

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1827.

Indian War. By the accounts from the west, it would seem that some serious danger is apprehended from the late movements of the Indians; but effectual measures seem to have been taken to prevent it. It is stated that some outrages have been committed by the Indians at Chicago; and that fifty volunteers have promptly marched from the Vermilion Salt Works, to the aid of their fellow-citizens of Chicago. This is honorable.

Our readers may possibly recollect that a few weeks since, we made some remarks reprehending the announcement of candidates for Governor at so early a day. The editor of the Terre Haute Register seems to take our remarks in rather an unkindly way—but we intended no blame to him, for announcing the gentlemen as candidates, nor did we avow any fixed enmity to the pretensions of either Gov. Ray or Mr. Blackford. It was mainly the practice of self nomination, and the continual struggle for office which we wished to reprehend; nor are our convictions at all changed by the remarks of our brother editor. But he has entirely mistaken us, when he supposes we intended to nominate Mr. Thompson, and thus expose ourself to the very remarks we had used against the practice. Our language will bear no such construction; at any rate we did not intend that it should. We merely stated what had been stated in other papers, that it was anticipated that Mr. Thompson would be a candidate. Is this chaining ourself to his car or assuming a belligerent attitude towards others?

The Election.—We hear that, in Dearborn county, James F. Pollock, Horace Bassett, Joel D'oursay, and Ezekiel Jackson, are elected Representatives—in Franklin, John T. McKinney and John Reid—in Ripley, Merit Craig—in Union, Thomas Brown and Joseph Hanna, and Edgill Burnside, Clerk—in Fayette, Newton Claypool—in Marion, George L. Kinney—in Shelby and Johnson, Mr. Smiley—in Hendricks and Morgan, Mr. McFlock—in Switzerland, S. C. Stephens and W. Campbell—in Harrison, D. C. Lane, Senator, and H. H. Moore, E. Davis and J. B. Slaughter, Representatives.

Gen. Jackson's Reply.—We now publish the reply of Gen. Jackson to the address of Mr. Clay which appeared two weeks since. This labored attempt of the Gen. to screen himself from all blame in the transaction, and even to show that he has not become the *accuser* of Mr. Clay, must meet its refutation in the common-sense of every unprejudiced mind. Even the warmest and most devoted readers for the Gen. seem to have been struck absolutely dumb by the full, fearless and unequivocal declaration of Mr. Clay, that the whole charge, and every part and particle, inference and *inuendo* thereof, was totally false, so far as he knew and believed. They could do nothing but repeat their contemptible and unsupported slogan of "bargain and corruption;" and now the high minded Gen. the purely honorable man, and the excellent *lawyer*,—says that a controversy with him cannot disclose Mr. Clay's *innocence*, and that he would rejoice should Mr. Clay be able to "acquit himself." Has his guilt been established? Has one word of proof been adduced to establish it? Not a word. Of what then must Mr. Clay "acquit himself?" This is a perversion of common justice, and of the rules of evidence, reconcilable with no code of jurisprudence, and shows the legal acumen and elevated honor of the Gen.

Again: He says that he has made no charge against Mr. Clay! Heavens! What then, will constitute a charge? For more than two years he has insidiously propagated the idea that Mr. Clay, thro' his friends, made a proposition of bargain to him; now, even in his last address, he repeats his impression that it was the case, yet says he does not assert positively that Mr. Clay was privy to their action; but

insists that the propositions were made. True, this is not a direct and avowed denunciation, "thou art the man," but it is perfectly intelligible.

But, reader, reflect by whom the "proposition of bargain" was made. By Mr. Buchanan, a devoted friend to the General. Yes it was one of his own friends who made the infamous proposition; and yet the honorable Gen. holds him in estimation as a gentleman of high respectability, and endeavors to throw the odium upon Mr. Clay and his friends. There is one other part of the address which we must give a passing notice. Speaking of the resolution of Mr. M'Duffie, he says that there was a "specific accusation and a responsible accuser," yet that Mr. Clay and his friends did not choose to meet it. If hints, beliefs and says are proofs of crime who would long remain innocent? But the Gen. forgets himself. He repeats all the substance of M'Duffie's resolution, but makes no charge against Mr. Clay: Mr. M'Duffie does; he does not! How, does this tally? Had Mr. Clay so complete a control over the House as to oblige it to adopt the resolution? If he had not, why impute to him the vote which properly rejected it? But it is not true, in fact that the resolution was intended as a charge against Mr. Clay. Let us hear what Mr. M'Duffie says:—

"Let me add one word to the friends of Mr. Clay on this floor, (and there are no members on this floor for whom I feel generally more respect;) I have been informed that some of his friends suppose that the amendment I have offered contains something which is intended to bear harshly upon them. Not so; not so. My object is to confine the charges made against the honorable speaker to the very words of the gentleman from Pennsylvania."

Here, then, is a distinct avowal of its object, which was to confine the committee to the charges made by Kremer.

It is outrageous to attempt to delude the public into a belief that Mr. Clay and his friends shrank from an investigation. Did not Mr. Clay demand it? And did not Mr. Kremer, after a committee for the purpose, had been appointed, decline to bring forward the proof which he boasted of having in readiness?

The subject will now, no doubt be sifted to the bottom; and though, we now believe Mr. Clay and his friends innocent of the charges, we are perfectly satisfied that the indignation of the nation should fall upon them if proved to be guilty.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

The Lexington Ky. Reporter says.—From returns received General Metcalfe & Judge Clark will be re-elected to Congress.

The election of Mr. Sanford in the place of McHatton, is probable if not certain.

We do not entertain any doubt of the re-election of Messrs Trimble, Johnston, & Bunker, though no returns have been received from their districts. Mr. Moore has no opponent. The contest will be close in the districts represented by Messrs Wickliffe and Lecompte.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION. The convention of delegates from the different states, on the subject of domestic manufactures, assembled at the capitol on the 30th ult., pursuant to notice. Joseph Ritner, of Washington county, Pa. was appointed president, and John C. Wright, of Ohio, and Redwood Fisher, of Philadelphia, secretaries pro tem. The names of delegates were then called over by states. There appeared delegates present, from Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, (Maine, not yet arrived), New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia, 95. None from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Missouri. On motion, Joseph Ritner was elected president, Messrs. Buel, of New York, and Tilghman, of Maryland, vice presidents, and Messrs. Halstead, of New Jersey, and Redwood Fisher, secretaries. Mr. Wright declined serving, being a member of congress, and wishing to avoid invidious remarks upon the proceedings of the convention. A committee of twenty-six persons was appointed, to whom was referred the resolutions of the Pennsylvania society for the promotion of manufacturers and the mechanics, of Philadelphia, originating the convention.

Justice's Election.—We are authorized by the Sheriff to state that an election will be held at Vaughan's Hotel, on the third Saturday in August next to elect a Justice of the Peace, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel Clark Esq.

WILLIAM RUSY is a candidate for the above office.

WILLIAM MITCHELL is also a candidate for the above office.

MILBURN JACOBS is also a candidate for the above office.

SHOE STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand a very general assortment of

SHOES & BOOTS,

All of his own manufacture, and of the best quality: Among which are Ladies' black and colored Morocco Shoes and Pumps, fine and coarse Leather do. of every description: which he will sell very low for Cash, or approved country produce.

JOSEPH G. HOPKINS.

Richmond, 8th mo. 17th. 12*7

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of Town Lots advertised to take place at Richmond on the 11th inst. was, on account of the wet weather, POSTPONED to the 25th of this month, when they will be offered and sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two and three years, the amount being equally divided; the purchaser to give note and security.

SAMUEL W. SMITH.

8th mo. (Aug.) 13, 1827.

Corporation Taxes.

NON-RESIDENTS, owning LOTS or parts of Lots in the town of Richmond, Ind. will take NOTICE, that, unless the Taxes due thereon, for the year 1827, are previously paid, they will be offered for sale, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the Taxes, on Tuesday, the 18th of September next, at the house of John Smith, Gr.

DANIEL REID, Collector.

August 18th, 1827. 12*3

Arkansas Bounty Lands.

NATHANIEL COFFIN, near Richmond Indiana, wishes to purchase a number of Soldiers' Rights to Military Bounty Lands in Arkansas Territory, for which he will give a fair price. Those holding them may find it to their advantage to call on him.

July 13, 1827. 7*7

SALE OF LOTS IN KNIGHT'S TOWN.

THE undersigned do hereby make known that they will hold a public sale for the disposal of the Lots in KNIGHT'S TOWN, Indiana, on the

Second Monday of September next.

The terms of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid in six months, the residue in two equal annual instalments. A liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

This town is situated on the high bluff immediately on the west side of BLUE RIVER, at the point where the NATIONAL ROAD crosses said stream. From the margin of the river the bluff rises with a gradual ascent to its summit, and then expands into an extended level, and gives the town site a commanding prospect of the river and adjacent country. It is laid off on an extensive scale, the lots are of a convenient size, and the streets and alleys are of a liberal width.

KNIGHT'S TOWN is situated 23 miles east of Indianapolis, 30 west of Centerville, 13 south west of New Castle, and 15 north west of Rushville.

The central position it occupies from other towns, its being encompassed by an extensive body of the most luxuriant soil, its contiguity to durable streams for machinery, and its being situated on the location of the great avenue from the east to the west, must render it a place of some importance. Few places situated so far in the interior combine more natural, and are susceptible of more artificial advantages. There are already erected, and now in operation, in the vicinity of this place, two saw and two grist mills and a carding machine. Good materials for building are abundant and easily procured. But few places are blest with better health than this neighborhood. Blue river runs with a lively current over a beautiful bed of gravel, and the country is well drained by it and its tributaries. Springs of pure water are every where to be found. This section of country is fast settling, and under a rapid state of improvement, by an industrious and enterprising people.

Mechanics and men of business are invited to examine the above situation, and it is thought it will be found worthy of attention.

WAITSILL M. CARY,
JEREMIAH GROVER.

August 6, 1827. 11p5

FRESH GOODS.

JUST received a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

SADDLERY,

CROCKERY,

GROCERIES.

Loghorn Hats with extra crowns, ditto Bonnets, Straw Bonnets, Ladies' morocco walking shoes, ditto high heel pumps, Men's Monroes calf skin shoes, ditto Boots of a good quality.

Malaga, Teneriffe & Madeira

WINES,

REAL FRENCH BRANDY, express

ly for sickness,

CROSS-CUT & MILL SAWS.

All of which have been selected with care, and bought in the markets of New York and Philadelphia, which we offer, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at reduced prices.

E. L. & P. H. FROST.

5th Mo. 25th, 1827.

Seasonable Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a large and complete assortment of plain and fashionable Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Among which are

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, of the Oxford and Steel mixtures.

Also—

HARDWARE:

Mill and cross-cut saws,

Anvils and vices,

Penknives of a superior quality,

Scythes and sickles, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS:

Biddle's Architect,

Vincent's Fluxions,

Large Family Bibles,

Comly's Spelling Book, &c.

Walker's large Dictionary,

Blackstone's Commentaries.

SADDLERY—A complete assortment.

QUEENSWARE,

HATTERS' TRIMMINGS,

GROCERIES,

TIN WARE,

Ladies' and children's Bootees & Shoes.

All of which will be disposed of on more reasonable terms than ever, owing to the reduced prices at the eastward.

ROBERT MORRISON.

Richmond, 6th mo. 1, 1827. 11f

A GRAMMAR FOR CHILDREN.

BY JOHN LOCKE, M. D.

THIS WORK, lately published, is for sale at N. & G. GUILFORD'S. It is intended to make Grammar interesting and intelligible to young children, without compelling them to commit to memory a volume of terms, which to them are destitute of meaning. The manner in which the subject is presented to them will be seen by the following extract:

ADJECTIVES.

"Teacher. How does a feather bed differ from a stone, as an object to sleep upon?

Child. A feather bed is soft, but a stone is hard.

T. By what what words have you expressed their different qualities? C. soft and hard.

T. What remarkable quality has ice?

C. It is cold.

T. What quality has snow, besides being cold?

C. It is white.

T. What quality has lead? C. It is heavy.

T. What quality has the sun? C. It is bright.

T. Let me see now what you have said.

"A feather bed is soft. A stone is hard. Ice is cold. Snow is cold and white. Lead is heavy. The sun is bright.

Now can you tell me what part of speech the word soft is? C. No, sir.

T. Is it a verb?

C. No, sir; it is not a verb, for it does not signify action, nor is it a noun, for it is not the name of any thing.

T. The word soft in the sentence "A feather bed is soft," expresses something about a noun.

C. Yes sir; it expresses something about a noun.

T. What does hard express in the 2d sentence?

C. It expresses something about a stone.

T. You perceive that the words cold, white, heavy, bright, express the qualities of the nouns; ice, snow, lead, sun. All these words, soft, hard, cold, and all others of the same kind, are called ADJECTIVES. You can now understand the definition.

Definition. An adjective is a word added to a substantive to express some quality or circumstance respecting it; as, a ripe apple, a wise man, an industrious woman. The word *Adjective*, means something added to.

RECOMMENDATION.

Letter from Dr. Drake.

LEXINGTON, March 3d, 1827.

SIR—I have examined your "English Grammar for children," as far as my time and engagements have permitted, and take pleasure in giving testimony to its fitness for the object which you have in