

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1828.

American Colonization Society.—To the Hon. O. Smith, we are indebted for the Memorial of the American Colonization Society to Congress, with the documents accompanying it. We need scarcely say, they are interesting,—our sentiments on this subject are too well known to require repetition; but we would call within the compass of our humble ability to direct the attention of the public to the important subject of colonizing the People of Color. The Memorial of the Society is replete with sound arguments, strong appeals, and interesting statements. Among the documents printed with it, is an "Address of the Colonists to the free people of color of the U. S." which gives an animated view of the actual condition and bright prospects of the colony. This Address we propose to publish, as soon as we have room. In the present sheet we publish a letter from Capt. Nicholson, which gives some important, because impartial, information.

Important as it may be to imbue the minds of the Colored people themselves with just ideas and information respecting that colony, the great task of removing them, and, consequently, of taking all preliminary steps, must assuredly devolve upon the whites. Debased by ignorance, poverty and vice, unused to prudential calculations, and aspiring only to a miserable existence, the mass of the black population are totally unfit to estimate the advantages of a removal, or to appreciate the blessings of liberty and competency to themselves and their unhappy posterity. They have caught the *soul* of liberty, & by virtue of the *ignis fatui*, many of them have precipitated themselves from the safe to the free states. Have they明智地 their condition by so doing? Are they not as miserable, as abject and as degraded as they were in their native states? A unusual portion of this threatening emigration has made a halt among the citizens of this country. We feel the inconvenience of their presence; but we support their entrance with apathy, or silently acquiesce in its removal. Our friends of the South, unmindful of our wishes, still push on the release of their black population.—We have borne this ungenerous conduct, until the cloud is thickening upon us—we right now, in duty to ourselves, to adopt judicial measures to avert the growing evil. The citizens of this country know well enough the evils of so redundant a black population—cannot, therefore, anything be done to remove it, or to prevent its increase? It is high time that action had taken the place of apathy.—*Dear fellow citizens, consult, reflect, the crisis demands it.*

To the publishers of Papers and Periodicals throughout the United States. It is intended before, or certainly by the 1st of May next, in a pamphlet with other historical matters, to notice all the Newspapers and periodicals in the United States, and the conditions of publication, &c. A copy containing the above shall be faithfully forwarded to each of you, who will insert this notice once, and forward a paper or a copy of the work you publish directed to "THE TRAVELLER." Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1828.

The opinions of practical men on the subject of the Tariff, as on every other topic, most always have great weight. Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, a wool grower, and a man who stands high for integrity and experience, stated yesterday on the floor of the House of Representatives, that the effect of the bill, as reported by the Committee on Manufactures, would be to "rip a knife to the jugular of every sheep in the United States."—*N. Y. Journal.*

New York, March 22.—We are glad to see by the proceedings of the Legislature, that the House has passed the bill for giving a sum of money to the minor son of De Witt Clinton—a very small one to be sure—say ten thousand dollars—sufficient perhaps to educate them at the University of the State. And, for the majority of such a father is a noble inheritance, and worth all the wealth in the world.—*Journal, Cut.*

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

Letters have been received in this city from the vicinity of La Grange, as late as the 10th of February, which, we are sorry to say, communicate the intelligence of Gen. Lafayette's having been extremely ill from an attack of the pleurisy. He was somewhat convalescent, though still too much indisposed to see company. Of course he had not yet taken his seat in the Chamber of Deputies—which assembled on the 5th.—*Richmond Compiler.*

New York.—Since the Spring business season has opened, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, we have seen many intelligent men from the country—several of whom we knew to be strong and decided Jackson men last fall—and there is but one voice among them as to the extensive reaction which has taken place all over the country against the "Military Chieftain." The tempest, they say, has rolled by—the burra is over—and reason and sober reflection are again resuming their reign among the people. Several gentlemen whom we have treated as Jackson men, and who were so last autumn, have candidly told us that they are Jackson men no longer—that the delusion has passed away—forever. If our legislature does not repeal the electoral law as it is whispered they intend to do, at the extra session, if such a measure should be found necessary to save the "IDOL," we will show them a second edition of the New Hampshire campaign, when it comes November.

Omaha.—An insurrection of the Negroes at that place, broke out on the 18th January, headed by a number of runaways, whose object was to plunder the place.—The white inhabitants became alarmed, abandoned the town, and embarked with their property on board the American, English and French vessels in that port. No lives were lost. The colored women, it is said, were particularly instrumental in deterring the men from using the knife.

MIAMI CANAL.

It will certainly be pleasing to some of our readers to learn the result of the first week's experiment on this canal. The first entries that were made on the collector's book at this place, were on the 19th of March. Between that and the 26th there was entered for Cincinnati 991 barrels of flour, 432 barrels whiskey, 138 barrels pork, 576 kegs lard, and 26 barrels oil, besides a great variety of other produce of the country for the Cincinnati market.—The boats on their passage outward, were also generally full freighted, with merchandise and passengers.

The tolls entered upon the collector's books at this place, during the first week, between the 19th and 26th, amounted to \$229.36. Thus fair is the beginning.

Boston Advertiser.

THE MORGAN EXCUSEMENT has produced from the acting Governor, a message to the senate advertizing to the State of feeling in the west, and recommending with a view to an elucidation of facts connected with the abduction and presumed murder, or prolonged captivity of Morgan, the enactment of a law for the appointment of a special agent, vested with all the powers of district attorney, and empowered to enter complaints, cause parties and witnesses to be bound over, conduct all criminal prosecutions, and in general to do whatever may be necessary to a full and fair judicial investigation and determination of the offences. How far such an officer may succeed, if appointed, in unravelling the mystery that shrouds this dark deed, will depend very materially upon the energy, character and talents of the agent who might be selected. In the hands of an ordinary, or a timid, or a needy man, the agency would, to a certainty, result in nothing satisfactory.

N. Y. American.

We have just seen, says the National Intelligencer, a letter from a respectable source in Tennessee, which gives assurance that in that State, supposed to be the impregnable fortress of Gen. Jackson's popularity, the cause of the present administration is gaining ground. It is even averred that East Tennessee is likely at the approaching election, to furnish 2 electors favorable to the re-election of Mr. Adams.—*N. Y. American.*

The Rhine arrived at Boston from Havre, brings dates to the 20th ult. We have no papers. Private letters give us the political intelligence and the state of the markets.

A letter of February 20, received by her, states "that the grand Sultan had issued his proclamation, expressing his determination not to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and calls on his subjects, one and all, to defend their rights

and country. There was to be a meeting of the Ambassadors at Corfu."

This does not seem to be very significant. Indeed, according to the protocol of the agreement between Russia and England, which we publish to-day a recognition of the independence of Greece is not to be asked of the Porte—but simply reconciliation. The Greeks still to be tributaries of the Porte, but governed by their own magistrates, and free to exercise their own religion.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT to revive and continue in force

the several acts making provisions for

the extinguishment of the debt due the

United States by the purchasers of the

public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due the United States by the purchasers of public lands," approved May the eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the act entitled "an act explanatory of an act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due the United States by the purchasers of public lands," approved May the twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; and also the act entitled "an act making further provisions for the extinguishment of the debt due the U. States by the purchasers of public lands," approved May the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, be, and the same are hereby revived and continued in force until the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby extended to all the lands on which a further credit has not been taken and which, having become forfeited to the United States since the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, remain unclaimed.*

Approved 21st March, 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Quebec Gazette states that His Excellency the Governor in chief received by the December mail a notification that the King had been pleased to appoint him to succeed Lord Cumberbatch in the command in chief in India, whenever that officer shall return to England, and that, whenever His Excellency shall at his own convenience fix a period for leaving Canada, a successor will be named; but the Gazette adds, "His Excellency has no intention of fixing that period at present."

JOHN WOODS.

General Jackson's military severities, and the executions authorized by him, have a character of cruelty and recklessness, that seems almost incredible. Of the six militiamen shot at Mobile after the enemy had been vanquished, notice has heretofore been taken, and the details will hereafter be spread before our readers. Another case, that of Woods, executed in the Creek Nation at Fort Strother in 1814 is thus summarily stated by the National Journal:

In recent numbers of the Kentucky Reporter, a writer under the title of "The Tennessean" has communicated the facts in relation to John Woods. They present to us the following circumstances:

1st. John Woods joined the army at Fayetteville about the 22d January, 1814, as a substitute in place, of Will. Roger, who was a volunteer. Woods about 18 years of age.—*Statement of G. A. Brock.*

2dly. Woods, being on guard with S. Hanna, "requested Lieut. Barrett [who was the officer of the guard] to permit him to go to his tent and eat his breakfast, and get his blanket, as it was raining. The lieutenant told him he might go."—*Statement of S. Hanna.*

3dly. While Woods was taking his breakfast, an officer named Camp ordered Woods to go about some other occupation. Woods refused, "saying that he was on guard. Camp 'cursed him severely,' and an altercation rose. The officer seized a gun, and ordered those around to assist in taking the prisoner—but no person helped him. 'Woods then walked towards his guard fire.'—*Statement of Thomas Couch.*

4thly. Camp called to some person towards the fort, and told him to tell Gen. Jackson that there was a soldier who would not be taken prisoner. Gen. Jackson came out of the fort, and hollered out, "by the eternal God, blow ten balls through the damned rascal!" *Statement by Samuel Hanna.* Gen. Jackson came out of his tent, and hollered several times—shoot the damned rascal! shoot the damned rascal! Woods, by this time, was approaching near to his guard fire, when Jackson

commanded the guard, still in a great rage, to blow ten balls through the damned rascal.

Statement by G. A. Brock. 5thly. Woods was arrested for this offence, tried, convicted, and shot on the 14th of March. George A. Brock thus states—"At the request of the prisoner, I wrote down a statement of his feelings, and his last farewell to his father and mother, and sent them in a letter to my wife, which was done in rhyme, and the public are at liberty to see it. On the news of the death of her son, old Mrs. Woods (as I have been informed by my wife) fainted, and appeared like dying all night. Of this I feel certain that she never recovered the shock, and in a few years laid her grey hairs with sorrow in the grave."

Such are the incidents in this historic tragedy. The statement is shocking to humanity; and for the honor of our military reputation; for the honor of General Jackson himself we would that the facts had never taken place. As it is, we lay them before our readers without any exaggeration of comment. It is due to the people that the facts should be known.—They have been already so widely disseminated, that it is due to General Jackson if they are mis-stated, that his friends should instantly correct the mis-statement; and if they are correctly given—and they are given on the testimony of four witnesses—they cannot be too extensively circulated. The genius of our institutions forbids that the civil government of the Union should be committed to one who has exhibited such evidence of a disposition to trample down individual rights, and to exercise power with such an arbitrary will.

[*National Journal.*]

Mr. Crawford, in a letter of the 20th January, 1828, to his friend in Maine, remarks, "I was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams, in preference to Jackson, when he was elected, and never blamed Mr. Clay for his vote because I should have voted with him, had I had a vote on that occasion."

We understand that Gen. Jackson has replied to the resolutions of the senate of Indiana, calling for his sentiments on the American system.—*Louisville Focus.*

Four hundred thousand dollars of commonwealth paper was burnt on Friday the 14th instant by the bank, in obedience to a legislative resolve.—*Lou. Focus.*

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—On Wednesday last, at the White-Water (Friends') Meeting House. Mr. JOSEPH G. HOPKINS to Miss ELIZABETH D. WILLIAMS.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On Sunday last, Mrs. MARY ANN, consort of Mr. Stephen Shanks, of this place.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

CINCINNATI, March 29.

Beeswax—20 to 23 cents.

Beans—50 to 75 cents per bushel.

Cotton—7 1-2 to 8 1-2 cts. plenty.

Cotton Yarn—No. 5 to 10, 28 to 30 cts.

Flaxseed—37 1-2 to 40 cts. in demand.

Flour—Fresh from wagons, \$3 12 to \$3 18; in store, 3 25 to 3 37.

Hides—Southern, dried, 10 to 12 cents.

Iron—Junia, hammered, per ton, 130 dollars; puddled, 80 to 100; Hoop, 6, 8, & 10d \$130; ditto 4d \$140; nail rods 130; Junia roll \$175; sheet, from 10 to 12 cents per pound.

Leather—Sole, eastern, 20 to 23 cents; Cincinnati, 23 to 27; calf skins, \$18 to 26 cents per dozen; upper, 24 to 30; skirtings, 28 cents per pound; harness, 25.

Nails—Assorted sizes, 7 to 10 cents.

Oil—Tanners, \$25 per bbl. scarce; linseed, from wagons, 50 cts per gallon, in store 55 to 60 cts.

Provisions—Pork, mess, 7 50 to 8 bbl. prime, \$6 50; Lard, in barrels, 3 1-2 to 4, in kegs, 4 1-2 to 5; Hams, city smoked, 5 to 6, country do 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 cents; Butter, first quality, in kegs, 6 to 7; Cheese, 6 to 8.

Rags—4 cents, in demand.

Salt—Turks Island, 1 00; Kenhawa, 1st quality, 50 cents; Conemaugh, 50 in store.

Sugar—New Orleans, 7 1-2 to 8 1-2 cts.

Tallow—Tried, 7 1-2 to 8 cents, rough, 5 to 5 1-2, in demand.

Whiskey—New, in wagons, 16; from store, 18, plenty.

ESTRAY HORSE.

TAKEN UP, by Benjamin Harris, of New-Garden township, Wayne co., Indiana, a BAY HORSE, about 15 1-2 hands high, supposed to be 3 years old; a white spot on each side of his back, supposed to be saddle marks with a spot on his withers, with some white hairs, a black man and tail, appears to be lame in his left shoulder, no other marks or brands perceptible; appraised to 35 dollars, by Malachi Moon & Abijah Mills, before me, on the 1st day of April, 1828.

A true copy from my estray book.

153 SAMUEL HENDERSON, J. P.