



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1829.

The Rev. John M. Dickey, of the Presbyterian denomination, will preach in the church on Thursday evening next, at early candle lighting.

A fire occurred in Cincinnati on the 28th ult. which destroyed a cabinet shop, grocery, dwelling house and barber shop on the west side of Main, between 8th and 9th streets.

The Madison paper states, that on the 23d ult. a person by the name of Lewis had his arm so severely fractured by an accidental discharge of a field piece, as to render amputation necessary—he was also much injured in other parts of the body. The accident occurred during the firing in honor of Gen. Jackson, who was at the time passing in a steam boat. On hearing of the accident the General and other passengers on board, contributed liberally to assist the unfortunate sufferer.

Divorces.—The editor of the Western Times, speaking of the number of applications annually made to the legislatures of the different states for divorces, introduces the following anecdote, which we think goes far to show the impropriety of such cases coming before a legislative body for decision, than all the speeches ever made in opposition to the practice.

The following case was related to me, some time ago, by a Senator who was present, and shows how little the members inquire into the particulars in these cases, and how easily they may be imposed upon, to the ruin of an unoffending father, or mother, and the misery of a respectable family.

The petition introduced into the Senate stated, that the applicant married a young lady of respectable standing; that at the time, her character was fair—beyond suspicion; that he always treated her in the most affectionate manner; that he behaved with prudence, was industrious and moral in his habits, and did every thing in his power to make her happy. That notwithstanding such behaviour on his part, her first child was a mulatto, and the acknowledged offspring of a colored man who lived about the house.

When the petition was read, the member who introduced it, rose and observed that he was acquainted with the case, and knew it to be strictly as represented: a second member confirmed his testimony; and the poor woman, not being there to plead in her own defence, had no mercy shown her, but with the execrations of every member on her head, the bill was read a first and a second time, without a dissenting voice. Some members thought the granting of divorces a delicate business, but this was a case calling so loudly for their aid that they could not hesitate.—As the ayes and noes were about to be put, however, on the final passage, the introducer said he thought it well to tell the Senate one thing more, as it might weigh with some members in voting, and that was, that the applicant and his wife, were both mulattoes, which was supposed by some, to account for the color of the child; and the former was the colored man alluded to in the petition, as its acknowledged father. Nor had he ever heard of any difference between this man and woman, or wish by the applicant for a divorce, but as the Legislature seemed disposed to divorce every body, he thought it best to commence with the negroes first, as likely to do the least injury,—and this was the only married couple he knew of in his country. Strange as it may seem, this little explanation weighed so much that the bill was lost.

We observe by an advertisement in a neighboring print, that our old friend Judge Scott, ex-editor, &c. is engaged in arranging another map of Indiana, on an improved and enlarged scale. We do not wish to be considered as dictating, but would barely suggest to his honor the propriety of removing lake Michigan about 80 miles west of where it now lies, agreeably to his former map, as it might, at some future day, save a great deal of troublesome legislation.—Those settling where the lake now lies, would no doubt, have good cause of action for damages, were it removed after they had made permanent settlements. We have also to suggest that he will, in his new

map, lay off a state road or two in Dearborn county; a favor the more confidently asked, seeing we have been without such roads ever since his first map was published. We hope his honor will attend to these important matters at an early period of his work.

The Western Times, of the 31st ult., contains the following notice of the decease of a valuable fellow citizen, at one time a resident of this place.

DIED, in the arms of his family, in this place, yesterday morning, in the 34th year of his age, after a long and painful disease which he bore with christian fortitude, CYRUS FINCH, Esq. late Joint-Editor of this paper, and Prosecuting Attorney for the third Judicial Circuit, in this State.

With a mind of no ordinary force, and an application which never tired, the deceased surmounted the deprivations and difficulties incident to the setting of a new country—rose to the first station as a scholar and a Lawyer, and won for himself the highest honors, and warmest affections of his fellow citizens. But scarce had his "dawning hopes begun," e'er he was torn from the bosom of an amiable wife, and the "pleasing prattle" of three small children, on whom he doted, with the strongest paternal affection.

THE AFFAIR AT ST. BARTS.

The editors of the New York Statesman received on the 16th inst. the subjoined letter from an estimable friend, an officer on board the United States' ship Erie, giving a highly interesting account of the seizure of the Buenos Ayrean privateer in the harbor of St. Bartholomews.

U. S. Ship Erie, Dec. 9, 1828.
Off the Island Santa Cruz.

"I gladly embrace the opportunity of writing you by lieutenant Morris, who is prize master of a Buenos Ayrean privateer, which we captured a few days since at St. Barts, and have ordered to Pensacola for adjudication.

"The affair will doubtless create some sensation: I shall, therefore give a short summary of the facts as they have actually occurred. We had a boisterous passage to the latitude of the trade winds, rendered more unpleasant by the crowded state of the ship; and to accommodate the minister of the Netherlands, who has an estate at St. Martin, where his lady resides, and to afford to General Harrison a short respite from the horrors of sea sickness, the Captain obligingly consented to stop a day or two at the before mentioned island. The day after our arrival a despatch was received from St. Barts, acquainting us of a privateer's having taken a quantity of valuable merchandise from an American brig, and that the privateer was then in the harbor. The intelligence was confirmed by the English brig of war Jeany, who politely ran down expressly to communicate the same information. We immediately got under weigh, leaving the ministers on shore, and as soon as possible after anchoring, the governor was waited upon by the captain, and a demand made, that the schooner should be given up as a pirate. After a procrastination of two days, the Governor and council refused either to deliver up the vessel or to order her from the port.

"Determined not to let loose a buccanier to prey upon our commerce, and believing that she was our lawful prize if once in our power, it was determined to send in our boats with muffled oars at midnight, and cut her out from under the guns of the Swedish batteries. The expedition was entrusted to our 1st lieutenant, who shoved off from the Erie, (at the time in the outer harbor) at 1 o'clock in the morning, in the midst of a tempest of wind and rain.

"For a whole hour, nothing interrupted the gloom of the ship's company, who were anxiously watching the direction of the boats, when suddenly the loud report of a heavy gun from the battery announced that the vessel was in possession of our men and getting under weigh. Lights were hoisted by the ship, and a second and third gun increased our uneasiness—but only for a few moments—as the flash of lightning showed the privateer rapidly advancing before the wind, and running along side, informed us that not the slightest accident had occurred. We instantly slipped our cable and extinguished our lights, as the batteries had thrown their shot so near, as to render any delay highly dangerous.

"On waking the next morning, I found the ship at our old anchorage, off St. Martin, whence we sailed last evening, on our way to Curacao, to land the Dutch Legation. Much noise will assuredly be made by fastidious people, in consequence of infringing the neutrality of the harbor of St. Bartholomews. But you must bear in mind that the Buenos Ayrean private armed vessels have at the present moment no enemy but Spain, whose merchant flag is never seen, and that they are driven by necessity to acts of robbery, and are protected covertly in three islands of the W. Indies, viz: St. Thomas, St. Eustatia, and St. Barts, where they are principally owned. This fact has been clearly proved in the late instance of the trial and condemnation of the pirates at St. Christophers. It is the opinion of the most intelligent men in

this part of the world, that if active measures are not adopted to crush the hydra, that the evil will increase to an alarming degree.

"I pray you to excuse this careless scroll, which is not only written currente calamo, but during a chase, and the firing of our heavy bow guns, which not only shakes the ship, but the brain. We are desired to close our communications, as the boat is getting ready to send on board the prize. From Curacao, we proceed to land General Harrison at Maracaibo; from thence we steer direct to Pensacola."

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 22.
REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The fast sailing schooner Shamrock, captain Alexander, arrived here yesterday evening in 22 days from Tampico, bringing intelligence that a revolt had taken place in the city of Mexico, which was succeeded by a battle between the adherents of Guerrero, and the Government troops under Pedraza, the newly elected President of the Republic of Mexico. The revolt, it appears, had its origin in the dissatisfaction felt by the friends of Guerrero at the election of his opponent, Pedraza, to the Presidency. The editors of the American are indebted to an esteemed commercial friend for the following copy of a letter from the city of Mexico, which details the particulars of this event:—

"On the 30th of November, at night, a grito for the usual pretext of expulsion of Spaniards was given, and the Regiment of Artillery, and one or two Regiments of Militia revolted. On the first of December an action began in the suburbs, between the revolted and Government troops, and night only put a stop to the firing. On the second day, at day break, the fight was renewed, and after some hot work the rebels advanced a few squares. All the Convent tops were occupied by Government. On the 3d, the rebels lost three or four guns, and were forced back to their old posts. The loss on both sides was about equal, perhaps 100 to 200 killed each day. Both sides fought with desperate valour, the action being carried on with cannon in the streets, and with musketry from the convents and house tops. On the 4th December, the day was opened by an interchange of messages, and as nothing could be effected by these means, the fighting was renewed with greater violence. At noon one convent surrendered through a forged order, purporting to come from the President, [Pedraza]; and the bells being immediately rung, a panic was spread through the Government troops. In three hours the victors [rebels] were in possession of the Palace and all the convents, and then the canaille of the town, with the victorious soldiers rushed to the Parian and Portales, and a few other shops, and in two hours cleared out a property estimated at from three to five millions, and making no distinction between Spaniard and Mexican. The leaders of the insurgents were Garcia, who died of his wounds; Sorato, the three Tulsas, two Frenchmen, and another.

Guerrero arrived on the 4th day with fresh troops, and gave an impulse to the action which soon decided the contest. On the 4th and 5th, Guerrero and Zavala took summary measures to stop the pillage, by shooting and cutting down the thieves, and they have since collected much of the property, except what the officers kept for themselves, which would be the chief part. They profess to return the goods to the owners, but as this is impossible, it will go to the officers and troops. They are acting wisely, and trying to make up the administration as nearly as it was before. It consists of the same President and Ministers, except Pedraza;—but they cannot get the Congress or Senate to meet, and the whole affair is still in a state of uncertainty. Their energy and activity, however, can accomplish much. Pedraza and Filisola, the commander in chief, have left the city with some hundred horse and many officers, and are collecting forces in Puebla.—They expect to be joined by Rincon, Calderon, Cortes, Parres and Maizquiz, who can bring into the field probably 10,000 veterans; and the new government has only two regiments of practised or disciplined troops. At first we certainly expected an immediate reaction, which would quash the new party, but they seem to be acting with so much prudence and wisdom, that it begins to look doubtful. No doubt some of the States will resist most resolutely, and the country will be divided for a long time; but the usurpers may keep their post in the city and state of Mexico. The conduct is at present safe at Puebla, under Maizquiz, and we believe it will get down safe."

The editors of the American are also indebted to the same source for city of Mexico papers to the 10th ultimo inclusive. That of the last date announces that tranquility has been restored throughout the city. The editor is loud in his praises of Guerrero, whom he styles "the immortal Guerrero, the hero of the South."

St. Louis, January 6.

The Indian War.—Some time since we published an extract from a letter written by Maj. DOUGHERTY, U. S. Indian

Agent, giving information of the hostile designs of a part of the Pawnee nation of Indians. We now learn from Maj. HAMTRAMICK, who has arrived in this city from his Agency in the Osage nation, that the news of the successful operations of the Camanches and Pawnee Picks, on the Santa Fe Road, had been spread through the neighboring tribes, and aroused the whole to some daring action. Runners had been passing between the Camanches, Arapahoes, Pawnee Picks, and Kiamechis, for the purpose of spreading the excitement, maturing plans, and forming a concentration of forces. It is supposed they will watch the Santa Fe Road, and in the event of finding nothing on it, our frontier may suffer. Maj. HAMTRAMICK is of opinion from evidence in his possession, that Mr. Means, of Franklin, was killed, and his companions robbed, by the Pawnee Picks. A party of this tribe attacked the Osages in October last, when he was with the latter; but being repulsed and driven from their camp and reserve, the victors found a great many horses and mules which must have belonged to Means' party, and other indications tending to fix the robbery upon them.

Gen. Atkinson has, we understand, received orders to afford protection to our frontiers. The Osages have volunteered the services of from 300 to 1000 warriors, which the government have accepted, in the event of the General's requiring an auxiliary force. The Osages are declinied in the Pawnee mode of warfare, and intimately acquainted with the topography of their country. If a movement should be made upon the Pawnee towns, much may be expected from them.

Mo. Republican.

Mrs. Jackson.—The citizens of Nashville appointed a committee of arrangements, to testify their grief for the loss, and their respect for the memory, of Mrs. Jackson.—They accordingly recommended to their fellow citizens as an evidence of their respect for "the exemplary virtues and exalted character of the deceased," to abstain from their ordinary business on the 24th December, and that the "church bells be tolled from 1 until 2 o'clock, being the hour of her funeral.

The ladies of Abingdon, Virginia, have met, and entered into resolutions to transmit to Gen. Jackson a letter "assuring him of the sincere regard they had borne for the character and person of his deceased lady, and the sorrow they feel at his afflictive bereavement," and also to wear mourning badges on their dresses for thirty days. The following is a copy of the letter of condolence, which they addressed to Gen. J. on this occasion.

January, 5th, 1829.

DEAR SIR:—We have heard with the deepest sorrow, of your late afflictive bereavement in the death of your truly pious and amiable wife; and we have met to mingle our tears with yours for the irreparable loss you have sustained. To weep on such an occasion is not blameable: it is but a becoming tribute to departed worth; yet, at the same time, we should bow with submission to the will of him who "gives and who takes away at his pleasure." She has gone, we trust, to those mansions "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest,"—where the voice of malice cannot reach her, or the tongue of calumny disturb her.

On such an occasion, where Religion is deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and society of one of its most valuable members; we consider it our duty to offer to her memory, the tribute of esteem which is her worth; and to give you, Sir, our sincerest condolence for this late afflictive dispensation. At the same time we offer our fervent prayer, to the Almighty disposer of human events, that your administration of the high office to which you have lately been elected, may be as wise and happy, as your military career was brilliant and successful.

SARAH P. PRESTON.

[We are indebted to a friend for the following remarks on this subject.]

"This letter is a beautiful effusion of the finest feeling and does infinite credit to the highly esteemed and respected authoress. It may not be improper to say that she is the daughter of the late Gen. Wm. Campbell, who so gloriously commanded our Virginia militia at King's mountain, and afterwards a gallant corps in the battle of Guilford, who in the language of the Historian, were 'the first engaged, and the last to quit.' In this letter she breathes the soul of that immortal patriot, and has offered sentiments of consolation to the afflicted Hero, which every man of sensibility and of honor must approve."

Richmond Enquirer.

We are informed by a gentleman from Hartford Ct. that on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 8, the effigy of Gen. Jackson was burnt publicly at that place. What adds to the disgrace of the persons concerned, is that the news of Mrs. Jackson's death, arrived there a few hours previous to the commission of the outrage. The contempt and abhorrence of all men pretending to decency,

will rest on the perpetrators of this act. That such scenes should occur in the "land of steady habits," is indeed wonderful. O Connecticut, Connecticut! Shame on thy degenerate sons!

[Albany Argus.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ashes, pot, ton,		90 00
Pearl "		100 00
Bees' wax, lb	30	22
Candles, dipped, lb	9	10
Mould, lb	11	12
Castings, per ton		60 00
Cigars, Amer. 1st qual 1000	75	1 00
Spanish "	8	10 00
Coffee, best qual per lb	16 1/2	17
Cotton, per lb	12	14
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb	27	28
Feathers, live geese & ducks, lb	23	25
Mackerel No 1 per bbl		00 00
No 2 & 3 "	7 50	8 50
Flaxseed, bushel	37 1/2	40
Flour sup. fresh from wagons bbl		7 00
in store "		7 50
Ginseng, per lb	15	18
Gunpowder Lexington Ky keg	5 50	6 25
Dupont's "		7 50
Hemp, per lb		5
Iron, Juniata hammered ton	130 00	135 00
Puddled "	80 00	100 00
Hoop 6, 8 & 10 "		130 00
Nail rods, "		126 00
Lead pig and bar, lb	4	5
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		42
Nails, Bowan's 4d & 10d "		9
Juniata "		8
Pittsburgh common "	6	7
Oil, Tanners, per bbl	28	30 00
Linsed, gal	55	60
Castor, per doz	6 50	7 00
Paints, White lead, in oil, keg	3 25	3 75
do do dry, lb		15
Red do do "		15
Spanish Brown "	4	6
Whiting, "	3	4
Provisions, Pork Mess, bbl		8 00
Prime "		7 00
Lard in barrels, lb	3 1/2	4
in kegs "	5	
Hams, city smoked, lb	6	7
country do "	5 1/2	6
Butter, 1st qual, "	6	8
Cheese, 1st qual, "	7	8
Porter, Pittsburgh, bbl		9 00
Cincinnati "		8 00
Salt, Turke island, bush		1 12
Kendawa best "		50
Coneaugh, "		50
Sugar, N. Orleans, lb	4	9 1/2
Havana white, "	16	18
Loaf and Lump, "	18	19
Shot per bag 25 lbs.	1 81	2 00
Spirits, Cog. brandy 4th p f gal	1 50	1 75
Pecan, do "		75
American do "		37 1/2
Jamaica Rum, do	1 50	1 75
Holland Gin, do		1 50
Whiskey new, do	20	21
Teas, Gunpowder, lb		1 45
Imperial, "		1 37
Young Hyson, "	85	95
Tobacco, Ken. manufactured, lb	5	8
Cincinnati do "	7	8
Tallow, tried, lb	6	7
Wine, Madeira, gal	3 00	5 00
Sicily, "	1 50	1 75
Teneriffe, "		1 62

NOTE For A add one Half.

The news of the opening of English ports to foreign grains has had a tendency to advance the price of Flour in the eastern markets as well as our own. On Monday and Tuesday, flour was selling in this market at \$6 00, it has now advanced to \$7 00 and in good demand. Whiskey continues about our last weeks quotations, 19 to 20 cents, the demand is fair, and not much coming in.

Considerable quantities of Coffee have been received since our last and large lots have been sold at 15 1-2 on time,—16 to 17 cts. per retail is asked. Mackerel is also plenty, No 3's have been sold in lots of 20 to 100 bbls. at \$7 00 to 7 50—very few if any No. 1's in market—No. 2's sold at \$6 50.

The last advices from New Orleans, states that every description of the products of the western country are extremely dull, particularly Pork and Lard.

Cin. Chronicle, Jan. 31.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On the 29th ult. by Dele Elder, esq. Mr. WILLIAM PRIEST to Miss NANCY PATTERSON—all of Lawrenceburgh township.

On the 3d inst. by James W. Hunt, esq. Mr. WASHINGTON C. JACKSON to Miss NANCY MOORE—all of Dearborn county.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Set. DEARBORN COUNTY. }

Dearborn circuit court:

October Term, 1828.

Michael Farrar, }
vs. } On complaint in Chancery.

Alpha Bonney. }

NOW comes the complainant, by Lane his attorney, and proves to the satisfaction of the court, that Alpha Bonney, the defendant aforesaid, is not a resident of this state: it is therefore ruled and ordered by the said court, now here in chancery sitting, that notice of the pendency of the foregoing bill of complaint, be published for four weeks successively in the Indiana Palladium, a newspaper printed and published in Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn county, requiring the said Alpha Bonney to be and appear before the judges of the Dearborn circuit court, in chancery sitting, on the first day of their term to be holden at Lawrenceburgh, in and for said county of Dearborn, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to answer to the bill of complaint aforesaid, or the matters and things therein prayed for will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered therein accordingly.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

27th January 1829

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Summons & Executions, for sale at this Office.