

ment. The construction put upon it in our State appears to be the correct one; and marks out the only way to remove civil officers, unless indeed, it can be virtually done as an effect of some other judgment. The expense, and the trouble of the mode now pursued are strong objections to it; and others may be drawn from the great facility of working injustice to the party or to the public, by the distance of the parties, the active malevolence of the accuser, and the listlessness of those whose duty it is to act. The affair must always be an unpleasant one to both branches of the Legislature; and the remedy, like the ostracism, should be reserved for the removal of superior or more dangerous offenders, and not prostituted to petty purposes or arrayed against offences of limited effect.

We can scarcely satisfy ourselves what method would be preferable; but are disposed to believe that the Circuit Court would possess the requisite impartiality and firmness for such purposes, and to that tribunal we would be willing to see the right transferred.

African Colonization.—On the 28th April, in the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Tazewell, from the committee on foreign relations, made a labored report on the subject of aiding the American Colonization Society in the great subject of their labors.

The committee, after a process of rather partial reasoning, came to the conclusion that the General Government has not the right, and if it had, that it would be inexpedient to give assistance to the Society. This opinion of the committee is in conformity with the feelings and wishes of the South, and the secret of all their strained deductions is to be found in their sensibility upon every question which can have the remotest bearing upon slavery. But, it is to be hoped, their narrow views will be gradually and finally dissipated by the onward progress of liberal sentiments, and enlarged humanity. The Colonization Society is engaged in a cause, promising the greatest benefits to unhappy Africa, if not to America, and must engage in its support the wishes and exertions of the liberal and philanthropic. It is deservedly becoming more and more popular; and our aspiration is, that the feeling may spread yet infinitely deeper, broader and stronger.

Silk worm.—We are indebted to Mr. Smith for a copy of the Manual prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree and the rearing and manufacture of silk. We esteem the work high; and shall preserve it for the free use of any of our friends who wish information on the interesting subject—and we seriously believe that each farmer would find it much to his advantage to devote part of his attention to this branch of agriculture. In most cases, it would be a clear gain, as it would not interfere with his other business.

Appointments.—JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia, (now secretary of War,) has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Minister to Great Britain.

Gen. PETER B. PORTER has been appointed Secretary of War; and Gen. W. H. HARRISON, Minister to Colombia.

CONGRESS.—On the 19th the House of Representatives ordered to a third reading ayes 95, noes 60, a bill granting 1,400,000 acres of land to the State of Ohio, to extend the Miami canal to Lake Erie.—A bill granting 500,000 acres of land to Ohio, to aid in constructing her canals was rejected, ayes 73, noes 75.

On the 20th, the Senate discussed the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bill, and refused to lay it on the table by a vote of 13 to 23. The House of Representatives, after re-considering the vote granting land to Ohio to aid in making canals, again rejected the bill by a vote of 37 to 36. The bill to aid Ohio in extending the Miami Canal was passed, ayes 90, noes 64.

On the 21st, the Senate ordered the bill authorizing a subscription of stock to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal to a third read-

ing, ayes 29, noes 17—and on the next day the bill was passed. On the same day, the amendments made by the Senate to the bill were concurred in by the other House—so that the President's signature was only wanting to make it a law—a glorious triumph of reason over prejudice.

On the 23d, the Senate rejected the bill to abolish the office of Major General, ayes 20, noes 20. The bill to authorize the Legislature of Indiana to sell the School Sections passed the House of Representatives, and has become a law.

Mr. Gorham gave notice that he should move, by way of amendment to the report of the Select committee on the assault, the following:

"Resolved, That Russel Jarvis, having been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House, the Speaker do forthwith issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant at arms, to take said Jarvis into custody, and bring him to the bar of the House, & that said Jarvis be there reprimanded by the Speaker for said offence, and be then discharged.

Resolved., That the Speaker be requested to withhold from said Jarvis, during this and the next session of Congress, the courtesy usually extended to Editors of Newspapers, of an admission to the floor of this House."

After a somewhat stormy debate, these resolutions were received and ordered to be printed, and will be considered when the report is.

A CARD.

JAMES B. RAY being a candidate for a re-election as Governor of Indiana, presents his respects to the citizens of Wayne county; and takes the liberty to inform them, that he intends to pay them a visit on the 12th day of June, 1828, at Richmond, where he would be much gratified in exchanging friendly salutations with his fellow-men.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.
An eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place on the 14th of March, and subsequently several tremendous shocks have been felt, and great quantities of stones and ashes have been discharged, accompanied by flames. After a variety of explosions, a tremendous shock forced the three apertures into one, and a column of smoke and ashes arose from it and presented to the city of Naples, the appearance of a pine tree of gigantic dimensions. The rays of the sun reflecting against it presented one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever seen. Stones were thrown up in great numbers, and one amongst the rest of immense dimensions, which was thrown over the crater, and rolled down the mountain.

The connection which is said to have subsisted between General Jackson and Col. Burr, at the time of the latter's conspiracy, has been of late much referred to. Heretofore we have taken no notice of it; but the following article from a national Whig, of Richmond, confidently; and the letter of cap. shows clearly what were the real suspicions of that day. We shall hear more of this matter.

New York
Jackson and Burr.—Nothing has yet been published! After the Scots fashion, we will reply, by asking another question—how comes it that the Combination Presses, are so forward to defend Jackson on minor points—so ready to magnify his persecutions and to hold him up to public sympathy as the most injured of men, have except in one or two cases, observed on this charge, the most studied silence?—Why have his central friends at Washington let four months pass without saying a word? Why, but that it might die away, for lack of that nutriment which contradiction gives? Meantime, the Harrisburg Argus has republished the following. We repeat, that on the point of Jackson's criminal intimacy with Burr, there exists evidence to the point, explicit and above suspicion.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Read, to the Secretary of War, dated
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1806.

"General Drayton and Jackson, of Tennessee, and one other person, not named to me, are said to be his (Burr's) chief officers; and Daniel Clark, of New Orleans, a Mr. Blaserinasset, of Ohio, and a Mr. Alston, his son in law, all men of wealth, are among his bankers. The States of Kentucky and Tennessee are entirely devoted to Col. Burr, and from these States he will acquire considerable bodies of troops, to be headed by General Jackson of the 1st, who no doubt, before this, has march-

ed with a body of militia under pretence of co-operating with Gen. Wilkinson against the Spaniards on the Sabine.

Electors for Indiana.

For JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

JOSEPH ORR,
JOHN WATTS,
JOSEPH BARTHLOLOMEW,
ISAAC MONTGOMERY,
AMAZIUM MORGAN.

For GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.
BENJAMIN V. BECKES,
RATLIFF BOON,
JESSE B. DURHAM,
WILLIAM LOWE,
ROSS SMILEY.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Governor.

JAMES B. RAY, HABEN H. MOORE.

For Lieutenant Governor.

MILTON STAPP.

Representative to Congress.

OLIVER H. SMITH, JOHN TEST,
JONATHAN McCARTY.

State Legislature.

HENRY HOOVER, JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM STEELE, WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

CINCINNATI, May 31.

Beeswax—20 to 25 cents.
Beans—62 to 75 cents per bushel.
Butter—1st qual. in kegs, 6 to 7.
Cotton—7 1/2 to 8 cts. plenty.
Cotton Yarn—Assorted nos. 26 to 28 cts.
Feathers—22 to 23.
Flaxseed—37 1/2 to 40 cts. in demand.
Flour—Fresh from wagons, \$3 20 to
\$3 25; in store, 3 31 to 3 37.
Hams—good, 7, to 7 1/2, scarce.
Hides—Southern, dried, 10 to 12 cents.
Lard—in bbls. 3 1/2 to 4; in kegs, 4 1/2
to 5 cts.
Leather—Sole, eastern, 20 to 23 cents;
Cincinnati, 23 to 27; calf skins, \$12 to 20
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; lin
seed, from wagons, 50 to 52 cts per gal.
in store 55 to 60 cts.
Rags—4 cents, in demand.
Salt—Turks Island, 1 00; Kenhawa, 1st
quality, 50 cents.
Sugar—New Orleans, 81 1/2 to 10 cts.
Tallow—Tried, 7 to 8 cents.
Whiskey—New, in wagons, 17 1/2 to 18
—from store, 18 to 18 1/2, plenty.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing a Periodical, to be denominated

THE CINCINNATI.

Chemical and Philosophical Miscellany.

To be edited by Elijah Slack, A. M. Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Ohio.

SCIENTIFIC Periodicals are usually published in such a form as to serve the purpose of the learned, but to be nearly useless to common readers who lack principles. It is designed to make an humble attempt to obviate this difficulty in what is here proposed.

The plan is, to discuss our principles, in the form of concise lectures, as far as practicable, and to carry these principles out into practice. This will put

power of all to read and to be profited.—

cannot be displeased when Science is

and the advantage to the great mass

industrious citizens cannot easily be

Our object is to combine principles

and to write for the Farmer, the Mechanic or Artist, the Physician and the General Scholar.

When we have presented our principles on any subject, whatever in practice has a bearing on the Farmer, will be inserted under the head of Agriculture, and in this way, under the heads of Mechanic or Artist, Physician and General Scholar, whatever belongs to these departments, will be introduced as far as practicable.

The important subjects to be discussed will be

Heat, Electricity and Galvanism, Mechanics, including Steam Machinery, Canals, Rail Roads, &c.

General health and preparations of Medicine, Mineral waters, Mineral and Geological notices, Gases in general, the working of metals &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be issued monthly, in numbers

of 36 pages, octavo, including the covers, or twelve numbers making four hundred and thirty two pages in a year.

2. The subscription price, the moderate sum of

\$2 per year in advance, \$2 50 at the end of four months, and \$3 at the close of the year. No subscription for less than a year, and none discontinued without notice.

3. Arrears must be settled before the work is dis

continued, and after the year the numbers may be

retained till arrears are paid.

4. Any person procuring six subscribers, and be

coming responsible for them, shall have his copy gratis, and in this proportion any number.

(Subscriptions received here.

ESTATE OF JAMES HACKLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the estate of Capt. James Hackley, deceased, is ascertained to be insolvent, and that the Probate Court of Allen county have appointed the subscribers Commissioners for making a dividend of the estate. Those, therefore, having claims against said estate will present them to the Commissioners, who will set for that purpose, on the last Saturday in June, and the first Saturday in July next, and such other times to which they may adjourn, at the brick school house, in Fort Wayne.

GEORGE B. WALKER, JOSEPH HOLMAN, Commissioners.
Fort Wayne, Ind. May 23, 1828.

43/3

Seasonable Goods.

JUST received; a splendid and complete assortment of India, British, French and Domestic DRY GOODS; also,

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oil, Hatters' Trimmings, Boots, Shoes, Leghorn Hats,

All of which have been selected with the utmost care in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, which we offer, Wholesale or Retail, at as low prices as they can be purchased in any place west of the mountains.

Mouse Hole Anvils, Cross-cut & Mill Saws, Mallets, Port & Materiel Wine, French Brandy, constantly on hand; also, a small assortment of MEDICINES, warranted of the best quality, which will be sold at city prices.

E. L. & P. H. FROST,
Richmond, March 25, 1828. 40°

New Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia, opening, a neat assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,

6, 6 1/2, & 7 feet, M

All of which are

Forty Cents per

Goods for merchandise

Mill.

4th mo. 15.

Seasonable Goods.

JUST receiving a large & splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising almost every article in that line, & among which are many articles of Fancy Goods

ALSO,

QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

SADLERY &

GROCERIES;

Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oil; Leghorn Hats and Bonnets, Hatters' Trimmings, Mouseshoe and common Anvils, Vices, Cross-Cut and Mill Saws, Sutes and Sickle, American & English Blister, Crowley, German and Cast Steel, School Books, Large Family Bibles, Walker's large Dictionary, Biddle's Architecture, Guernsey's Surveying, Bonycastle's Algebra & Mensuration;

All of which have been selected with care, and will be sold unusually low, either wholesale or retail.

R. MORRISON,
Richmond, 5th mo. 6th, 1828. 46°

NEW STORE.

J. P. STRATTAN & Co. have just received from Philadelphia, and have now opened, at their NEW STORE, on Main Street, immediately north of S. W. Smith's Store, and just above Morrison's Tan-Yard, a large, handsome and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

MEDICINES,

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES, &

PEWTER WARE;

Among which are

Superfine blue and black Broad cloths,

Steel mixture ditto.

Olive ditto. Drab ditto.

Pelisse ditto. assorted colors,

Cassimere and Cassinette, assorted colors,

Red and white Flannels,

Bombazette and Bombazene,

Plain and striped French Vevonia,