

TURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1827.

Justice's Election.—The result of the election, on Monday last, for Justice of the Peace, was as follows:

RICHARD HENDERSON,

129

JOHN BRADY,

102

THE MAIL.—We learn with satisfaction that, after the 1st of next month, two men mails a week will be received at this place, from Dayton, in a two horse carriage. The contractor is represented as a very worthy and persevering man, and will, no doubt, strain every nerve to convey the mail with punctuality. This arrangement will be a very considerable benefit to the place, and is one which has been needed for some time. To the attention of Mr. Nosee much is due by this arrangement; nor can we withhold the meed of merit from the vigilant officer at the head of the Department, for the promptness with which he accommodates the growing importance and extended intercourse of the West.

Many of Gen. Jackson's friends attempt to persuade themselves and others that he is an advocate for domestic manufactures; the reverse appears clearly to be the fact. Most of the States which support his pretensions are warmly opposed to the Tariff, and support him on that very ground. Tennessee, which, it appears, could moth the very heavens in his defense, has uniformly opposed the Tariff. In 1818, the whole six votes of this state, in the house of representatives, were opposed to it. In 1824, all her seven votes were against it—and all her delegation, except one absent, voted against the Indians Bill of last session. And, by reference to his votes in the Senate, it seems as if General himself is decidedly opposed to the "American System."

Meetings have been held in several of the counties of North Carolina, by the friends of the Administration. A Convention is to be held, at Raleigh, on the 20th of this month, to form an electoral ticket in favor of Mr. Adams.

The season.—We have accounts from all parts of the Union of the unusually early approach of winter. The northern papers contain accounts which make us hug our hearths in very sympathy with their shivering editors.

North Eastern Boundary.—The subject of this boundary is becoming an interesting one. The English and American settlers on the disputed territory, which is represented as extensive and fertile, seem ill disposed to pacific measures. Mutual complaints are made, and, doubtless, mutual injuries inflicted. The inhabitants of three counties in Lower Canada have adopted resolutions, calling upon their government to secure the country, and promising to second the efforts of their king.—The subject has long been in controversy between the two governments, and there is no present prospect that it will be speedily accommodated. This, however, is to be wished. Enough blood has already been shed in disputes for American territory—and we hope that an amicable disposition may settle this question to mutual satisfaction.

Governor Troup, of Georgia, has taken leave of his office, in a long and violent message to the legislature. He still harps upon his favorite theme, the acquisition, by any means, of the Indians' patrimony—which they have enjoyed immemorially, from the free bounty of the Great Spirit. For ages before the step of the white man had impressed the soil of Georgia, the Indians possessed, in freedom, the land over which he roved, but now Gov. T. claims the soil by right of occupancy! Every suggestion of reason, and every dictate of humanity, (tho' he discourses eloquently upon its obligations,) seem to be lost sight of in his eager grasp after the domains of the poor savage. Having acquired the lands

of the Creeks, he now urges the acquisition of those of the Cherokees!

But he has touched another string, that seems to vibrate with peculiar fitness to his violent disposition. He debours, in no measured terms, the encouragement of domestic manufactures. He recommends the Legislature to adopt, without delay, a remonstrance to Congress "against this system of usurpation, injustice and oppression!" Should this be unheeded, he recommends them to address the States having a common interest, and endeavor to unite them in a *non consumption* agreement against the manufacturing states, to be as rigidly enforced as possible. But, not satisfied with this stretch of his madness, he even contemplates a *non intercourse* with the manufacturing states, and, as a consequence, the cultivation of more friendly relations with foreign powers! Thus, this extraordinary Chief Magistrate is not only willing that Georgia should "run the hazard of being stricken from the roll of States," but he would assiduously court the friendship of foreigners, in preference to that of his own countrymen! He would cast the fire-brand of disunion among the States, and then introduce a foreign power who could profit by their divisions. How singularly does the conduct of this man justify the fears of Hamilton, and other framers of the Constitution, that danger to the Union was most to be apprehended from the individual states! But, thank Heaven! every Governor is not a Troup, nor are American citizens yet ripe for his violent expedients.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Richmond Enquirer has more than once made use of the phrase, "this mad and mischievous administration?" This would be harsh language, had it the least possible foundation. Having no foundation, however, it is idle and absurd. We deny that from any thing we have seen or heard of there is a particle of truth in the allegation of madness or mischief, as applicable to the present Administration. And to bring the matter decisively to the test we challenge the Enquirer to establish the mischievousness of the intent, or of the effect, of any one measure of this Administration. Let them put their finger upon it. As for the madness of this Administration, we know wherein this "madness" has consisted. Whist we have approved in the Administration—what convinced us of the political honesty and integrity of the President, has been this very thing; namely, that he has filled the great offices in his gift, not with personal friends, or political parasites, and office-seekers; but with high minded and honorable men—with such men as Henry Clay, his associate in negotiating the treaty of Ghent, and the fearless and free advocate of measures without regard to men; Richard Rush, the confidential friend and worthy pupil of the illustrious Madison, during his administration; James Barbour, the independent and enthusiastic supporter of the Madison Republican Administration, and of Mr. Monroe's which followed it. Wm. H. Crawford; Rufus King the venerable Federalist, who stood forward for his country during the late war, and was for that reason placed by the Republicans of New York in the seat of honor; Albert Gallatin, a Republican of 1798 and a Republican now, whose talents, integrity and valuable experience, the President had the sense to appreciate and avail himself of. We say nothing of Mr. Southard and Mr. Wirt, because Mr. Adams found them in office, and did well to keep them there. This loftiness of conduct of the President, is the "madness" with which he is afflicted. We know, and probably he knew, how this imputation of madness might have been prevented; but if the remedy were even now to be applied as a cure, having been neglected as a preventative, we would condemn the resort to it. We name no names, but we could without any difficulty, designate the individual, whose appointment as Minister to London, instead of Mr. King, would have stilled the elements which are now in such boisterous commotion. Going farther back still, had the President taken into his Cabinet the same individual for his minister of State, and another for his secretary of the Treasury, and a third for his War Minister, what halcyon days should we have had! The Enquirer, of Richmond, (unconscious of the spring that moved it) the Evening Post, of New York, and more than all, the Albany Argus, that type of "the party," would have discoursed to us most exquisite music of the virtues, talents and perfectibility, of the present Administration.

We feel real pain to see a paper, conducted as the Enquirer has been, on Republican principles, deserting them at their utmost need, when, if ever, it ought to have clung more closely to them. We feel pain proportioned to the fair fame of its editors, standing in so favorable a contrast with that of the vulgar and unprincipled persons, who are, in times of faction sometimes accidentally placed in control of the public press. The foundations of the Republic never were before so seriously menaced. The Editors of the Enquirer, were the first who roused us to a sense of danger, when, Heaven knows, we little thought that Gen. Jackson could be considered a serious competitor for the Presidency. They saw the danger, then small, with instinctive sagacity; they proclaimed it loudly, when it was afar off. It has come: it is present: it can be seen: it can be felt: where is the zeal of the Editors of the Enquirer? Alas! they are enrolled on the banner whose success they have deprecated, when it was distant, as a "curse to the country!"

Driven into utter rout and confusion from the assumed ground of corruption in the Presidential election, which turns out to be corruption on the side they advocate if anywhere, the Editors return to their alliteration of "madness" and "mischief." We have endeavored to account for the one—it is for them to prove the other; to which proof we defy them.

They endeavor to alarm the pride of the People of Virginia, by charging those opposed to the military succession with "turning." Turning do they say? Who has turned? Who has faced (not right, but) left about, in less time than one could say "the Enquirer?" Who have formally denounced General Jackson in a dozen different instances, and now rally and advance, and retire, in the corps of General Jackson? Who was it that rallied in defense of the Constitution, and now join in support of him, whom they have heretofore denounced as its habitual violator? Who? Who?

The Editors of the Enquirer.

MAILS.—A material charge will be made by the new contracts, in the conveyance of the mail between this place and the sea board. From the first of January next, it will be conveyed from Baltimore to Cincinnati in six days, in stages, making seven trips weekly. Now it makes but six trips weekly, and requires seven and a half days to complete them. The facilities for travelling between the Eastern and Western States have increased, of late years, in a ratio even exceeding that of the population. Already what it once required a month to perform, is but the business of a single week; and when the great Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road shall be completed, the Alleghanies will be broken down, and our New England Friends visit us with the same ease and safety that they do now Saratoga and the Grand Canal.—Cin. Chronicle.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—For several days past the rays of the sun have been almost entirely excluded from our city, by thick clouds of smoke from the burning prairies that surround it. On Monday, a breeze from the west brought with it a shower of light ashes, somewhat resembling thin snow. This, however, was of short duration, but the fire and smoke still continue. It is to be regretted, that the law on the subject of firing prairies is not more rigidly enforced. Every fall the farmer is in danger of losing his year's labor, his fences, and in fact his dwelling. All the young timber is destroyed, and the prairies, instead of being lessened, are increased by the ravages of the fire.—*Repub.*

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The Canal Boats, Washington and Clinton, which left Hartwell's Basin, on Wednesday, for Middletown, returned yesterday evening. This is the first trip that has been performed between these two points. We are informed that the boats were crowded with passengers, and that the entire trip was full of interest and pleasure.—*Chronicle.*

CULTURE OF SILK.—The great anxiety felt throughout the country, in regard to this subject, is a sufficient apology for our frequent recurrence to it. We believe that many farmers are prevented from embarking in this profitable branch of business, under the impression that several years must elapse before the mulberry trees will attain a size large enough to support, advantageously, the worm. To correct this impression, we now state that, in some parts of New England, the silk farmers "sow their mulberry seed broad-cast, like turnips, in the spring, and in the following season cut the plant with a scythe as soon as the worms begin to eat out of the cormons. This mowing is regularly prosecuted every morning in the quantities wanted, and unless the season be one

of severe drought, the fields will be eat over twice and thrice, before the worms begin to wind up."

So rapid is the growth of the young mulberry, that its leaves may be used for the worms the following season after the seed has been placed in the ground. Now is the proper time for the farmers of the Miami Country to make arrangements for obtaining a supply of the seed, that they may be prepared to sow it upon the opening of the spring.

It is stated in the American Farmer, that the worms tended by one young woman of New England, produced silk to the value of four hundred dollars in one season.

Cin. Chronicle.

AMERICAN CHINA, of a quality fully equal in soundness of body, smoothness of glazing, beauty of lustre and purity of whiteness, to that made in England or France, is now manufactured in Philadelphia, by Mr. Tucker, of materials altogether American.

A person in Albany, in whose behalf a subscription had been opened, in order to enable him to repair his shop, which had been much injured by a fire, gives notice, that having completed the repairs, \$468 remains, which he has placed in the hands of the overseers of the poor. This is the practical part of a community system.

Valuable Real Estate for sale.

THE subscriber will sell low for CASH a valuable tract of LAND, situate on Whitewater, one half mile south of Richmond, Ind., containing 30 or 40 acres, having an excellent MILL SITE, with a temporary Mill in operation, thereon:

ALSO—a tract of about two hundred acres, lying 1 1/2 miles lower down the above mentioned stream, on which tract there is likewise an extraordinarily good MILL SITE, together with a large and substantial Frame Building, calculated for the reception of either Cotton or Woollen Machinery:

ALSO—one hundred and sixty acres of first rate Farming Land, well watered and improved, lying three miles north of Richmond:

ALSO—one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the town of Salisbury, Ind., sixty or eighty acres of which is under good cultivation—tolerable buildings, and a large apple and peach orchard, both bearing. For further particulars, apply to Elijah Lacey, in Richmond, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JESSE CLARK, 26th mo. 8th, 1827.

26th

NOTICE.

To the Heirs of Law of ISAAC HIATT, Sen. late of Randolph county, Ind. dec'd.

WHEREAS, Isaac Hiatt, Jr. and Matthew Allen, Administrators of the Estate of said deceased, have invaded the north half of the south-east quarter of section 27, township 20, range 13, and caused the same to be appraised, and have also suggested to the Randolph Circuit Court, that the personal estate of the said dec'd. is not sufficient to pay the debts of the said dec'd. the said Heirs at Law of the said dec'd. are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Randolph Circuit Court, to be held at Winchester, in said county, on the third Monday in February next, to show cause, if any cause they know, why the said Court shall not decree a sale of the said premises, to pay the debts of the said deceased.

C. CONWAY, Clerk
Randolph Probate Court.

September 15, 1827.

26th

Clothing Store!

JOSEPH B. ELDREDGE (lately from the city of Philadelphia,) respectfully informs the public that he is about opening, on Main street, Richmond, Ind., a few doors east of Frost's store, a

GENERAL CLOTHING STORE, At which he will keep constantly on hand an extensive and general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of the latest fashions.

Clothing, of every description, will also be made to order, in a neat and fashionable manner, and on more reasonable terms than by any other tailor in the place.

December 1, 1827.

25th

DRUG STORE.

JOSEPH G. HOPKINS having purchased Warner & Morrison's stock of Medicines, has now on hand a general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS:

FRENCH BRANDY & WINES, of a superior quality, purposely for sickness.

—ALSO—

A variety of SHOES; consisting of black and tea colored MOROCCO, of a superior quality, coarse and fine leather, Buckskin, &c. all of which he will sell low for cash, or approved produce.

Richmond, 12th mo. 1, 1827.

25th

TO ALL CONCERNED!

As it is not my wish that any of my old friends and customers should be put to any trouble or cost, I hereby (again) give them notice, that the notes and accounts of the late firm of Maguire & Gray are left by Samuel Hannah, esq. with Elijah Lacey, esq. and unless they are immediately discharged, suits will be commenced against each, without respect of persons, as the claims are entirely out of my hands.

ISAAC GRAY.

Richmond, Nov. 29, 1827.

25th

FOR SALE,
THAT well known
TAVERN STAND,

In the town of Richmond, lately in the occupation of Wm. H. Vaughan. A bargain will be given, and possession at any time that may suit the purchaser.

EPHRAIM LACEY.

Richmond, Sep. 28th, 1827.

25th