

## Annual Fair.

Boon, Campbell, and adjacent counties of Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, have formed an Agricultural Society entitled, the "Kentucky North Bend Agricultural Society." Their first annual Fair will be held in Burlington, Boone county, on the 25th and 26th of September.

### OFFICERS.

W. L. P. BUSH, Esq., President.  
Geo. LEO, JR. STEPHENS, 1st V. Pres.  
WILLIS G. AVEZ, Esq., 2d V. President.  
JAMES M. PRESTON, Esq., Treasurer.  
LEWIS WEBB, Corresponding Secretary.  
ISHAM G. HAMILTON, Recording Secretary.

### CURATORS.

James M. Clarkson, Esq., Major Joel Garnett, Wm. Walton, Esq., Capt. John H. Moore, Major Chastain Scott, Col. Thomas Buckner, John P. Gaines, Esq., R. Price, Esq.

### RULES OF THE FAIR.

1st. The names of all the candidates for premiums, diplomas, or certificates must be entered with the Secretary of the Society before 9 o'clock A. M. of the day of the exhibition, and each candidate to furnish in writing a description of the animal or article offered, where it was grown or manufactured, to which must be affixed his or her name and place of residence, if the animal be of the horse kind its age, height, pedigree, and place where foaled, must be inserted, of all other animals the particular stock or breed, the age, marks, &c. in order to guide in the future selection of the best breeds, and to prevent imposition as to the particular animal which may have received premiums, &c. Of agricultural products, the mode of culture, &c. must be stated.

2d. Articles of Domestic Manufacture must be marked with a private mark, a duplicate description of which must be inclosed in a sealed note containing the name of the manufacturer and proper proof of the place and time, when and where manufactured.

3d. All animals or articles to be exhibited for premium, &c. must be placed under the exclusive care and direction of the Committee of Superintendents or persons appointed by them before 10 o'clock A. M. of the 1st day of the Exhibition, that they may be arranged in their proper places, and they must so continue until otherwise disposed of by the Committee.

4th. All articles of Domestic Manufacture or of extraordinary growth, to be exhibited, must be deposited at the place of Exhibition before 10 o'clock A. M. on the 1st day of Exhibition.

5th. The several Committees appointed by the Society as Judges of the Exhibition and Fair will meet at the place of Exhibition at 8 o'clock A. M. of each day and proceed to the discharge of the duties assigned them, at which time the owners and keepers of the articles and animals presented for inspection must attend to give any information that may be requested.

6th. The reports of the judges on the premiums signed by at least three members of each, shall be handed to the Secretary of the Society on or before 12 o'clock on the 2d day of the Fair.

7th. The judges may withhold premiums on articles, &c. when there is no competition, or where those offered are not deemed worthy of reward.

8th. If any article or specimen of workmanship produced or made within the boundary of this society and for which no premium is offered, should be exhibited, it shall be in the power of the judges to recommend it to the notice of the Society.

9th. At 12 o'clock on the 2d day, of the exhibition the reports of the judges will be publicly read, when the President shall declare the premiums, diplomas, and certificates awarded, after which the annual Oration shall be delivered.

10th. Four Secretaries shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to receive entries of articles offered for competition and furnish the judges with a list, to take an account of such as are exhibited but not entered and to report their entries, minutes, and observations, to the Secretary of the Society. The Secretaries will be designated, one for Agricultural productions and implements of husbandry, one for Domestic Manufacture, one for Stock, and one for Miscellaneous.

11th. The judges are particularly enjoined to strict observance of these Rules or their awards will not be valid.

12th. Two Marshals shall be appointed to execute the decrees of the Committee of Superintendents.

13th. A majority of the judges in all cases shall be sufficient to act on the duties assigned, and in case a majority are not present the Committee of Superintendents shall appoint persons to supply their deficiency, and they may also in case of the absence of any officer appoint a substitute for such absence if it is thought expedient.

14th. Booths and Stalls for the purpose of retailing spirituous liquors is expressly prohibited on the show ground.

## Scale of Premiums.

### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Carpeting not less than 15 yards, the wool whereof to be raised and spun upon the farm of the candidate, and manufactured by such candidate, and that within the bounds of the Society, five dollars.

For the second best thus manufactured, &c. a diploma.

For the best piece of Woolen Cloth of 10 yards, thus manufactured, &c. three dollars.

For the second best, do, a diploma.

For the best piece of Flannel of 10 yards, thus manufactured, three dollars.

For the second best, a diploma.

For the best 10 yards of Jeans thus manufactured, three dollars.

For the second best, a diploma.

For the best pair of Blankets thus manufactured, four dollars.

For the second best, a diploma.

For the best Woolen Counterpane thus manufactured, two dollars.

For the second best, a diploma.

For the best hearting, one dollar.

For the second best, a diploma.

For the best Woolen Socks, one dollar.

For the second best, a diploma.

The wool of the above articles must have been raised within the bounds of the Society.

For the best piece of Shirting Linen of 15 yards, three dollars.

For the second best, a diploma.

For the best piece of Linen Diaper, of 15 yards, four dollars.

For the second best, a diploma.

For the best Thread or Cotton Socks, one dollar.

For the second best, a diploma.

For the best specimen of Lace not less than three yards, three dollars.

For the best domestic Cotton Dress, worn by the lady who manufactured it, five dollars.

For the next best, three dollars.

For the best Sewing Thread, 2 pounds, one dollar.

For the next best, a certificate.

For the best Butter, 10 lbs. a premium, one dollar.

For the second best, a certificate.

For the best Cheese, 12 lbs., a premium, one dollar.

For the next best, a certificate.

For the best pair of smoked Hams, a premium of two dollars.

For the second best, a diploma.

For the best specimen of edged tools, a diploma.

For the best do. cooperage, a diploma.

For the best exhibition of Fruits, a certificate.

For the best Plough or Harrow, a certificate.

For the best specimen of farming products, a certificate.

For the best specimen of manufactured articles, a certificate.

To the best Farmer in the county, a plough.

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## THE INDIANS IN THE WEST.

The following account of Colonel Dodge's interview with the Winnebago Indians will amply repay a perusal. The objects of the Colonel's expedition have been fully attained, and the nation of the Red man progresses towards its extinction. No remarks can add to the interest of the extract, and none can read it without regretting the stern necessity of the proceeding it describes.

### Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.

It may be interesting to many of our readers to learn that the objects of the expedition to the north-west this summer under Col. Dodge of the United States Dragoons, have been promptly and completely gained, viz: the recovery of the eight murderers who made their escape last summer from prison at Fort Winnebago, and the removal of the entire nation of the Winnebago Indians across the Ouisconsin River, from the lands ceded to the United States by the treaty last summer at Rock Island.

The Winnebagos lingered till the last moment, leaving reluctantly the most beautiful of countries—the lands on Rock River, Four Lakes, &c., and but for the dread and respect which they evidently felt for the decisive movements of Col. Dodge, would doubtless have given him and the troops under his command no little trouble in hunting them out, and forcing them over the Ouisconsin. There were a few instances of small parties of Winnebagos being enticed by certain troublesome traders in the vicinity of the Ouisconsin to return to the old grounds, but they were promptly taken and escorted by Col. Dodge's mounted men back to their new country.

The removal of this nation has opened new fields for the enterprise of emigrants. Hitherto settlers have been deterred from locating in this country, and the bold few who did erect their cabins here were in continued danger of attack from the Indians; the case is now changed; emigrants may as safely settle on the Rock River, the Ouisconsin, the Four Lakes, &c. as upon any other lands in the West.

Those whose business or inclination never led them to view this part of the country can form no conception of its beauties and advantages, its fine soil, (prairie) skirted in all directions by open groves of timber, and watered plentifully by the purest streams, added to which is a climate remarkable for its healthiness. The regiment of Dragoons, it is supposed, will hereafter afford a permanent defence for the frontier settler, and I am confident it only remains for our citizens to know the new country and occupy it.

Subjoined is the speech of Col. Dodge made at the Talk held at Fort Winnebago, June 22d, 1833: also the speech of Whiting Thunder, which I have selected from the speeches of several Chiefs spoken on this occasion. Yours, &c.

**Chiefs and Warriors of the Winnebagos!**—When I last met you at the Four Lakes, I told you a cloud of darkness resided over your nation, and would remain until you delivered up the eight murderers, who made their escape from Fort Winnebago, last autumn; and that time you made no reply to my words. During the last month, I have received instructions to make a demand of the chiefs of the Winnebagos for the murderers of our citizens, and to carry into effect the treaty made by you last fall, with the United States Commissioners at Rock Island.

With a view to carry into effect the object of the Government—to enable them to effect an immediate removal of your people from the ceded lands, and to aid you to take the murderers, I repaired to this place ten days ago, and held a conference with your agent, (Mr. Rinzie,) and your interpreter, (Mr. Panquette.) I informed them confidentially of the determination of the Government respecting your immediate removal from the ceded lands, and the absolute necessity of a prompt delivery of the murderers, to be dealt with according to the laws of the country.

I am pleased that you have taken the good advice of your agent and interpreter, and that you have delivered up the murderers. In this transaction you have acted in good faith, and have proved to the government by your actions, that you are disposed to conform to those friendly relations which should exist between different nations when in a state of peace with each other.

Your Great Father, the President of the United States, acts justly towards all nations, whether they be a strong or a weak people. He asks of them nothing that is not right, and he will submit to nothing that is wrong, he will do justice to all the Red Skins.

Had our citizens killed the Winnebagos when in a state of peace, they would have been punished according to the laws of the country.

If your people kill ours, they must be punished in the same manner: the laws are made for the protection of all, as well as for the punishment of all who violate them: to harbor or conceal the murderers of our citizens is in direct violation of every principle of justice, and contrary to the usage of friendly nations.

Your agent, Mr. Kinzie, will now pay you your annuity money; you will also receive the rations to be furnished you under a stipulation of the treaty at Rock Island.

I wish to know from you whether all the Winnebagos who were to leave the country ceded to the United States by the late treaty, have actually left the ceded country to emigrate to the north side of the Ouisconsin River. The United States Mounted Rangers have been sent to this place to see that you fulfil your engagements with the Government, and it is expected that you will immediately on receiving your annuity money cross the Ouisconsin river.

I will, in conclusion, observe that the dark cloud that hung over your nation, has disappeared, and that the bright chain of friendship will remain unbroken so long as you are faithful and true to your engagements with our Government.

Whiting Thunder, next spoke as follows:—  
"Father!—I shake hands with you as I would with our Great Father at Washington—as I would with our GREAT MAKER. I went to see our Great Father, the President; I shook hands with him; he gave me a new heart; ever since then I have had a white man's heart; I opened my ears to every word he uttered; I repeated all he said to our young men; what he requested me to do I have done.

The Red Men of the Fox River have no speakers; I speak for them; bad birds have been seen flying from the Sacs on the other side of the Mississippi; I have heard of them. It is remembered when we were first a nation; our nation arose on Lake Michigan; since then we have been scattered;

there is a line between us now, we must each of us try to remain on our own land. I have taken my foot from off your land, I will not put it down there again—we will remain on our own ground—we hope that you will remain on yours. We wish to be your friends as long as we live; we wish to be our own masters; we wish to live in our way; we wish to live like Red men; we wish no white men to control us; we were divided in two nations, (the Rock River and the Ouisconsin tribes,) but now we are all together—we are one nation. Our young men in your prison were delivered up to you by myself and the chiefs who are now before you. All our chiefs present are proud to hear the words you have spoken this morning. I wish to remain with the young men you have taken from us; I come from them this morning to hear what you had to say to us; I wish to go back and remain with our young men in prison; I wish to bear them company; I hope the cloud which hangs so heavily over us will be blown away and never be seen again. We are not like the white men—they have money—we are poor; what the white wants, he buys—we must beg. It was always said by the old chief, that it is a hard thing to be a chief; it is so—I find it so. This is the reason I wish to remain with our young men in your prison. We heard that you were coming, and we hastened to be off; we were all here but two families; you promised that the road should be always open to us; we have a river and two lakes that we wish to get rice from; I hope the fence between us will continue forever. This is all I have to say. If we hunt on the Red Man's land, so long as we are not on your land, you have no right to complain."

### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IA., Aug. 28.

**Fatal Accident.** On Thursday last, a citizen of this country, by name Wm. Albertson, met with, while engaged in digging a well, about five or six miles from this place, a most horrid and untimely end, occasioned by the breaking of the curb. We understand the man was at the bottom, about 45 feet, and was preparing to ascend when the curb gave way, and in an instant he was buried to the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet. A number of persons commenced removing the dirt, as soon as necessary preparations could be made, for the purpose of disintering the body; but we have not yet learned whether it was accomplished or not.

The deceased was a respectable citizen, and a "man of family."

### Record.

The letter of the present efficient Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to some of the Collectors, directing them to correct the practice which has obtained among some of the subordinate officers of taking fees from the merchants for expediting their business, seems to have met with public approbation. This practice, in some of the larger ports, it seems, had existed almost from the time of the formation of our government, till many of the Custom house officers and clerks had claimed certain extra fees from merchants as a right—a sinecure attached to their offices. The stand taken by Mr. Duane is decided and uncompromising—it is what we might expect from such a man.

### Delaware Gaz.

### BLACK HAWK AT HOME.

The editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have been favored with the following letter from an intelligent correspondent, dated

### Fort Armstrong (U. Miss.) Aug. 5.

The whole staff arrived here a few days since loaded with assumed dignity and costly presents. Ke-o-kuck's band speedily followed to welcome their brothers, a grand council assembled among whom was myself, to witness the deliverance of the Hawk to his nation. The council opened with the address of the President to Black Hawk, in which he is informed that in future he was to yield supremacy to his inferior Ke-o-kuck, the white man's friend.

The old chief rose in violent agitation, denied that the President had told him so, and that he would not be advised by any body, that he wanted what he said to be told the President, and that he in person would have said so in Washington, but that his interpreter could not sufficiently make known his views.

The colonel made to him a speech stating that by his own treaty, neither he or Hi-pe-pie could for the future head the band, and that by that treaty, Ke-o-kuck was placed head of the Sac nation, &c. Ke-o-kuck with benevolence spoke awhile to the Hawk; then addressed the Council, begged nothing might be remembered of what the Hawk said, that he was too old to say any thing good, and that he was unwelcome for his good behaviour; the poor old Chief recalled his words, and I do not know that my sympathies were ever more excited, than in witnessing his expiring struggle for freedom—nothing but his advanced age and want of military power will prevent him from making another effort. The Ke-o-kucks band gave us a splendid dance, but the Hawks party were either too dejected or too sullen to participate in the festivities.

You may tell the good citizens of New York, these Indians would willingly get up another war, in order to make another visit to the East, and return loaded with presents and almost satiated with attention.

### NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

#### From B. Levy's Price Current, Aug. 10.

**Remarks.**—Commercial operations are as limited at this moment as we have ever known them to be; but this effect is attributable, in a great measure, to other than usual causes of dull times at this season of the year; formerly, absence, or indisposition of merchants to operate, were given as the true and only reason for stagnation of trade in the summer: but now, a scarcity of the principal articles of our commerce, has put a stop to business, and with every disposition to industry and enterprise, we are compelled to remain idle for want of materials.

The Mississippi is steadily receding, and was yesterday 7 feet below high water mark. The health of the city continues to be very good—the weather has been just as we described it on the 3d instant, very warm; sometimes not a breath of air stirring—then the calm is succeeded by a heavy tempestuous looking black cloud rising in the horizon; the wind rises, the dense vapour passes over us, accompanied with flashes of lightning and peals of thunder—the rain descends in torrents, and then we have fair weather again—such is its daily aspect at this time, and as far back as we remember, it has been so annually at this season—it is thought to be salubrious, washing and cleaning the city and purifying the air.

Public spirit, we are proud to say, has not suf-

fered any diminution of ardor, notwithstanding the late calamitous visitation of the cholera. Splendid buildings for commercial purposes, and comfortable dwellings, are being erected in every quarter; and their style and materials would be admired in any city. The streets are being paved with good materials and in a workmanlike manner, and we look forward to an early day when, commerce will find no obstruction from mirey streets. Our population are of one opinion on this subject; and beside the facilities of transportation, cleanliness, and comfort, follow as a consequence, and then it is believed that the health of the city will so improve as to dispel the fears of our northern brethren, and tempt them to settle permanently among us—the effort is making, and our citizens feel confident of success.

**Sugar.**—There is none remaining on plantations, in the city it is scarce and in good demand at 8 a 9 cents per lb. Cleared this week, for Boston, 1 bbl. Charleston, 83 bbls.

**Molasses.**