

the crisis and are prepared to defend in ferretting out this most foul transaction. It needs the vigilance of a 'Lewiston Committee' to bring the guilty to justice.

STILL LATER.

Elopement of the Rev. Mr. Avery.—It is stated in the Providence American—and the fact gathered from a most unquestionable source—that the clergyman above mentioned has absconded from Bristol and is now among the mis-making mails for shoeing horses and sing. This looks like conscious guilt, hastening from the ordeal of justice. It was mentioned in some of the papers that he had signified his intention of surrendering himself again to calm the existing dissatisfaction, and establish his innocence. Why, then, has he fled? *U. S. Gazette.*

From the Indiana Republican.

We beg our readers to excuse us for again troubling them with the controversy between James H. Cravens, Esq., one of our Representatives in the state legislature, and ourselves. It is the station he occupies as a representative, which has induced us to say any thing more. When we felt it our duty to say that the members of the legislature had, by voting to themselves twelve newspapers a week, by which to make friends and court public favor, at public expense, we did not suppose that Mr. Cravens, or any other gentleman would so pertinaciously adhere to the right of doing so, as seems to be manifested by that gentleman. In this we were mistaken, and whether this mistake arose from inability to think, as he very modestly charges, or because we saw a palpable evil in the principle involved, we will leave the voters of Jefferson county to judge and determine. Modesty is a virtue, especially in a young man; in a stranger, such as Mr. Cravens is, the absence of it is intolerable; and for the credit of the county he represents (which by the bye is the result of a chapter of accidents) we sincerely wished he possessed more of it. The intimation, also, that we have charged the members who voted for furnishing themselves with newspapers, with a view to selling them to furnish themselves with pocket money is low, and is as destitute of truth as it is of modesty. We ask our readers to say whether we have on this subject said anything that can be construed into such a charge, but on the contrary, whether we have not held it up as a popularity-hunting measure at public expense. It is obvious that Mr. C. wishes to change the ground on which the controversy rests, by imputing to us arguments which we never used, and ideas we never entertained. And for what purpose? Because, as we suppose, his position has failed him, and he has not the candor to acknowledge it.

Should the people sanction this act, they will find that it is only an entering wedge to greater extravagance and usurpation, and instead of being taxed with four or five hundred dollars to pay for newspapers as is now the case, the time is not distant in our opinion, when they may be taxed with four or five thousand dollars for similar purposes. It will then be too late to say this is a larger sum than we anticipated. If the principle is one established, we ask where will it end? If the gentleman wishes to enlighten the people, let him pay for his newspapers out of his own pocket, not out of the state treasury for his own benefit. The people did not call for this expenditure, nor do they thank their representatives to dictate to them how to lay out their money. They are now too highly taxed, without adding another item which is uncalled for and unnecessary. Mr. C. says that it is the practice of the Legislatures of nearly all the States to furnish themselves with newspapers at the expense of the States. We venture the assertion that the gentleman cannot show that a similar course is pursued by one fourth part of the States, and we doubt whether any other state in the Union has ever acted in the same manner.

It often happens that men who are elevated above their proper level, and invested with power, which from early education, or some other cause, they are incapable of appreciating, are too apt to forget their origin, and consider it a mark of great condescension to notice those who presume to take exception to their public conduct. Mr. C. in the present case, seems to regard his notice of us in that light. We wonder, possessing such views, that he should stoop so low as to condescend twice to notice us. Once is often more than we could have expected so much honor, from such a source, and from a man regarding it as an act of condescension to notice us at all. James H. Cravens to talk about thinking, and condescension!! Superlatively ridiculous. We fear Mr. C. is mistaken in what condescension is. No representative lays aside his dignity, when at the call of the meanest of his constituents, he exposes and explains the principle by which he is governed in his legislative course. It should be his pride, and pleasure to open his bosom to his constituents, and to keep nothing concealed from them.

Such is always the course of the faithful and high-minded representative. Not so with Mr. C. When charged with a dereliction of duty, he looks at his dignity, and then condescends to reply. Well, be it so. Mr. C. is the first representative from Jefferson county within our knowledge, who has talked about condescension in such matters. Mr. C. proposes to bury the hatchet "handle and all, so deep that it may never be raised." Very witty, very witty, Mr. Cravens; but remember it is not for you and ourselves to bury this matter. There are some of the voters in this county, who like ourselves, without thinking, are dissatisfied with the course you have taken, and will not be disposed to bury the hatchet.

South Carolina Flag.—The nullifiers find it difficult to agree in the selection of a device for the State flag. The Edgefield Carolinian recommends "a star with a bloody border." The Columbia Telescope prefers "a comet."—Can this be the much dreaded comet that is expected to destroy the whole world? If so, Davy Crockett had better be sent to wring its tail off, as soon as possible.

Some time since, say about 1829, some merry soul at the eastward, nominated Lorenzo Dow, as a candidate for the Presidency. Shortly afterwards Mr. Dow wrote to us a request that we would publish his notice declining the honor. We complied, and now refer to it with the view of showing that the writer had something of the spirit of prophecy about him.

To the Public.—Having noticed a piece in sundry papers, going the rounds, nominating, by intimation, Lorenzo Dow for the next President of the United States, &c.

Fellow Citizens.—I shall not offer myself as a candidate for the Presidency, not viewing my natural and acquired talents adequate to the approaching important station from 33 to 37; though a public character for 35 years, and have some little acquaintance with men and things experimentally. And I hope that no other *Notice Citizen* will offer, who is not fully qualified for that important trust in that period of time!

December 20th, 1830.
N. B.—Printers throughout the United States will please give the above an insertion.

L. D.
The Rev. Mr. Dow, as we learn, has offered from an examination of the prophecies that this period will be one of general subversion in the moral and political world.

So Mr. Dow was not considered a candidate; but aside from his modesty, which was altogether commendable, he now may claim higher praise.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A case recently came before the Probate Court in London, of will or rather instructions said to have been given by a dying man to a clergyman, for the disposal of his estate, by which an annuity of 1000 was given to his wife, while a cousin was made a legatee for the remainder, nearly 60000. The court refused to consider the instructions as a will, especially as there was strong presumption that the clergyman was to some way interested in the disposal of the property.

A joint committee of the Georgia legislature has made a report relative to the affairs of the Macon Bank, which failed some time ago. The report is of great length, and alludes numerous violations of the charter, fraudulent reports to the legislature, and a gross mismanagement of its affairs by every administration. The majority of the committee, also, made a report, which condemns every one who has had any connexion with the bank, since its commencement to its failure; and states if any exception to its denunciation is to be made, it is in the case of Robert W. Fort, late President of the bank. The reports conclude by recommending to the legislature the passage of an act to repeal the act incorporating the Bank of Macon.

A large meeting of the Union men in Chesterfield county, was held on the 24th ult. Among other resolutions which they passed is the following:—That in the present controversy between the United States and the Nullification party of S. Carolina, we will not submit to the use of force to compel us to bear arms against the government of the United States, be the consequences what they may; And that in support of this determination, we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

THE "PEACEABLE REMEDY."—Twenty one 24 pounders are being put on board the brig Lawrence and other vessels bound to Charleston, S. C. for the benefit and behoof of the nation of South Carolina. They are intended, no doubt, to shoot the Tariff with a shipment of small arms was made a few days since, for the same destination.—*N. Y. paper.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In order to raise ways and means to get rid of taxes they do not feel, and which are voluntarily paid by consumers of foreign goods, the numbers are proceeding to lay direct taxes of a most enormous and oppressive kind.

In the state legislature, the bill to raise supplies for the year 1833, was taken up, received a second reading, and was ordered to the senate. The bill imposes 30 cents ad valorem on every \$100 worth of land, 60 cents a head on slaves, \$2 on free negroes, \$5 per day on stage plays and shows, 30 cents ad valorem on \$100, on town and village lots and houses, \$2000 for the year on the vendors of lottery tickets, 60 cents on employments and professions.

ANECDOTE.—An honest Jonathan, from Berkshire on his first visit to the metropolis was awakened one night by hearing the cry of oysters! buy any oysters! in the melodious tones of one of the vendors of these luscious shell-fish who was passing under the windows of the hotel. A noise so new to his ear, startled him, and he aroused his roommate to inquire what it meant. "They are only oysters," replied his fellow lodger pettishly. "Oysters!" exclaimed Jonathan in astonishment, and do oysters holler as loud as that.—*New Bed. Gaz.*

The fair put up to auction.—A singular custom prevails among the young rustics on the banks of the Eiffel, on the north-eastern frontier of France. In the morning of St. Matthew's day, they collect together from the several villages, and put up the whole maiden portion of the community to auction; calling out the name of every lass in succession, and knocking her down to the highest bidder. The fortunate purchaser, in right of his acquisition, is entitled to become her "cavaliere servante," for the next six months. In other districts, the youth draw lots when they plant the May-tree, for the maidens of their respective villages, and each of them, becomes, for one twelve months afterwards, the sweetheart elect of the damsel, whose name he has drawn. If she marry, and he has not previously announced his right, she enjoys the privilege of calling upon him to give her a good character.

An Irishman named Levingstone, a soldier of Warren's Brigade, was suddenly stopped by a party during a dark night, a horseman's pistol presented to his breast, and asked to which side he belonged. The supposition that it might be a British party rendered his situation extremely critical. He replied, I think it would be more in the way of civility just to drop a hint which sides you are pleased to favor. No. Testiny, said the first speaker, declare your sentiments or die. Then by J—I will not die with a lie in my mouth; American to extremity, do your worst and be d—d to you, you spalpeen.—The officer replied, we are friends and I rejoice to meet with a man so faithful to the cause of his country.

The mail and stage passengers between Lexington and Frankfort are now conveyed on the Rail Road the distance of six miles; this being as far as the road is finished.—*Farm's Chron.*

FRANCE.
From la Nouvelle.
The following are the circumstances respecting the attack upon the King: Amongst the persons who on seeing the King shouted the loudest acclamations, the spectators remarked a man ill-dressed aged about thirty, of middle size, who waved his hat with his right hand. At the moment the King arrived opposite this individual, the latter drew from his pocket a pistol, and presenting it at his Majesty with his left hand, continued to wave his hat with his right.

A young woman near him, observing his movement, seized hold of his right arm, and thus changed the direction of the shot. The assassin disappeared immediately amongst groups composed of ill-dressed persons, who appeared disposed to protect him. In his flight he threw down the pistol which he had fired, and a second pistol which was loaded. The detonation was very loud. The ball grazed the hat of Gabriel Dessert, Aide-Major-General of the National Guards, who formed a part of the procession. A movement of alarm was manifested amongst his Majesty's suite.

The woman who seized the arm of the assassin, is named Mademoiselle Bourry. She is the daughter of a postmaster in the environs of Dunkirk. On being escorted to the house of the Commissary of Police of the chateau where she made her declaration, she experienced a violent nervous attack. On the return of the King she was visited by their Majesties and Madame Adelaide, who paid her every attention.

Disclosures made to the authorities have been the means of tracing the assassin, and a conspiracy of which he was to have been the instrument. At the hour at which we are writing (midnight) the minister of the Interior and the Procureur General are at the house of the Prefect of Police.

The vineyards of Mr. A. Geiger, of Lexington district, S. C. have produced the present season upwards of 6500 gallons of wine, from the Island Virginia and Madeira grapes.

MINUTE MEN.

PERSONS residing within three miles of JACKSONVILLE, are requested to meet in Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 9th inst. at noon, to take into consideration, the propriety of organizing a corps of MINUTE MEN—to devise means to recover stolen property and to pursue and apprehend all thieves.

ABELINO.

Jacksonville, Jan. 22.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

WILL be sold, at public sale, at the dwelling house of the late Jane Smith, deceased in Craig township, On Monday, February 25, the following personal property, belonging to the said decedent's estate.

Three Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hog—HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and various other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning. TERMS—A credit of one year for all sums over three dollars will be given and approved security required—three dollars and under cash down.

SMITH GARNER, adm'r.

Craig township, Jan. 30.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JANE SMITH, late of Craig township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having demands against the same, will present them according to law, for examination.

It is believed that the estate is solvent.

SMITH GARNER, adm'r.

Craig township, January 30.

Who, wants a Fortune?

N. Y. CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 5, FOR 1833.
To be drawn, Feb. 6, 1833,
66 number lottery—ten drawn tickets.

| SCHEDULE. | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1 of | \$30,000 | \$30,000 |
| 1 of | 20,000 is | 30,000 |
| 1 of | 6,000 is | 6,000 |
| 1 of | 5,500 s | 5,500 |
| 1 of | 2,454 is | 2,454 |
| 20 of | 1,000 is | 20,000 |
| 20 of | 500 is | 10,000 |
| 20 of | 300 is | 6,000 |
| 20 of | 200 is | 4,000 |
| 35 of | 150 is | 5,250 |
| 56 of | 100 is | 5,600 |
| 56 of | 70 is | 3,920 |
| 56 of | 60 is | 3,360 |
| 56 of | 50 is | 2,800 |
| 112 of | 40 is | 4,480 |
| 2184 of | 25 is | 52,400 |
| 15400 of | 12 is | 181,800 |

18049 prizes, amounting to \$366,000
Tickets TEN DOLLARS—shares in proportion.

Drawing of N. Y. C. Lotteries, 1833.
Class No. 1—Lowest prize \$7.
39-46-43-18-48-42-15-49-33

As many of our distant friends complain of not receiving schemes of Lotteries and it is too late to order, we take this method to inform them that the following Lotteries are regularly drawn, on the days mentioned. In all cases when orders arrive too late for a particular Lottery, the money is invested in some approved scheme.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Pittsburg, Penn.

LIST OF VATES & WINTYRE'S

LOTTERIES.

N. Y. CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Draws on Wednesdays of every week.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Draws on every other Sunday.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED

Draws every Monday.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

Draws Weekly.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Draws Weekly.

For tickets in any of the above Lotteries apply to the EVER LUCKY.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Pittsburg, Penn.

PROBATE COURT.

The Switzerland Probate Court will sit at the court-house in Vevay, on Monday, the 11th of February, 1833. At this term GUARDIANS are to exhibit a statement of their respective WARD'S estates.

EDWARD PATTON, clerk.

Clerk's office, Vevay Dec. 28.

HORSE BILLS.

NEATLY printed at this office, (with a choice of two elegant cuts) on the lowest terms. Orders may be left with E. Patton, Vevay—A. A. Brown or R. T. Goddard, in York township—A. Gazday, in Posey—Samuel Hicks, in Cotton—W. C. Mitchell in Pleasant—or Jos. Short in Craig township, where the printed bills will be sent by the first post.