



LAWRENCEBURGH;
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Governor. JAMES SCOTT, of Clark county, late one of the supreme judges, is nominated in the New Albany Gazette, as a candidate for governor. NOAH NOBLE, of Marion county, and MILTON STAPP, of Jefferson, are generally, we believe, understood as candidates for the same office.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH HOLMAN, of Fort Wayne, Allen county, as a candidate to represent this district in the 22d congress.

We have been requested to say that JAMES W. HUNTER will be voted for as a suitable person for supervisor, at the ensuing election in this township.

Lieut. Governor. WILLIAM C. LINTON, of Vigo county, JAMES GREGORY, of Shelby county, and DAVID WALLACE, of Franklin county, (all Clayites,) are announced in the Indiana Democrat as candidates for lieutenant governor, at the August election.

Printer to Congress. Many of our readers will no doubt be pleased to hear that the indefatigable editor of the U. States Telegraph, (Duff Green, esq.) whose able support of republican principles and the measures of the administration, has brought upon him the sore displeasure of every Clay minion from Maine to Florida, has been re-elected printer to the house of representatives for two years more. The votes were for Duff Green 108, Gales and Seaton 76, Wm. Greer 16, Way and Gideon 1, scattering 3, blanks 2.

Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Ky. is spoken of in several New York and Pennsylvania papers, as a suitable person for the vice presidency, to succeed Mr. Calhoun, whose term of service, according to usage, will expire in 1833.

In our paper to-day we insert the new law regulating the mode of doing county business in the several counties in this state.

Circuit Court. By the late law, the next session of the circuit court for Dearborn county, will be held at this place on the 4th Monday in March, instead of the 2d Monday of April, as formerly.

The river has risen some since our last publication, but the ice is running so thick as almost to stop navigation. A few steam boats have passed up within a day or two, and several down. We understand that 4 or 5, of the largest class, which were ice-bound below have arrived at shippingsport, with cargoes of Co-fee, Sugar, &c.

A brick and several frame buildings, situated on the corner of Elm and Front streets, Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire on the night of the third inst. In removing some things from one of the houses, Mr. James Armstrong, well known to many of our citizens, was so badly injured as to cause his death on the evening following. We copy the following account of this dreadful catastrophe, from the National Republican.

Among the first who arrived at the fire was Mr. JAMES ARMSTRONG, tobacconist. He was endeavoring to bring out some property from a room adjoining the grocery, when a keg of powder in the grocery, exploded, and threw down part of a brick partition wall, which falling against a board partition, it fell on Mr. Armstrong, confining his body and legs so that he could not extricate himself. The grocery room, and the whole floors overhead being in flames, although several persons rushed in and were severely burnt in trying to get him out, it was in vain: they were compelled to retreat quickly or be burnt: and he was obliged to remain in that situation for about half an hour, before he was relieved—the engines playing into that part of the building, to repress the fire, so that persons could approach him safely. He was at last taken out, but so dreadfully bruised and roasted, that his life is despaired of. Thus, the life of a worthy citizen, the father of a family, has probably been sacrificed, by the gross carelessness of keeping an unlawful quantity of powder in a store.

TO THE EDITOR.

Washington, 10th February, 1831.

Sir—Enclosed you have an amendment which I introduced to bill concerning the public lands.—As I do not wish to hold out false hopes, I will not venture to flatter the people of my state, that it will pass; but I am satisfied it has a fairer prospect to do so, than the proposition made by Mr. Pettis, of reducing the price of the lands—and it is a much preferable one, for the poor: for it will enable every man to obtain as much land as will sustain his family—besides it will have a tendency to fill up the vacancies in the older settlements, bring the soil under cultivation, subject it to taxation, aid in populating the state, and that too, without reducing the price of the improved lands. Mr. Pettis' proposition was, to reduce the price to actual settlers, to seventy-five cents per acre, and confine the settlement right to a quantity not exceeding a quarter section; so that a man could not obtain an acre of land unless he could raise sixty dollars, which very few poor men could do. In relation to the success of the proposition, I can say, that many influential members of congress are in favor of it—because I had made it a point to consult them on the subject, before I proposed the amendment.

I would not however wish to be understood, as having received a pledge from any gentleman to support the measure. I further believe, that every one who would, from principle, support Mr. Pettis' plan, would support mine; and many others, in order to favor the poor, would be induced to do the same—I can hardly hope for its passage this session, as it is a short one, and as so much time has been consumed with the trial of Judge Peck; but that it will, ere long become a law, I entertain very little doubt.—At any rate, if we never ask it, we shall never obtain it, and if we shall not succeed, why, we can but lose our labour; while

we shall have the consolation to know, it was lost in advocating what many of us believe to be the just claims of the poor and the penniless. Respectfully yours,

JOHN TEST.

[COPY OF THE AMENDMENT.]

Strike out all after the word "have," in the second line of the first section, and insert what follows: prior to the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and been subject to entry at private sale, may be disposed of in the manner following, that is to say, it shall and may be lawful for any head of a family, not having received a donation of land from the United States, and wishing to become an actual settler on any parcel of undivided land which has been subject to entry for all the time aforesaid, not exceeding one half quarter section in amount, to demand and receive from the proper Register a written permission to settle thereon: the person so applying shall pay to the said Register

cents for his services in making the entry and furnishing the permit;

and, if he or she shall forthwith settle thereon, and continually inhabit, cultivate, and improve the same for and during the term of five consecutive years, and shall be a citizen of the United States at the end of said term, the said person, or his or her legal representatives, on proof, to the satisfaction of said Register, of such habitation, cultivation, and improvement, shall be entitled to receive a patent therefor, the said settler paying to the Register of the proper district, for the use of the United States, the sum of two dollars for the expense of making and transmitting the said patent; and, if two or more persons entitled to the privilege of actual settlers, shall apply at the same time for the same piece or parcel of land, then the said Register shall immediately decide the right of preference between them according to equitable circumstances, and, where the equitable circumstances appear to be equal, the decision shall be by lot: Provided, always, That no sale, alienation, or transfer of any settlement right hereby authorized, shall be valid; and in no case shall the patent issue in the name of, or enure to the benefit of any person but the settler himself, if he be living at the time; and, if he be dead, it shall issue to his widow, if he leave one, and there be no children, or to his heirs or devisees, reserving to the widow in all cases, except where she may happen to be sole heir, her right of

reception with great cheering."

"Italy—Pope Pius VIII. died in November.—This Prince, says the Herald, raised to the Holy See in 1829, was man of mild manners and unassuming good sense. The possession of the latter he proved in a high degree by the instant and cordial acknowledgment which he made of the change of government in France, almost the last act of his reign."

Sec. And be it further enacted, That the Register, for service done in taking proof of settlement, habitation, cultivation, and improvement, and granting the final certificate, shall be entitled to receive of the settler the sum of one dollar, and no more, in full of all fees for such service.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

We have by the last arrivals from Europe, accounts of a revolution in Poland. "The following," says the Baltimore Patriot, "is the account of the immediate cause of this revolution, as published in the *Journal du Paris*, of December 14th:

"It was in the evening of the 29th Nov. that the insurrection was commenced by the under ensigns. It was excited by the abhorrence which they had to witness the ignominious death of twelve students, who had been sentenced by a court martial to be shot for having sung the Marseillaise hymn. The first point to which the ensigns directed their course, was the arsenal; they took possession of that post, which contained 70,000 guns, and 100 pieces of cannon. The grand duke Constantine was then at Belvidere, about three miles from Warsaw. The fight continued during the whole of the night, and on the following morning the people remained masters of the city. The regiment of engineers was the first to revolt. The French tri-coloured cockade was instantly adopted, with cries of "Vive Lafayette, the friend of Kosciusko, for ever." They went to the house of the French consul in search of the tri-coloured flag; and having found it, although the consul (M. Durand) was suspected to be a congregationist, and attached to the fallen dynasty, they joined the Polish white flag and the tri-coloured one together, and hoisted them in that state. The National Guard is being raised."

The Prussian State Gazette of December 4th, says the news of the Polish insurrection caused the greatest consternation.

"As far as we yet know, the plot was secretly prepared, and then carried into effect by a number of young Poles, who are educated in a military school, and consequently have a military organization. The insurgents hastened to the palace and murdered the Russian centaurs. At the same time they called the citizens to arms; the arsenal was stormed, and all hastened to combat the Russian and some Polish troops, at whose head the grand Duke Constantine retired fighting. The Grand Duke is said to have incurred damage to the amount of eight or nine thousand dollars."

The following is the account of the first act of the insurrection received in Berlin on the 4th of December:

"On the evening of the 29th Nov. an insurrection broke out at Warsaw. It began in the military school of ensigns. The young men to the number of 500 to 600, took up arms and spread themselves through the town, calling the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry, and the arsenal, which was taken by 10 o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabers it contained were distributed to the people.—The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed. The Grand Duke Constantine on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga, with his guard—two Russian regiments and a regiment of Polish cavalry, who followed him from a sense of military honor, but will remain neutral if the soldiers do not disband themselves and join their fellow citizens.—The exasperation, for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their post of arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty-one colonels or majors were killed in endeavoring to keep the troops in obedience. It is added that two aids of the Duke were slain. The opinion at Warsaw was, that the defection of the Polish army would become general. The chief of the municipal police, and two Russian Generals, were killed."

In England the disturbances and riots continued in various parts of the country.

"A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, was convened by the Sheriff at Hackney, on the 15th, to consider the state of the country generally. It was very crowded. The requisition was made before the change of Ministers. Severe comments were made on the opposition of the late ministers to reform. Resolutions were passed calling for triennial parliaments, the vote by ballots and other reforms. Sir Francis Burdett who was opposed to some of the resolutions, spoke amidst hisses and cheers. Mr. Hume was received with great cheering."

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From the Delaware Gazette, Jan. 28.

The late Storm. A friend at Milford, in this state, writes to us under date of the 24th instant, in relation to the late storm as follows: "It is said by the old people of our town that they have never before known so much damage done by a storm. Our Farmers adjoining this bay have met with heavy losses of cattle, sheep and hogs—some have lost all, and others from 30 to 70 head each, which added to the injury resulting from the overflowing of their farms by the salt water, rendered the damage very great. The tavern house on our beach, was principally blown down, but the family which resided in it, consisting of four or five persons escaped any injury except what they suffered from cold. The tide extended a mile above the tavern, and of course inundated the house so much as to make it necessary to repair to the second story for shelter. Several other houses near the bay were much in the same condition. A poor black woman, and her two small children, have been found drowned on slaughter beach; and the marsh is literally strewed with dead cattle. We are out of fuel, hay and oats for our horses, and we are likely to remain so for some time, as our farmers are unable, on account of the high banks of snow, to reach this place. Our poor class of citizens are in a distressing condition. The tide flowed over our wharves, and into our granaries, and has done considerable damage to our grain. There was a poor fellow near the beach, on the Kent side, who lost all his cattle, hogs, poultry, and fencing; and he and his aged mother were near perishing, but saved themselves by repairing to the second story of the house, and there covering themselves with blankets, &c. The accounts from Milton, twelve miles below Milford, represent the damage done in and near the town to amount to seven or eight thousand dollars, produced by the tide sweeping off an immense quantity of cattle, wood, bark, &c. and by driving vessels on to the wharves, and two of them are said to be high and dry in one of the streets. At Millsborough, where the tide was never before known to reach, the furnace is said to have sustained damage to the amount of eight or nine thousand dollars."

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From Murderkill creek down to Lewes, the damage, it is said has been generally very great.

We learn from the Louisville papers that thirty flat bottomed boats were torn from their moorings at that place; several of which passed this town so blocked up by the ice, that they could not be secured. These boats belonged to the Kenhawa Salt works; who lost 200 barrels of salt. *New-Albany Gaz.*

Louisiana Election. Mr. Johnson the present Senator from Louisiana has been re-elected. He obtained a majority of FIVE votes over the Jackson candidate—seven members, in favor of the administration being absent. If the whole strength of the Jacksonians, returned by the people of Louisiana, had reached New Orleans, before the election, our correspondent assures us that Mr. Dawson would have been elected by a vote of 31 to 29. Mr. Johnson therefore, represents a minority of his constituents in the Senate, which is very appropriate, as he represents the interests of Mr. Clay in that body.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

AUGUST 1, 1831.

FOR CONSTITUENTS—THIRD DISTRICT.

OLIVER H. SMITH, JOHN TEST, AMOS LANE, JOSEPH HOLMAN.

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

FOR CONSTABLES.—3 to be elected.

H. W. Cloud, T. Longley, L. G. Elder, A. B. Henry, J. Whipple, J. Gattenby, E. Sutton, John Feree, W. Hudson, E. McNeely.

For Supervisor,

J. W. Hunter.

MARRIED—On the 19th inst. by J. W. Hunter, esq. Miss *Lavinia Jane Hoffman* to Mr. *Jacob Smith*—all of this township.

RECODER'S OFFICE.

THE Recorder's office, of Dearborn county, is kept in a room adjoining the residence of col. John Spencer, in the town of Lawrenceburg. The undersigned proposes executing all manner of writing, such as acknowledgments on deeds & mortgages, conveyances of land, powers of attorney, leases, articles of agreement, &c. &c. for those who may think proper to employ him, on moderate terms.

THOMAS PORTER, Feb 19, 1831. 7-1f Recorder.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL those interested are hereby notified that the Books and accounts of the undersigned are left with Thomas Palmer, esq. for immediate collection.

WILLIAM GIBSON, Feb 19, 1831. 7-3w.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees appointed by the act of the general assembly, entitled "An act to incorporate the Lawrenceburg Bridge Company," convened at the office of Amos Lane, in the village of Lawrenceburg, on Saturday the 12th day of February, 1831—and a majority being present—the board was organised, agreeably to the provisions of said act, by appointing Amos Lane, president of the said board, and William S. Durbin, secretary.

When, among other things, it was ordered that the books of the said company, for the subscription of stock, be opened at the next meeting of the said Trustees, to be held on Saturday the 26th inst. at the office of the said Lane: And that all persons be requested to attend and then there exhibit their respective claims against the said bridge, with proper vouchers or proof of their claims, whether paid in money, by subscription, work, materials, or donation, or they may be left in the mean time with the President, Secretary, or any one of the Trustees, in writing, expressing their wish as to stock, and if less than five dollars, their intention of paying the balance to amount to even shares, as no scrip for stock, will be issued for less than a whole share.

AMOS LANE, Pres't. Wm. S. Durbin, Sec'y. February 12, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of JOHN BOYHAM, deceased, late of Franklin county. All persons having demands against said estate are notified to present the same legally proven for settlement; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment. The estate is probably solvent.

BENJAMIN LEWIS, Administrator. January 7th, 1831. 7-3w

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JONATHAN J. HOLLIDAY, deceased, late of Posey township, Switzerland county, Indiana, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against the same will present them for examination. The estate is believed to be insolvent.

SARAH HOLLIDAY, Administratrix.

January 31, 1831. 7-3w

OLD PEWTER!

12 AND A HALF cents per pound will

be given in cash for any quantity of old pewter delivered to the subscriber at his

Tin Shop in Lawrenceburg.

JOHN HOOD. January 21, 1831. 8-1f

TIN WARE

of different kinds kept on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice.

JOHN HOOD. January 21, 1831. 8-1f

LECTURES.

THE Society for Mutual Improvement will lecture on Monday evening next, at candle light, in the class room. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend. February 19, 1831.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

THIS is to notify all those indebted to the undersigned that he will, on the first day of March next, sue all accounts that are not settled by that time, in alphabetical order, without respect to person or size of accounts.

Those who have unsettled accounts, and wish to save cost, can surely settle the same by note or otherwise within that time.

N. B. All notes due in the year 1830, will be sued if not paid by the time above specified.

JOHN SHOOK jr. February 5, 1831. 6—

COVINGTON COTTON FACTORY.

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