



LAWRENCEBURGH
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

We invite the attention of our readers to the report of Mr. Porter, late secretary of war, on the subject of Indian affairs, published on our first page.

We are authorized to announce AMOS LANE, of this place, as a candidate to represent this (the 3d) district in the 22d congress.

We have been requested to announce the following named gentlemen as candidates for *Constable* in this township, at the ensuing election: H. W. Cloud, T. Longley, L. G. Elder, A. B. Henry, J. Whipple, J. Gattenby, E. Sutton, John Feree.

We are informed that a man attacked with the *smallpox*, died in Aurora, in this county, a few days since.

It will be seen that the legislature have passed an apportionment bill.

The next legislature will consist of 104 members—30 in the senate and 74 in the house of representatives. This county has *lost* one member.

The bill which first passed the house gave Dearborn 4, without increasing the aggregate number (if we recollect right) as high as the bill which has passed. Against this bill two of our members voted and protested, as has been seen; but on the passage of the 2d bill, which only differs from the first in giving us 3 members and increasing the aggregate number, we find these members voting for it. Comment is unnecessary.

Snow-storm. Our exchange papers contain many notices of the snow-storm which occurred about the 15th ultimo and which it seems extended very generally over the country. In many places to the east the snow fell to the depth of 5 and 6 feet, and in others it drifted to that of 10 and 12. Traveling on the principal roads, and even in some of the streets of New-York and Philadelphia, was almost stopped for a few days.

U. S. Supreme Court. We notice in the proceedings that Amos Lane, of Indiana, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsel for in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the 12th ult.

It will be seen by the following letter to the Editors, that the Hon. JOHN TEST is a candidate for re-election to Congress.

Western Times. Circular to Editors in the Third Congressional District.

WASHINGTON, 1st JAN. 1831.

Gentlemen—Although I believe it is pretty generally known that I am a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of the Third Congressional District; but that there may be no misunderstanding of the matter, I will request you to make it known through the medium of your columns. I will only beg leave to say, that since I have been honored with a seat in Congress, I have attended exclusively, to the duties of my trust, without even attempting to secure a continuance of my professional business. During the Sessions of Congress I have attended daily, in the House, unless prevented by circumstances, not within my control. The intervals between the sessions, have been devoted to visiting my constituents, in order to learn their grievances, if any they had; and storing my mind with the information necessary to their redress. As I have never changed my political tenets, I presume they are well understood; I need not, therefore say that I will hereafter make them known.—Having for so many years “pursued the even tenor of my way,” and that too, under circumstances the most trying; those who have approved my course, have a pretty sure guaranty, that I shall not be disposed to change, without some very solid reason for so doing. That I have erred, there can be no doubt, but for the purity of my intentions, in every public act of my life, I can appeal with confidence, to that tribunal which never errs.

I will frankly confess, I feel a lively interest, in being once more chosen the Representative of my fellow citizens, in the present district, as it will be the last time, on this side the grave, that I can have the honor of directly serving them in that capacity.

Accept my best wishes for your prosperity.

JOHN TEST.

Anti mason from the beginning.—In one of the counties of Ohio, a man whose surname was Mason, had his son christened by the name of Anti.

Small Pox.—The existence of some cases of this loathsome disease in Morris county, and its prevalence in other parts of the country, has suggested the propriety of making public the following Recipe for its management and cure. This mode of treating the smallpox was in use during the revolutionary war, and at intervals since, with the most complete success. This recipe is one practised upon by Henry Little, of this county, who during his life, was called to visit patients in extreme cases, not only in his own vicinity, but in New-York and elsewhere. Nor is it known that he ever lost a patient tho' often called when the regular physician had pronounced the case entirely hopeless. His manner of treating patients was exclusively known to himself until towards the close of his life, when he made known the particulars to a friend, exacting a pledge that no publicity should be made until after his death. His confidant was true to his word: but after his decease, from motives of humanity, he gave the Recipe to the public. It is now re-published for the benefit of all concerned under the firm persuasion of its usefulness to all, afflicted with the distressing malady. The wonderful success which always attended Mr. Little's mode of treatment, as we are advised by our correspondent, renders the Recipe invaluable, not only to heads of families, but to practising Physicians, wherever the disease has obtruded itself upon society.

RECIPE. Directions from the first day of the appearance of the pox.—As long as the skin between the pock keeps its natural colour it is doing well; but must be fed with a little snake-root and with Nanny tea. To raise the pock a little, saffron and a little milk punch must be added. If all this fails, give sage tea four times an hour, and as much oftener as the strength of the patient will bear but not to offend the stomach. If the fever should rise, give a teacup full of balm tea, to abate it, but not to extinguish it; for there should be some fever.

When the pock is three days old, crowd on your growing medicine, if all looks fair; but if the pock appears to be shrinking, give sage and Nanny tea with milk and rum—the milk must be scalded. If the fever is too low, give saffron, snake-root and rum; and if too high, give a little balm tea; and if none of the above will do give bohea tea, sugar and rum; still keep up your driving medicine. If all seems to do no good, give a tea spoonful of paragoric once an hour to a grown person. If that is insufficient, give the barks once an hour, if the stomach will bear it—if not, as fast as it will until you find it of no use.

When the throat is stopped, let the pock be as it will, take butter and melt it in an earthen cup, and skim it as long as any skum will rise; pour it off as far as it is clear; then put in as much honey as there is butter, and the same quantity of rum, and one fourth part vinegar, and steep the whole together, and pour it down the throat boiling hot. If the patient cannot swallow any thing, then take a brick, make a hole in it, heat it hot, pour in vinegar, and take a funnel and heat the throat over the brick.

The eyes should have cold water dropped into them every day, which will prevent the pock from injuring the sight.

New Jersey Eagle.

The snow-storm that commenced on the 14th instant, was one of the most violent experienced, (its duration being considered,) for many years past. The navigation of our rivers was suddenly closed, and our roads blocked up by huge banks of driven snow. At one time, three northern mails, four south of Washington, and three west of Hagerstown, were all due at the Baltimore post-office, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the contractors and carriers to get them along—in which some of the latter suffered exceedingly.

Niles' Register.

The Portsmouth (Ohio) Courier of the 21st ult. says, the citizens of Portsmouth are adopting measures to free the town of its coloured population. We saw a paper, yesterday with between one and two hundred names, including most of the house-holders, in which they pledge themselves not to employ any of them who have not complied with the law. The authorities have requested us to give notice that they will hereafter enforce the law indiscriminately.

The free negroes who left Cincinnati about a year ago, have obtained a grant of about 25,000 acres of land, in Upper Canada, about 350 miles from Detroit, for which they are to pay \$1, 50 per acre. They are about 700 in all. Their children attend the free schools gratis. They are gathering strength rapidly. The Quakers of Ohio have prevented much suffering, by the donation of 700 dollars to them last winter.

Congress. The bill allowing to Mr. Monroe the amount of his claim against the United States has been rejected in the House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr. Chilton, by a vote of 78 to 67. An allowance of 40 cords of wood, from the surplus supply of congress, has been granted to the relief of the suffering poor in Washington, and a bill appropriating \$1500, and authorizing the President to employ two or more vessels, with sufficient surplus of men and provisions, to be despatched to sea, in order to succour such vessels as may be in distress from the late storm, has passed through its various stages in the Senate. Judge Spencer and Mr. Wickliff, on the part of the prosecution have addressed the Senate in the case of Judge Peck.

Delaware Gazette, Jan. 21.

Newspapers in the State of New-York.—An extract from Mr. Williams' forthcoming State Register for 1831, gives the number of Newspapers in this State at 234, of which about 70 are favorable to the present Administration, and 80 against it; 46 of the latter number are Anti-masonic. In Putnam and Richmond counties only, no papers are published.

In the city of New-York, there are 51 papers of all kinds; Daily 11, semi-weekly 10, weekly 24, semi-monthly 5, monthly 1. There are supposed to be 16,000 daily sheets published, 18,000 semi-weekly, and 60,000 weekly. The whole number of papers printed in the city in a year is supposed to be 9,536, 500—in the whole State, 14,536,000. The paper consumed by the Journals of the State, in a year, is estimated at above 33,000 reams, and the cost of it, at \$4 a ream, \$133,000.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Distressing Wreck.—We learn from the Detroit Courier, that on the 15th ultimo, the schooner Emily was wrecked on Lake St. Clair, when 7 persons, including the master, perished. The Emily sailed from Detroit on the Saturday evening previous, for St. Clair river. Near Point Huron she struck repeatedly upon the shoals, became very leaky, and when about half full of water, capsized. Five persons reached an island in the boat, but being unable to return, on account of the wind, were forced to remain idle spectators of the fate of those left behind.

Another “Abduction.”—The village of Brooklyn was thrown into a complete state of ferment on Friday, 7th inst. by the reported absence of a young lady, daughter of a respectable inhabitant there. It was feared that the New-York *noosers* had made a grand descent on the village, and would carry off all from thence who were fit for dissection. An embargo was about to be laid on the coast to prevent any communication with our vile city, and a *corps du garde* about to be established to prevent the escape of the persons who had already got on shore. It appears that the young lady alluded to, who is aged about 15 years, was sent on a message in the morning—the afternoon passed on without her return.—Search was made throughout the village—enquiry was made on all sides, but without effect. At last, when night had almost arrived, an old beldame, who lived near the residence of the young lady's father, informed him that his daughter had gone to Paterson to get married. The father hastened to Paterson, and there he discovered that his daughter had really been *noosed*—positively noosed in the matrimonial bonds. He was too late to prevent the marriage, but was in good time to partake of the banquet prepared for the occasion.

New-York Cour. and Enq.

MILTON, N. C. Dee. 25. We have learned from authority of the most undoubted kind, that the inhabitants of Newbern, Tarborough, Hillsborough, and their vicinities, are considerably excited with the anticipation of insurrectional movements among their slaves. Our informant, just from the latter place, states that considerable consternation exists among its citizens—that they have provided arms and ammunition, and are patrolling every exposed situation. The inhabitants of Newbern being advised of the assemblage of sixty armed slaves in a swamp in their vicinity, the military were called out, and surrounding the swamp killed the whole party. It appears from various rumors, that Christmas morning had been selected as the period of rebellious motions.

Roanoke Adv.

The weather. Since our last we have had a heavy fall of snow, succeeded by rain and snow intermixed, which continued until Thursday morning, when it commenced blowing and freezing. Yesterday, last night and this morning the cold was unusually severe. The river, by reason of the rain, has risen enough to start the ice, which is running in considerable quantities.

Extracts from White's Commercial Report.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET—Jan. 1.

General Remarks.—There have arrived since our last 31 steam boats, viz:—17 from the interior and Mississippi, 12 from Cincinnati, Louisville and Trinity, and 2 from St. Louis—all with full cargoes of produce, which gives that part of the Levee where they are moored an animating bustle in the business of discharging and receiving freight, which has from the abundance, caused a further decline in many articles brought to market this week, as noted below. The weather has generally been favorable for outdoor business, and of late, quite cool. The Mississippi is still at 11 feet below ordinary high water mark. To day, and Saturday next (*Eighth of January*), being Holidays, will have some effect in retarding commercial operations.

Sugar.—We continue to quote for good merchantable quality on the plantation, by the quantity, at 5 a 1-4 cents per lb. at which sales have taken place. We find the latter rate to be the uniform asking price, and the former what is generally offered. As to the amount of the damage caused by the severe frost on the 21st, noticed in our last, it is still uncertain, but will fall heavily on many, and depreciate the anticipated amount of the crop much.

The late accounts from New York, where much has been shipped, are discouraging. Cleared this week, for New York 2456 bbls, Baltimore 1193, Charleston 135, Richmond 120, Norfolk 105, Savannah 77, in all 4,096 bbls.

Molasses we also continue to quote at 15 a 16 cents, remarking that the former price is for that up the coast, and the latter for that below the city. A fair business has been done since our last.—Cleared during the week, 328 bbls. and 453 bbls.

Tobacco.—The only sales during the week were 40 bbls. of first quality at from 4 1-4 a 4 1-2 cents.—There is but little in first hands for sale, and the late price of freights will no doubt have its effect on the value of this article, which is already more or less felt. Arrived 52 bbls.; cleared for Cadiz 445, New York 315, together 760 bbls.

Molasses bbls., Tierces and Barrels, (empty) are generally in good demand at this season of the year, and in our enquiry found bbls. worth \$4 a 4 25, Tierces \$3, and bbls. \$1 25 a 1 37 1 2. We generally receive these articles from the north; this year considerable have come down the river of good quality, particularly bbls.

Flour, in the absence of a foreign demand and heavy arrivals this week, has accumulated in quantity, which causes that article to be dull at \$4 50 per bbl.

Pork is not in that good request as was expected by many; we have heard of sales in mess at \$12 50, and prime 10 50. Those rates it is supposed will not be fully supported.

Lard in the fore part of the week was sold in large parcels at 6 1-4, and is now in fair demand at 6 1-2 cents lb.

Bacon and bacon Hams are in moderate request at our former rates.

Hams in pickle.—There have been a few arrivals which are held at 7 cts. buyers feel unwillingly to venture over 5 cts per lb.

Whiskey has generally sold at 30 cts. per gallon. We have heard of a few sales at lower rates.

The President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road have given notice that the Company will pay four thousand dollars for the most approved *Locomotive Steam Engine*, of American Manufacture, which may be delivered for trial on the road by the first of June next; and three thousand five hundred dollars for the Engine which shall be adjudged the next best. The engine must be capable of drawing fifteen tons inclusive of the weight of the wagons, fifteen miles per hour, with sundry other specified properties.

M. George Lafayette has been appointed Ambassador from Paris to the United States of America. He is to embark on board the frigate La Didon, which is now arming at Toulon; and the Prince de Joinville, third son of King Louis Philippe, who has adopted the naval profession, is to sail with him in quality of midshipman.

CURTIS CLAY, lately robbed the Bank of Louisiana of \$6,000. He entered the Bank clandestinely, and the robbery constituted in taking checks, once paid, and again presenting them and receiving payment. A reward of \$300 is offered by the Bank for the apprehension of the offender.

O. S. Bulletin.

Twelve marriages were recently celebrated in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in the short space of six weeks. One parson did the whole work. It is reported that he got the dyspepsia from the unusual quantity of wedding cake and wine he managed.

N. Y. Courier.

We extract the following statement of the Cincinnati market from the last National Republican:

Apples, bushel, 50 to 75 cents, scarce. Beef, choice pieces, 4 cents per lb. Butter, 15 to 25 cts per lb. scarce. Chickens, dressed, 8 to 12 cts. each. Corn in the ear, 37 cents per bushel. Corn Meal bushel, 37 to 50—scarce. Bran, 12 to 15 cents per bushel. Eggs, per dozen, 15 to 18 cents. Flour from the wagons, per barrel, \$3 75; from store, 4 00; retail, 100 lbs. 1 75—by the small, two cents per pound. Oats, per bushel, 31 cents. Pork, by the hog, 3 to 3 1-2 cents,—choice pieces, 4 cents per lb. Potatoes, very scarce. 75 cts. per bushel.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

AUGUST 1, 1831.

FOR CONGRESS—third district.
OLIVER H. SMITH, JOHN TEST,
AMOS LANE.

LECTURES.

THE Society for Mutual Improvement will lecture THIS EVENING at candle light, in the class room. Tickets may be had at Dr. John's, Dr. Pinckard's, E. D. John's and at Jesse Hunt's.

It is understood that Ladies are respectfully invited to attend; and that no tickets are required for their admission.

February 5, 1831.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB L. CARLOW, deceased, late of Jefferson township, Switzerland county, Indiana, are requested to make immediate payment; and any persons having demands against said estate will present the same for examination. From the best information, I have concerning said estate, I believe it will be insolvent.

JACOB L. CARLOW,
Administrator.

January 28, 1831.

5—sw.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington November 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notices of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers, for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office.

WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

February 5.

TAKEN UP by Joseph S. Lillard, living in Posey township, Switzerland county,