

ambassadors. These two instances of their generosity and politeness are much of a piece.

Gallantry is not less compatible with wisdom and prudence, than with nature and generosity; and when under proper regulations, contributes more than any other invention, to the entertainment and improvement of the youth of both sexes. Among every species of animals, nature has founded on the love between the sexes their sweetest and best enjoyment. But the satisfaction of the bodily appetite is not alone sufficient to gratify the mind; and even among brute-creatures we find, that their play and dalliance, and other expressions of fondness, form the greatest part of the entertainment. In rational beings, we must certainly admit the mind for a considerable share. Were we to rob the feast of all its garniture of reason, discourse, sympathy, friendship, and gaiety what remains would scarcely be worth acceptance, in the judgment of the truly elegant and luxurious.

What better school for manners, than the company of virtuous women; where the mutual endeavor to please must insensibly polish the mind, where the example of the female softness and modesty must communicate itself to their admirers, and where the delicacy of that sex put every one on his guard, lest he give offence by any breach of decency?

From the Boston Centinel.

Influenza of Olden Time.—The following is a true extract from the records of the First Church in Roxbury. If it will throw any light on the nature, cure, or history, of the prevailing epidemical cold or influenza, or be in any way instructive or amusing to your readers, it is at your service.

"1647." At the time appointed the Synod assembled. But at that time the hand of the Lord was very strong among us, by sickness; it being an extreme hot time by thunder weather and unwholesome. At the beginning of which weather, we had a great thunder storm in the night, which at Dorchester slew three oxen in the field, without any remarkable sign what it was that killed them."

"From that time forward a great sickness epidemical did the Lord lay upon us, so that the greatest part of a town was sick at once, whole families sick, young and old, scarce any escaping, English or Indian. The manner of the sickness was a very dry cold with some tincture of fever, and full of malignity and very dangerous if not well regarded by keeping low diet, the body soluble, warm, sweating, &c. At which time of visitation, blessed Mrs. Wintrop the Governor's wife died."

"God's rods are teaching—the epidemical sickness of colds doth rightly, by a divine hand tell the churches what the epidemical spiritual disease is. Lord help us to see it—and have such colds in the height of the heat of summer show us that in the height of the means of grace, peace and liberty of ordinances, &c. yet may we then fall into malignant and mortal colds, apoplexys, &c."

"This visitation of God was exceeding strange; it was sudden and general; as if the Lord had immediately sent forth an angel, not with a sword to kill, but with a rod to chastise; and he smote all, good and bad, old and young, or as if there were a general infection of the air, which went from north to south by degrees infecting all. Yea such as were on the seas near the coasts were so infected and smitten."

#### THE FIRST BALLOON.

The first aerial voyage ever made by man, was on the 21st of November, 1783, when Pilatre de Rozier, a young naturalist of great promise, and full of ardour and courage, accompanied by the Marquess d'Arlandes a major of infantry, who volunteered to accompany him, ascended from the Chateau de Meudon, belonging to the Court of the Dauphin. About two o'clock, the machine was launched, and it mounted with a steady and majestic pace. Wonder, mingled with anxiety, was depicted in every countenance; but when, from their lofty station in the sky the navigators calmly waved their hats, and saluted the spectators below, a general shout of acclamation burst forth from all sides. As they rose much higher, however, they were soon imperceptible to the naked eye.

This balloon soared to an elevation of more than three thousand feet, and traversed, by a circuitous route, the whole of Paris, whose gay inhabitants were all absorbed in admiration and amazement.—The daring aeronauts, after a journey of twenty-four or twenty-five minutes, in which they described a track of six miles, safely alighted beyond the Boulevards.

A New Article of Export.—Five hundred bibles have been sold in the Mexican market at wholesale for \$2,500; 500 bibles sold readily at a profit of more than 400 per cent, and apparently an unlimited demand for more:

We are informed by a gentleman from port au Platt, Hayti, whose information may be relied on, that forty thousand persons died in the vicinity of Port au Prince, of the Small Pox, in the last six months preceding the 3d of March last. —N. Bed. Mer.

## INDIANA PALLADIUM.

J. SPENCER, D. V. CULLEY, & CO.  
Editors and Proprietors.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### TO THE EDITORS.

"Every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea are tamed and hath been tamed of mankind; but the tongue can no man tame, it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison."

Such are the sentiments laid down in Holy writ, and we see them demonstrated to us every day. I make these observations to show that the vile columnist, who takes a pleasure by his slanderous tongue to destroy the peace of society, is such a venomous creature, that laws human or divine have no power to counteract his evil doing. The highway man you may guard against;—the thief, who for lucre, would ruin you in pecuniary matters, is a gentleman compared to the vile slanderer. It is those demons in human shape that destroy and ever have destroyed all the social ties on which the intercourse of man with man was ordained by the great Creator.

With these remarks I will at once take up the subject of duelling—that it is a practice that has been in one way or other practised since the memory of man, no one will deny—but our preachers against it, in my opinion, ought to consider the causes, for it certainly is the cause and not the effect that should employ both their pen and eloquence in putting down, what they call the worst of all evils, duelling. It is a truth without controversy that more individuals have fallen into an untimely grave by the effects of slander (particularly the female part of society) than ever fell by the system of duelling;—and as long as slanderers are supported by public opinion, just so long will duelling or assassination follow.

I would ask the man with a family whose whole soul is bound up in their welfare—I would even ask the honorable patron of a female orphan when the tongue of a slanderer comes in to destroy her character, and in such an insidious manner as the laws cannot reach him, what would be his course.

Although no advocate for duelling, I do hope for the future that our condemnations of duelling, and whose business it is to preach against it, will endeavor to eradicate the cause.

Permit me to add, that so adictive are the tongues of people to this vice, that nothing but the strong arm of public opinion, or the more weak as the last resort, can put a stop to it.

I am, the

RECLUSE OF THE VALLEY.

Messrs. Editors—please to insert the following remarks for the reflection of the public, and by so doing you will much oblige one of your subscribers.

For ten years past I have been a resident of Dearborn County, and have ever wished its welfare; and frequently in examining the receipts and expenditures of the same have been astonished to see the amount of the county debt, and have as often inquired the causes, and have generally learnt that one of them was by reason of the high allowances made by the board doing County business to individuals for small services. And being frequently present during the last May session of the board of supervisors for Dearborn County, my attention was taken up by a claim of twenty-four dollars, exhibited against the County by the Clerk for making out a duplicate for the year 1825, he having been curtailed in his claim by the board of supervisors for that year. With his usual candor stated his grievances, when one of the members of the board, who was also a member of the board for the year 1825, objected to the allowing of the claim, with all the energy of a Hannibal, on the grounds that the claim had been liquidated at the November session of the board of supervisors for the year 1825; and it appeared that 70 dollars had been allowed the Clerk for his extra services for that year, the whole amount that the law would allow him, but the latter board fancying themselves clothed with some superior power to that given to the former board, (although the law is the same) to the astonishment of those present, allowed him 20 dollars on his claim, which is certainly an unheard of, unwarrantable act, and never until that moment have I seen or known that one body politic clothed with such limited power as the board of supervisors are, had the right to counteract what their predecessors had done, that were vested with equal authority with themselves, and in that manner make additional allowances for services that had been fully and amply compensated even to the extent of the law; and I do seriously doubt their authority to do so unrighteous an act. And if the law would grant it to be done, let every reflecting man examine and he will at once see the services rendered the County by the Clerk, and then let him say whether 70 dollars a year is not an ample compensation. And on this examination it will be found that the follow-

ing items are what is contemplated by the law as his extra services, for which the board of supervisors has the right to allow him a reasonable compensation not exceeding 70 dollars, to which I will fix an equitable compensation, to wit: two writs to summons jurors to attend at each of the terms of the circuit court, the one for grand the other for petit jurors, fee \$3 00; (see the revised laws of 1824, page 235 and section 2 and 3); attending board of justices, now board of supervisors, as clerk 6 days \$12 00; (see page 87 section 5); to making out duplicate \$24 00; (see page 88 section 8); to making out the precept for the collector \$1 00; (see page 342 section 11); to making out the certificate to the auditor of public accounts \$2 00; (see page 342 section 11); to making out the statement of the amount of county revenue to the county treasurer \$0 50; (see page 122 section 4); to making out the statement of receipts and expenditures \$1 50; (see page 87 section 6); to making four copies of delinquent lists \$4 00; (see page 68 section 2d of the laws of 1826,) amounting in all to 47 dollars. Adding to this sum a little for for issuing subpoenas for witnesses to go before the grand jury. And as a compensation for the above services (see page 196 section 1 of the revised laws) that the officers and persons herein mentioned shall be entitled to receive for their services the fees hereby allowed, and no other; (see page 204 section 2d); that the allowance made by this act to the Clerks and Sheriffs of the circuit courts of the several Counties for extra services shall be taken and deemed as a full compensation to those officers for all services to which no specific fee is or shall be given by law; (see also the 6th section)—any officer who shall claim, demand or take any more or greater fee for any services by him done within the purview of this act, &c. See also the 12th section of the same act, the board of County Commissioners shall annually allow the Clerk and Sheriff of such county such compensation for their services as they may think reasonable, not exceeding seventy dollars each, which annual allowance shall be considered a full compensation for all extra services rendered the board of County Commissioners and the circuit court of such county. Whoever reads will see that these laws refer to the above stated items, with all other duties that are incumbent on them that relate to the county, and that they shall annually be paid for them. And where is the law that gives that board the right to make an additional allowance, none? And if none why then do it; and more particularly to take upon them to make an additional allowance to that made by their predecessors? such conduct is certainly disgraceful. And it is hoped that allowance as made will be reconsidered and made a part of the present year's allowance to the clerk; it is to be hoped that that board having been placed over the finances of the county will give to all public officers a reasonable compensation and no more. Suppose the Clerk and Sheriff to be one month faithfully engaged in the discharge of those several duties, is not 70 dollars an ample compensation? A sum that a hireling would work one whole year for, is it not a high compensation when but considered with the sources from which the revenue originated? Let it be remembered that a great part of it is drawn from the hard earnings of the farmer, the mechanic, the labourer, the widow and orphan children. It is not the intention of the writer to injure the feelings of any person, but to apprise the public of how the finances of the county are managed, and to give the members of that board a hint of the necessity to prepare themselves for the next annual allowance! Remember that we the people are the sovereigns.

ECONOMY

May 13, 1826.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.

Piracy.—The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Lindsay, late of this city, one of the passengers on board of the Countess of Liverpool:

"Buenos Ayres, Dec. 20.

"We arrived here on the 15th. from England, in 79 days. On the 12th of Nov. at daylight, we saw a brig to windward, steering towards us. At half past nine, a. m. she came within musket shot when she fired a gun from her starboard side, across our stern, hoisted Buenos Ayres colours, beat to quarters and lowered four boats, with about thirty men. The first person that came on board of us was the officer in command. He was a little man of a dark complexion, wore a high crowned hat, and a brace of pistols in his belt, (on the barrels of which were the letters D. C. L.) and a cutlass in his hand. His men were each armed with a brace of pistols, a knife, and a cutlass. On coming on board they asked Capt. Jenkinson the name of his vessel, where from, and whither bound, our lat. and lon. and if we had seen many ships on our passage. After Capt. J. had answered these questions the officer told us he had been cruising off Cadiz, that he was short of provisions, and that if we would supply him with some he would give us a bill for

the amount upon a house in P. Ayres. To this proposal the Capt. readily agreed. The villain now began to show himself in his true colours. He asked Capt. J. for his cabin boy. The capt. having told him he had none, the officer immediately struck him across the back a number of times with his cutlass in the most brutal manner. He then ordered the provisions and ship stores to be bro't upon deck, which, having been done, he helped himself to whatever he pleased. After sending his boats to the pirate vessel, loaded with provisions, &c. he proceeded to rifle the cargo. Silk handkerchiefs and stockings were thrown about the deck, in all directions, as also a great many barrels of ale. They (the pirates) took a box of coats, belonging to Mr. Claypole, Whitechapel, valued £100. What quantity of goods they took, altogether, is not known, as they would not allow the captain to take either the number or marks of any thing. After robbing us of nearly all our provisions, and part of the cargo, they began with the passengers. The officer of the pirate ordered me to follow him down to the cabin, where I had to turn out the contents of my trunks, from which he took in cloth and clothes, to the value of £30. Previous to the pirates coming alongside of us, Capt. J. gave me a gold watch, a case of watches, directed to Hess, and four parcels, directed to Helsby, all of which I put under my bed. After rummaging my trunks, the officer proceeded to search under the bed, and having found the watch, quickly put it in his pocket. Some musical snuff-boxes, directed to Helsby, he would not have, & the case of watches, directed to Hess he did not find. From Mr. Hardacre, a passenger, they took a handsome gold watch, and nearly the whole of his boots and shoes, and shirts; from Mr. Symes, dentist, another passenger, 4 dozen of shirts, all his boots and shoes, many of his tools, and about 280 dollars, and afterwards beat him with their cutlasses in a shocking manner. They took the whole of the cabin stores, and only left the captain the shirt he had on his back. As they were about to leave us, the officer ordered Mrs. Lindsay and myself to follow him into the cabin. On getting below, he politely barked Mrs. L. to a chair, and the next moment he placed a pistol to my head threatening to blow my brains out if I did not give him all the money I had got. I told him that I and every one else in the ship were at his mercy, as we were all unarmed, and, therefore, he might do as he chose, but that money I had none. Mrs. L. offered him two sovereigns, but he was too gallant to take money from her. The pirates left us about two o'clock, in the afternoon, and steered away N. W. We were then in lat. 4, N. lon. 24 W."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser April 28.

#### GREAT FIRE IN NEW-YORK.

About 2 o'clock on Friday morning, the citizens in the lower part of the city were roused from sleep by the cry of fire. In a few minutes afterwards the flames burst forth from the upper story of one of the four story buildings of that immense pile called the "EXCHANGE BUILDINGS," situated on William and Garden streets, and partly on the site of the old post office. Most of the engines were soon on the spot, and regular lines formed from the East River, but notwithstanding the greatest exertions were used by the several companies, before five o'clock the whole of this magnificent corner was a heap of smoking ruins. Two buildings on William-street, adjoining the Exchange Buildings, two or three on the north side of Garden-street, and two story buildings on the south side of the latter street, were considerably injured. At one period great fears were entertained for the safety of the post-office, the fire having communicated to the adjoining building, but was fortunately arrested at that house. Great praise is due to the clerks of the post-office for their indefatigable exertions to save the letters, and other public property. All the letters, &c. were well tied up and deposited in the bags ready to be removed to a place of safety.

For about one hour the flakes and sparks flew in showers. The roofs of several distant buildings took fire, but were promptly extinguished by the activity of the firemen, several of whom had their clothes burnt.

The loss sustained cannot be correctly ascertained; but we have been informed that it is not less than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; on which there was an insurance of one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, in five offices, viz: \$42,000; \$40,000; \$30,000; \$15,000, and \$5,000.—A hard case occurred with the first office. Merchandise to the amount of \$20,000 was to have been removed yesterday afternoon, had the weather been fair, the whole of which was destroyed.

Good Advice.—The last Dover Gazette says that one of the reverend gentlemen of that town in the course of a Fast day sermon, gave the following excellent piece of advice.

"If," said the preacher, "the young gentlemen were more frequently to mingle with the virtuous young ladies of the

town instead of hovering around grog shops and gaming tables, it would, in time, have a beneficial tendency in weaning them from many of their vicious practices, and thereby render them more respectable members of society."

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Oliver M. Spencer, administrator of the estate, goods, chattels, and effects of Jonathan Dayton, deceased, late of Elizabethtown, in the state of New Jersey, at the March term of the Probate Court, and Court for the settlement of decedents' estates, and for other purposes, in and for the county of Dearborn, in the state of Indiana, hath filed in the said court a schedule of the debts due and owing by the said estate; showing, among other things, that the personal estate is insufficient to pay and satisfy the just debts of the said decedent.—And whereas, the said administrator hath also filed with the said court, an inventory of the real estate of the said deceased Jonathan Dayton, in which inventory is included section No. 16, and fractional sections No. 13 and 14, town No. 4, and range No. 1 West, &c. &c. lying in the county of Dearborn, in the state of Indiana, containing in the whole, as it is said, 1274 1/2-100 acres of land;—and the said administrator having also filed his petition in the said court, praying that the lands aforesaid, in the said county of Dearborn, may be appraised and sold for the payment of the just debts of the said decedent, saving and reserving however, the widow's right of dower in, over & to the said lands, & it appearing manifest to the said court, that it is necessary for the payment of the debts aforesaid, that the lands aforesaid, in the said county of Dearborn, should be appraised and sold as the law directs.

PUBLIC NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given to Hannah Spencer, widow of Oliver M. Spencer, deceased, and daughter of John Day Dayton, deceased; to Susan Dayton Bessely, daughter of the Reverend Doctor Bessely & Susan Bessely his wife, deceased, who was daughter of the said Jonathan Dayton, deceased; and to Hannah Gibbons, daughter of Thomas Gibbons, Junior, and Mary Gibbons his wife, daughter of the said Jonathan Dayton, deceased, the heirs at law of the said Jonathan Dayton, deceased, that they severally be and appear before the judges of the court aforesaid, at their term to be holden at Lawrenceburgh, in and for the said county of Dearborn, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any cause they or either of them can show, why the real estate aforesaid shall not be sold for the payment of the just debts of the said deceased Jonathan Dayton.

By order of the court. JAMES DILL, Clerk. 5th May, 1826. 18-6W

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS, at the court of Probate and court for the settlement of decedents' estates, and for other purposes, held at Lawrenceburgh, in and for the county of Dearborn, in the state of Indiana, on the fourth Monday in March, 1826, Jonathan Farrar, one of the administrators of the estate of Joseph Farrar, late of Dearborn county, deceased, filed a schedule of the debts justly due and owing from said deceased, over and above the personal assets which came to the hands of the said administrator, and an inventory of the real estate of the said Joseph Farrar, deceased, a full and complete inventory of the said real estate, as it appears that the said Joseph Farrar died seized and possessed of the south east quarter of section No. 28, town 5, range No. 2 West, in the said county of Dearborn, and the said Jonathan Farrar, administrator as aforesaid, having filed his petition praying that the said real estate may be appraised and sold for the payment of the just debts of said decedent—and it appearing manifest to the said court, that the personal estate of the said decedent is insufficient for the payment of his just debts, and that it is necessary for the payment of the same, that the real estate aforesaid should be appraised and sold as the law directs.

PUBLIC NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given to Eliza B. Warren and Catherine Warren his wife, daughter of the said Joseph Farrar, deceased; to Henry Farrar, son of the said Joseph Farrar deceased; to Joseph Farrar, son of the said deceased; to Mark Muggridge and Hannah Muggridge his wife, daughter of the said deceased; to Eliza Farrar, daughter of said deceased; to Joseph Morledge and Elizabeth Morledge his wife, daughter of said deceased; to Samuel Farrar, son of said deceased; and to Isabella Farrar, daughter of the said deceased, the heirs at law of the said Joseph Farrar deceased, that they severally be and appear before the judges of the court aforesaid, at their term to be holden at Lawrenceburgh in and for the said county of Dearborn, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any cause they or either of them can show, why the land aforesaid shall not be sold (subject however to the widow's right of dower) for the payment of the just debts of said decedent.

By order of the court. JAMES DILL, Clerk. 5th May, 1826. 18-6W

### H. C. HOWARD,

(Attorney at Law.)

HAS removed to Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, where he will faithfully attend to professional business intrusted to his care. He will attend the circuit courts in Dearborn, Switzerland, Ripley and Franklin counties, also the Supreme and U. States courts at Indianapolis. Office on High Street, one door below Gray's Inn. Feb. 25, 1826. 8-4f.

### DANIEL J. CASWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on Front Street, Cincinnati, near the Hotel. HE will practice in the counties of Hamilton and Butler, and in the District and circuit courts of the United States, for the District of Ohio; also, in the county of Dearborn, and in the Supreme court of the state of Indiana.

April 15, 1825.

15

### FOR SALE.

TWO hundred and thirty-two acres of upland on the East fork of White-water, in sight of Brookville, of which from fifty to seventy acres are cleared. On the premises there are a crib of three or four hundred bushels capacity, and a neat frame house suitable for a small family.

ALSO—A quarter section of land adjoining Andersontown, on the West branch of White River, in Madison County. Part of this tract is first rate, and the whole heavily timbered.

LIKEWISE—A Lot in the town of Vevay, handsomely situated on the principal street.—There are on this lot a small vineyard. For terms of all, or any of the above Lots, apply at Lawrenceburgh to N. G. HOWARD, Esq. or at Brookville to

BENJN. S. NOBLE.

April 22, 1826

15-8W

### JOB-PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.