

Extracts of a letter from Tredon, in the State of New Jersey, dated on the evening of the 22d instant, to a gentleman in this city.

The Delegates to the Administration Convention for forming an Electoral Ticket, have this day met in this place. They were so numerous that the Supreme Court room, in the State House, would not accommodate them, and they adjourned to the Presbyterian Church, where the meeting was organized.

The Vice President, Judge COOK, was appointed President, and Judge HARRISON, of Essex, and Mr. SHREVE, of Monmouth, Vice Presidents. The meeting was the most numerous and respectable ever held in this State, on any public occasion. The whole number of Delegates, it is said, exceeded four hundred. The universal opinion is, that the State is perfectly safe for the Administration.

National Intelligencer.

Mrs. Clinton.—Letters from Albany of Tuesday morning, give the most distressing accounts of the afflicted relict of the late Governor. She has, since her bereavement, been in a perfect state of prostration, insisting that her husband is only sleeping, and entreating her friends to awaken him. Circumstances so pathetic as these, must add greatly to the general gloom which the event has occasioned.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The following extract from the speech of Mr. McDowell, is copied into our columns to show at least the feelings of some of General Jackson's friends, in relation to Internal Improvements. It is our candid opinion, should Gen. J. be elected President, (which God forbid) that this road which if completed would be one of the strongest bonds of the Union, will stop at Zanesville.

In the debate in the H. R. on a motion to take away an appropriation for the preparation of this road Mr. McDowell opposed the motion. He was in favor of paying the contracts already authorized, but opposed to its continuation as will be seen by the following extract:

Mr. McDowell said he was originally as much opposed to this object as the gentleman from Georgia. He was opposed to his object when the appropriation was made to continue this road at the last session; but Congress thought otherwise and passed the appropriation, in consequence of which contracts had been made to this point. *It will be a different question when the House is asked to continue the road beyond Zanesville.* But, at present Congress is bound to fulfil the contracts formed under its authority."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed an act giving the assent of that state to the erection of toll gates, for the purpose of raising a fund for keeping the same in repair. The protection of this road has been warmly recommended to Congress by President Adams.

O. S. Journal.

INDIAN TRIBES IN OHIO.

There are five Indian Tribes resident within the state of Ohio—the Wyandots, Shawnees, Senecas, Delawares and Ottawas. The tradition of these tribes, claims nativity in the surrounding states and territories, and have resided in this state nativity to two hundred years. No one of these tribes, we believe, can be called a native of Ohio. The tradition of each tribe, preserves the name of the country from which they originally emigrated to this state. The number of persons in each tribe, have not increased for some years past. The population appears to be abated. The population of each tribe, and the number of acres of land claimed by each, may be stated as follows:

Tribe	No.	Acres.
Wyandots,	242	165,000.
Shawnees,	300	117,000.
Senecas,	551	55,505.
Delawares,	80	5,760.
Ottawas,	577	50,521.

The total amount of population of these tribes is 2,350. The land claimed by each tribe is secured to them, respectively by treaty. Besides the land already stated, reserving to the amount of 16,200 acres are secured separately to individuals; thus making the whole amount of land secured to Indian tribes and individuals in this state, 409,401 acres. Considerable annuities are paid yearly by the National Government to each of these tribes.

O. S. Journal.

The Small Pox has made great ravages in Falmouth, (Eng.) In all the cases where it terminated fatally, the subject had not been vaccinated.

From a diary kept by an old citizen of Philadelphia, it appears that the winter of 1802 was much like the present in mildness.

RICHMOND.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

We are requested to state that a Meeting of the citizens of Wayne county, friendly to the present Administration, will be held at the Court House in Centreville, on Saturday, the 29th day of this month. It is hoped that our fellow-citizens will generally turn out.

Wayne County Jackson Meeting.—On our first page we publish the proceedings of a Meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, in this county, together with the Address of Mr. Vaughan to that meeting. We have no comments to make, only that the Address is rather too "feeble" to excite much alarm in its author's "opponents."

☞ In that paragraph of the Address beginning, "Say something I suppose I must. Then what shall it be?" leave out the word what—it was not in the copy.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.—We have been favored, by Mr. Smith, with the Reports of Mr. Knight relative to the location of the National Road through the state of Indiana. The length of the location through the state is a little less than 149 miles and a half. The whole estimated expense of removing the timber, grading, forming, draining and bridging, including the mason work, is \$493,583, or \$3,307 per mile.

The distance from the Ohio state line to Indianapolis is nearly 72 miles and a quarter. The estimated expense of masonry, clearing off timber and grading, is \$203,429 77, or \$2,815 82 per mile. We will publish next week the Report relative to this portion of the Road.

The length of the location from Indianapolis to the Illinois line is 76 miles 158 ch. 22 links. No part of it exceeds a grade of three degrees, and only a little over 13 miles that exceeds 2 deg. Total estimated expense of masonry, bridging, clearing and graveling, \$290,153 13, or \$3,700 00. More serious difficulties were encountered on this portion of the Road than on that east of Indianapolis; some portions of the route being quite hilly, others swampy, & the streams generally overflowing their banks, and presenting great impediments to crossing. Mr. Knight found much difficulty in selecting a proper place for crossing the Wabash, which, in that part of it, rises about twenty feet, and inundates the country for a width of from one to three miles. After laborious examinations, he finally determined to cross at Terre Haute, as the most eligible place. The width of the river here is 180 yards, and of the bottom lands, on the west side, subject to inundation, 1,931 yards. It is proposed to raise an embankment across this low land, and to make a bridge of about 300 feet in length over the most depressed part. The embankment will vary from two to nearly eighteen feet in height.

COTTON.—This article may be successfully raised in all the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and the time surely ought not to be distant when they will at least produce enough for their own consumption—as it is found that free labor can successfully compete with slave labor.

The farmers of this county, we should suppose, might, to advantage, produce a considerable quantity of the article. If this were done, a Gin could be erected, and a Cotton Factory, to convert the raw material into cloth—and there are some of our citizens who would much prefer goods made from cotton raised by free labor.

New Orleans, Feb. 2.
DISASTROUS FIRE.

Last night, toward eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a retail shop near the corner of Jefferson and Levee streets. In a short time the state house, that block of large buildings, between Jefferson and St. Peter streets were all in a flame. The principal part of the books and papers were taken out of the government house and Secretary's department; but in a very careless manner, so that they were greatly injured. The civil code and code of practice were saved also, if throwing them from the gallery into the gutter could be called saving them. It was the opinion

of many present that the principal, Jail, Cathedral and all must have been destroyed, had the wind not subsided soon after the ravages commenced.

The loss of property is very great. Much was, as it proved, unnecessarily destroyed in removing. We have not been able to learn how much was insured, but understand that several of our citizens are great losers.

We have heard of only one (colored) person being killed, but several were severely injured.

Washington City, February 25.

The painful duty devolves upon us of announcing the decease of Major General JACOB BROWN, Commander in chief of the Army of the United States. He expired at his residence in this city, yesterday, after a brief illness of three or four days, preceded by a general indisposition of longer duration.

His name is too intimately interwoven with the history of his country, to make it necessary for us to accompany this annunciation with any reference to his public life or services. His individual merits are too universally appreciated to need to be blazoned by the pen of eulogy. At a future day we shall endeavor to do justice to his eminent desert as a soldier and citizen, and to hold up to his fellow citizens, in their proper colors, the example of his illustrious deeds and his blameless and virtuous private life.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the *Harrisburgh Argus.*

Pennsylvania for the Administration.

Last week we laid before our readers a statement of the vote of our largest counties, being 110,000 and having a majority for the administration. This constitutes two thirds of the numerical force of this state. These counties alone can settle the great political question. But we shall hereafter exhibit a view of the other counties, which we have every reason to believe will be no less flattering. During the present week we have been assured by letters from one of the counties that we might, with truth, have made a more favorable representation. But our correspondents will readily tell that we promised the statement we made with cautious accuracy and that we were aware the changes in many districts were so rapid and so constant, that our statement would soon become erroneous against our own cause.

It is certain that the political changes which are going on in this state, are beyond the estimate of any man who is not so situated as to be furnished with the information necessary to establish them. And we are proud to say, these changes are among a class of citizens of the highest moral integrity. They are the sensible, substantial yeomanry of the country, who seek no offices. They have changed from an honest fear of southern politicians, and an honest conviction that Gen. Jackson is too violent and rash a man for the highest civil office of the government. These independent virtuous men thought they were leaving the majority and going over into the minority, and nothing but honest conviction would induce men to such a change. But we are happy to have it in our power to assure them, that so many of the citizens are reasoning as they have done, that they will without doubt find themselves in the majority, not only of the state but of the United States also.—

When shall these men of tried integrity as worthy to be our counsellors and the counsellors of their neighbors. They have examined the claims of Gen. Jackson fully and carefully, and they have decided that our state and people are prosperous at present, and they will not endanger our prosperity, by turning out the present administration, to try the experiment on a military president.

General Politicks.—It is right pleasant to remark the uniform burden of almost every paper that reaches us from either point of the compass. The names of Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson, Thos. Ritchie, John H. Pleasants, John Binns, M. M. Noah, Charles King and Isaac Hill, dance before our eyes in all the mazes of typographical confusion. It would really seem that the happiness, aye, the existence of the country depends upon the performance in a given style, of the parts appropriated to these several distinguished personages. Perhaps it may be thought that the grouping is sufficiently incongruous; but that is the affair of the parties concerned, not ours: though the circumstance is to be accounted for by the consideration that politicks very often like misery, makes strange acquaintances.

This organization of a political chess club, with a select number of whites and blacks, is we conceive, entirely wrong.—It is founded upon a supposition that the people really have nothing to do with the choice of an executive officer. There can be no objection that either of the belliger-

ent parties shall have proper weight as an individual, and shall also be listened to with respect as far as he shows himself to be justly entitled to advise his fellow citizens; but that the whole question is to be decided by the aye or nay of any leader or set of leaders in the country, is not to be admitted.

Against a liberal discussion of the merits of Mr. Adams and General Jackson nothing is to be said. It is becoming a free people to think & act at such crisis as the present, with freedom and firmness. But to surfeit public taste with matters merely personal, is more than can be easily endured. A quiet gentleman at our elbow, who loves a newspaper as much as his coffee or his sugar, declares that he shall be compelled to forego that species of enjoyment (except to our own good paper) until after March 1829. "I am no more of a politician," says he "than every man ought to be; and cannot partake of the zest of such a guerilla warfare. I like a sprinkling of politicks, but this passes my patience." He has even desired us to state his grievances through the medium of our journal, and we give it in his own words: "No boy was ever more tired of his tutor, no girl of her bib, and no man sick of his physic than I am of this presidential question. You will accommodate me by saying as much in your editorial columns."

N. Y. Statesman.

Ohio Cotton.—We have recently seen a specimen of cotton raised by J. Smith, of Goshen township, Belmont co. which, as far as we are able to judge, is of the first quality. There appears no doubt that in a few successive crops it will entirely adapt itself to our soil, and of course become a matter of great interest to our farmers. The citizens of Ohio, when they ascertain a thing is practicable, have a fashion of doing instead of talking about it. And we give our southern brethren fair warning, that our citizens will shortly show them the Second Epistle to raising Tobacco! We have proved that tobacco raised by that curse of our national escutcheon, slave labor, cannot compete with the labor of FREEMEN. *Neither can it in the raising of Cotton!*—[*National Historian.*]

The Yankees.—Mr. Walsh, in his review of Carter's Letters, in the last number of the American Quarterly, says—"The time will come, if it be not already arrived, when no field of industry and enterprise in any part of the world, can be made safe from them, (the Yankees,) as prying and pushing competitors of the most ingenious and confident of the original occupants.—They will penetrate all the forests; explore all the waters; scale all the mountains; master all the processes of art; and affright the nations, as well by the successes of their mercurial and pervading spirit, as by the rapid increase of their numbers, and the continuous diffusion of their race, principles and power."

PROPOSALS,

BY JOSIAH SNOW,

For publishing, in Providence, Rhode Island, a Ladies' Paper, to be entitled

THE TOILET,

Or Ladies Cabinet of Literature.

Editors, Owen G. Warren, & a lady of Providence.

It is the intention of the publishers to furnish, at a cheap rate, a choice and valuable selection of the best of such contemporary writings, as will be adapted to the taste of those to whom it is dedicated, & to open a field for the cultivation of that native genius, which, unprovided with such an opportunity of exertion, might forever slumber in obscurity.

It will contain the same variety of amusement and instruction that is found in similar publications, such as the Philadelphia Album, New York Mirror, and Boston Spectator.

The publisher has procured a Gentleman and Lady, of acknowledged taste and talents, who will not fail in their endeavors to render it worthy of public patronage, and under these considerations he presents himself to the public, claiming no further encouragement than his undertaking—in the estimation of an enlightened community—may deserve.

THE TOILET will be printed with new type, in quarto form of four pages to each number, with a complete index and title page at the close of the volume. It will be sent to subscribers at \$1 50 payable on the receipt of the first number, \$1 75 at the expiration of six months, or \$2 at the close of the year. Those who may become responsible for four copies, may receive the fifth gratis. All communications relative to the paper must be addressed "Editors of the Toilet." &c. post paid.

* Editors who will insert the above prospectus in their papers will receive a copy in exchange.

Subscriptions will be received at this office.

"WE THE PEOPLE."

Under this title, it is proposed to publish, in this city, a spirited weekly political paper, friendly to the course pursued by the present Administration, and opposed to the pretensions of General Jackson for the Presidency. As to the degree of public patronage obtained for the support of this undertaking the editor, (who has had some experience in political life,) aware that it must depend upon its manifest ability, intelligence and usefulness, thinks it unnecessary to write a long address of promises, or prior declarations—his main object shall correspond with his brief avowal at the head of this paper.

The price, on an imperial sheet, will be two dollars per annum, if paid on subscribing; or three dollars, if charged. To distant post offices, six numbers will be sent, on the receipt of a ten dollar note.

Washington city, Feb. 8.