



LAWRENCEBURGH.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1828.

The proceedings of a meeting held at Moore's Hill, for the purpose of forming a "Temperance Society" in this county, are on file and will be published in our next.

"A BACKWOODSMAN" is also on file and may appear hereafter. His favor would have been more acceptable if received through a different channel, and his identity kept with equal good faith.

Correction. The remarks made last week on the mode of electing the president and vice-president, we find upon further examination to be incorrect, as applied to the election of electors by the people; they are applicable only to the electors balloting at the seat of government—each of whom is required to vote on "distinct" ballots for president & vice-president. To some it may appear a little strange how we should have fallen into this error—but not more strange than the fact, (to use a vulgar phrase) than why a horse is most apt to stumble on smooth plain road.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Indiana.—We are at length enabled to give the result of the late elections in this state, with some degree of certainty: J. B. Ray is re-elected governor—majority, between 15 and 2000, over Dr. Canby,* the highest of his competitors. Milton Stapp Lieut. Governor—majority, between 2 and 500. Congress, 1st district, Ratliff Boon*—majority 77. Second district, Jonathan Jennings†—majority about 6000. Third district, John Test,—majority about 1500.

Missouri.—The majority of Mr. Pettis* for congress, in this state, is about 3000 over Mr. Bates, the setting member.

Illinois.—Mr. Duncan's* majority in the late canvass for member of congress, is between 3 and 5000, over Mr. Forquer.

Mississippi.—Gen. Hinds is elected to congress in this state by a majority of 3028 over Mr. Bingaman, the highest of his competitors. The votes for the candidates were: Hinds* 4989, Bingaman 1969, Haile* 1524, Dickson* 2581.

Louisiana.—Derbigny is elected governor by a majority of about 2000 over Butler,* the highest of his competitors. For congress, White's majority 607; Gurley's do. 44; Overton's* do. 224.

The elections in Vermont and Maine have recently taken place. We shall be able shortly to give the results; which, by reason of their bearing on the presidential question, are looked for with some anxiety.

* Jackson. † Neutral.

Much of to-day's paper is taken up with politics, connected with the presidential election. As that event approaches, it is to be expected that the parties will use, to some extent, the privilege we have always extended to them—of being heard through our columns, on an equal footing. A few weeks and this question, we hope, will be settled; until which time, we ask the indulgence of the general reader, should politics circumscribe our limits for other and more interesting matter.

One favor we would ask of those who may write for our columns, is, that they will furnish the manuscript in a legible hand, and as perfect in other respects as possible. This will save us much trouble, and perhaps, present the writer's views more correctly, than if revised by us—a duty we always feel a delicacy in performing.

New paper.—We have received the 1st number of the "Republican Statesman," a new paper recently established in Charlestown, Ind., by Messrs. Morrison & Greene. The number before us is of a respectable size, the matter well arranged, and the workmanship neatly executed. The following is an extract from the editors' address:

"Our future course may be, in some measure, easily anticipated. We have promised our feeble aid in support of the election of ANDREW JACKSON, to the presidency. The course we shall pursue in furtherance of this object, must be

of our own choosing; and while we may attempt it, we will give this pledge in advance, that we do not consider it necessary to abuse and insult those who may happen, in a free government, to differ honestly with us in their views. We are proud of the fact, that we have many respectable subscribers who are the ardent friends of the present administration, and although we may have occasions sometimes to bear upon their politics, yet we are unwilling to believe, that if they possessed the full power to restrain us, that they would exercise it; for under our beloved government, where the liberty of the press is the sacred guardian of freedom, men are not necessarily constrained to differ on all subjects, although they may have the right of forming their own conclusion on any one or more points.

It is stated that the steam boat *Pompey* lately burst her boiler in the port of N. Orleans, by which several persons lost their lives.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SOUTH.

FORSYTH, (Geo.) AUGUST 19.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Monroe county, Georgia in the Court-house this day to take into consideration the measures proper to be adopted to avert the ruinous effects of the Tariff law, passed during the late session of Congress, Doctor A. B. REID resumed the chair, and E. G. CABANESS acted as Secretary.

ASSALOM H. CHAPPELL, Esq. from the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, offered a report and resolutions, which, being separately put, were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

[The report, occupying three or four columns, is too long for insertion. The following are the resolutions:]

1st. **Resolved**, That we will abstain entirely from the use of cotton and woollen goods manufactured in the Northern and Western States.

2d. **Resolved**, That we will abstain to the greatest practicable extent, from the use of all other articles of the Tariff; and that we will give the preference, in every instance, to articles of the manufacture or produce of States opposed to the Tariff.

3d. **Resolved** more particularly, that we will not, except in cases of necessity, purchase the Hogs, Horses, Mules, and Cotton Bagging, of the Western States, Tennessee excepted, in cases where we are satisfied that those articles are bona fide Tennesseean in their origin.

4th. **Resolved**, That we use homespun for our wearing apparel, and for all domestic purposes, to the greatest practicable extent.

5th. **Resolved**, That in cases where necessity shall require us to use cotton and woollen manufactures, other than homespun, we will give the preference to the FOREIGN, over the Northern and Western manufactures.

6th. **Resolved**, That we will to the greatest practicable extent, depend upon and exercise our own resources in raising and manufacturing such articles and things as are necessary for sustenance and comfort, and that we will give a preference to the manufacture and produce of our own State over that of any other.

7th. **Resolved**, That our merchants and traders be requested to bring among us no cotton or woollen goods manufactured in the Northern and Western States.

8th. **Resolved**, That the next Legislature be requested to take into solemn consideration the oppressions heaped upon us by the Tariff, and the expediency of passing a law or laws by which its ruinous operation may be counteracted.

9th. **Resolved**, That the members of the Legislature and the officers of the several Executive Departments be requested to wear homespun, during the next session of the General Assembly of this State.

10th. **Resolved**, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to wear homespun during the next session of Congress.

11th. **Resolved**, That our fellow-citizens not present, be earnestly entreated to co-operate with us in giving practical effect to the foregoing resolutions.

A. B. REID, Chairman.
E. G. CABANESS, Secretary.

Arrest of Pluymart.—On Thursday evening, as we are informed by the Northampton Whig, published at Easton in this State, a man arrived in that place by a private conveyance from Reading, and expressed much anxiety to proceed immediately on to New York. He accordingly hired a conveyance and prevailed on Mr. Shoruse to accompany him on his journey, for which he paid Mr. Shoruse \$20. Arriving at Newark, the man quitted Mr. Shoruse, and took the stage on Friday to New York. Mr. Shoruse's suspicions having been aroused by some contradictory accounts his travelling companion had given, as well as from the exhibition of large sums of money he had about him, he procured a constable and followed the stage, and overtook his late fellow traveller in the ferry boat passing from Pawles Hook to New York. He was taken before Alderman Valentine in New York, and as he

could give no satisfactory account of himself and his loose cash to the amount of about \$10,000, he was fully committed. Amongst his *valuables*, was a draft purporting to be drawn by the Farmers' Bank of Reading, on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, in favor of a person named Simpson an old New York convict.

We understand this unknown and mysterious traveller, turns out to be the notorious Joseph F. Pluymart, who recently broke jail at Pittsburgh after a conviction for robbing the bank at that place. *Dem. Press, Sept. 13.*

Horrid Murder.—The Franklin, (Tennessee) Balance, of the 8th ult. states that a few days previous a dreadful occurrence took place in that State. A man who keeps a public house in Giles county, left home with his wife, with the intention of staying all night. He left the house in the care of his two daughters, with directions to receive no travellers in his absence. Late in the evening, an old gentleman called and desired to stay all night. The girls refused to entertain him. He insisted, and they finally agreed to let him stay. Some short time after, a young man called, whom they also refused to entertain; but upon his insisting, backed by the request of the old gentleman, who pledged himself for his good behaviour they consented that he should stay also. Some time after they had retired to rest, the two travellers were awakened by a loud and unusual noise in the chamber of the two sisters. They instantly arose and went up stairs, the younger taking his pistols with him. At the door of the girls' room they encountered a man passing out. The younger traveller demanded his name, and errand, and the cause of the noise, and threatened to shoot him if he remained silent, or persisted in his attempt to escape. He made no answer, and on endeavoring to pass, the traveller shot him dead on the spot. They then went into the room; the two sisters were found in bed with their throats cut, and writhing in their blood. They then called forth for the purpose of alarming the neighbors. The first house they came to, they informed the landlady what had happened, who immediately exclaimed "It is my husband you have shot!" It was indeed their nearest neighbor who perpetrated the crime. It seems the murderer, and the father of the ill-fated girls, were engaged in a law suit—they were the most material witnesses in the case, and the monster, to get rid of their testimony, formed in the absence of their father the diabolical resolution, in which he succeeded but too well, of depriving them of life.

Naturalization.—Aliens who are desirous of becoming citizens of the United States, must

1st. Have resided five years in the United States.

2d. Have made a declaration on oath or affirmation before some court of record, having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, or probono, of his intention to become a citizen, and to renounce all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign power whatever, and particularly of the power of which such alien is a subject, or citizen.

This declaration must be made two years before the applicant can be admitted; however, persons who have come to this country before they were eighteen, and who have resided five years in the United States, can be admitted by making this declaration at the time of admission; and all persons who resided in the United States before the 18th June, 1812, and have since continued to reside here, can also be admitted, without having made this previous declaration of intention.

3d. The applicant must have resided one year in the state in which he applies.

4th. Must be a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, and at the time of admission, must renounce all allegiance and fidelity to foreign powers, &c. and declare on oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of the United States.

Different rules are observed in different courts, as to the testimony required to prove the residence, &c. of the applicant; in some cases it is necessary by law, to have the evidence of citizens; and as a general rule, it is better for applicants to have citizens to prove their residence, age, intention, &c.

The fees for admission are as follows: In the district or circuit courts of the U. States—

Taking declaration of intention, \$1.50 Certificate of naturalization, 2.00

Bank of the United States.—From the Philadelphia Gazette of Sept. 3. At a meeting of the stockholders of the bank of the United States held yesterday, Messrs. Charles Chauncey, Alexander Henry, Cadwallader Evans, Charles Jared Ingersoll, James Ronaldson, and James C. Fisher, were appointed a committee to examine the statements laid on the table by the president.—The meeting then adjourned to nine o'clock the next day.

This morning the committee, through their chairman, Mr. Chauncey, made a report responsive to the address of the president—embracing a statement of the condition of the bank in August 1828, and a comparison of its present condition with its condition in 1822. Very warm encomiums are bestowed on the president in the report, and the measures which have been taken to increase the circulation of the bank and extend its business, are highly applauded. The report concluded with resolutions approving of the administration of the bank in every thing general and particular, which resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

It is stated in the report, that the profits of the last year exceeded those of 1822, in the sum of \$23,000 dollars: and were greater by \$79,000 dollars, than the average of the profits for the three years preceding 1822.

The specie on hand on the 1st of August last was \$593,000—circulation \$13,000,000.—Public deposits \$5,563,000. Private do. \$7,301,000.—Funded debt held by the bank \$16,950,000—Discounts \$7,000,000.—Contingent fund \$4,300,000. Suspended debt \$7,109,000.

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 20.

Melancholy Accident.—It is with pain we have to record a most lamentable accident which occurred on Thursday night last in the family of Mrs. Sisson, mother-in-law to Dr. Drake, Major M'Henry Mr. Forbes, all of this city.

It appears that something called this venerable lady into the apartment of Miss Sisson, a young lady of about twenty years old, and by some fatality the curtains of the bed took fire; and though the old lady, and the Doctor, who had been alarmed by her cries, used their utmost endeavours to extinguish the flames, they could not succeed till Miss Sisson lost her life. Mrs. Sisson and the Doctor have suffered in their attempts to put out the fire. The Doctor is much burnt more particularly in one of his hands.

Miss Sisson was an amiable young lady, beloved by her relations and highly esteemed and respected by her friend and acquaintances, who all deeply mourn her unfortunate and untimely fate.

Advertiser.

Ohio Canal.—This work is now completed from Cleaveland to Massillon in Stark county—a distance of sixty miles, and boats have already been put in operation; a considerable distance is also finished, and in use upon each side of the Licking Summit. A great portion of the residue is under contract, and no doubt exists of the speedy and prosperous completion of the whole.—*W. Tiller.*

MARRIED.—On Thursday, 25th inst. by James W. Huater Esq. Mr. JACOB LUDWIG, to Miss HESTER MYERS—all of Lawrenceburg township.

On Tuesday, the 23d inst. at Montgomery, Hamilton county, O. by the Rev. Mr. Gaines, Mr. JOHN KUGLER, of Milford, to Miss MATILDA C. BROWER.

Fulling, Dying, and Dressing Cloth.

WILL be done at the Factory in the town of New Lawrenceburg, at the customary prices.

may be had at the same place.

TEST & DUNN.

Sept. 26, 1828 58-1f

One Cent Reward!!

THE above reward, but no charges, will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of LEVI SWAN, an indented apprentice to the co-operating business, who absconded from my employment on the 18th inst.

Said Levi is about 16 years old—dark hair & complexion; had on when he went away blue jeans clothes, & a fur hat worn out. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting him.

WHALAN GIBSON.

Harrison Ohio, Sept. 25, 1828 58-5w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Doctor J. B. PERCIVAL by book account or note, are requested to call and make immediate payment or give a judgment and save cost, as no further delay can be given.

Z. T. PERCIVAL, Agent.

Lawrenceburg Sept. 27th 1828 58-3w

AN ELECTION

is to be held at the house of John DAWSON, on the 29th of this month, to elect a Trustee of Township Schools, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William Archibald. It would be well for the legal voters in Town No. 5, Range 1, West, to bear in mind that the Trustees have the management of the school section, and ought to be capable, judicious men, and to attend and elect such a one.

September 6, 1828.

NOTICE.

The Trustees of Lawrenceburg Township hereby offer a premium of five dollars for the best plan for the contemplated Bridge over the creek, at New Lawrenceburg. The plan to be accompanied with an estimate of the expense, and a bill of the materials necessary for the work—and to be left with the subscriber for inspection and approval of the board on or before the 2nd Monday in October next.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS PALMER, Clerk.

Sept. 12, 1828.

Presidential Election.

FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

ELECTORS FOR INDIANA,

OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For John Q. Adams, For Andrew Jackson,

AND Richard Rush. John C. Calhoun.

Amaziah Morgan, Benjamin V. Beckles,

Joseph Bartholomew, Ratiff Boon,

Isaac Montgomery, Jesse B. Durham.

Joseph Orr, William Lowe,

John Watts. Ross Smiley.

Presidential Election.

THE qualified electors of Dearborn coun-

ty are hereby notified that an election

will be held at the usual places of holding elections

in the several townships, in the several