

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

Gallantry is not less commendable 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 *Continental*.
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. Winthrop 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 malignity and mortal colds, opoplectys, &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 Muette, 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 Plat, 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柱istrator, 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 high-way 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 socialities 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 honorary 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 condemners of duelling, and whose business it is to preach against it, will endeavor to eradicate the cause.

Permit me to add, that so addictive 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, and 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 part of the cargo, they began with the 34 00; (see page 68 section 2d of the laws of 1826) amounting in all to 47 dollars. Adding to this sum a little 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, 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 handed 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 22.
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 Gardenstreet, 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

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Oliver M. Spencer, administrator of the estate, goods, chattels, and effects of Jonathan Dayton, deceased, late of Elizabethville, 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; shewing, 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. 15 and 14, town No. 4, and range No. 1, in the county of Dearborn, in the state of Indiana, containing land, and the said administrator having also filed his petition in the said court, praying that the land aforesaid, in the said county of Dearborn, may be appraised and sold for the payment of the just debts of the said deceased, 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 Isaac Bayler, 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 held at Lawrenceburg, in and for the said county of Dearborn, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any cause they or either them can shew, 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 Lawrenceburg, 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 by 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, by which inventory it appears that the said Joseph Farrar died seized and possessed of the said east quarter of section No. 23, town 5, range No. 2, west, in the said county of Dearborn, and the said Jonathan Farrar, administrator 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 Catharine 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 Joseph Farrar deceased; to Mack Muggridge and Hannah Muggridge his wife, daughter of the said deceased; to Ezra Farrar, daughter of the 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 held at Lawrenceburg in and for the said county of Dearborn, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any cause they or either of them can shew, 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. 18-5w

W. G. HOWARD.

(Attorney at Law.)

HAS removed to Lawrenceburg, 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. S. Courts at Indianapolis. Office on High Street, one door below Gray's Inn. Feb. 25, 1826. 8-5f.

DANIEL J. CASSWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on Front Street, Cincinnati, near the Hotel.

He will practice in the counties of Hamilton, Clinton 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.

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 Lawrenceburg 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.