

**LAWRENCEBURGH.**

SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1828.

On the 27th Sept. best quality Flour was selling in Philadelphia at \$7 per bbl.; 2d quality \$6 37; Corn meal, bbl. \$2 62; Wheat, bushel, \$1 20 to 1 30; Corn, bushel, 28 to 40 cts; Pork, mess, bbl. \$15 to 16; Hams bacon, lb. 10 to 12; Whiskey, gal. 24 to 25 cents.

**Robbery.**—The stores of Buell & Dunn, and Baxter Davis, were entered on last night by some rogue or rogues, and robbed of money to a small amount.

By means of a chisel the front windows were forced open, and no person being in the rooms, the money drawers were examined and emptied of their contents, which consisted of small change. No other thing seeming to draw the attention of the robber or robbers, he or they decamped after taking the drawer out of Buell & Dunn's store and Mr. Davis' Pocket and memorandum books; all of which were found on the pavement this morning. These are the only instances of the kind that have happened here for many years past.

We are really surprised at the obstinacy with which our brethren of the type urge it upon the public, that His Excellency Gov. Ray is dead.—In this matter they appear even more implacable than the disciples of Esculapius, who, it seems, in the case of Gov. Ray, have "suffered a recovery." The Springfield, Illinois paper of the 10th Sept. contains the following obituary notice: "Died—lately, at Indianapolis, very suddenly, of bilious choleric, His Excellency James B. Ray," Governor of Indiana. Now, there is something pleasant in thus being made to die, while an opportunity is afforded the defunct of hearing what folks have to say of him after he has left the stage of action.

It would seem that the remarks we made last week, and some time previously, on the speech of Gen. Stapp, have been understood by some as conveying the idea that the Gen. had proposed a compromise to our members on the subject of the Michigan road. We did not understand the Gen. to say so in his speech; but that he had made motions for amendments to the Michigan road bill, which he thought ought to have been supported by our members. We were well persuaded of his partiality to Madison, and that he would not (as her representative) do any thing that might endanger her interest; knowing this, we could not be brought to believe his professions of a willingness to have the Michigan road subject settled on a footing equally favorable to Lawrenceburgh as to Madison, as he said he thought the name of Corder was hung in London for having murdered his wife, which produced a prodigious amount of public excitement.

A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, in his account of the execution, says: "We understand that a spirited bidding took place for the whole or part of the rope, and that so much as a guinea an inch was offered for it. One person who was a bidder to this amount represented himself as having been deputed by the University of Cambridge to buy the whole, (how truly we cannot pretend to say), but finding the competitions great, he went away, content with a small portion of the (to him or his principals) invaluable treasure. Our progress out of town was in some degree, impeded by the number of chaises, gigs, carts and vans taking home the persons who had hurried to witness the melancholy exit of the unfortunate Corder.—The cortège, horses, vehicles, and foot passengers, extended more or less for the first 20 miles of our route.

**Loss of the Steam Boat Missouri.**—The Steam Boat Missouri, Captain Culver, in descending the Upper Mississippi, from Galean, to this port, struck a snag, and sunk immediately, in twelve or fourteen feet water. The accident occurred about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, ninety miles above St. Louis. Her freight was principally lead. The Missouri was owned in St. Louis, and is a new boat, having commenced running in March last. The passengers were brought down in the Galean Packet, which arrived yesterday, but we have not been able to obtain any other particulars.

We stated, from a Pennsylvania paper that the notorious Plumart had been arrested in this city, and brought before the police with \$10,000 in his possession. This is not correct. A man calling himself Thomas, and sometimes Wilson, and sometimes Rogers, was arrested on the 29th ult. and brought to the office under very suspicious circumstances. Mr. Justice Hopson ordered him to be searched, and there was found in his possession, the sum of \$6,250, in genuine bills, principally of the banks of Harrisburg and Northampton; and a forged draft of the Farmers' and Mechanics'

**[COMMUNICATED.]**  
**OLD DEARBORN FOREVER.**

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Please give the following as a sign of the times in Old Dearborn: At the General Muster of Col. M'Kinney's Regiment 1st Oct. a vote was taken on the Presidential question and resulted as follows:

For Old Hickory	80
J. Q. Adams	81
Another.—At the late sitting of the Grand Jury of Dearborn county, there was a free conversation on the Presidential question, by which it was ascertained that the members stood as follows:	
For Jackson	13
Adams	3
ONE OF THE PEOPLE.	

[From the Baltimore Gazette]

On Tuesday last, we were edified by a spectacle which a few centuries ago, would have been a case of public interest; but which, at the present period, is deprived of its awful and mysterious circumstances, it is only a matter of amusement—the trial of a witch!!

Were our own opinions to be consulted, we would say, the only witches who exercise their power over us, are the possessors of the bright eyes, rosy cheeks, and hour forms, who assail us with their power in the streets, haunt our imagination by day, and our dreams at night—but, the opinion of the world is against us, and in the words of the law, *communis error facit jus.*

The old woman, who was the subject of this charge, possessed all the requisites to constitute a witch, being very old, very ugly; and withal, of the colour by the common consent of christendom assigned to the potentate of the lower world.

We at first supposed, that the learned magistrate would have dispensed with oral testimony, and subjected the heinous criminal to the ordeal by water, according to the universal practice of our ancestors, by tying a large stone around her neck, and throwing her into a pool of deep water—if she sank, she should be declared innocent—and if she swam, or floated, she should be judged guilty, and burnt.

But he commenced by examining the witnesses to the fact—one of whom testified that she had "the biggest pears and the most desired vegetables that the market could afford; but that the witch put her spells upon the vegetables and the people in the market, and she could not sell nothing." Several other witnesses proved similar facts; and the watchman of the district, a man about six feet six in his stockings, having first used the precaution against witchcraft, which tradition informs us are omnipotent in such cases, testified "that on Saturday evening the accused threw salt, and other spells on the pavement, and bewitched the whole market." On being examined as to his belief in her power, he shook his head very knowingly and mysteriously, and said that "such things had been done, and might be done, and at all events, it was a breach of the peace."

The magistrate expressed his opinion, that from the clear and undisputed testimony in the case, he was not at liberty to dispute the fact; but, as he knew of no law, whether of the state or corporation, to prohibit any person from throwing salt on the pavement, he must discharge the prisoner—and the witnesses retired, complaining bitterly, that an example was not made of such a notorious witch.

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bank of Reading, for \$2,100. On his examination, afterwards, before Mr. Justice Wyman, he refused to give his name or residence, or how he became possessed of so large a sum of money, or to answer any questions whatever; but on the arrival of several persons who had been sent for, and who were supposed to know him, he was recognized to be the persons who was convicted of forgery, before Judge Edwards, in Kings county, about 18 months since, and who had effected his escape, before he was sentenced, by breaking the jail of that county. He was consequently committed as a fugitive from justice. Since his committal, the whole of the money, which was obtained by means of forged checks, has been restored to the several banks, from which it had been thus fraudulently obtained. He now writes his name Jacob Johnson.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, writing from Canada remarks:

"I see by the Kingston Chronicle, that the Lieutenant Governor intends to put a stop to all the distilleries in this province, for a time; in consequence of the result of the wheat harvests. The new wheat is very bad, being much shrunk and touched with the rust. Old wheat is now selling, on navigable water, at one dollar and a half per bushel, and even a considerable advance is expected. —The western part of the state of New-York, if my information is correct, is in nearly the same condition."

OPELOUSAS, LA. SEPTEMBER, 12.

The extraordinary changes in the weather which we have experienced for some days, make us apprehend a very sickly autumn; the nights are very cool and the days remarkably warm; this sudden transition from heat to cold must, of course, be highly injurious; violent earthquakes and slow fevers, accompanied by shooting pains through every part of the body, are becoming every day more prevalent. We trust, however, that these dangerous symptoms will not be followed by more alarming diseases.

Who knows whether this extraordinary revolution in the temperature of our climate, at this season, is not owing to the large spots discovered on the sun's disk, or to the approach of the great comet, which, as has been prognosticated, is to annihilate, in 1832, the poor little globe we inhabit?—*Gazette.*

The venerable CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, completed his ninety-ninth on the 20th inst. on which occasion his affectionate family and a party of devoted friends and neighbors were to assemble, to celebrate the birth day of the only living person who signed the Declaration of American Independence.

"But," (well says the editor of the American Farmer,) "it is not alone within the gay walls or the Manor-house that blessings will be invoked upon this honored model of constancy and patriotism in times that tested the hearts of all; for, as the glorious fruits of his penetration and firmness have arisen from the

Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, so shall arise the prayers of a grateful posterity; that many more equinoctial seasons may find him and leave him in his wonted health; diffusing his own cheerfulness to all around him, assured, as we may be, that lose him when we may, be will go to share with his worthy compatriots the blessed judgment of—*well done thou good and faithful servant.*"—*Boston Patriot.*

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**Mr. Monroe.**—On the decease of the late gen. Bailey, Mr. Monroe, late president of the U. S. was imprudently named in some of the New York papers, as to be a candidate for the place of postmaster at New York. The "Mercurial Advertiser," observes:—So much has been said respecting Mr. Monroe in connection with this subject, that a friend of his has assumed the responsibility of violating a private letter to express his sentiments on the occasion.

"As to my accepting the appointment it is impossible; not on account of the grade of the office, for I have accepted that of magistrate in this county, and acted in some instances, nor would I refuse to accept any trust in which I could render any essential service to the country. But I act upon the consideration that I could accept only to a view to emolument. If the nation is willing that an individual who has served them thus long, and in the offices I have held, should be reduced to want, and I cannot escape that fate by my own means, I am willing to meet it, rather than take any office to prevent it. I feel much gratified however, at the feeling manifested towards me by my following citizens of New York."

**Punishment of Cruelty.**—Madame Marlet, of Martinique, has been exiled for 20 years, and prohibited from owning slaves for the future, for having caused the death of one by cruel treatment.—Sixty-eight only remained of two hundred who were formerly on her plantation: and these were covered with wounds: one woman had a scar six inches long, from a wound inflicted by the gentle Madame, with a knife.

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INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.

With the return of autumn, a heavy tide of emigration has again set towards the west. From the number daily passing, a partial observer will readily discover that the amount is by no means inconsiderable. It is believed, that in addition to the numerous individuals at this time traversing the country in quest of land, from 25 to 35 moving families, pass through this place daily, with their cattle, sheep, &c. This will doubtless continue until the winter interposes.

The point to which emigration is chiefly directed at this time, is the Wabash country. So rapid indeed has been the population of this part of our state, that its progress has been almost unequalled for the last few years; even in the west, where infant settlements have, in so many instances, had a mushroom growth.

It is pleasing to witness, amongst most of those who are thus migrating, the habits as well as the means, necessary to constitute good citizens and useful members of society.—*Journal.*

**American Desert.**—There is an extensive desert in the territory of the United States, west of the Mississippi, which is described in Long's "Expedition to the Rocky Mountains." It extends from the base of the Rocky Mountains 400 miles to the east, and is 500 from north to south. There are deep ravines in which the brooks and rivers meander, skirted by a few stunted trees, but all the elevated surface is a barren desert, covered with sand gravel, pebbles, &c. There are a few plants but nothing like a tree to be seen on these desolate plains, and seldom is a living creature to be met with. The Platte, the Arkansas, and other rivers flow through this dreary waste.

It is stated in the Baltimore American that there is at present a great scarcity of mechanics, and, indeed, of labourers generally, in Baltimore. Bricklayers are getting wages as high as \$1 75 a day; and there are not enough of them to be found for the buildings now in progress.

**North Carolina Gold.**—A Petersburg, Va. paper says—A gentleman who passed through this town, from Fayetteville, on Wednesday last, informed a friend of ours that there was found last week, by a person searching for gold, in Anson county, a lump of that metal weighing between thirteen and fourteen pounds, and supposed to be worth 2,000 or 3,000 dollars.

The number of deaths that occurred in Cincinnati, for the week ending on the 24th ult., was eighteen:—The number in Baltimore, for the week ending on the 16th ult., was twenty four:—And in Philadelphia, for the week ending on the 13th ult., ninety-nine. *Cin. Chron.*

**Ohio Canal.**—Sixty-six miles of this canal are now in fine order for navigation.

**MARRIED.**—On Sunday the 5th inst. by Mr. Jones, Mr. SYLVENUS HOWE to Miss SARAH ANN SCRANTON, all of Union township.

On Sunday the 5th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Newton, Mr. JOSEPH NORRIS to Miss SUSAN WILCOX, both of this county.

**JACKSON MEETING.**—The friends of Gen. Jackson in Dearborn County, are informed that a meeting will be held at the house of Oliver Heusla, Manchester, on the 20th October inst. to make arrangements for the ensuing presidential election. A general attendance is requested.

**NOTICE.**

WHERE will be a meeting of the Jackson Central Committee in Salem, Washington county, on the 19th of October inst. A general attendance is solicited.

Wm. MARSHAL, Chm.  
H. S. HANDY, Secy.

**Administrator's Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jonathan Dayton, deceased, having before, to wit: At the September term, 1827, of the Probate court, filed a schedule of the debts due from said estate, over and above the personal assets to pay the same—and shewing also that William Godley was the owner of the undivided half part, of the north east quarter of section No. 23, town 7, range 1, west, &c. &c. and also the owner of the undivided half part, of the east half, of section No. 24, town No. 7, range 1, west, all lying in the county of Dearborn—and that William Godley died leaving a son and heir, John Porter Godley, who has since deceased. The heirs of the said John Porter Godley are therefore hereby notified to appear before the Judges of the probate court, and court for the settlement of decedent's estates, in and for the county of Dearborn, at their term to be held at Lawrenceburgh on the second Monday in December next, then and there to show, if any thing they have to show, or can say, why the interest of the said William Godley, and his son and heir John Porter Godley, in, over and to the lands aforesaid, shall not be sold for the payment of the just debts of said deceased William Godley.

By order of the court.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

October 1 1828.

39-4w

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to Doctor Jabez 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.

Lawrenceburgh Sept. 17th 1828. 38-3w.

**CAUTION.**

WHEREAS MY WIFE Elizabeth, has left my bed and board without any provocation, this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JESSE STONE

October 8, 1828.

40-3w.

TEST & DUNN.

Sept. 26, 1828.

88-1f

Blank Deeds and Mortgages,

for sale at this Office.

DICK RAGGED.

**Presidential Election.**

FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

ELECTORS FOR INDIANA,

OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For John Q. Adams, For Andrew Jackson,