate when I approach the subject for which I have taken up my pen. But the duty I owe to my friends, myself and family prompts me to explain a subject which interests me, and perhaps some others.

It will be recollected that Mr. Daniel Plummer has been a candidate for representative three times, and has as often failed; and that I have for three successive years given way for him to secure his election. It was expected I would be a candidate this year, and the better to secure the election of a representative from this township, as early as December last I went to Mr. Plummer, and others who were spoken of as candidates, and reasoned the case with them as to the propriety of those who were thought of as candidates to come to an understanding, and all decline to one and let him come out as the people's candidate; and by this means prevent a caucus in the township. Mr. Plummer evaded the subject at all times; the others said it was expected that I would be the candidate, and they would not. My name was again announced without my knowledge or consent at the time. A delegation was appointed, not knowing of my announcement, who appointed a meeting; the object and result of which has been explained. I was opposed to their appointment and proceedings, for these reasons only: that it would result in a caucus, which tends to raise parties and divide the people, rather than unite them; and I had always held myself ready to give way to any person who wished to be a candidate, which was known. Nor did I know there would be any other, until eight days before the meeting, when I was told by certain of my friends that some of Mr. Plummer's were carrying round the township papers to get signers for him. A similar course was proposed to be taken by many of my friends which I would not countenance, believing that undue influence would be made use of, and many would sign without reflection; declaring at the same time that my name should not be continued before the people, if such means were resorted to. Three days before the meeting, I was told by some of Mr. Plummer's confidential friends, that on that day he had went to those of his friends who were engaged in this business, and told them to desist, that he would not be a candidate; and I took every opportunity of apprising my friends of this fact. By these means myself and friends were taken completely by the advantage of, as the real state of the business was not known until I went to the meeting and saw who was collected, and the manœuvring of most of the same men who so completely thwarted the wishes of the people last season, at the caucus, when Mr. Plummer and Mr. Huester were competitors. It is vain for Mr. Plummer to say he had no agency in bringing himself before the people, if it is true (which he admits) that some days before the meeting he went to those engaged in obtaining signers, favorable to his nomination, and told them to desist that he would not be a candidate. Why did they act differently, and with increased diligence continue to obtain signers, and rally out his friends to the last hour; and when called upon at the meeting to say if he was a candidate or not, answer he was advised by his friends to say nothing about it, but at the close of the polls he would determine what he would do, and suffer the election to go on under these considerations for some length of time, and when he found the result would not be very favorable to him, come out publicly, in his usual manner of smoothing over matters, and decline, and with the same breath, or within a few minutes after, say he was sorry he had done so? And it is said he told his friends if he was bro't out by the meeting he would be a candidate, and retired. On his declaration the polls were broke, and the votes received thrown away. At the opening of the polls again, a difference of opinion prevailed among my friends,

about the further proceedings of the meeting; and many adhered to it and would not vote, and he obtained a majority of seven over me. But are 51 votes a majority of upwards of 400? Add to these the votes he got by the signed papers, 46 in number, making in all 97, (saying nothing as to the manner they were obtained,) and are they a majority? Add to this number what votes I got and the whole will not make a majority. Is this the expression of the wishes of the people of Manchester? Yet Mr. Plummer persists in running. I proposed to him some time since for both to decline and let another be brought out; but he refused, and continues so to do. Now let a candid, intelligent public decide who wishes to have a representative elected in Manchester.

I have done what I thought necessary to prevent discord at home; and it will be for you, fellow-citizens, to decide at the polls in August next, who is your choice. It is a duty I owe to my friends to release them from suspense; and I assure you I would not continue a candidate if I did not believe that it is the only chance of securing a representative for Manchester. The many undesired favors received at the hand of those with whom I have been connected, in my political career, lay me under obligations such as I never expect to be able to repay. In my official capacity, either civil or military, I have studied to do my duty faithfully; and I had already arrived to the height of my ambition, but the continued call from you for years past compels me to comply with that which interest and my private wishes would forbid. But as my name is before the public like others I wish to succeed—in that case, such as my abilities are, shall be devoted to the interest of my country; but if I fail to be elected I will bow submissive to your will. My creed is pretty well known—Economy in the disbursement of public funds—retrenchment in expenditures—that all classes ought to be equally protected by the laws of the country—I am apprised that many revisions are necessary in our present laws—I am sensible of the difficulties that the laboring class contend with—as a representative in local matters I will represent the county fairly; in general matters equally so.

Your obedient servant,
MARK MC'CRACKEN.
Manchester July 12, 1828.

Russia and Turkey. Russia is making great preparations for the prosecution of her designs upon Turkey. It is said that she never displayed such a force—not even in the war with France. A division of the imperial guards, 30,000 strong, left St. Petersburg on the 13th April.

It is also stated, that 50,000 more took up their march from the vicinity of St. Petersburg at the same time. His majesty the emperor set out for Odessa on the 7th May, and the army crossed the Pruth at 4 o'clock in the morning of the same day. In addition to the enormous force already collected, we notice an edict of the emperor for the levy of 2 recruits for every 300 men throughout the whole empire, a few provinces in the vicinity of the seat of war excepted. The first operation of the Russians, is expected to be an attack on Galatz, a fortified town at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube. It was once before taken by the Russians, in 1790. It is also thought that the provinces of Asiatic Turkey would be invaded from Armenia.

The grand Russian army intends to follow the line of the Black sea coast from Galatz. They will penetrate between Varna and the Thermopylae of Schumla. The greatest obstacle is Bazardjik. They will be supported on the left by their fleets on the Black sea. There is nothing of much importance to interrupt their passage to Constantinople.

The empress of Russia was to have set out for Odessa on the 10th of May.

The latest accounts from Turkey represent a great portion of the Turkish troops as mere raw youths of from 12 to 18 years of age, who had been forced into the service by the severe orders of the sultan, commanding all from that age to 60 to be included in the general conscription.

Niles' Reg.

From Buenos Ayres.—Accounts to April 15 have been received at Baltimore.

On the night of the 12th a skirmish took place between Admiral Brown's vessels and a part of the Brazilian squadron at anchor in the Pozos.—But little damage was done. The privateer President, Prouting, had made 6 prizes:—among them the ship Comet, the brig Fortune 6 guns and 25 men, and the brigs Bon Jesus and Goldfinch, with 700 slaves. The Goldfinch struck upon the bar at Rio Negro; 35 of the negroes drowned, the rest saved.

Com. Bynon has made the harbor impregnable at Rio Negro, Patagonia.

We have never known finer prospects for abundant crops, than appear at present in this neighborhood; and accounts from all parts of the country are equally cheering.—*N. C. Star.*

INDEPENDENCE.

From the Baltimore Patriot of the 5th inst.

The fifty-second anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Baltimore, we will venture to say, in a style more impressive and appropriate, more truly grand and splendid, than that, or any other festival, ever was before in the United States. As if nature participated in the joys of the occasion, the weather was tempered to a state of mildness—the thermometer for weeks past, having ranged from 85 to 92 deg., and yesterday from 63 to 70 deg.; and during the ceremonies in the forenoon, every few minutes, a friendly cloud passed over and sheltered the immense multitude from the rays of the sun. Indeed, at this season of the year, so mild and pleasant a day could not have been looked for; and many a one who feels that a supernatural interest and influence are felt and exercised in human affairs, acknowledged that they attended the celebration of this festival.

Our description of the ceremonies must necessarily be very imperfect, from several causes. We make little pretensions to a tact at description; and were we ever so expert at this, the time and opportunity for obtaining precise and full information, are too circumscribed to admit of a full description to day. The latter causes prevent our obtaining the various inscriptions, and mottoes of the banners, and other insignia of the different professions, all of which were beautifully expressive and appropriate. We shall therefore only be able to give a brief sketch of the most prominent features of this great pageant to day, and defer the detail to a future period. As we have already published the order of the ceremonies, it will be unnecessary to repeat, or to go farther back than to the moving of the procession.

Early in the morning, the citizens who intended to be spectators of the scene, began to pour into Baltimore street, and before seven o'clock every house and every window and every niche capable of affording a place for a human being, throughout the whole length of that extended street, even on the Frederick turnpike, as far as the first gate, and to the ground where the corner stone of the Rail Road is laid, were occupied. Indeed, such a concourse of people was never before witnessed in Baltimore—the largest, heretofore, being that attending the entry of La Fayette, and this is declared by observers to have been infinitely greater.

Between seven and eight o'clock, the procession began to move in the order and direction laid down and published on Thursday, preceded by Capt. Cox's fine troop of horse. The PIONEERS, with their implements for working on the Rail Road, headed the Civic Procession. The Grand Lodge of Maryland, and the subordinate Lodges of Masons, decorated with all the insignia of that ancient Order, occupied the next post in the line, and contributed largely to the grandeur of the spectacle. These were followed by the President and Directors of the Rail Road Company, the Engineers, the Cincinnati Society, & the surviving officers & soldiers of the Revolution. Genl. Carroll of Carrollton, supported by Chas. Smith, next followed in a most splendid barouche, and was succeeded by two other carriages, in which were Mr. Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Governor Coles, of Illinois, Colonel Grenier, the patriot mentioned by us a few days ago, and several other gentlemen of distinction. These composed the 1st Division of the Procession. The 2nd Division was composed of the different professions and was the most imposing spectacle we ever saw. We shall, however, only be able to notice a few of the various and beautiful features of it. A most excellent band of music headed the division, followed by the Agricultural Society, Farmers and Planters. These had three large cars, on which various departments of Agricultural labor were represented. One contained persons sowing and harrowing in wheat; another, reapers, rakers, binders and threshers; another contained mulberry trees, beautifully hung with golden cocoons, and skeins of raw silk, corn growing, a cow and a dairy maid milking her, a pig and a variety of other agricultural objects, all in a state of nature. The Agriculturalists were decorated with heads of wheat. We regret being unable to give the mottoes of this department—over the cow we noticed this:—*"A land flowing with milk and honey."*

The Stone Cutters appeared, with a stage bearing the Corner Stone, presented by them to the Company, for the commencement of the Rail Road. It was a large white marble block, about three feet square, and one and a half thick, elegantly wrought, and bearing the following inscription, cut on the top of the stone: THIS STONE.

In commemoration of the commencement of the BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD, was here placed

On the 4th of July, 1828, by the GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND, Assisted by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,

The last surviving Signer Of the Declaration of American Independence And under the direction of the President and Directors OF THE RAIL ROAD COMPANY. The following was inscribed on each side of the stone:—

FIRST STONE

of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. In a cavity of the stone was deposited a glass cylinder, hermetically sealed, containing a copy of the Charter of the Company, as granted, and confirmed by the States of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania,—and the newspapers of the day, together with a scroll containing these words:—

THIS STONE IS DEPOSITED In commemoration of the commencement OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD, A WORK of deep and vital interest to the AMERICAN PEOPLE. Its accomplishment will confer the most important benefits upon this nation by facilitating its Commerce, diffusing and extending its social intercourse, and perpetuating the happy Union of these Confederate States.

The first general meeting of the Citizens of Baltimore to confer upon the adoption of proper measures for undertaking this magnificent work, was on the second day of February 1827.

An act of Incorporation, by the State of Maryland, was granted February 28th, 1827, and was confirmed by the State of Virginia, March 8th, 1827.

Stock was subscribed, to provide funds for its execution, April 1st, 1827. The First Board of Directors was elected April 23d, 1827.

THE COMPANY WAS ORGANIZED, 24th APRIL, 1827.

An examination of the country was commenced under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Stephen H. Long and Capt. William G. McNeill, United States Topographical Engineers, and Wm. Howard, United States Civil Engineer, assisted by Lieutenants Barney, Trimble, and Dillahunty, of the U. S. Artillery, and Mr. Harrison, July 2d, 1827.

The actual Surveys, to determine the Route, were begun by the same officers with the additional assistance of Lieutenants Cook, Gwynn, Hazzard, Fessenden, and Thompson, and Mr. Guion, November, 20th, 1827.

The Charter of the Company was confirmed by the State of Pennsylvania, February 22d, 1828.

The State of Maryland became a Stockholder in the Company, by subscribing for half a million of dollars of its stock, March 6th, 1828.

And the construction of the Road was commenced

JULY 4th, 1828. Under the management of the following named

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. PHILIP EVAN THOMAS, President, CHARLES CARROLL, Carrollton, WILLIAM PATTERSON, ROBERT OLIVER, ALEXANDER BROWN, ISAAC McKIM, WILLIAM LORMAN, GEORGE HOFFMAN, JOHN B. MORRIS, TALBOT JONES, WILLIAM STEUART, SOLOMON ETTING, PATRICK MACAULY, GEORGE BROWN, Treasurer.

The Engineers and Assistant Engineers in the service of the Company are Philip Evan Thomas, Pres't., Lieutenant Colonel Stephen H. Long,

Jonathan Knight, Capt. Wm. Gibbs McNeill, U. S. Topographical Engineer. Lieutenants William Cook, Joshua Barney, Walter Gwynn, Isaac Trimble, Richard Edward Hazzard, John N. Dillahunty of the U. S. Artillery. Casper Willis Weaver, Superintendent of Construction.

The house of Balguire & Co. of Bordeaux, being creditors to the Spanish Government, recently caused a seizure to be made of the funds remitted to M. Aguado, banker of the Court of Spain, for the payment of the interest of the royal loan. Messrs. Ternaux and Gaudolphe, creditors of the Haytian Government, likewise seized in France merchandise belonging to the Republic of Hayti. The Spanish Government and President Boyer were recently summoned relative to the validity of these seizures. The two affairs came on in the first week of May, before the Tribunal de Premier Instance, in Paris, which after hearing the counsel of the different

parties, declared itself incompetent to take cognizance of the affair, upon the ground that governments were independent, and that this independence could not be attacked without a liability to reprisals that might disturb peace and tranquility among the nations.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From a Southern paper.

"ROBERT OWEN, with such of his friends as are 'conscientiously opposed to all religion,' invite the ministers of different persuasions in the western country, to select champions to discuss the following questions:

1st. Whether all religions are or are not opposed to facts?

2d. Whether all religions do or do not virtually destroy all charity, except for one sect, in thought, word and action?

3d. Whether religion does not render it necessary that the great mass of mankind, in all countries, should be kept in ignorance and poverty?

4th. Whether all religions do or do not require that infants should be taught to think that there is merit in believing that the doctrines of their own religion are true, and that all other religions are false; and that there is demerit in believing otherwise?

5th. Whether all religions do or do not teach that there is merit and demerit in loving and hating, liking and disliking according to their doctrines, whether in unison with man's natural feelings or in opposition to them?

6th. Whether almost all bad passions, vices and moral evils do or do not emanate from the instructions given in infancy and childhood, that there is merit and demerit, in belief or in liking and disliking?

7th. And lastly, whether mankind can be trained to become more happy, more intelligent, independent, charitable and kind to each other with or without religion?"

The Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Virginia, has taken up the glove, and in the last number of his Christian Baptist, makes the following proposition.

"Now, be it known to Mr. Owen, and all whom it may concern, that I, relying on the authority, the reasonableness and the excellency of the Christian religion, will engage to meet Mr. Owen at any time within one year from this date, at any place equidistant from New-Harmony & Bethany, such as Cincinnati, Ohio; or Lexington, Ky.; and will then and there undertake to show that Mr. Owen is utterly incompetent to prove the positions he has assumed, in a public debate before all who may please to attend, to be moderated or controlled by a proper tribunal, and to be conducted in perfect good order from day to day, until the parties, or the moderators, or the congregation, or a majority of them, are satisfied, as may afterwards be agreed upon. I propose, moreover, that a competent stenographer, perfectly disinterested, shall be employed to take down the speeches on the occasion, that for this trouble he shall have the exclusive right of printing and distributing said debate throughout the United States—and thus give all who feel desirous to hear or read, whether Mr. Owen, with all his arguments, benevolence, and sincerity, is able to do what he has proposed. After stating the prominent items, I leave every thing else open to negotiation or private arrangement.

CONTEMPT OF COURT. *The New York American says*—A case of contempt on the part of a jury empanelled to try a civil case, was this day noticed and punished by the presiding judge, Edwards.

It seems that at the close of a long trial, the jury went out in the usual way on Monday afternoon; and finding after some delay, they were not likely to agree, they recorded that circumstance in writing, sealed it up, in the form of a sealed verdict—and as such, (unless the officer having them in charge neglected his duty,) they must have represented it to him and thereupon dissolved. Upon opening the sealed paper in court yesterday morning, the judge ascertained the import, and thereupon apprised the jury that they had been guilty of a contempt—which he must notice. He postponed any decision however till this morning. Accordingly, to day, after animadverting upon the defeat of justice, to which such proceeding as that adopted by the jurors led, and upon its extensive mischievous consequences, he fined each of them in the mitigated sum of twenty-five dollars.

From the Troy N. Y. Budget.

A Speculation.—A very fine portrait, of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was sold in this city on Thursday evening. A sale of portraits, pictures, &c. had been advertised, and in the notice it was stated that the portrait of Jackson would be sold exactly at 9 o'clock; about 8 o'clock the auctioneer was induced by the solicitation of a few, to put it up at that hour.—As few were present friendly to Jackson, it was sold for \$4,50. At about 9 a large number of purchasers went to the auction room, and called for the portrait of Gen. Jackson. The first purchaser, for a long time refused to give up his bargain. At length he consented to do so, and the portrait was exposed to a set of bidders, and it was, at length bought by M. Archibald Weaver, for \$33,50.