

and when presented alone, afford nothing to the unhappy mind but lassitude and disgust. Behold this sprightly debauchee, who professes a contempt of all other pleasures but those of wine and jollity: Separate him from his companions like a spark from the fire, where before it contributed to the general blaze: His alacrity suddenly extinguishes; and, though surrounded with every other means of delight, he loathes the sumptuous banquet, and prefers even the most abstracted study and speculation, as more agreeable and entertaining.

But the social passions never afford such transporting pleasures, or make so glorious an appearance in the eyes of both God and man, as when shaking off every earthly mixture, they associate themselves with the sentiments of virtue, and prompt us to laudable actions. As harmonious colors mutually give and receive a lustre by their friendly union; so do these enabling sentiments of the human mind. See the triumph of nature in parental affection! What selfish passion; what sensual delight is a match for it! Whether a man exults in the prosperity and virtue of his offspring, or flies to their succor, through the most threatening and tremendous dangers!

Proceed still in purifying the generous passion, you will still more and more admire its shining glories. What charms are there in the harmony of minds, and in a friendship founded on mutual esteem and gratitude! What satisfaction in relieving the distressed, in comforting the afflicted, in raising the fallen, and in stopping the career of cruel fortune, or of more cruel man, in their insults over the good and virtuous! But what supreme joy in the victories over vice and misery, when by virtuous example or wise exhortations, our fellow-creatures are taught to govern their passions, reform their vices, and subdue their worst enemies, which inhabit within their own bosoms?

But these objects are still too limited for the human mind, which, being of celestial origin, swells with the divinest and most enlarged affections, and carrying its attention beyond kindred and acquaintance, extends its benevolent wishes to the most distant posterity. It views liberty and the laws as the source of human happiness, and devotes itself, with the utmost alacrity, to their guardianship, and protection. Toils, dangers, death itself, carry their charms, when we brave them for the public good, and enoble that being, which we generously sacrifice for the interests of our country. Happy the man, whom indulgent fortune allows to pay to virtue what he owes to nature, and to make a generous gift of what must otherwise be ravished from him by cruel necessity!

In the true sage and patriot are united whatever can distinguish human nature, or elevate mortal man to a resemblance with the divinity. The softest benevolence, the most undaunted resolution, the tenderest sentiments, the most sublime love of virtue, all these animate successively his transported bosom. What satisfaction, when he looks within, to find the most turbulent passions tuned to just harmony and concord, and every jarring sound banished from this enchanting music! If the contemplation, even of inanimate beauty, is so delightful; if it ravishes the senses, even when the fair form is foreign to us: What must be the effects of moral beauty? And what influence must it have when it embellishes our own mind, and is the result of our own reflection and industry?

But where is the reward of virtue? And what recompence has nature provided for such important sacrifices, as those of life and fortune, which we must often make to it? Oh, sons of earth! Are ye ignorant of the value of this celestial mistress? And do ye meanly enquire for her portion, when ye observe her genuine charms? But know, that nature has been indulgent to human weakness, and he has not left his favourite child, naked and unendowed. She has provided virtue with the richest dowry; but being careful, lest the allurements of interest should engage such suitors, as were insensible of the native worth of so divine a beauty, she has wisely provided, that this dowry can have no charms but in the eyes of those who are already transported with the love of virtue.

Glory, is the portion of virtue, the sweet reward of honorable toils, the triumphant crown, which covers the thoughtful head of the disinterested patriot, or the dusty brow of the victorious warrior. Elevated by so sublime a prize, the man of virtue looks down with contempt on all the allurements of pleasure, and all the menaces of danger. Death itself loses its terrors, when he considers, that its dominion extends only over a part of him, and that, in spite of death and time, the rage of the elements, and the endless vicissitudes of human affairs, he is assured of an immortal fame among the sons of men.

There surely is a being who presides over the universe; and who, with infinite wisdom and power, has reduced the jarring elements into just order and proportion. Let speculative reasoners dis-

pute, how far this beneficent being extends his care, and whether he prolongs your existence beyond the grave, in order to bestow on virtue its just reward, and render it fully triumphant. The man of morals, without deciding any thing on so dubious a subject, is satisfied with the portion, maked out to him by the supreme disposer of all things. Gratefully he accepts of that farther reward prepared for him; but if disappointed, he thinks not virtue an empty name; but justly esteeming it its own reward, he gratefully acknowledges the bounty of his creator, who, by calling him into existence, had thereby afforded him an opportunity of once acquiring so invaluable a possession.

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITORS.

Cow-Pox—I have thought a few facts respecting this disease, collected from books, conversation with distinguished physicians, and my own observation and experience might not be unacceptable to many readers of the Palladium; particularly, as several cases of small pox have recently occurred in Cincinnati, and as it is not improbable, but that infectious disease may be communicated to many others if timely care be not taken, by vaccinating with the genuine cow-pox matter, to render their systems unsusceptible to the influence of that disease, which of all others is the most loathsome and fatal to the human family.

The disease called **cow-pox** was first noticed about 1780 or '90, in consequence of milkers who had milked cows whose udders were affected with a pustular eruption, having their hands similarly disordered; persons who had been thus disordered, found, by experience, that though exposed to the infection of small-pox, they remained free from that disease;—even at this early period there were some who had observed the prophylactic power of cow-pox with so much attention, that physicians who attempted to inoculate with small-pox virus, those who had been previously infected with the cow-pox, were treated with ridicule.—About this time artificial inoculation was attempted and succeeded;—but it is to the persevering efforts of the philanthropic **Jenner**, who published his discoveries 28 years since, that vaccine inoculation has passed with such rapid progress to every quarter of the earth. The name of this distinguished philosopher and benefactor of mankind will be transmitted with gratitude to the latest posterity by the philanthropist of all nations and all succeeding ages, for having conferred a greater benefit on the human family by making publicly known that inoculation with genuine matter of cow-pox renders the system unsusceptible to the infection of small-pox, than any discovery in medical science from the days of **Esculapius** to the present time.

The squallid Icelander of the frigid Zone, the filthy Hottentot near the extremity of the eastern hemisphere, and the negro of Africa under a vertical sun; civilized and uncivilized nations all know the efficacy of vaccine inoculation.

By making ourselves acquainted with the fact that there are *several varieties* of cow-pox, two of which does not guard the system against the small pox, we immediately see the cause of the opinion existing with many, even intelligent physicians, that vaccination does not prevent small-pox;—if we attempt to convince them of their mistake by bringing forward the immense number of facts of its guarding individuals from the infection of small-pox, we immediately advance instances of persons having been under the influence of cow-pox, but subsequently had the small-pox thus it must be obvious, to every person of reflection how very important it is that none but those who are intimately acquainted with the characteristic and pathognomonic characters and symptoms of genuine cow-pox should attempt to vaccinate—for by every one vaccinating indiscriminately, the efficacy of the most important discovery ever made by man has been doubted; and by *degenerate* or *spurious* cow-pox having been used instead of natural or genuine; many have been lulled into fatal security and voluntarily exposed themselves to the infection of the small-pox, thus falling victims to the ignorance of those who vaccinated them with degenerate or spurious matter.

The disease of cow-pox embraces the four following varieties, viz

1st. *Natural cow-pox*.—As it appears in those who naturally take it from the affected cow.

2d. *Inoculated cow-pox*.—This is the genuine cow-pox as it appears on the individual who has had matter taken from some one affected with genuine vaccine disease.

3d. *Degenerate cow-pox*.—Cow-pox degenerated from unknown causes, in its specific power of preserving from the infection of small-pox.

4th. *Spurious cow-pox*.—An infective modification of cow-pox, or a different, but resembling disease incapable of preserving against small-pox.

At a subsequent period I will attempt to give the characteristic marks and symptoms by which each of the 4 varieties may be known.

"B."

TO THE EDITORS.

I noticed in your last number a small sketch in these words, "To the voters of Dearborn county. Fellow citizens—At the request of many friends and acquaintances I offer myself a candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of the state, and I hope you will condescend to give me your suffrages."

Signed, "James T. Pollock."

Now I would be glad to be informed how many friends have made the request above alluded to, and who they are. It has been a practice for men to offer themselves, but I had much rather

the constituents would offer those they may think capable of representing the district.

May 23d. A VOTER.

[However desirable it may be, that those who act as the representatives of the people, should raise themselves to that distinction by their honesty, virtue, and intelligence, and not by the display of friendship (where none exists) and persuasive language palm themselves upon the unsuspecting; yet, as it has become fashionable, in every department of our government to do so, we cannot see any greater impropriety in a man declaring himself a candidate, than for him to request his friends to make it known for him: the distinction, if any, is a nice one.—Editors.]

Coachman at Fault.—A few days ago, one of those knights of the whip who "stand" near the new Bailey had the fortune to become acquainted with a young lady of eighteen, who in addition to her personal charms, possessed, according to her own report, considerable property, including the sum of 1600*l.* in cash.

This account produced the desired effect upon the susceptible heart of the coachman, who expressed his passion with such ardor, that after a protest agreed to an assignation at church of St. John where the indissoluble knot was well and duly tied. The joyous bridegroom, in the overflow of his happiness, ordered a peal to be rung on the occasion; and if he did not "call a coach," he "let a coach be called," and the happy couple set off to Eecles on a wedding excursion, accompanied by a host of bridesmen and kinsmen, and brothers and all, closely packed in two attendant vehicles. In the course of their drive, the lady pointed out a beautiful situated cottage which belonged, she said, to her, and in which, it was intimated by the bridesmaid, and the suggestion was hazed with acclamations by them all, the newly united lovers should enjoy a long winter of bliss. After their airing, the party returned to their hotel in Selford, where a nuptial feast was served up (at the expense of coachman) in a style of elegance befitting the newly acquired importance of the entertainer; and the evening arrived and passed away without detracting in the slightest degree from the enjoyment of any of the parties. Throughout the day after the wedding, as well as the subsequent day, no unpropitious omen intervened to dispel the joyful anticipations of the bridegroom; but on the third day he felt something like a longing to bring his fingers into actual contact with the ready, which was represented by the bride to be in the custody of a certain banker in Manchester. After a good deal of urgent solicitation on the one side, and evasive manoeuvring on the other, a visit to the bank became unavoidable; and they accordingly drove up to the door. The lady, however, leaving her newly dubbed squire, (to take care of the horses, no doubt,) sailed into the bank alone, but soon returned with the news, that she being now a married woman, the money could not be fingered without receipt, upon a thirty-five shilling stamp, being first signed and delivered by herself and spouse. The funds which the latter had provided for the expenses of the marriage, were now getting rather low; but on the credit of his great expectations, the requisite sum was raised, and the stamp procured. The next drive was to the office of an attorney; but as fate would have it, he was from home. At the suggestion of the lady the master was allowed to rest until the following day; but in the morning she contrived to decamp, carrying with her a silk dress which had belonged to her sister-in-law, together with several other articles which she had succeeded in purloining. The game was now up; the eyes of the deserted husband were opened, nay, widened even to a stare;

"With anxious haste he sought and found
In many a tare, from those around,
The proof of all he feared to know."

and the result of each additional inquiry tended to add some fresh deformity to the facinating picture which his fancy had drawn? He was not so much of a philosopher as to sit himself down in all the silent melanchness of gloom, but, distracted with his disappointment, ran the round of eager investigation,

"Until his tortured heart and ear
Had nothing more to feel or fear."

He was informed, at the New Bailey, that his charwoman had often occupied chambers within that godly mansion. Let all blackey coachmen, and others desirous of obtaining the whip hand of the ladies, beware of catching an heiress, lest they should turn out to have caught a Tartar.—London paper.

IGNIS FATUUS, OR MOCK-FIRES

These meteors, denominated by the vulgar, *Will-with-a-wisp*, and *Jack-with-a-torment*; and at sea, or on the coast, *Mariner's lights*, or *St. Helmo's fires*, are now considered as real exhalations from the earth, produced by gas, vapor, or some other attenuated substance, emanating from vegetable, animal or mineral materials, and combined with the matter of light, or heat, or both. Instead of being dense or solid, they are uniformly rare and subtle; and, instead of originating in the loftiest regions of the atmosphere, or beyond its range, are generated for the greater part in low marshy plains or valleys. To the fearful and superstitious, they are the source of as much terror, as the nobler and sublimer meteors which have just been contemplated; and it is probable that they have occasionally been the source of real and extensive damage, when in a state of actual combustion; and that they have still more frequently seduced the timid and benighted traveller into dangerous bogs and quagmires.

In Italy, in the Bolognese Territory, they are so frequent, in morass ground that they are to be seen every night, some of them affording as much light as a kindled torch, and others not being larger than the flame of a candle, but all of them so luminous, as to shed a lus-

tre on the surrounding objects. They are constantly in motion, but this motion is various and uncertain. They sometimes rise, and at other times sink, occasionally disappearing of a sudden, and appearing again in an instant in some other place. They usually hover about six feet from the ground, differing both in figure and size, and spreading out and contracting themselves alternately. Sometimes they break to appearance into two parts, soon after uniting again in one body; and at intervals float like waves, letting fall portions of ignited matter, like sparks from a fire. They are more frequently observed in winter than in summer, and cast the strongest light in rainy and moist weather. They are the most friendly to the banks of brooks and rivers and to morsises; but are likewise seen on elevated grounds, where they are however of a comparatively diminutive size.

In the month of March, 1729, a traveller being in a mountainous road, about ten miles south of Bononia, perceived, as he approached the river Riovedere, between eight and nine in the evening, a light shining very brightly on some stones which lay on the banks. It was elevated about two feet above them; its figure describing a parallelopiped, more than a foot in length and about six inches high, its longest side lying parallel to the horizon. Its light was so strong that he could distinguish by it very plainly a part of a neighboring hedge, and the water in the river. On a near approach it changed from a bright red to a yellowish colour; and on drawing still nearer, became pale; but when the observer reached the spot, it vanished. On his stepping back, he not only saw it again but found that the further he receded, the stronger and more luminous it became. This light was afterwards seen several times, both in spring and autumn, precisely at the same spot, and preserving the same shape.

On the 12th December, 1776, several very remarkable *ignis fatuus* were observed on the road to Brooms Grove, five miles from Birmingham, a little before day-light. A great many of those lights were playing in an adjacent field in different directions; from some of which there suddenly sprang up bright branches of light resembling the explosion of a rocket, filled with many brilliant stars, if in the case of the latter, the discharge be supposed to be upward, or vertical, instead of taking the usual direction. The hedge and the trees on each side were strongly illuminated. This appearance continued a few seconds only when the *ignis fatuus* played as before. The spectator was not sufficiently near to observe whether the apparent explosions were attended with any report.

In the month of December, 1693, between the 24th and 30th, a fiery exhalation, without doubt generated the same way with the meteors described above, set fire to sixteen ricks of hay, at a village in Hertford, in Pembrokeshire. It has frequently been seen before, proceeding from the sea, and in these instances lasted for fortnight or three weeks. It not only fired the hay, but poisoned the grass, for the extent of a mile, so as to induce a distemper among the cattle. It was a weak blue flame, easily extinguished, and did not in the least burn any of the men who interposed their endeavors to save the hay, although they ventured not close to it, but sometimes into it. All the damage sustained happened constantly in the night.

Phil. Miss.

Montevideo was peopled, less than a century ago, by a colony sent from Buenos Ayres.—At that time the country was occupied by a multitude of barbarous Indians, of whom now remain only a very few who live in the remote parts, known by the name of Chorreas. The new colonists found the country abounding with vicuñas. Since that time the soil, fertile in all parts even in the mountains with which it abounds, appears to have been used particularly for grazing, its cattle having continued all along to be the staple branch of the commerce of Montevideo; not only by reason of the exportation of vicuña and horse-hides, but also of salted meat and tallow. Montevideo at one time possessed thirty-three establishments for curing meat; each of them killing at least one hundred head of cattle daily, without that consumption being felt in regard to the vicuña, the multiplication of which was assisted there by an indefinite variety of natural circumstances. The whole country abounds in excellent pastures, and not a single spot of ground is left waste. The pastures are of excellent quality and fertilized in an astonishing manner by the irrigation of many rivers, rivulets and springs. At each step the traveller finds himself agreeably surprised by meeting with streams of pure and salubrious water, which tends to enhance the charms of the surrounding scenery, consisting of constant succession of hills, eminences, meadows, wilds, rugged defiles, and mountains, with which the territory abounds.

Substitute for engraving.—The following method for cultivating choice fruit, has been adopted for several years in Dutchess county with success. "Take from thrifty shoots of engrafted fruit trees (18 or 16 years the better,) use a

sharp knife to prevent the edges from being torn, and cut slanting upwards. Cut these about six inches long, just as they begin to bud, dip the ends immediately in hot shoemaker's wax, which will prevent the sap from bleeding; then insert the scions (the buds pointing upwards) into rich mellow land without manure, press the ground tight near them, and place them from 6 to 10 inches apart, and transplant them the following spring."

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, held 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 and state of Indiana, containing in the whole, as it is said, 1274 89-100 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 deceased Jonathan Dayton, in the said court aforesaid, in the said county of Dearborn, in and for the said county of Dearborn, on the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, why the real estate aforesaid shall not be sold for the payment of the just debts of the said deceased Jonathan Dayton.

PUBLIC NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given to Hannah Spencer, widow of Oliver H. Spencer, deceased, and daughter of Jonathan Dayton, deceased; to Susan Dayton Beasely, daughter of the Reverend Doctor Beasely & Susan Beasely 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, that 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, 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. 16-6w

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 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; by which inventory 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 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 deceased—and it appearing manifest to the said court, that the personal estate of the said deceased 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 deceased; to Mark Mugridge and Hannah Mugridge his wife, daughter of the said deceased; to Joseph Mortlage and Elizabeth Mortlage 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 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 deceased.

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

GROCERY STORE.