



## LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1829.

**The River,** having risen several feet since our last, is now in fine order for navigation. The water is sufficiently high on the Falls to permit the descent of flat boats full laden.

**Bending a little.**—In a late number of the Indianapolis Gazette, the Editor pays a high, and no doubt very just, compliment to the talents, integrity, and urbanity of Arthur St. Clair, Esq. and General Drake, the newly appointed Register and Receiver of the Land Office, at that place; concluding with a desire that the work of reform may always be attended with equal good consequences to the public interest.

This is very clever in the Editor of the Gazette; and it is worth a great deal, flowing as it does from a source strongly impregnated for years past with putrid invective against the present Chief Magistrate. We like liberty; and when the opposers of the Administration find they can't effect any thing, we hope to see them all coming round to its support. On this head, we would caution the Editor of the Gazette, however, against a too sudden curve of the "oak,"—it lacks the elastic tenacity of real "hickory" too much for a violent twist.

**All a joke.**—The report circulated here, last week, of the removal of the postmaster at Brookville, turns out to be incorrect. Mr. Smith, who it was believed had been appointed, received a communication from the post office department, in relation to some mail route, and the postmaster suspecting it was his walking papers, made enquiry to that effect of Mr. S. who, to humor the joke, intimated that it was so. From this originated the report, which was believed in Brookville for several days.

**Beat this!**—A calf 4 months old, weighing 256 lbs. was slaughtered and sold in our market on the 6th inst. The fore quarters weighed 93 lbs., the hind quarters 97, the hide 41, and the loose tallow 20—making in the aggregate the above weight. It was raised by Mr. Eli Hill of this vicinity.

### Appointments by the President.

The following are announced in the Washington papers.

Charles Rhind, of New York, to be consul of the United States for the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea, in Russia.

John Ward, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States for the port of Chihuahua, in Mexico.

John S. Meircken, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States for the island of Martinique.

William Shaler, of Massachusetts, to be consul [commercial agent] of the United States for the port of Havana, in the island of Cuba, in place of Thomas M. Rodney, removed.

Sidney Mason, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States for the Port of St. Johns, in the island of Porto Rico, in the place of Robert Jacques, removed.

William Stirling, to be consul of the United States for the port of Barcelona, in Spain, in place of Charles Douglass, removed.

William S. Hamilton, of Louisiana, to be surveyor of public lands South Tennessee, in place of James P. Turner, removed.

William Troost Simons, to be consul of the United States for Westphalia and the Prussian provinces of the Rhine, to reside at Elberfeld, in place of John Godfrey Boker, resigned.

**Treaty with Great Britain.**—The following, from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, is inserted by way of "memorandum." We shall see. "The rumour originally published by us, that there was some probability of a treaty with Great Britain, which would prevent the angry discussion of the tariff question in the ensuing congress, and regulate the trade between the two countries on a basis of reciprocity, has gathered strength; and there seems to be little doubt in any quarter, that the instructions to Mr. McLean will have that object chiefly in view. To those who revert to the issue of all attempts by former negotiators, because of the impression on both sides that each was endeavoring to procure unequal advantages—to those also who recollect the difficulty

of adjusting any thing like a reciprocal system by either parliamentary or congressional enactments, we should suppose the mere proposition to form a treaty on the basis suggested, would be hailed as one of unquestionable policy; but, whether from party feeling or some other cause, we have seen the measure scouted by some, & depreciated by others. We repeat our confidence in the truth of the original report, and if there be sincerity in those who have complained of a want of reciprocity, we think their wishes will soon be accomplished."

**Catholic Emancipation.** The following is a copy of the reply to a letter of Mr. Worrall to the president of the United States, communicating a copy of a song, composed for, and sung at the Catholic emancipation festival in Philadelphia, on the 14th July last.

Washington, 15th Sept. 1829.

Sir,—I have received and read with much pleasure, the copy of the song composed for the Catholic emancipation festival in Philadelphia, on the 14th July last, which you have done me the honor to present to me.—That its sentiments, so appropriate to the social board, and to that harmony and good will which should ever characterise our celebrations of the advances of liberty in other countries, may never be violated in our own, is the sincere wish of your fellow citizen, and obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Mr. John Worrall, 194 Market St. Philadelphia.

Throughout the United States, the crops of all kinds of grain appear to have been uncommonly abundant, and late accounts from Great Britain represent them as having been equally so in that country. Prices are said to have declined a little. The stocks on hand at the commencement of the harvest, are however, stated to have been smaller than usual, and the state of Europe is so unsettled that we have not yet the means of forming very accurate opinions in that part of the world.

W. Tiller.

The opposition newspapers sometimes start very pleasant, odd objections to the removals made by the present administration. An evening paper in this city complains of the removal of Abraham Bradley from the office of Assistant Postmaster General, because the said Bradley has actually "grown up, almost, with the Post-Office department," in other words, that the length of time he has enjoyed the salary of the place, gives him a title to it for the rest of life. This extension of the legal doctrine of proscription to the tenure of public offices, would doubtless be a pleasant thing for the holders of lucrative places. Only one thing more is needed to make the system perfect, namely, to make these offices hereditary in their families. We cannot, however, flatter those who are anxious for such a state of things, with the probability that it will soon exist in this country. To speak the truth, we seem at present to be no nearer to it than we were at the establishment of the constitution, and the people are as jealous of a perpetuity of offices in the hands of individuals and families as they ever were.

That Mr. Bradley has "grown up" with the Post-Office Department, is very true; and he has grown up in a way that would doubtless be exceeding pleasant to most persons of our acquaintance. He has been long in the enjoyment of a snug salary, and it is asserted in the Courier of this morning, that he has accumulated a comfortable fortune of \$100,000. This is really "growing" to a respectable stature from the receipt of a public stipend; and he who retires from an office on which he has reared such a fortune, it strikes us, has no reason to complain. We presume that he does not complain, and that he laughs in his sleeve at the ludicrous sympathy of those who commiserate so dolorously the case of the man who retires from office with \$100,000. An industrious man, who has been only about three years in any public employment, is appointed in his place; and when he has accumulated the same fortune, by means of his salary, we shall certainly, for our part, make no objection to his retiring. If there be any solid objection to the successor of Mr. Bradley let it be made, and let it have all the consideration it deserves. But if we have no argument of a more cogent nature to wage against the removal of an individual from a public office than the length of time he has held it, let us at least have the grace to be silent. Thirty or forty years of peaceable possession may be a good bar to an action of ejectment brought against the holders of a house or farm, but the holder of a public office must consent to retire quietly when there is no further occasion for his services, even if he has been in place for twice that term.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

**Interesting Items.**—The state of the trade remains exceedingly gloomy in England, and the wages earned by the laboring classes are insufficient to feed them on the coarsest and cheapest food, in many large and populous districts. In one week at Nottingham, seventy-six

fathers of families applied to the overseers of one parish for relief. They were silk glove makers. About 400 of such are employed by the parish in breaking stone, for which they and their families are scantily fed, as paupers. Weavers at Manchester, &c. earn only 3 or 4s per week.

A Leeds paper complains much of the manufacture of cloths out of old woollen clothes, which are so managed by a machine appropriately called "the devil," as to obtain a neat and glossy appearance. These are of the goods that are so largely imported "to order" at New York, and sold by auction, on account of the "drab-gaitered gentry," or Yorkshiremen, who abound in that city, and who have monopolized nearly the whole business of importing cloths, being "up to" the ways of getting them through the custom house.

**Sierra Leone.**—Of 23,434 liberated Africans introduced from 1808 to 1827, only 11,978 survived, including all their descendants. The colony is well called "the den of death." The whole population consists of 17,512 persons, of whom only 87 are whites, 80 males and 7 females—besides 734 troops.

A Bear, about 7 feet in length and 3 in height, was killed in Lower Freehold township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, one the 17th ult. It is wondered how he got there.

A giant, Joseph Need Sewall, lately died at Taunton England, and was interred with extraordinary care lest his body might be subjected to anatomical operations, of which he had the greatest horror, while living. He was 7 feet 8 inches high, and weighed 518 lbs. his shoes were 14 1-2 inches long and 6 1-2 wide. He had exhibited himself in company with a dwarf that weighed only 68 lbs. Sewall was 24 years old, at the time of his decease.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, has just completed his ninety-third year. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

A great bottle.—A black glass bottle weighing 43 pounds and containing 31 gallons, was last week manufactured at the Lechmere Point glass bottle house, West Boston. To make use of the language of the glass house, the metal was gathered by William Cumming and handled by James Proudlock.

Girard's square, in Philadelphia, from Market to Chesnut and from 11th to 12th street, was purchased by him about 20 years ago, for 100,000 dollars: it is now valued at 500,000, and cannot be had for that sum. We recollect when "Dunlap's house" which stands on that square, was "out of town."

**Gold.**—The Fredericksburg Arena states that a lump of gold, worth \$300, was dug up on Friday last, on Johnson's farm, near that town.

### DAVIS WEAVER.

Sir:—On my return from the river, you informed me of there being an execution against us in the hands of the sheriff, and that you had prevailed on Mr. Dunn, the attorney, to stay the proceedings until I came home; likewise, we appointed a day to go and see whether or not we could make any arrangement of the debt; we went accordingly and saw Mr. Dunn, when you stated that you would pay \$500, provided that I would pay the balance \$350. I asked you, what way you wished to be understood—whether you was losing this difference, or that you was in duty bound to pay that difference? You said that you were merely paying it for the sake of having the account adjusted. Now you will recollect that this was the reason why there was no propositions made to Mr. Dunn. I have no doubt but you have frequently expressed a great wish to settle that debt, and probably made some offers, knowing at the same time that it was not possible for them, Messrs. Dunn & Lane, to make any such settlement, (as to take one half and release you from the balance.) Now if you have been so overly anxious to settle the claim or debt, why did you at divers times state to me that you thought it the best policy to let them go their length, that they would be glad to settle with us on much better terms at some future period? And again, why did you not pay that \$65 on this debt, which you promised to do, at the same time that I paid \$65 on another Philadelphia claim, which was about ten years ago, and which at this time would have saved about \$100 of the present debt? and further, I think there must be some of our notes and accounts collected by this time, which we held against the people of this neighbourhood. As for my stating that I had placed money and property in your hands to satisfy that demand, I deny it; and defy you to produce your authority. I can inform you what I did say, on my return home: I accompanied Mr. G. H. Dunn to the new town of Lawrenceburgh, and I informed him of your promising to pay sixty five dollars on the Bryan debt, at the same time that I paid \$65 on another Philadelphia claim; and, likewise, in the year of 1819 or 1820 you drew off a list of all the notes and accounts that we had then standing out, and presented it to George Weaver, and

expressed a wish that he should take them, as you considered him bound for our eastern debts; which he refused to do. The amount of these claims was considerably more than all we owed at that time. This is about the amount that I said, and still say it. And you know that you have had all these notes and accounts, and that I have had nothing to do with them whatever—now as our controversy has come before the public, I will refer them to George Weaver, who is right and who is wrong. But notwithstanding all that has been said about the matter, I will meet you at any time and at any place that you will name, and make a final settlement of all our business; and then I will try (if I am in duty bound to pay a part of that debt) to make arrangements with the agent or attorney, Mr. Dunn, to pay it.

Reluctantly compelled, in this instance, to obtrude our private differences upon the public eye; be assured, sir, that in future I shall avoid further controversy with you, through the newspaper.

J. W. WEAVER.

Wilmington, Oct. 2d, 1829.

### This may Certify,

THAT we, STEPHEN WOOD and NELSON H. TORBET, have had a meeting, and after an explanation from each other of the difficulty and differences that have existed between us, are fully satisfied that we have in the heat of passion (and from hearsay statements,) used expressions against each other that we would not have made in cooler moments on reflection, and that we are now fully satisfied with the acknowledgements of each other, and agree that all our former differences are now settled.

STEPHEN WOOD,

NELSON H. TORBET,

October 26th, 1829.

### DR. JEHU JOHN,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the Citizens of Lawrenceburgh and its vicinity. His office is on High Street, one door East of Dr. Ferris's Apothecary shop.

October 10th, 1829.

### Caution to the Public.

WENT away from the subscriber on the 4th inst., an indentured apprentice to the Farming business, named WM. YOUNG, aged 20 years in January next. Said William was bound to me by the overseer of the Poor of Manchester township, and has left me without any just cause; this is therefore to forward all persons from trusting, harboring or employing him on any account whatever.

JAMES ANGEVINE.

October 6 1829.

### Probate Court of Dearborn County, September Term, 1829.

IN the matter of the Estate of BAYLISS ASHBY, deceased—now, at the said Term of the Probate Court of Dearborn County, in the state of Indiana, comes WARREN TEBBS, one of the Administrators of Bayliss Ashby, dec'd, and makes it known to the Court, that there are no more debts to be collected, nor assets belonging to said estate to be received, nor debts to pay—and that he is desirous of settling up and adjusting the Administration accounts of said estate; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Ashby, one of the heirs of said deceased, is not a resident of this state—Notice is, therefore hereby given to the said John Ashby, and to all others concerned, that they be and appear before the Judge of the Probate court of Dearborn county, on the first day of the next term, to be held at Lawrenceburgh, in and for said county of Dearborn, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to attend to the settlement of the accounts of said estate, or the same will then be settled in his absence. By order of the Hon. George H. Dunn, Probate Judge of Dearborn county.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

October 2d, 1829.

### Probate Court of Dearborn County, September Term, 1829.

IN the matter of the real estate of JOHN HAINES, late of Dearborn county, deceased—now, at the September Term of the Probate court of Dearborn county, 1829, comes JAMES D. GEDNEY, Administrator of the estate of JOHN HAINES, deceased, and makes it manifest to the court that the personal effects of said estate are insufficient to pay the just debts of said deceased, and that the said deceased was the owner of a Tract of land in said county, subject to a Mortgage to one Abish Hayes, for 130 dollars—to wit: the N. E. Q. of Sec. 31, in Town 7, Range 2 west, and also some other Tract, the boundaries of which are unknown—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Abish Hayes, and to David Haines, who is said to be the heir at law of the said JOHN HAINES, deceased, and all others concerned, that they personally be and appear at the Probate court of Dearborn county, on the first day of the next Term of said court, to be held at Lawrenceburgh in and for said county, on the first Monday in November next, then and there to show, if any thing they have to show or can say, why the court shall not decree a sale of said lands, for the payment of the just debts of the said deceased JOHN HAINES.—By order of the Hon. George H. Dunn, Probate Judge of Dearborn county.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

October 2d, 1829.

### NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to Warren T. Tebbis and Elizabeth Tebbis his wife, Elijah Lake and Maria Lake his wife, Hamilton Ashby and John Ashby, joint Heirs and legal Representatives with the undersigned, of Bayliss Ashby, late of Dearborn county, deceased, that I shall apply to the Probate Court, on the first day of their term to be held at Lawrenceburgh, in said county, on the 1st Monday in November, 1829, to appoint Commissioners to partition and set off to the undersigned, the undivided share, as joint heirs and legal representatives aforesaid of said Bayliss Ashby, deceased, of in and to the West half of Section Fourteen, town Seven, Range one West, in the County of Dearborn, the Real Estate of said deceased Bayliss Ashby.

LEWIS JOLLY,

October 2d, 1829.

### A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Lawrenceburgh, Ind. on the 1st of October, 1829; which if not taken out within 8 months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Abbet Robert	Leaper John
Alfred John	Norris Isaac or
Barrett Esther Ann Mrs	Joel Fitzgerald
Baldrige Margaret B.	Mount James
Mrs. care of Mr.	Miller John
James Dill	McConnell George 2
Barton William	Novill Peter
Baxter Daniel A. 2	Phillips John H.
Campbell Mary Mrs.	Ruble John
Calhoun Villet	Red Benjamin
Congleton James	Rawland Philips
Craig Daniel	Stall David
Cheek Elmore W.	Smith John
Cambridge Academy	Smith John H.
Trustees	Snyder David
Daniels Thomas	Shepherd William, York
Dill James	Ridge
Clerk Probate Court	Sullivan Sarah Mrs.
Guion Thomas	Stroud Joseph
Gray Nancy Mrs.	Tibbitts Abner
Gould Silas	Test John Esq.
Harrison Benjamin	Tuite Miss
Hudson Christopher	Watts John
Judson Augustus H.	Walker Loya
Keller Jacob 3	Wilson Joseph
Loter Rebecca Mrs.	Williams William
Ludlow Mr or	Williams Benjamin
Joshua Stroud	Wever Francis B.
Lemon William	

JAMES W. HUNTER, p. m.

As the quarter commenced on the 1st inst. it is expected that newspaper postage will be paid in advance. To save the trouble of refusing credit the money must be paid on delivery of letters. Those in arrears for postage will please settle the same.

J. W. H. F. M.

October 1, 1829.

Arrival and Departure of the mails at the Post Office at Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Indiana.

### THE MAIL ARRIVES

From Indianapolis and intermediate offices, Sunday evening, 5 P. M.  
From Southward and Westward Monday and Wednesday mornings, at 5 A. M.  
From Northward, Greenville, via Connersville and Brookville, Mondays, 2 P. M.  
From Brookville via Harrison &c. every Tuesday, at 2 P. M.  
From Oxford, via Clark's store, every Friday, at 5 P. M.  
From Burlington Ky. via Petersburg, Tuesday evenings, at 5 P. M.  
From the Eastward via Cincinnati, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 2 P. M.

### THE MAIL DEPARTS

To Indianapolis and intermediate offices every Monday Morning, at 7 A. M.  
To Eastward via Cincinnati Monday and Wednesday mornings, at 5 A. M.  
To Southward and Westward via Rising Sun, Madison and Louisville &c. every Tuesday at 3 P. M.  
To Westward and Southward, via Hartford, Madison, Vincennes, &c. every Thursday, at 2 P. M.  
To the Northward, via Brookville, Greenville, &c. every Monday at 2 P. M.  
To Brookville, every Tuesday, at 2 P. M.  
To Burlington Ky. via Petersburg, every Tuesday morning at 5 A. M.  
To Oxford, via Clark's store &c. every Thursday, at 5 A. M.

### CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLE.	FROM	TO
	\$ cts.	¢
Ashes, pot, ton,	20	00
Bees' wax	100	00
Candles, dipped lb	9	10
Candles, mould lb	11	12
Castings per ton	60	00
Cigars, Amer. 1st qual 1000	75	1 00
Cigars, Spanish "	8	10 00
Coffee best qual per lb	15	16
Cotton per lb	12	13
Corn, bushel	10	10
Corn, do.	28	
Meal do.	31	
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb	25	
Feathers live geese & ducks lb	23	25
Flaxseed bushel	37A	40
Flour sup. fresh from wagons bbl	3	75
Flour Fine	3	50
Ginseng per lb	15	18
Grap powder Lexington Ky keg	5	50
Dupont's "	7	50
Hemp per lb	5	7
Lead pig and bar lb	4	0
Leather sole, Eastern tan lb	23	25
Call skins dozen	18	00
Upper do	26	00
do Cincinnati "	25	27
Iron, Juniata hammered ton	130	00
Puddled "	80	00
Hoop 6, 8 & 10d "	130	00
Nail rods "	126	00
Mackerel No 1 per bbl	10	50
No 2 & 3 "	10	00
Molasses, New Orleans gal	8	50
Nails, Bowen's 4d & 10d lb	8	
Juniata "	9	
Pittsburgh common "	6	7
Oil, Tanners, per bbl	22	25
Linseed gal	55	60
Paints, White lead, in oil, keg	3	25
Do do dry lb	13	
Red do do "	13	
Spanish Brown "	4	6
Whiting "	3	4
Porter, Pittsburgh, bbl	9	00
Cincinnati "	8	00
Provisions, Pork Mess bbl	9	50
Prime "	7	00
Lard in barrels lb	3A	4
in kegs "	5	
Hams, city smoked lb	6	7
Butter 1st qual "	6	8
Cheese 1st qual "	7	
Rags, lb.	5A	
Shot per bag 25 lbs.	1	75
Salt, Turke island bush	90	1 00
Kenawa best "	6A	
Conemaugh "	6A	
Sugar, N. Orleans lb	8	10
Havana white "	15	16
Loaf and Lump "	18	19
Spirits, Cogn. brandy 4thlpt gal	1	50
Jamaica Rum do	1	40
Holland Gin do	1	50
Peach do	6A	
American do	37	75
Whisky new do	12	28
Tess, Gunpowder lb	1	45
Imperial "	1	37
Young Hyson "	95	1 00
Tobacco, Ken. manufactured lb	3	7
Cincinnati do "	7	8
Tallow, tined lb	6	

Note For A add one Half.