

LAWRENCEBURGH,
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1835.

The Ohio river, for a few days past, has been rising, and is in fine navigable order.

We learn that the large apple, weighing 23 ounces, (one of the 5 lately noticed as raised in the orchard of Mr. Luther Plummer, Manchester,) has been preserved in spirits by our fellow townsmen, Mr. Lane, with the intention of conveying it to Washington city, as a specimen of Hoosier productions. It is a prodigy of its kind, well worthy the distinction about to be conferred upon it; and if it cannot make as loud a speech in congress, as some members it may find there, we imagine it will attract as much attention.

We have omitted to notice a change in the proprietorship of the Indiana Journal. Mr. Maguire has disposed of his interest in the office to a Mr. Noel, who, in connection with Mr. Douglass, will continue the publication of the Journal.

The editors have notified the public, that the Journal will be issued twice a week, as usual, during the session of the legislature. Terms—\$1, paid in advance.

The editors of the Indiana Democrat propose also to issue their paper tri-weekly during the session, on the same terms.

Subscriptions to either paper can be forwarded by members of the legislature, postmasters, or collectors of the revenue.

The Indiana American says that he was informed by the editor of this paper, that Mr. Lane spoke "loud and long," at the late Van Buren meeting at Wilmington, and was followed by a speech from Col. Pepper. Now we don't much like to shoulder such a bare-faced misrepresentation as this certainly is, nor be held accountable for the *abstruse* understanding of the American; and, therefore, say that he never received such information from us. We simply stated to Mr. Clarkson, (in answer to his interrogatories) that the object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Lane, from the chair, in a few brief but pertinent remarks, without even, to our recollection, naming Col. Pepper.

The Times and Messenger are welcome to all they can make by their opprobrious assaults upon us. We feel perfectly at ease, and clear of all their imputations. This they well know, and hence their writhings. They want us to join them in their crusade against the Bank, and because we have taken a different course, we are denounced as a slave to the institution. This is no more, however, than we should expect from the flippant editor of the Times; but we thought Gen. Keen a more sober thinking man than to identify himself with that print. But, as the saying is, "birds of a feather," &c.

The editor of the Rising Sun Times is firing away at the branch bank here with all vengeance. His shots fly wide, however, and seem likely to do little execution in the direction of the mark. We will just notice one of his random shots, and then leave the public to judge whether he deserves to be accounted a good marksman. He says "the branch bank at Lawrenceburg recently loaned something like \$60,000, on an accommodation note to a Kentucky negro driver, for the purpose, as is supposed, of buying up a drove of human beings." Now, we understand, on better authority than *supposition*, that no such transaction ever took place at the branch here. No note was ever discounted in favor of a Kentuckian for \$60,000, nor any less sum, for the purpose of buying up a drove of "human beings."

The citizens of Kentucky, in common with our own, have received money at the branch, here, on the same terms as it was loaned to others; and we can see no good reason why they should not. It may be some of it was used for the purpose named by the Times; but that was not a matter for the bank to know. If the paper presented was good, and the bank had money to loan, we know of no rule requiring the borrower to tell what he intended to do with it. Were the officers of the bank to attempt to extort applicants for loans, and pry into their private affairs, we apprehend complaints long and loud would be entered against them. No one would raise a higher note than the editor of the Times, nor more severely deprecate such *inquisitorial* conduct.

We consider it proper to say this much, something on the principle of "giving the devil his due," as we apprehend the bank, like every other monied institution, will have enough to bear in justice of accusation.

TRUTH WITH FRANCE. We learn from a highly respectable source at Washington that by the last despatches from Paris, the French Government has demanded a special embassy to be sent by the American Government to explain away the language of the President's Message. General Jackson in reply merely sent despatches to Paris, peremptorily recalling Mr. Barton, our Charge d'affairs and thus putting an end at once to all diplomatic intercourse with the King of the Barbares. Right—very right. The mouths of the big guns can frame the best apology. We'll fight the French—but not apologize. Prepare, gallant tars. N. Y. paper.

ENRORS.—The labors of Editors may claim some indulgence from the circumstances in which they are performed; what ever may be the care and call of business or company, the disease or languor of auxiliaries which depress the mind and body of the writer, his task must be finished on the appointed day, by a certain hour.—There can be no delay—no waiting for a more propitious season for labor. Toils of this kind are far more exhausting than those of a sedentary nature. Mr. Madden says, "the compulsory toil of periodical composition has a greater influence on the health than voluntary labors for a far greater amount." This opinion is corroborated by an observation of Dr. Johnson, no mean authority connected with literature or history. "He that condemns himself to compose on a certain day, will often bring to his taste an attention dissipated; a memory embarrassed; a mind distracted with anxieties, a body languishing with disease; he will labor on a barren topic till it is too late to change it; for in the ardor of invention, his thoughts become diffused into a wild exuberance, which the pressing hours of publication cannot suffer judgment to examine or reduce.

There is no labor more destructive to health than that of periodical literature, and in no species of mental application, or even of employment, is the wear and tear of body so early and so severely felt. The readers of those light articles which appear to cast so little labor in the various publications of the day, are little aware how many constitutions are broken down in the services of their literary taste."

Official Brevity. The following speech was delivered by the Governor of Barbadoes, in opening the session of the house of assembly:—Proceed to your duties gentlemen; I have no observation to offer on any subject whatever!

We clip from the New Orleans Courier of the 15th the following notice of the expedition now preparing in that city for Texas.

Louisville Pub. Advertiser.

NOTICE.—Those who have volunteered to join the Texonians, and those who may wish to do so, are requested to meet the committee at the Arcade, this evening, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures for organizing themselves, preparatory to an immediate departure, arms and ammunition will be furnished them, and their passage paid as far as Natchitoches.

NOTE.—The Committee, composed of Messrs. James H. Caldwell, W. Bogart, Wm. Bryan, Jas. N. Niven, Wm. L. Hodge, Thos. Banks, Jas. Ramage, and Wm. Christy, will receive donations of muskets, rifles, and ammunition. Those wishing to aid the cause by subscription can do so by application to any member of the Committee.

MAMMOTH PUMPKIN.—As we "knock under" in apples for the present to the Dayton Journal, (which boasts of one weighing thirty ounces,) we go in for bigger "truck," and dare them or any others to produce a pumpkin to exceed one which grew this season on the farm of Peter Whistler of Washington township in this county. It measured six feet and six inches in circumference and weighed 1464 lbs. and is remarkably solid. Two others of nearly equal size grew on the same vine. Oh! ye lovers of pumpkin pie, is this not enough to make your mouths water? We are not informed that it was either Harrison, Van Buren or White, but are assured that it was one of the "raal yaller boys." It may be seen by calling on Mr. John H. Wright of Milton.

Richmond Ind. Palladium.

Gabriel Crane, the Ohio Prophet, has favored us with a copy of his Proclamation from Waynesville, O. concerning a destruction of the world. We don't exactly understand him, but presume that the said destruction is to take place instantly, since the Prophet intends to be elected President next year. He deals largely in Scripture and reprobation—sets down John Q. Adams as Judas or something of the sort, and Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren as the Beast and False Prophet, who are to have their parts, &c. & c. We don't exactly consider Gabriel an "available candidate" for the Presidency, though he says all will certainly perish who come out in opposition to him.—As it seems not material with him, we should like to name the day for his threatened destruction of the world, and would select the day after our delinquent patrons pay us all they owe us. The man who wishes it further off than this must have an unreasoning aversion to bonfires. New York.

FORGERY. A young man of the name of Nathaniel Freeman, forged a note, signed A. Tappan, which he got a boy to hand to John Rankin, requesting him to lend him twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. R. suspected it to be forgery, wrote an order and handed it to the boy—watched him, and saw him hand the note to a man on the corner of a street, who proved to be Freeman. He was taken—acknowledged the forgery—and was locked up in prison. He is a member of Dr. Spring's church.

From the N. Orleans Bee, Oct. 24.

LATEST FROM TEXAS. We have been permitted to read a private letter dated Brazoria, 1st Oct. in which it is stated that the inhabitants of that place are every day alarmed by the Mexicans; that some two or three hundred of the latter had proceeded to Gonzales, about 150 miles distant, and demanded the arms and ammunition of the Americans; and on being refused, they attacked the town, but were repulsed with the loss of 30 or 40 killed or wounded, none being killed on the part of the Texans. The writer states that there were about 500 Texans in the interior battling with the Mexican troops; and that about 2600 of the latter were to have been at the mouth of the Brazos on the 20th inst. The Brazorians are building a fort to give their visitors a warm welcome.

We have also seen a call to arms of the freemen of Texas, dated 2d Camp of the volunteers, and signed by several of the influential Texans, to their fellow citizens. They state that at the action of the 1st at Gonzales, the Mexican commander was slain. The rifles of Americans are no trifles in deciding the fate of military officers.

We have learned that a letter of the 12th inst. from Brazoria, was received last evening, in which it is stated that the Texian forces under Gen. Houston had taken the town of San Antonio or Bexar, with 1000 men under his command. The Mexicans had retired at the approach of the Texans; and the city was taken without resistance. It is also stated that a convoy of \$60,000 belonging to Gen. Cos had fallen into the hands of the Texans.

Mormons. A correspondent of the "Miami of the Lake" gives a short description of the Temple of Mormon, or, as it is called the "Temple of the Lord," in Kirtland, (eleven miles south-east of Painsville,) Geauga county. It is a stone edifice, 58 feet 8 inches, by 78 feet 8 inches, two full stories high, with dormer windows in the roof, which give it a singular appearance. For the size and peculiar construction of the "Temple," and the extra 8 inches each way, the leaders of this infatuated people give no other reason, but, as they tell their followers, that the Lord gave the direction. The house is rather an expensive one, the writer adds, built by the poor people, who in their delusion, are following Joe Smith and Rigdon.

Awful accident. We learn from a gentleman recently in the neighborhood of Round Hill, (Conn.) that Mrs. Sophia Holmes, of that place, on Friday last caught her clothes on fire while alone in the house, and was, in a few minutes burned to death! When she discovered that she was on fire, she ran out of the house, and when she reached the piazza, sat down against the side of the house, where she was found soon after, by persons who had been called to the spot by the smoke, with life entirely extinct, the fire having actually extended to the side of the house. Westchester Spy.

A BITE. Alfonso Lombardi, a celebrated sculptor of the Emperor Charles V. was a great coxcomb. He got punished one day by a lady of Bologna, to whom he took it into his head to make her a foppish manner. She was his partner at a ball, in the midst of which he turned to her, and heaving a profound sigh, said, as he looked her in the face with what he thought ineffable sweetness in his eyes, and we may suppose some fantastic and writhing gesture, "If it's not love I feel, pray what is it?" "Perhaps," said the young lady, "something bites you."

Official Brevity. The following speech was delivered by the Governor of Barbadoes, in opening the session of the house of assembly:—Proceed to your duties gentlemen; I have no observation to offer on any subject whatever!

From Levy's New Orleans Price Current of the 24th ult.

REMARKS. Strangers and absentees are flocking in by every conveyance, and though it may be said that the season has now opened, some time must yet elapse before business of every kind will get fully under way. There is not much doing with the upper country; transactions are restricted in a great measure to the city dealers, who are replenishing their stocks in anticipation of future business. Western produce has not commenced to arrive in sufficient quantities to give buyers for export an opportunity of supplying their wants at reasonable prices. In the first of the week we had some rain, but latterly it has been clear, and the weather remarkably mild. The Mississippi has continued nearly at a stand, 12 feet below high water mark.

SUGAR.—The quotations previously given for New-Orleans Sugar, 94 a 10 cents, continues current, and upwards of 200 lbs. have been disposed of this week at those rates; but we would not be understood to say that the demand is good, as it is the only urgent wants of buyers that forces them into the market. Brown Havana is selling for 94 a 10 cents, and it is scarce; White is more plenty, and is held at 12 4 cents.

MOLASSES.—We are disposed to think that there was no longer any in the place, but we heard of one or two small sales the other day at 38 cents per gallon.

Tobacco.—Prices remain nominally the same as previously reported, 6, 7 and 8 cents, as in quality, for running lots of good Kentucky Tobacco, for sales cannot be effected at these prices.

FLOUR.—The market is hardly ever known to be so scarce as this season as at this time, and it is calculated that there is not more than is sufficient for a week's consumption of fresh Flour in the place; it is selling from \$8 to \$9 per bbl. This is altogether owing to the shortness of supplies, as there is no demand expect for city use.

PORK.—The market for Pork continues much the same, the stock small, and demand limited.

BACON, of good quality, is in very good demand at our prices, Hams 9, Middlings 8, Shoulders 7 cents per lb. Supplies latterly have been very light, and the stock has greatly decreased.

BEEF.—Meat finds ready sale at \$12 a \$13 per bbl. Prime and Cargo are not so much inquired for.

LARD.—The demand is growing better, and the price has also improved; present quotations are 74 a 9 cents per lb.

BUTTER is in fair request at quotations, Goshen 22, Western 124 a 14 cents per lb. and the latter is growing scarce.

WHISKEY.—The price of Whiskey is rather tending upwards; we hear of no sales lower than 34 cents.

SALT.—No Turks Island has come in since that mentioned in our last. Considerable Liverpool has arrived, and can be bought something lower; Blown \$1.75, Ground \$1.60 per sack. A cargo of 6000 bushels Lisbon that arrived a few days ago has been sold for 60 cents per bushel.

COD.—The Business transacting in Coffee for a week past has been very limited; so small, that our quotations are almost nominal. Havana, prime green, lb. 132 a 144, middling, 12 a 13; Rio, 13 a 131; St. Domingo, 112 a 124 cents. limited sales.

FISH, Mackerel.—The market has a plentiful supply of No. 3, and they are dull at \$5 25 a \$5 50 per bbl. Nos. 1 and 2 are out of first hands, and are worth more than our quotations at retail. Cod and Herring remain without change.

RICE—plenty, and the price has declined; sales at present are at \$4 50 a \$5 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Corn is wanted at 70 a 75 cents per bushel for shelled in sacks, the receipts lately having been unusually light. Oats will freely command 50 cents. Beans if fresh, are worth more than we quote them, but old are abundant and dull.

HAY.—No further supplies have come in, and there is none remaining in first hands. It would meet with fair demand at \$1.37 per 100 lbs.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. Nov. 6.

FATAL OCCURRENCE. On Tuesday evening last, after the Regimental muster in this place, a difficulty arose between Samuel and James Eddy, and Joseph Polly, which led to a fight between the parties. After having fought separately with each of the Edys, Polly by some means obtained a pocket knife, with which he stabbed Samuel Eddy in three several places; one of which stabs, the carotid artery on the left side of the neck was completely divided, and he died within a few minutes afterwards.

As this case must undergo a judicial investigation, we forbear making any further remarks upon it, except to say, that the parties, as is usual in such transactions, were intoxicated by ardent spirits.

Post.

LIAILITIES OF AN INCORPORATED COMPANY.—An action was tried yesterday, in the Superior Court, before Chief Justice Jones in which the Camden and Aubrey Rail Road Company were defendants, and a Mr. Ralzmon Belknap was the plaintiff, to recover of the former the value of a trunk and its contents, entrusted to their care by Mr. B for transportation to Philadelphia.

It was not contended for the plaintiff, that the property in question had been delivered to the especial care of any of the defendant's agents, or servants, but merely that he had it in his possession, and placed it in their office on paying his fare as a passenger to Philadelphia, and that while so situated it was lost or stolen.

On these grounds: and more especially because the company advised that they did not insure any property left in their charge and would not be responsible in the event of loss or accident: Mr. Anthon, counsel for the defendants, insisted upon a verdict for his clients.

On the other side, however, Mr. Lord contended that although the defendants did give notice that they refused to be responsible for the loss of property falling in their possession in the regular course of their business operations, under the sanction and by the authority of their charter, yet their edicts were utterly futile, and of no avail, and they were liable, both in equity and law, for the loss of goods belonging to other persons.

The learned Judge in his charge to the jury took the same view of the law, (as applicable to the present issue) that was contended for by Mr. Lord, and after several hours deliberation, a verdict of three hundred dollars damages was returned for the plaintiff.

Transcript.

GEN. TIPTON.—We were rather surprised to see in a late number of the New Yorker—a paper remarkable for the general accuracy of its political news—a paragraph stating that Gen. Tipton had openly avowed his preference for Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. We can assure the editor of the New Yorker that he has been deceived by the statements of the Harrison papers. Gen. Tipton has made no such avowal—he is decidedly in favor of the candidates nominated by the Baltimore convention. It is true that Gen. Tipton entertains a

personal friendship for Gen. Harrison, under whom he served at Tippecanoe, and at the last 4th of July celebration in this place, he toasted Gen. H., hoping that a grateful country might reward his services—but, politically, he is opposed as well to Gen. Harrison as to the party who support him.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

WHITE NOMINATION.—In the House on the 19th, a motion was made by Maj. Martin to print 10,000 copies of the preamble and resolutions nominating Judge White for the Presidency. The motion was lost by a vote of Ayes 28, Noses 40. Col. Gentry, of Williamson, moved 9,000 which was lost—Ayes 31, Noses 37. Mr. Rogers, of Hawkins, then moved that 7,500 be printed, which was carried by vote of 35 to 34 to 34. *Tenn. Truth Teller.*

Driving Business. The last Ontario Repository, published at Canandaigua, contains twenty-four marriages, nearly all of which occurred in that vicinity. From this we presume we may infer that business of all kinds is rapidly improving at the west.

We are informed that the Liberator has received three hundred subscribers since the mob of Wednesday.

Post.

PEACH CROP.—A gentleman in Shrewsbury, N. J., will, it is said realize by his peach crop, this year, from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

A CARD.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Goods belonging to D. Guard & Co., offer for sale at the old stand (nearly opposite Mr. Cable's Hotel) a first rate assortment of WINTER GOODS. Also, Groceries, Hard-ware, Iron, Glass-ware, &c. which they will sell on reasonable terms as can be had in the country.

FERRIS & SCOGGIN.

Nov. 10th, 1835. 44—

CHOICE LIQUORS.

THE subscribers have on hand a lot of choice Liquors, consisting in part of Imperial Coniac Brandy, A. H. proof French do.; a superior article of Port Wine, Lisbon do.; Madeira do.; FERRIS & SCOGGIN.

Nov. 12th, 1835. 44—

CHOICE LIQUORS.

THE subscribers have on hand a lot of choice Liquors, consisting