



## LAWRENCEBURGH:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30.

A mail stage has been put in operation on the post route from this place to Brookville, connecting with the Cincinnati line at Harrison. The stage, as now arranged, will, we understand, arrive and leave here on Monday and Friday afternoons, and arrive at Harrison so as to intersect with the Cincinnati and Brookville mail stage on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

By the last mail we received a No. of the "Vincennes Gazette," a new paper established in Vincennes by Mr. Samuel Hill. The Gazette has sprung from the ashes of the Wabash Telegraph, and gives evidence of equal usefulness, if not longer life than its predecessor. The Gazette is opposition in politics, and is, we believe, the 4th or 5th paper established in this state, by the wire-workers of the Clay party, within one year.

In the field. GEN. ROBERT HANNA, in a note to the editor of the Indiana Democrat, says he is a candidate for congress in the 2nd district; and requests all editors in the district, to republish his note, and set him down as a subscriber. Now this is putting the right foot foremost. Whenever we see a candidate for a prominent office, feeling his way to the favor of the people, with the light of one news paper, we are apt to think him either parsimoniously indifferent to the interests of those he would wish to serve in a public capacity, or ashamed to see what the public think of him.

A gentleman has handed us the following description of a *Radish*, raised in the garden of Mr. John Callahan, in this vicinity: Length, 25 inches—circumference, 16 do—weight 7 pounds. After making due allowance for a dry season, it will be admitted, we think, that this is a "pretty considerable" radish.

We have been presented with an apple, raised in the orchard of Mr. James Angwine of this county, which weighs 17 1/2 ounces and measures 13 1/2 inches in circumference. It is of the golden pippin species, & is, to appearance, a most delicious fruit. The tree on which it grew, we are informed by Mr. Angwine, was very heavily laden with apples almost equal in size to the one named.

The population of Vincennes, Ind. is given at 1550. White males 763; white females 639; coloured males 75; coloured females 83. This village was settled upwards of 100 years ago, by the French from Lower Canada, and is the oldest settlement in the western country.

OHIO AND LAKE ERIE CANAL. This canal is 306 miles in length, commencing at Portsmouth, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Scioto, and proceeding up that valley to the mouth of Big Belly or Walnut creek, ten miles below Columbus; thence, up the valley of Walnut creek to the Licking summit. From this summit the route proceeds down the valley of Licking, to the mouth of the Rocky fork of Licking, and thence across to the valley of the Tomoka, down which it proceeds nearly to the junction of the Tomoka with the Muskingum. From this point the level of the canal begins to ascend, and the route proceeds up the valley of the Muskingum and the Tuscarawas, one of its branches, to the portage between the Tuscarawas and the Cuyahoga, across which it proceeds, 5 miles to the Cuyahoga river, and down the valley of that river to Cleveland on Lake Erie. For the last six miles it is proposed to make use of the bed of the river by a tow-path along the bank.—The lockage in ascending from Lake Erie to the Portage summit, is 395 feet; in descending from that summit to the Tomoka, 229 feet; in ascending from Tomoka river to the Licking summit 152 feet; in descending from that summit to the Ohio, 408 feet.—This work was commenced in 1825, and will, it is expected, be completed in 1831. It is estimated to cost the state of Ohio 3,032,000 dollars.

FIRE! From the Charlestown, Ind. Statesman, we learn that the grist and oil mills of Mr. J. C. Caldwell, of that place, were destroyed by fire on the 20th inst. Fire accidental. Loss estimated at \$1500.

The Madison Ind. papers also state, that a brick house belonging to a Mr. Mathews, of Hanover, in that county, was consumed by fire on the 14th inst.

The carpenters were at work at the building, and it is supposed the fire was communicated to the shavings, by some children, while the workmen were absent at breakfast.

We learn from the Western Tiller, that the soap and candle manufactory of Mr. Hollinsworth, on Elm street, and two or three small buildings adjoining, were destroyed in Cincinnati on the 22d inst. Among the property consumed, were three horses.

Elections. It is not yet ascertained who is elected governor in Ohio: both parties claim the victory. So far as returns had been received at Cincinnati, on Thursday, Lucas was some hundreds ahead.—About 20 counties to be heard from. Few changes, it seems, have been made in the delegation to congress. All the old members, who were candidates, except Shields, have, we believe, been re-elected. A friend to the administration has been returned to congress in the Steubenville district, vice Goodenow resigned. The friends of General Jackson it is believed from returns received at Columbus, will have a majority of from 8 to 10 in the legislature. Several changes have been made in different counties, for and against the administration; but not enough to show much gain on either side. It is pretty clear, however, that Jacksonism has not lost any thing by the veto message in Ohio.

The elections in New Jersey are over. The friends of republican principles and the administration have again prevailed. The legislature, from the best information obtained is believed to stand 46 Jackson, 13 Clay. It should be borne in mind that this state went for Mr. Adams at the last election, and consequently, like Maine, New Hampshire, &c. is clear gain to the administration. The West India trade news must have worked wonders in New Jersey as well as Maine.

The returns from Pennsylvania show that she holds fast to her first love. The federalists, it is true, by coalescing with the anti-masons, have in some counties carried their ticket; but not one Clay man, avowed and known as running as such, has been elected. Of those elected on the anti-masonic ticket, it is supposed several are Clayites; and among them we would name Mr. McKennan, elected to congress in Washington district, over Mr. McCreery, by a small majority. In the same county, Mr. Ritner, the anti-masonic opponent of Mr. Wolf for governor, has been beaten for the senate, by a small majority. In the counties of Fayette and Green Mr. Andrew Stewart has been returned to congress over Mr. Irwin. Mr. S. though not an avowed friend of the administration, was liberally supported by its friends—a fact he has been, as we are informed, candid enough to admit. In the 3d district (Philadelphia county) Miller has been beaten for congress by Watson who is claimed by the opposition, though it is pretty well understood that the friends of Jackson elected him. The legislature will be composed of a large majority of the friends of the state and national administrations. The friends of M. Clay must have great faith to hope ever to gain the vote of the democratic party in Pennsylvania while Gen. Jackson is in the field as a candidate.

We understand that the moral and peace-loving citizens of Cincinnati, have lately had the counterpart of Mr. Prentice's "Kentucky election" enacted in their city. As we have it: An itinerant preacher, holding forth in one of the market houses, and indulging rather too freely in denunciation against drunkenness, to suit the taste of all his auditors, was assailed at one of his alarm ports with a violent blow, that laid him wallowing in the dust. This was the signal of onset, and in a few moments 30 or 40 sons of Bacchus and Anti Bacchus were engaged in sturdy argument. One or two had their sky lights abruptly ejected to make room for a fellow-laborer's thumb and others had various badges stuck on their heads and shoulders indicative of the part they had taken in the contest. The whole wound up in a visit to bridewell escorted by the police officers of the city.

London papers received at N. York, give additional details of the civil revolution in the Netherlands. The spirit which stirred up the citizens of Paris, to repel the tyrannical encroachments of the royal party upon their rights and privileges, seems rapidly extending itself over Europe. The people of Brussels are in arms, and if we may infer anything from the following intelligence from that country, are in a good way to bring their sovereign to terms.

New York Oct 16

### THE NETHERLANDS.

By the extracts which we have given, as copious as our limits will allow, it will be seen that the attitude which Belgium has assumed, is not such as to warrant a belief that the insurrection, as it is called, will be put down by slight concessions. There is a serious determination, on the part of the public, to insist upon all the rights they claim; and should there be no foreign interference, there is nothing left to the government but submission, or a severance of the badly formed kingdom. The meeting of the States General will have grave subjects of deliberation before them.

The articles demanded of the king, by the deputation from Brussels, were as follows:

No 1. The sincere execution of the fundamental law without restrictions either by cabinet circulars, Ministerial ordinances, or any other measure whatsoever.

2. The dismissal of the Connoisseur Ministry.

3. The temporary suspension of the slaughter duties (droits d'addage)

4. A new system of election by which the right of choosing their representatives may be more directly vested in the people.

5. The re-establishment of trial by jury.

6. Liberty of the press, and abolition of the Censorship.

7. A law confirming the legal responsibility of Ministers.

8. A law by which the residence of the High Courts of judicature will be fixed in the southern provinces.

9. The termination of all judicial pursuits against liberty writers, and the reversion of all condemnations for political offences.

10. Succor to be afforded to the workmen, until they can resume their labours.

Times.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2.

Yesterday, by an arrangement with the authorities of the city, the Prince of Orange entered Brussels. He had received two deputations on the previous afternoon and night. The first he had treated very haughtily, desiring its members to lay aside their colours. He declined to make any concessions, but threatened to enter Brussels yesterday morning at the head of his troops. The announcement of this treatment and of his threat produced the greatest agitation among the Garde Bourgeoise and in the mind of the Provisional Government, under which the capital has been for the last seven days. They resolved, if he attempted to effect his threatened purpose, to oppose force to force.

The people, about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, began, in imitation of the Parisians, to unpace the streets and to erect barricades at all the issues of the city towards the side on which he would enter. All the citizens were at their posts, and the most determined resolutions were every where taken to remain united and in arms till the Prince came to terms.—Wagons were overturned across the streets—barrels were brought and filled with stones to increase the obstruction—great mounds were formed of the pavement which had been taken up—the trees along the Boulevards were cut down to throw on these heaps—and before six o'clock in the morning the preparations made to receive the army must have effectually protected the city till after a great slaughter of the troops. Yet this was no test of what the resolution of the inhabitants might ultimately have accomplished, as the work of barricading was discontinued from half-past twelve at night, when the result of the Prince's conference with the second deputation was announced.

His Royal Highness agreed, on the representation made to him of the state of the city, to enter it yesterday forenoon, with some members to his staff only, and without any other troops. He agreed to send back the troops coming on to Brussels, or at least to suspend their march, and to give orders to those before the Palace to remain inactive in their position.

The commandant of the civic force issued an order of the day for the citizens to assemble at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the square of the Hotel de Ville. But before they met, the Prince sent, to order that they would lay down their colours. To this command a positive negative was returned, and it was for some time doubtful whether his royal Highness would appear under the Brabant flag, which had displaced the Orange. The urgency of the occasion, however, made him waive even this point, which to him at first was a point of honour, and he was obliged to entrust himself alone, without troops or assistance of any kind among 8,000, or 10,000 armed citizens, who had thrown aside the colours of his family and assumed those of their ancient province. 2,000 stand of arms had arrived the day before from Liege; and it probably is, no exaggeration to say, that not less than 10,000 burgers were provided with muskets by yesterday morning. The square of the Hotel de Ville probably never exhibited a finer display than when each of the eight sections had taken up their positions with their appropriate flags and glittering arms. They not only displayed the tri-colour on their standards, but each citizen wore a tri-coloured cockade at his button hole, and most of them had tri-coloured scarfs round their waists.

The march began towards the Palace of Lacken, to meet the Prince about half past eleven o'clock, and the last of the sections had not left the square till half-past twelve. His Royal Highness accompanied by 3 Aids de Camp, came in about half past one, but did not reach the Hotel de Ville till past two o'clock.

He was extremely anxious to proceed directly to the Palace, without going to the Hotel de Ville at all; but the lower class of inhabitants, no doubt directed by the city authorities, opposed his progress, and after a quarter of an hour's contest (during which the populace repeatedly seized the bridle of his

horse, and insisted on his going to pay homage to the city authorities,) he was obliged to submit to their dictation. At the Hotel de Ville he made a speech in a very animated manner, in which he promised to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the Belgians, and announced the formation of a commission to consider their grievances. He then rode off with the cavalry part of the Civic Guard and going too fast, narrowly escaped being killed by one of the posts, who thought that he was flying from the city to call in the troops.

All the Guards were afterwards passed in review by him before his Palace. He appeared pale and alarmed in the midst of the Garde Bourgeoise.

### COMMUNICATION.

#### EXAMINER—No. IX.

Fellow citizens, I have but very little, in this number, worthy your attention. The court is now sitting which will furnish something of the order of the day for my next number.

In the mean time, I will inform you that the question of some of our high-minded gentlemen, who hold two lucrative offices, in violation of their oaths and the constitution of this state, has been brought under the consideration of the grand jury, who sat last week, for the purpose of indicting all public offenders against the peace and dignity of the state, within the county of Dearborn. The decision of that honorable body will be for your consideration in my next communication.

Fellow citizens, it is the earnest request of Examiner, that you will make yourselves acquainted with the constitution of the state of Indiana, as it respects its permissions and injunctions, and its equal bearings on all classes of citizens, from the governor to the humble day-laborer; which will enable you to decide with accuracy and justice. The constitutional question must be decided by you sooner or later.

Shall our state constitution be supported and respected, or shall it be trampled under foot by one class of citizens, whilst far the greatest portion of the population is watched with the most scrutinizing and inquisitorial eye, and their smallest digressions punished with exemplary severity?

Those gentlemen who hold two or more lucrative offices, hold some of the most important offices in this county; and some are acting as peace officers, with all the sanctification of men who live in subordination to the laws of their country; and are on the alert to fetch the smallest offenders to justice, considering (no doubt) their constitutional violations above the reach of the people.

These offences have been continued year after year, without any notice of them by our grand juries, or any of our public servants, who are officiating as judges of courts, as governors of the state, or as representatives to congress, until the present term of the Dearborn circuit court. We shall shortly have the pleasure of knowing the decision of the grand jury on the constitutional question of persons holding two lucrative offices at the same time.

In the mean time we can make a full and fair enquiry, why those violators should not be brought to answer to the laws of our country for their transgressions, on the same principle as other offenders against the laws stand amenable? Should it be discovered, by any person who has the gift of the second sight, that one portion of our fellow citizens, has extra rights and privileges over the general mass of the people, by usurping authority which the constitution does not guarantee to any person, it ought to be made known to the public, for we are all concerned in the support of our government; and it is hoped all are determined to use their influence to perpetuate its blessings.

October 18.

Examiner.

The Elkton Press of the 11th inst. relates the following melancholy and singular occurrence:—

The family of Mr. William Haffin, in the vicinity of Rock Run, Hartford county, had been afflicted with the typhus, for some time. On Monday morning, the 30th ult. his daughter, a young woman, fell a victim to it. In the afternoon, he himself was seized with a cramp cholick, which terminated his mortal career ere the setting of the sun. They were both interred together. Two of the neighboring young men, brothers, of the name of Hawkins, undertook to dig the grave; mattocks were the first implement used whilst digging; one made an unwary blow, smote the other on the head and inflicted a dreadful wound. In a state of terror he dropped his mattock, mounted horse and rode post haste after a doctor to relieve his brother, who was bleeding profusely. A doctor was procured, who rode full speed and left him behind, and just arrived in time to save life. The other rode his horse at a common gate, when suddenly the animal took fright, threw him whilst his foot being in the stirrup, and in this predicament he was dragged some distance; some transient person stopped

the horse, and he was to appearance lifeless. He was carried into Mrs. Smith's tavern, for dead, when his brother had been conveyed; but after applying some restoratives he revived. His coat was torn up the back to the collar. Both the brothers are under the doctor's hands—and it has not been found practicable to remove them to their father's. How doleful to reflect—two amiable young men making the necessary preparations to consign two of their fellow beings to their kindred clay, whilst in the very act, by a mysterious occurrence are hurled to the verge of an eternal world.

The Indiana Democrat states that ill health has prevented Gen. Harrison from visiting the Tippecanoe battle ground, as was expected.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE OF PARTIES.—At the late election not a single member of Congress has been elected on the avowed ground of his being Anti Jackson. As anti-masons from four to six have been elected, who are supposed to be in favor of Henry Clay. The remaining twenty are decided friends of General Jackson.

The State Senate consists of 33 members, of whom 7 may probably be anti-masonic. The House consists of 100 members, about 30 of whom may be anti-masonic. [Har. Chronicle.]

The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation for an extra session of the legislature, to convene on the 13th inst. The reasons for the step are thus stated: "Whereas, thousands of persons have entered upon the lands of the state, in the occupancy of the Cherokees; and are now and have been for some time past, employed in taking great quantities in value of gold therefrom: And whereas, this state of things was unforeseen by the Legislature, and therefore no laws have been passed for the prevention thereof."

Whig.

Columbus, October 14.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

At about twelve o'clock on Friday night last, a fire broke out in the south range of shops in the Penitentiary yard, which, before an effective check could be offered to the progress of the devouring element, were entirely destroyed, together with most of their contents. By the great exertions of the citizens, assisted providentially by the stillness of the air, the main edifice, situated at the distance of a few yards only from the scene of conflagration, sustained little or no injury. Of the loss which unfortunately, is considerable, we can form no estimate; but suppose it does not fall short of \$5,000.—The fire is believed to have been the result of a scheme secretly matured by the convicts for the destruction of the whole establishment; and we learn that the keeper in consequence of the destruction of the work shops has determined to keep them all in solitary confinement until the next meeting of the Legislature. [Ohio State Journal.]

MARRIED.—On the 24th inst. by John Godley, esqr. Miss ELIZABETH HOLDREN to Mr. JAMES GROFF.

On the 28th inst. by the same, Miss ELIZABETH HARRIS to Mr. JESSE BURK.

### A CARD.

#### MRS. SARAH SUTTON

INFORMS the Ladies of Lawrenceburg and vicinity, that she has removed her

#### SEWING SHOP

One door south of Mr. Harrington's, where she will be glad to receive and execute all orders in her line of business as heretofore. She will keep a constant supply of Silk and Satin bonnets, children's hats, &c.

October 30, 1830.

43—3w

### GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

23d August, 1830.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the sale of the Public Lands, directed by the President's proclamation of the fifteenth of June last, to take place at the Land Office at Crawfordsville, in the state of Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, is hereby postponed until the first Monday in November next; and the sale directed by the same proclamation to take place at the Land Office at Fort Wayne, in the same state, on the third Monday in October next, is hereby postponed until the third Monday in November next.

JOHN M. MOORE,

Actg. Com. of the Gen. Land Office.

### BLANK Deeds,

### " Mortgages,

### " Executions,

### " Summonses,

&c. for sale at this Office.

TAKEN UP by Robert McCracken, of Manchester Township, Dearborn County, state of Indiana, one Estray BAY HORSE COLT— with some white on his left hind foot; no other marks or brands perceivable; nearly fifteen hands high; supposed to be two years old last spring. Appraised at twenty five dollars by David Tibbets, James Hodgson and John Malotte, September 30th, 1830. Certified by me, this 30th day of September, 1830.



MARK MCCRACKEN, J. P.