



**LAWRENCEBURGH.**  
SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1828.

To Correspondents.—"MECHANIC" and "AN INDIANA FARMER," have been received; but too late for publication to-day.

The defects in our general electoral law seem to attract attention; and well they may, seeing we can't in 2 months ascertain with certainty the result of our elections. We hope the next Legislature will take it into consideration and so amend it that the people may know within a reasonable time that their suffrages have been fairly computed. The Indianapolis Gazette says, "When Gov. Ray was first elected, on comparing the votes, the returns from several counties were missing." In close elections such failures would create much confusion, and be attended with very unpleasant consequences.

From the returns of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Kentucky, enough appeared to warrant the inference that they voted by ballot, and by distinct ballots.

Illinois seemed to have voted by ballot, but not by distinct ballots.

The return of South Carolina does not state explicitly that the electors voted by ballot, and by distinct ballots, but it shows a separate vote, and the ballots themselves are forwarded.

Indiana seems to have voted by ballot, but the return does not allude to distinct balloting.

The return of Alabama says, the electors proceeded to vote pursuant to the law and Constitution but does not specify the mode of voting in direct terms, whether by distinct balloting or otherwise.

That of Massachusetts appears to be strictly correct and formal. It says, the electors voted by ballot for president and vice-president, having named in distinct ballots, the person voted for as president, and the person voted for as vice-president.

The return of Virginia did not specify that the electors voted by ballot; separate returns were made of the votes for president and vice-president, but it did not appear in terms, that either vote was by ballot.

The return of Georgia was similar to that of Virginia, except that the electors used the word ballot.

The electors of North Carolina seems to have voted by ballot; but did not ever that it was by distinct ballots, and perhaps, the fairest inference from the language of the term was, that only one balloting was had.

The return of Louisiana was, in eff et, like that of North Carolina.

Mr. Wilde remarked, that if the exceptional votes had been objected to and pronounced null, at the last Presidential election there was but one ballot used in voting for president and vice-president, which agreeably to law, was informal and ought not to have been received. As we understand the law on this subject, the ballots for president, to be legal, must not have upon them any other name than the person voted for as president and the requisite number of electors—the vice-president must be voted for on a "distinct" ballot. This plan is no doubt the best, as it gives to the elector an opportunity of voting for a president without being compelled to vote for a man for vice-president he does not like, and vice versa, as regards president.

We have been led to make these remarks, by reading the following:—

*Electoral Votes for President.*—To most of our readers, the following article, which we copy from the New York morning Courier, may at this time, afford matter for speculation.

Mr. Wilde, in the house of representatives, introduced the following resolution:—

"Resolved.—That a message be sent to the senate of the United States, respectfully requesting that body to transmit to this house, if in their possession, copies of the several certificates and lists of all the votes given for president and vice-president, on the first Wednesday of December, 1828, or of so many thereof, as were received, opened and counted, in the house, on the second Wednesday in February, 1828, when the persons who fill the offices of president and vice-president, were ascertained and declared."

Mr. Wilde assigned as a reason for this motion, that at the last election of president, the requisitions of the Constitution had not been complied with in some of the states. The twelfth article provides that the election shall be by ballot, and the electors shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and on distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice-president. It appears said Mr. W. that the certificates from some of the states did not set forth, or, at least, did not explicitly set forth, a vote by ballot and by distinct ballots.

The return from Delaware did not certify that the electors voted by ballot, but specified the vote of each elector thus:

"A. B. votes for C. D. as president; E. F. votes for G. H. as president; &c. fairly authorizing the inference, as apprehended, that the vote was *viva voce*.

The return of New York specifies

that the electors voted by ballot, and named, in distinct ballots, the persons voted for as president and vice-president.

The return of Rhode Island agrees, in effect with that of New-York.

The return of Missouri did not, Mr. W. believed, certify that the electors voted by ballot, or by distinct ballots.

That of Vermont, he conceived, did not exhibit a vote by ballot, and by distinct ballots.

That of Tennessee presented distinct ballots, and so also of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine and Maryland.

The electors of Mississippi seemed to have voted by ballot, but it did not appear that they gave distinct ballots for each officer.

From the returns of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Kentucky, enough appeared to warrant the inference that they voted by ballot, and by distinct ballots.

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[The following is the 12th article of the constitution, prescribing the mode of electing, alluded to in the foregoing:—]

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that the person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The following is a list of the persons killed, wounded and missing by the bursting of the boilers on board the steam boat Grampus, an account of which was published in our last.

Joseph Dryden, 2nd engineer missing. Thomas Dobb, steersman, do. Harry, Frank, Laydon, Bruce, and George Moore, (blacks) do. Jack Smith, a free-man, killed. George Brown, a bargee, died of a broken leg before medical aid could be procured. William Taylor and John Hardin, much injured. Chas. Craig, broken arms. One of the crew of brig Anastasia killed, and 1 badly wounded. Total—9 killed, 4 wounded.

WARRENTON, GA. Aug. 9.

*Negro Stealing.*—On the 23d ult. a negro fellow belonging to Henry B. Thompson, of Taliaferro county, was met in the road while on his way to work, by two wagoners, with their wagon, who promised to treat him if he would assist in moving a part of their loading; after the boy got in, he was seized by the throat and confined, and one staid in the wagon for the purpose of keeping him quiet, while the other drove. They continued to yelling till about ten o'clock at night. He was fastened with the lash of the whip to a chain attached to the wagon, and was intended to be guarded by them, but sleep overcame them, and the boy, with a knife that he had with him, cut the whip by which he was confined, and returned home. He states that they passed through Crawfordville and Greensborough, and appeared to be travelling westward.—*Advertiser*.

We are informed in a letter from the Rev. Robert Dilworth, that on the 4th ult., in Columbiana County, Ohio, two young men, named William M'Autley and Adam Keller, were instantly buried to eternity by suffocation from carbonic acid gas in a well. Mr. M'Autley, it is supposed, attempted to descend for the bucket, which is known to have fallen into the well; but entering the gas, fell to the bottom in a state of insensibility and expired. The family becoming alarmed on account of his absence, collected the neighbors. Among the first who arrived was Adam Keller. He proposed descending the well by the wall, and, though warned of his danger, proceeded, but had scarcely gone below the well's mouth, when he appeared to lose all bodily strength, and fell to the bottom—a distance of 30 feet!—Some time after, their bodies were drawn out, but their spirits had fled.—*Spectator*.

*LYMINGTON.*

*MARRIED.*—On Thursday evening last, by the REV. JAMES L. THOMPSON, Dr. MARMEDUE E. FERRIS, to the amiable Miss SARAH JANE HUNTER—all of this place.

*OBITUARY.*

Departed this life Sept. 6th 1828 in the thirty eighth year of her age, after a short but distressing illness, Mrs. ALEX HENRY, much respected consort of Mr. AARON HENRY, of Lawrenceburg town. Besides a sympathizing circle of friends and acquaintances, she has left a husband, and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Wife of my bosom, mother of my babes! How blest, to memory, are thy sacred shades. While children deck thy shrine with many a tear.

Oh! may thy happy spirit linger near.

Ad hoer round those pledges once so dear;

Deprived forever, of thy guardian care,

No longer thy maternal love to share.

May mourning friends, that thou hast left behind.

How to the mandate, strive to be resigned.

May Heaven receive the well directed sigh,

And count the tears, that dim the Orphan's eye,

And guide their barge to shores of endless rest,

And give to each a seat among the blest.

To the afflicted.

A FRIEND.

[Communicated]

*CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.*  
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
	1 cts.	2 cts.
Bees' wax	lb	22 25
Candles, dipped	lb	9 10
Mould	lb	11 12
Castor Beans	bushel	1 00
Castings	per ton	60 00
Cigars, Amer. 1st qual	1000	75 1 00
Spanish	"	8 10 00
Coffee best qual per lb	"	16 17
Cotton per lb	"	11 12
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb	"	37 30
Feathers, live geese & ducks	lb	22 23
Ma. kernel No 1 per lb	"	9 00
No 2 & 3 "	"	7 50 8 50
Flaxseed	bushel	374 40
Flour sup. fresh from wagons	bbl	3 35
in store	"	3 30
Ginseng	per lb	1 1
Gunpowder Lexington Ky keg	5 50	6 25
Dupont's	"	7 50
Hemp	per lb	6
Iron. Junists hammered	ton	130 00 135 00
Puddled	"	80 00 100 00
Hop 6, 8 & 19d	"	150 00
Nail rods	"	125 00
Lead pig and bar	lb	5 6
Leather sole, Eastern tan	lb	23 25
do Cincinnati	"	25 28
Calf skins	dozen	18 00 26 00
Upper	do	24 00 30 00
Molasses, New Orleans	gal	40 42
Nails, Bowen's 4d & 10d	lb	8 8
Pittsburgh common	"	6 7
Oil, Tanners, per bbl	22	25 00
Linsseed	gal	50 60
Castor	per doz	6 50 7 00
Paints, White lead, in oil, keg	3 37	3 50
Do do dry	lb	15
Red do do	"	15
Spanish Brown	"	4 6
Whiting	"	3 4
Provisions, Pork Mess	bbl	9 00
Prime	"	7 00
Lard in barrels	lb	34 4
in kgs	"	44 5
Hams, city smoked	lb	6 7
country do	"	54 6
Butter 1st qual	"	6 7
Cheese 1st qual	"	10 12
Porter, Pittsburgh,	bbl	9 00
Cincinnati	"	7 50
Salt, Turks island	bush	87 90
Kentucks best	"	50
Conemaugh	"	50
Sugar, N. Orleans	lb	8 10
Havana white	"	16 18
Loaf and Lump	"	18 19
Shot per bag 25 lbs	"	2 00 2 25
Spirits, Cognac 4th p' gals	1 50	1 75
Peach	do	50 56
American	do	37 75
Jamaica Rum	do	1 50 1 75
Holland Gin	do	1 50
Whisky new	do	17 18
Do old	do	18 20
Teas, Gunpowder	lb	3 45
Imperial	"	1 40
Young Hyson	"	90 100
Tobacco, Ken. manufactured	lb	5 8
Cincinnati	do	7 8
Tallow, tred	lb	5 7
Wine, Madeira	gal	3 00 5 00
Sirup	"	1 50 1 75
Teneriffe	"	1 62
NOTE. Paid add one Half.		

*Presidential Election.*  
FIRST