

hear, but made the rule absolute. The people were much excited in favor of their heroic leader, and crowded the hall of justice. How did General Jackson behave? Did he go to the court at the head of his victorious army, menacing the judicial authorities of his country? Did he go at the head of his officers, in the pride and pomp of war? Did he go with his sword and epaulets, in the proud gait of an exulting conqueror? No; every thing military is laid aside; he comes unattended, in the garb of a plain citizen & has almost penetrated the crowd and reached the bar of the court before he is discovered. At once, the hall rings with the acclamations of a thousand voices.—

—Does the General avail himself of this enthusiasm, to drag the Judge from his bench and trample on the ermine of justice? Does he even smile on the assembled multitude, or give them the least encouragement to insult the Judge or arrest him in the discharge of his functions?—

—Far from it. He mounts a bench and with earnest entreaty begs them to desist, and for his sake, for their own and their country's sake, not to interrupt the administration and execution of those laws, and that constitution for which they toiled and bled. The Judge, alarmed at the popular fervor, tells the marshal it is not safe to proceed, and directs him to adjourn the court. Jackson turns to him & bids him proceed. "There is no danger here," said he, "there shall be none—the same arm which protected this city against the invaders of our country, will shield & protect this court or perish in the attempt."

Is there any thing more sublime in history? See a military chieftain, at the head of his victorious army, surrounded by a devoted people, shielding from insult and outrage, the very judge who is passing sentence of condemnation on his acts and punishing him for saving his country! Was this man regardless of the constitution and laws, when, after having saved his country from a ruthless invasion, he offered himself as the victim of their violated majesty?

The Judge being thus enabled to proceed under the shield of Jackson's arm, imposed on him by whose sufferance alone he could act, a fine of one thousand dollars for contempt of his authority!

A burst of popular enthusiasm again rings through the hall of justice. Jackson is seized by the people, hurried out of the hall, placed in a carriage and drawn to the coffee house. Does he direct the fury of the assembled multitude against the Judge, for a sentence so extraordinary and under circumstances so peculiar?—No: he again addresses them; again begs them to repress their enthusiasm, to submit to the laws, to respect the person of the Judge, to shew by their conduct, that they are worthy of the free institutions, for which they have fought. He tells them, he suspended the laws only to save them and the country; that he glories in seeing their supremacy restored through his instrumentality, although he is made their first victim. Thus by his entreaties and his submission to the blow which was aimed at him by the judicial arm, which he could have arrested in a moment, the people are induced to return peaceably to their homes and the reign of the law is again restored! Yet we are told this man acts in utter disregard of the laws of his country!

Jackson paid the fine. But the citizens of New Orleans immediately subscribed the sum, and placing it to his credit in one of the banks, gave him notice that it was at his disposal.—Did he accept it, and then turn and taunt the judicial power of his country with its impotency? No; he refuses to accept the proffered bounty; but at his suggestion, it is given to those whose relatives had fallen in defense of the city.

When, in the progress of ages, has there been a more glorious example of submission to their laws, in one who was their master? Is there any thing to equal it in Greek or Roman history? Is there any thing to equal it in modern free governments? When has a citizen General, at the head of a victorious army surrounded by a devoted people, been summoned to the bar of Justice to answer for the violation of the constitution and laws of his country in the means he has successfully adopted to save them from destruction? When has a man so situated not only protected the hand raised to inflict the blow, but refused to let his friends repair the injury, or to avert the punishment?

The Spirit of Seventy six informs us, that Mr. Randal W. Smith, who shot Dr. Brown and Mr. Christopher, his father-in-law, has been tried for the murder of Dr. Brown, found guilty of manslaughter, as stated in our last, and been turned loose upon society from some defect in the verdict.—*Ky. Gaz.*

TO TRAVELLERS, THE subscriber has lately taken the Tavern Stand,

Formerly occupied by Judge Rogers, situated near the corner of MARKET & WATER streets. His house and stable are well supplied, & he hopes by a strict and careful attention to business, to merit, and also receive a share of public patronage.

SOLOMON RATHBONE.

Vincennes, Feb. 26, 1827.—4-1f

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber has resumed his former business, in the house sometime ago occupied by Mr. Mrs. Cunningham, as a TAVERN, on Market street, in Vincennes.

He has built a new, large, and commodious stable; and has put the buildings in complete repair. His stable will be constantly supplied with Oats, Corn, fodder, and Timothy Hay, and attended by a good Ostler.—His house shall at all times be furnished with such things for the comfort of Travellers, & others, as the country can afford.—He hopes by his attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

H. JOHNSON.

January 8, 1827. 51-1f

State of Indiana.

MARTIN CIRCUIT COURT,

March Term, 1827.

The Board of Justices of Martin county, complainants,

vs
Frederick Sholts, John Meriam, Caleb Fellows, Nathaniel F. Ruggles, and Thomas Shelmore, Elizabeth Shelmore, Sarah Shelmore, Jane Shelmore, Bedford Shelmore, Mariah Shelmore, Ann Shelmore, and Clarissa Shelmore, heirs at law of Jesse Shelmore, deceased, and Thomas G. Prentiss, Laura G. Prentiss, and Charles M. Prentiss, heirs at law of Thomas G. Prentiss, deceased—& John Tennent, and Sarah Tennent, his wife, Eleaner Sophia Hart, and Mary Louisa Hart, heirs at law of Nathaniel Gardner, deceased—and James M. Prentiss, Ann Eliza Prentiss, and John T. Prentiss, heirs at law of John M. Prentiss, deceased, defendants.

AND now at this day came the said complainants, by Amory Kinney, Esq. their solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Caleb Fellows, Nathaniel F. Ruggles, Thomas Shelmore, John Tennent, Sarah Tennent, Eleaner Sophia Hart, and Mary Louisa Hart, James M. Prentiss, Ann Eliza Prentiss, and John T. Prentiss, who are made defendants in the bill aforesaid, are not inhabitants, or residents of this state—*On motion it is therefore ordered*, That notice of the pendency of said bill published for three weeks successively, in the Western Sun, a newspaper published at Vincennes in this state, and, that unless the said defendants appear and answer the said complainants bill, on or before the first day of the next term of this court, (to wit:) on the fourth Monday of July next, the same will be taken as confessed, and will be decreed according to.

A copy—test,
L. R. ROGERS, Clk.
Hindoston, April 16, 1827.—11-3

State of Indiana,

MARTIN CIRCUIT COURT,

March Term, 1827.

John Pool, } Foreign Attachment.
James Prentiss }

AND now at this day came the said plaintiff, by Joseph Warner, Esq. his attorney—*And on motion it is ordered*, That the defendant appear and put in special bail to the action aforesaid, on or before the first day of the next term of this court—*And on motion, it is further ordered*, That notice of the pendency of this suit be published for three weeks successively in the Western Sun, a newspaper published at Vincennes, Indiana, previous to the next term of this court.

A copy—test,
L. R. ROGERS, Clk.
Hindoston, April 16, 1827.—11-3

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr. B. Welman, to superintend, and carry on his Blacksmith shop, at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thomson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N. SMITH.

February 14, 1827. 2-1f

Washington Union Mill.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the public, that he has so far completed his Mill, as to be ready for the reception of Corn; and that he will be ready, after next week, for the reception and grinding of Wheat. This Mill is upon an improved plan, upon the inclined plane principle; the improvement of which will enable him to do his work upon better terms, and in a better manner than is usual in such Mills: and besides all this, the dispatch of business will be such that there will be but very little delay. JOS. WARNER.

Washington, Daviess county, }

March 1, 1827. 4-1f }

MASONIC MIRROR, and Mechanics' Intelligencer.

BY MOORE & SEVEY.

THIS work has been two years before the public.—Its success has been such as to place it, in point of numbers, on an equality with the first periodical publications in the country: and the publishers, sensible of the many obligations due their Masonic Brethren, for the exercise of their influence in giving it this extensive circulation, are encouraged to a renewal of their best efforts.

Free Masonry is a subject that has grossed the attention of man, from the primitive ages to the present: and its mystic beauties, like its elder sister, *Religion*, have commanded the respect and adoration of the wise and good. The first object of the Institution, is to preserve its members from the immoral infection by which they are surrounded in the various walks of life—unite them in the bonds of *Charity & Peace*—sublimate their minds with the noblest principles of nature, and render them fit for the service of a purer being: that, when the Grand Master of the Universe appears in the splendid robes of his majesty and glory, to inspect the Universal Lodge, he may say to them—“Well done good and faithful,” enter the glorious Temple of the living God, and encircle his throne forever. To inculcate this sentiment, has been the primary object of the mirror, and the publishers have the satisfaction to believe they have not labored in vain. In addition to this, the Masonic Department contains Historical Essays on the Origin and Progress of the Order: Hymns, Songs, and such intelligence as is calculated to interest or instruct.

The Scientific Department of the paper, is designed to afford Mechanics, whose avocations and means preclude them the perusal of voluminous works, a cheap, but correct source of information, relative to their trades and professions.—It contains such extracts & original communications, as are best calculated to serve their views and interests.

The Miscellaneous Department comprises Historical Sketches, Fancy Tales, Instructive Lessons, Anecdotes, Poetry, and such other branches of Polite Literature, as are adapted to Female taste, or have a tendency to promote the Youthful Genius in its researches. A summary of Foreign, Domestic, and Political Intelligence is furnished weekly, comprising every article of news worthy of record.

CONDITIONS

The Mirror is published every Saturday morning, on a royal sheet of fair complexion and fine texture, each number containing eight large quarto pages, at \$2 per year, in advance—\$3 per year, payable in ninety days after subscribing. \$1.50 cents for six months—\$1 for three months, in advance. The paper can be obtained on no other conditions.

Those who act as agents, procure six annual subscribers, and become responsible for their yearly payments, shall be entitled to a 7th copy gratis, so long as the said six may continue to receive the paper.

* Letters must be post paid. Agents transmitting money are requested to be particular in forwarding the names of the individuals to whom it is to be credited.

* The numbers from the commencement of the third volume can be supplied, if required.

* Address MOORE & SEVEY, Publishers of MASONIC MIRROR, 75, Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

* Subscriptions for the above, received at this office.

NOTICE

I hereby give, that I intend to apply to the court of Probate of Crawford county, state of Illinois, to make a final settlement of the estate of Mallet Edwards, deceased, on the third Monday in May next, at which time, all persons interested, may attend if they please.

ISAAC EDWARDS, Adm.

April 2, 1827. 9-4f

THE CASKET

Or, Flowers of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment, for 1827.

Office of the Saturday Evening Post, }

Philadelphia Dec. 2, 1826. }

THE Casket, or Flowers of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment, which has had an unprecedented increase of patrons during the last six months, will after the present volume is finished, contain each number, 40 octavo pages, printed well, on small handsome type, upon the finest paper, stitched and covered, and furnished at the low price of Two Dollars and fifty cents per annum. The Casket is a collection from the choicest pieces of the Saturday Evening Post, made with a reference to the difference which should exist in the materials of a weekly paper, and those of a monthly publication, the former of course enriched with essays, poetry, anecdotes, and those set off by a recital of the occurrences of the week—The latter can receive little value from a mere detail of events, many of which would cease to be interesting before they were recorded.

The vast quantity of matter crowded, by small type, and careful arrangement into the columns of every number of the Saturday Evening Post, will, in the course of a month, furnish the most ample materials from which to form an interesting periodical work such as the Casket has been considered by its partial friends, and such as we intend, it shall be. Notwithstanding the fact, that the Casket is but a collection from the columns of the Saturday Evening Post, we confidently predict, and indeed we are sanctioned, in the experience we already have, that its most numerous patrons will be found among the subscribers to our weekly paper. A large number of those who take the "Post," depend upon that paper for the news of the week—it is therefore read with avidity by almost every member of the family where it is received, and this general use frequently injures its appearance so much, as almost to render it unfit for the file, and for binding. The numbers too, by this general use, are not unfrequently lost, mutilated, or entirely destroyed, and the file thus broken. The Casket is calculated to prevent this inconvenience, and to furnish, at a very cheap price, all the useful matter for which the weekly paper would be desirable when bound. In thus giving a permanent form and select association to the choice pieces of our weekly contributions, it is confidently anticipated, that new and successful inducements will be held out for the exercise of superior talent, and unusual care in our literary department. In addition to the recommendation of neatness in the general appearance—and particular attention to the typographical execution, it is our intention to embellish each number of the "Casket" with three handsome Engravings, from the hands of some of the most distinguished artists of the country.

With these claims to patronage, the "Casket" will, as has been previously mentioned, be afforded to those who subscribe for that paper exclusively, at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents per year, subscription which, it is confidently believed, is much lower than that for any publication of a similar character in this country—but to the subscribers of "The Saturday Evening Post," "The Casket" will be furnished for two dollars.

The January No. for 1827, will be embellished with a portrait of the venerable John Adams, formerly President of the United States, one of Longacre's best engravings: Also, a correct and beautiful view of Fair Mount Water Works, in the vicinity of Philadelphia: besides the first number of the School of Flora, being the commencement of a regular series of Treatises on Botany, illustrated with numerous cuts.

Postmasters and publishers of papers who will interest themselves in obtaining subscribers, and be responsible for the subscription, shall be entitled to every sixth copy gratis. Address

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

Persons wishing to subscribe, will please to send in their names by the first of the year, as there is no doubt the demand for the work will be greatly increased, and, therefore, the possibility of being furnished with the numbers from the beginning, will be rendered more doubtful.

Editors inserting the above two or three times, shall receive a copy of the work.

Subscription for the above work received at this office.

An Apprentice wanted.

WANTED immediately, at this office, an apprentice to the Printing business, between 14 and 16 years of age—one from the country would be preferred.

E. STOUT.

Tallow, wanted at this office.