

added to the almost entire devotion of his mind to his peculiar views during a period as long as we have lived, we should fear the result of such a discussion, were it not for the assurance we have and feel of the invincible, irrefragable, and triumphant evidences of that religion from which we derive all our high enjoyments on earth, and to which we look for every thing that disarms death of its terrors, and the grave of its victory over the human race.

A. CAMPBELL.

A STENOGRAPHER, of good talents and perfect impartiality, who will engage to take down and publish fully and faithfully all the speeches of said discussion, for the sake of the copyright to publish the same, is wanted. I did not think of asking Mr. Owen whether he would have any objections to giving such a right for such a service, but think he will not object: for my part, I will not, provided such a stenographer will engage so to do. We shall thankfully receive propositions from any such—and the sooner the better. Letters forwarded to me on this subject, at *Bethany, Brook county, Va.* will receive prompt attention.

A. C.

From the National Republican.

Mr. Editor—Of all the candidates for president since the days of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson has been the most abused, and his character the most wilfully misrepresented. The friends of the other candidate, J. Q. Adams, to aid and strengthen the cause of their favorite, represent him as an overbearing, tyrannical and inhuman man—as one entirely destitute of feeling for his fellow men. The following authentic anecdote will effectually contradict such calumnies, and convince his fellow citizens that he has not only a heart to feel, but a hand ever ready to assist and relieve the afflicted.

A man by the name of Strope, now residing in the neighborhood of Bloomington, Indiana, served (during the Seminole war) as a soldier in the United States' army, under the command of major general Jackson. At the attack on the Horse-shoe, where the Indians had strongly entrenched themselves, when in the act of mounting a breastwork, a rifle ball penetrated the breast of Mr. Strope, and he fell. After the engagement was over, the surgeons began to examine and dress the wounds of the fallen. Mr. Strope in his turn claimed their aid: his wound was slightly examined by them, and they, either deeming him incurable or not understanding his case, turned him upon his back—by which he bled internally, and soon would have been numbered with the dead, if he had not turned himself upon his breast, by which the blood flowed from the wound. At this critical juncture, general Jackson, who made it his duty to see that those who fought bravely and shed their blood freely for the good of their country, were properly attended to, came where he was, and seeing that his wounds were not dressed, inquired of the surgeons why he was not attended to. They replied that it would be labor lost, nor had they any bandages. Shocked at such inhumanity, he severely reprimanded them, directed that his own sheets should be used for bandages, and commanded the surgeons to dress the man's wounds in his presence. He then had the poor sufferer carefully removed to the hospital, provided nurses, soups and every thing necessary to re-establish his health; and at the expiration of four months he was enabled, by the kindness and attention of general Jackson, (whom he considers under God, as the preserver of his life) to return to the bosom of his family and to the society of his friends.

While in command general Jackson has frequently been known to put a sick or wounded soldier on his horse and wade through mud and water himself. The truth of this is attested by all who have served under him. The prominent characteristics of this great man are decision of character, which has never degenerated into meanness of action, and elevated and expanded policy induced by love of country's praise contributing in a proud and eminent degree to that country's honor and welfare. He is a man of plain and familiar manners, a companion and friend to the rich and the poor—free liberal and open spirited—and remarkably humane to the unfortunate. Characteristics, than which nothing can be more commendable to the free and virtuous yeomanry of the United States.

THE SWALLOW. Who has ever listened to the cheerful twitter of the Swallow from his clay built cottage, without a most friendly and affectionate regard for the bird who seeks the society of man, and repays the shelter furnished him by the destruction of myriads of the insects that waste the fruits of the earth and the harvests of the field? The other inhabitants of the air who visit the farm house, the garden or the grove, are far less gentle and polished in their manners than the little harbinger of summer. The Robin is a glutton, who swallows the worms or plunders the cherry tree without thinking of any body but himself. The cat bird is an impudent rascal, who flutters before you, mocking every note he hears, and then insults you with an extempore squall appropriated to his own bill. The red breast is an idle dandy, admiring his own plumage, and whistling for amusement. The king bird, gloomy, morose and suspicious, chooses the highest branch,

and the marten garrulous and quarrelsome, fighting occasionally and chattering all the time. But the swallow comes to our homes, saluting us with the mellow gush of his music, wheeling and circling round with a flight rapid as the darting of an arrow, the very emblem of activity and cheerfulness. The superstition of the country has clothed this beautiful and friendly bird with the character which protects him from the cowardly aim of the magnanimous hunter of the small fowl. His return to his hereditary nest, under the eaves or beneath the beam, is always hailed with pleasure, and without his attendance the home of the farmer would have lost its best ornament.

Nat. Aegis.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—We are gratified to learn, from a paragraph in the Gazette, that the line of the rail-road, as far as Ellicott's mills, has been put under contract. Some of the contractors are busily employed in the construction of houses for the accommodation of a large force—others are actively at work, and in the course of a few days it is expected that this portion of the road will exhibit a very lively scene. The contracts have been taken, in general, at fair prices. This portion of the line will be pressed on with energy; and, in the mean time, every effort is making to effect the location westward, so as to enable the directors to put under contract, early this fall, another division of the road of from fifteen to twenty miles.—*Balt. American.*

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) Aug. 8.

Ancient Burying Ground.—A respectable gentleman, (says the Zion's Herald,) a resident of Tennessee, states, that near the town of Sparta burying grounds have been discovered where are deposited in stone coffins, skeletons whose greatest length is nineteen inches. Many of them gave evidences of having lived to a great age. The graves are about two feet deep. The bodies lie with heads to the east, and hands on their breast. There are many such grave yards, each from an acre to an acre and a half large. Near the one which the gentleman examined, is the appearance of an ancient town. In the same neighborhood is a burying ground where the dead are buried in the same manner, and where the skeletons are from seven to nine feet long.—*Harrest.*

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Important to Farmers.—The universal complaint of farmers in the middle and western states, of the lowness of produce and scarcity of money, demands the sympathy of citizens generally; and inasmuch as the sufferings of agriculturalists are eventually felt by all, it becomes the duty as well as the interest of all, to endeavor to meliorate the condition of the farmers.—But this cannot be effected without their cooperation. The difficulties under which the agricultural interest at present labors, may be fairly charged to the account of inveterate habits. For the farmers do not, nor will not turn their exertions to supply the demands of the market, until necessity compels them to it: it is this cause owing almost exclusively, that the farming business is thus, at present, pained.—We now import large quantities of hemp, wool, and other raw materials and export flour, pork, &c. Now a large portion of the lands occupied in the growth of wheat, would produce good, and abundantly more profitable crops, of hemp and flax; the time and expense devoted to the rearing and fattening of swine, would in most situations produce an abundance of sheep, which are at present, the most valuable stock of the farmer, and will continue to be increasingly valuable. From the surplus product of wheat, little or no profit can be realized. In cattle, managed in whatever way, there is still less profit: What inducement then, is held out to the farmer to continue in the old custom, or rather habit, of raising provisions, rather than materials for manufacture; when every market upon the globe is glutted with the former, and when an extensive and lucrative market is opened at home for the latter.

The cultivated part of our territory is annually increasing, while the market for our surplus is curtailed; or at best stationary.—For instance, the West India Islands, recently constituted our principal market for provisions. The river Mississippi alone, now disembogues an ample supply for the Islands! what then is the necessary fate of the balance of provisions on hand? and to what purpose are our farmers busied? How is advancement to be anticipated in this course?—It cannot gentlemen! It cannot! nothing but a dereliction of old habits, can renovate your funds! Much has been written and vociferated in your ears, by designing or ignorant men, in favor of commerce. But what, let me ask, must be the eventual result of foreign intercourse, with the balance of trade constantly against us? Poverty! such is our present condition! No man is more friendly to commercial intercourse than I am; but I have long been convinced that our system must be changed; and so must yours: You must raise more sheep, hemp, and flax; and less cattle, hogs, and grain, and you will inevitably succeed in the "unum necessarium" in human affairs.—*Realizing the cash!*

Solar Microscope.—Every one should look at the wonders of nature, as displayed by

long in the vinegar we drink, and animals as large as rats, on the cheese and figs we eat, are to be seen, and the hardfought battles of the latter are extremely amusing. The process of crystallization is distinctly apparent, and is perhaps the most interesting part of the exhibition. Every day, when the sun shines, from 12 o'clock till sundown, the room is open, in the third story of the capitol, and as the object is reflected on the wall, a large number of spectators can be gratified at the same time.—*Albany Gaz.*

From Niles' Register.

General Jackson partook of a public dinner on the 2d of July, in Wilson county, Tenn.—At the dinner he was addressed by Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the citizens of the county, and made the following reply.

SIR—This animated welcome by the citizens of Wilson county, and the sentiments which, as their organ, you have been pleased to express on this occasion, command my warmest thanks.

I am entirely indebted to the generous confidence of my countrymen for the high estimation which you place upon my public services, and particularly to that of my neighbors and friends, with whom I am happy to number the people of this county. Most of the transactions of my life, which are now the subject of the unfiring persecution of mine enemies, they have had an opportunity to examine, and whilst their judgments continue to be manifested by such honorable testimonials as the present, I need not assure you, that the shafts of calumny and slander, will fall harmless before me. I leave to them, and the enlightened public, the judgment which ought to be pronounced on those who, for the sake of office, rather seek to kindle the angry passions, than to co-operate for the common good, by a strict adherence to the principles of honor, and the demands of truth and justice.

As a check, sir, to the evils of the times, we cannot advert too often to the circumstances of the revolution, & the example of those patriots, whose struggles we have met here to commemorate. It was from them that we obtained the noble privileges of independence; and I trust, have derived an hereditary hatred to whatever threatens the security of private rights, or poisons the sources of public virtue. I thank you again, sir, for this cordial greeting, and beg you in return, to be assured of the deep interest which I take in the prosperity and happiness of those you represent.

MARRIED.—On the 31st ult. Mr. WILLIAM, aged ninety seven years, to Miss FOLLY CANDLE, aged fourteen years, both of Green River Hollow, Mass. (Whether is odd on Hymen's page, The wags in rhyme will twist it; Whether in courtship, name or age, The married one's have missed it.)

But even though wittings make a route, And whims severely handle, When life's poor lamp is going out, 'Tis wise to get a CANDLE.

Election for President & Vice-President. Agreed upon by the Conventions at Indianapolis, in January 1828.

Election on Monday, November 30, 1828.
For Andrew Jackson.
REY JAMIN V. BECKES,
KATLIE BOON,
JESSE B. DURHAM,
WILLIAM LOW,
ROSS SMILEY.
For John Q. Adams.
JOSEPH ORR,
JOHN WATTS,
JOS. BARTHOLOMEW,
ISAAC MONTGOMERY,
AMAZIAH MORGAN.

SWAIN'S PANACEA

DOCTOR E. McNAMEE

ESPECIALLY informs the public, that he has accepted the agency of the proprietor Mr. J. M. SWAIN of Philadelphia for the sale of his truly celebrated PANACEA for this state, and the state of Illinois.—This Medicine is recommended for the cure of

SCROFULA or the KING'S EVIL ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC MERCURIAL and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

And most Diseases arising in debilitated constitutions or from an impure state of the Blood, &c. &c.

By several highly respectable physicians & surgeons of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, whose recommendations are founded upon their own experience in its usefulness.—Doctor McNAMEE continues to keep a general assortment of fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

for sale at his APOTHECARY'S STORE—in addition to which are the following patent Medicines—

Yellow Water Powders for Horses, Patent Horse Powders for Coughs, Fever and Ague Powders, Itch Ointment, Worm Tea &c. &c.
23-1f
Vincennes, July 1828.

DOCTOR WOOLFERTON continues to aid Doctor McNamee in the above business, and in the practice of Physic and Surgery—he resides on second street, in the house occupied by the late G. R. C. Sullivan—During the day, from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M., he may be found at the Apothecary Store. Market street, when not otherwise engaged.

NDENTURES for Apprentices

TO THE PUBLIC.
It has been said, that "He who makes two blades of grass grow, where only one grew before, is a benefactor of mankind." It so—He who by his ingenuity contrives a machine by which one man may perform the labor of two, is equally so.

The "FAMILY SPINNER" was exhibited at the house of Mr. John Wise, in complete operation, on the morning when the inventor requested the attendance of the undersigned, who feel willing to state, that by the persevering ingenuity of Mr. McCall, this machine is brought to such perfection, that one person can do the labor which could not be done by less than FIVE, on the common big or little Wheels. And that such appears to be the simplicity of its mechanism, and the facility with which it may be kept in order, as highly to recommend it to the use of families wishing to manufacture wool or cotton for domestic manufacture.

As a public benefactor, they cheerfully commend the ingenious inventor to the liberal patronage of an enlightened public.

E. McNamee, John D. Hay, John C. Clark, R. P. Price

Carriage & Waggon Making.

The subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he has employed a first rate Carriage maker, and carries on the CARRIAGE & WAGGON MAKING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by G. W. Johnston, Esq. where Mending and Repairing will be done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.—Those wanting work in my line will please to call, and see if we can agree on terms of payment, and price.
D. ANDREWS.

SAW LOGS & WOOD.

A NY quantity will be purchased at the Columbia Steam Mill—application to be made at the Mill, or to

A. LEROY, Agent.
Vincennes, July 2. 22-1f

COLUMBIAN STEAM MILL, (VINCENNES.)

THE subscriber wishes to purchase wheat and Corn in quantity—and will take in Whiskey, Beeswax, Tallow, Flax-linen, Feathers and all articles of country produce delivered at his

Dry Good & Grocery Store, At the Steam Mill—Application to be made to Alexia LeRoy, who is authorized to conduct the business.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON.
Vincennes, June 23, 1828. 21-1f

GEO. W. PURLEY, HAS now on hand, and intends keeping for sale, an assortment of HATS

made of the Best materials in the Newest Fashions, and in the most workmanlike manner—He will sell low for Cash, Fur, and such other produce as may suit
17-1f
Vincennes, May, 1828.

WANTED

CORN, RYE, & HOGS apply to, MASSEY & BUNTON, Jr.
July 10, 1828. 23-1f

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr. B. Welman, to superintend, and carry on his Blacksmiths' 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

Lost Land Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that six weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, for a Certificate of forfeited land stock, for the amount paid on fractional section No. 22, in township No. 7 south, of range No. 12 west, in the Vincennes District, entered on the 20th day of June, 1807, and forfeited for non-payment, agreeably to law; now claimed by me, under the act of congress of the 23d May last, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of Public lands, that have reverted for the non-payment of the purchase money;" the original certificate of the purchase of which has been lost or destroyed—Given under my hand this 18th day of August, A. D. 1828.
29-6f
G. W. JOHNSTON.

A Sorrel Horse.

TAKEN up by William Beard, in Veil township, Daviess county, Ia. a bright Sorrel Horse, with a long tail, ball face, under lip white, both hind feet and legs white, a natural trotter, supposed to be six years old last spring, 15 hands high, appraised \$56, before me,
JACOB CRAB, J. P.
July 28, 1828. 30-1f

FEATHERS WANTED.

THE Printer would be glad to receive a few pounds of good new FEATHERS, for which he will allow the highest cash market price.
E. SLOUT.