

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1827.

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One day this week, we noticed in the streets of our village an Indian man, woman and girl. It is a rare occurrence to see here an individual of this diminishing race. The vast crowd of emigration has steadily and rapidly swept them onward, while it has inevitably reduced their numbers and despoiled their character. Not many winters have frosted the hills, since this race, joyous in the felicities of a savage life, and possessed of all its artless virtues and vices, roamed, free as the wild wind, over the ground on which this fair village stands. But now the scene is changed. Conscious of weakness, a remnant scarcely exist in wilds remote from their early haunts, and gloomily anticipate the extinction of their race and name.

On our first page our readers will find an Act, passed at the late session of the legislature, relative to the duties of Justices of the Peace. Several of its features, perhaps, merit comment; but we must content ourselves to a single one.

That no legal impediments should be imposed to arrest the natural and regular course of justice, will, we presume, be readily admitted. In the Constitution of our State it is declared, as a fundamental principle, that "right and justice shall be administered without denial or delay."—This passage originated in the knowledge and due appreciation of the rights of man, absolute and relative; and it is based upon the maxims of that law "whose voice is the voice of the spheres, and whose seat is the house of God." But, in our humble opinion, the section in this Act which always stands upon execution, is hostile to the first principles of justice, and violative of the Constitution. How can that be called justice, which withdraws from me what is absolutely my due, and which natural right, private honor, public faith, and political expediency, conspire to render so? Let my opportunities to be hushed by the law, that it is necessary I should suffer another man's relief? Were the spirit of the Apostles to animate every breast, and would not, could not murmur at being obliged to sacrifice my interest to the convenience of a fellow-man; but while others are selfish, I cannot sit down, without, at least, one thought of disquietude, and suffer myself to be ruined, perhaps, that my debtor may be relieved for a sum. But, such a law is not only unwise, it is inexpedient, as a general rule. It serves as an inducement to persons of callous minds or reckless dispositions, to involve themselves in debt. Nothing but the purest motives and the nicest honor can make a man revolt at the idea of avail himself of the benefit of such a law. The majority of men do not possess this noble honor, or a due regard for absolute justice, and will, therefore, take every advantage sanctioned by law.

In the operation of stay laws upon the debtor, justice is delayed, as completely as if by the mere arbitrary and partial mandate of a judge. When a man takes the obligation of another, he expects, in common faith, that it will be discharged at the time it becomes due. Upon this assurance it frequently happens, he enters into other engagements, and himself makes promises, with a reasonable expectation of being able to meet them. "Should justice be delayed by the operation of stay laws, the creditors must be disappointed, and he himself probably ruined. From one instance of this kind a hundred, nay, a thousand, may proceed, producing an aggregate of mischief, of uneasiness and of distress, which might make legislators pause before thus sowing the seeds of distrust and misery in society. We surely will not deny that there are cases in which the debtor should have relief—there are as many, perhaps, in which he ought to be extended to the creditor.—An honest poor man may be much injured by the operation of this law; but a substantial benefit will society derive from it—or, indeed, of what real advantage will it be to the debtor?

The net amount of postage accruing in the United States, for the year ending on the 31st of March last, was \$912,893.08—of which \$4,996.23 accrued in the state of Indiana. More accrued in New York than in any other state, in which the amount was \$212,536.15.

Col. Alexander Ewing, late of Fort Wayne, died, on the 1st inst. in the 59th year of his age. He was an active and useful officer of the militia on the frontiers during the late war.

The Board of Canal Commissioners of Ohio have recently fixed the rates of toll to be paid on the Canals, as it is expected that part of them will be navigated during the ensuing summer.

The Legislature of New York convened on the 2d inst. Gov. Clinton, in his message, takes a decided stand against the right of the United States to make internal improvements! A few years ago, that state invoked the assistance of the General Government in the construction of her canals! What consistency!

Mr. Nourse, the present register of the treasury of the United States, has filled that office since the first organization of our government, in 1789; he had held a similar office under the old congress, to which he was appointed in 1781; and previous to that had held the place of assistant auditor general, to which he was elected on the 29th May, 1779. So that he has been an important officer in the treasury department for more than forty-seven years.—*Niles.*

We learn by a gentleman direct from New Orleans, that the market for produce was very dull. Whiskey was the only article in demand, and it sold at 35 cents per gallon. Flour, dull, at from 2 50 to 4 50 per bbl. He reports the loss of the steamboat Eclipse, near Fort Adams, occasioned by striking a snag.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Total population of Louisville, by a census recently taken, 7,063.

CANADA.—The population of Canada is rapidly increasing. That of Lower Canada, according to the official returns made last winter, was 420,879. The number of settlers who have arrived at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland, within the last eight years, is a little short of 80,000, of whom it is computed that about a third have settled in Lower Canada, a third in Upper Canada, and the other third have come to the United States. The population of Upper Canada is found by late official returns to amount to 231,778 souls.—The number of acres of land in the province under cultivation is 1,116,020.

Justice.—A brute who was found guilty, in Paris, of having ferociously assaulted his father and mother, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. This punishment may, perhaps, appear a little too severe; but such unnatural offences deserve the harshest castigation of the laws.

Bell's Weekly Messenger observes—“Much of the occasional misery of the manufacturing poor of England arises from a rate of living and a mode of food, which, in no country of the world, can permanently be afforded to the great body of the people. The use of tea, and the use of malt liquors, are quite peculiar to the English poor, and while these habits continue, they must occasionally be subject to great distress.”

Little does the intelligent London editor know of “the mode of food,” which the great body of the American people enjoy, and are likely to possess for a very long time to come. Among us, those whom we denominate the poor can, universally, obtain tea and malt liquor, and other articles which they much prefer. The abundance exhibited on the tables even of the humblest dwellings, particularly in the western region, would amaze a speculator like the one quoted above. We have heard of an emigrant Irish laborer, dictating a letter to a friend at home, who directed his amanuensis to say positively that he had meat once a day. ‘Why, man,’ remarked the penman, ‘you get it three times a day.’ ‘True,’ replied the other, ‘but they would never believe that in the auld country.’

Rochester Album.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND THE TARIFF. The New York *National Advocate* publishes the following extract of a letter from an intelligent American gentleman, now in London, to his friend in New York.—

“The condition of England at this time,

is any thing but cheering. The tariff system is the heaviest blow she ever received from our country. She begins to feel its operation, and seeks to quarrel with us about the northern boundary.—The real fact is, that war is to be waged, not with our country, but with its prosperity. The United States have hitherto afforded the best market for her manufactures. It is now diminishing—and Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham, feel the vibration of every loom that is erected in our country. England is in danger also of losing much of the continental market. France, Holland, Russia, Germany, &c. are patronizing manufactures to an extent that fills the wisest heads in England with dismay. I am aware that the opposition here is always portending evil; but even the friends of the ministerial party confess an alarm. The corn laws are the ostensible, permanent grievance, but the manufacturing distress is the evil that threatens most loudly and permanently the interests and tranquility of England.”

“On the top of this” we have a statement in a Salem paper, that fifteen hundred bales of American cotton goods have been shipped from Boston for SMYRNA, within a short period. What!—thus heard England in the Levant—in a favourite point of her trade? Yes—and these cotton goods will be sold cheaper, according to the quality, than the products of Manchester can be sold, unless at a sacrifice against the latter. And yet, with such exports, we hear of opposition to the tariff which caused the establishment of these manufactories from which they are supplied! But the competition at home being put down, “Jonathan” is disposed to “try his hand” with “John Bull” on neutral ground—and Jonathan will beat John, if he has fair play.

Niles.

LIST OF ACTS, &c.

Passed at the 11th session of the General Assembly of Indiana.

1. An act to authorize the board of Justices of Ripley county to appoint a lister for Brown township in said county.

2. An act legalizing the marriage of Benjamin Patterson and Abigail Hultz.

3. An act to amend “an act organizing circuit courts, and defining their powers, approved January 30th, 1821;” and also to amend an act entitled, “an act concerning prosecuting attorneys, approved, January 20, 1826.”

4. A memorial of the General Assembly of Indiana, on the subject of reducing the minimum price of public lands.

5. An act making an appropriation to pay the debt due from this state to the United States.

6. A joint resolution relative to the lands appropriated for the use of salt springs.

7. A joint resolution on the subject of certain public lands in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

8. An act authorizing Samuel S. Graham to convey certain lots in the town of Paris, Jennings county.

9. An act for the relief of persons owning lots in Springfield, the late seat of justice of Posey county.

10. An act for the relief of the securities of Nathaniel W. Mark, late sheriff of Rush county.

11. An act to amend the act regulating the mode of summoning and empanneling grand and petit jurors, approved, January 31st, 1824.

12. An act authorizing Alexander Devin, Robert Milbern, and Samuel Hall, to convey a lot therein named.

13. An act to legalize certain official acts of William W. Kennedy, late recorder of Vermillion county.

14. An act for the relief of Ansel Richmond, recorder of Madison county, and clerk of the Madison circuit court.

15. An act supplemental to the several acts declaring Blue river a public highway.

16. An act appointing commissioners to re-locate the seat of justice of Crawford county.

17. An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Peter B. Wright, deceased.

18. An act to repeal an act entitled, “An act to authorize called sessions of the circuit court.”

19. An act for the benefit of the persons who have or are likely to suffer by the destruction of the records of Dearborn county, which was consumed by fire in the court house in Lawrenceburg on the morning of the 6th March, 1826.

20. An act legalizing certain contracts made by the agent of the reserved township of Monroe county.

21. An act requiring the board of justices of Washington county to fix on a place for holding circuit courts.

22. An act for the benefit of persons leasing the school section in township twenty-one, of range seven west in the year 1825.

23. An act to authorize the board of

justices of Pike county to appoint trustees of Pike county library.

24. An act declaring Salt Creek a public highway.

25. An act declaring the Brushy Fork of Muscatatuck a public highway.

26. An act authorizing Henry Thornburgh and Henry Hoover, administrators of the estate of John Charles deceased, to convey a certain water privilege.

27. An act to amend an act entitled, “An act for the appointment of trustees to receive deeds for lots or lands given or purchased for the use of schools, meeting houses or masonic lodges, approved January 7, 1824.

28. An act amending an act entitled, “an act, supplemental to an act entitled, “an act defining the duties of recorders, and pointing out the mode of conveying real estate, approved, Feb. 12, 1825.

29. An act to amend an act, entitled, “an act for the incorporation of county libraries, approved, January 28, 1824.

30. An act to enable the citizens of Vigo county to appropriate their road fund to the removal of stagnant waters in said county.

31. An act to provide for removing the obstructions in the river Patoka.

32. An act to incorporate the county seminary of Harrison county.

33. An act for the formation of a new county out of the county of Wabash.

There are one hundred and ninety lottery offices in the city of New York—chiefly on Broadway; and the Evening Post observes that a stranger travelling in that way, might suppose that one half of the citizens got their living by affording the opportunity of gambling to the rest.” This business has proceeded to a terrible extent in almost all of our cities.

There were some very bad riots in New York on newyear's night—five watchmen were dangerously wounded in one of them. Ten persons were apprehended, and charged with an assault and battery, with intent to kill. It was said “they were all from the other side of the water.”

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.

Another dreadful Fire.—Between three & four o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in Upper Market Street, not far from the corner of Main Street, in some frame buildings occupied as Groceries, Clothing shops &c. One brick and two frame buildings and a quantity of goods were destroyed. The morning was the coldest which has been experienced in this section of the country for 20 years, and many circumstances combined to render the fire one of the most menacing to the city which has ever occurred. The exertions of the Fire Companies and Citizens were beyond all praise, and enabled them to arrest the destructive element, after it had raged about two hours.

There was a considerable amount of the property insured, by the agencies established in this place. The Protection, we understand, is bound for \$4000; the American, of Philadelphia, \$5000. and the Trader's for \$2000; a part which only we are informed, is lost. The only individual sufferer, we believe, is Mr. Flowers, whose property was not insured.

We have heard the liberal conduct of Mr. Dennison and Mr. Webber spoken of with great commendation. The first keeps a public house on Main, and the second is the proprietor of the William Tell Coffee House. These gentlemen gave a general invitation to the persons engaged at the fire, and furnished refreshments gratis to a crowd of individuals, who otherwise must have suffered severely from the dreadful cold of the morning.

The Secretary of State has informed Congress that the boundary between this country and Mexico, and the restoration of slaves who have escaped from Louisiana to that republic, have been the subject of negotiation with her, and that a treaty embracing one of them has been concluded, though not yet ratified.—*N. Y. American.*

Flax Seed.

37 1-2 CENTS will be given in CASH for clean FLAX-SEED.

JOSEPH P. PLUMMER.

Richmond, 11th mo. 1826.

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FIRST AND LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 10th day of February next, or they will find them in proper hands for collection; as I intend leaving these parts in a few weeks. Those failing to comply need not think hard, for I am determined to collect.

JOHN MCCLAIN, Jr.

Richmond, January 10, 1827.

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0⁰ AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business will be taken at this Office. One between 13 and 15 years of age would be preferred. No one need apply, unless he can come well recommended for moral and industrious habits.

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