



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1826.

The present number, (26) completes the first six months of the 2d volume of this paper.—Those who have not paid in *advance*, had better take a peep at the terms, as they will in all cases, be the rule of settlement hereafter.

It is now one year and a half since the first number of the Palladium was issued, and not a single *dunning* paragraph has appeared in it, as coming from the proprietors! this may appear strange, but nevertheless it is true. But stop, Mr. Subscriber, do not infer from our silence, on this subject, that we were not in want of money during that time. We were frequently in want of the *wherewith*, but we had *hope*; and that, with a little money gathered together by other means than printing, have toled us along thus far, without a complaint. We have now nearly arrived at what may be termed the printer's *Rubicon*; and unless aided by those who have received our paper for the last year, and never yet paid a cent for it, we shall be compelled to cross it with them. To avert what may happen, we would advise them to put this question to themselves individually: "Do I owe for the last year's paper?" and then act as in duty bound they should do, and we shall, &c. It is our intention to change the usual custom in such cases, of not discontinuing till "all arrearages are paid," and lop every useless and unproductive branch, until we come to the solid and substantial substance. The necessity of this course must appear obvious to every one who is acquainted with the business.

Our subscription is large and increasing; the supernumeraries can therefore, be very well spared, and then we shall have a goodly number of not only subscribers, but *patrons* left on our list.

Those indebted to the firm of Gregg and Colley for Job-work or advertisements, in 1825, are informed that they shall not be forgotten in that day, when they sum up who have and have *not*—and that day is not far distant.

White Water Canal—We are informed that it is the intention of Mr. Shriver, as signified to the Board of Canal Commissioners, at Brookville on the 1st inst. to proceed immediately to an examination of the route of this canal to Fort Wayne, for the purpose of ascertaining the highest ground or summit level. When this is done, he will then proceed to examine and survey the route in a direction to this place. The other routes west will receive his attention in the fall, when they can be attended to with greater facility.

High Water—The Ohio River is at present unusually high for the season of the year. Several Steam Boats, we are informed, have ascended the falls, within the last week. Business, however is not very brisk, at the season for trading south is nearly over, and will not be renewed till cold weather sets in.

Georgetown, Ky. June 23.
The June term of the Harrison circuit court commenced on Monday of last week. An attempt was made to empanel a venire for the trial of Isaac B. Desha, but failed—out of a large number of persons summoned by the Sheriff, there could not be found one who had not formed or expressed an opinion on the subject. —perhaps the day of judgment [Scintillate]

Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of Union county, to the Editors of the Public Ledger, dated,
Liberty, June 16th. 1826.
"GENTLEMEN—I discover in the last number of the *Leger*, paragraph on the subject of a supposed robbery having been committed by some men on Mr. William Moffit, of this county. I feel anxious that the whole of the facts attending the said supposed robbery, as well as the public opinion in this county, should be known; and for the purpose I give them to you as I have received them from respectable sources, in order that they may be published.

"On Monday, the 10th instant, at 7 or 8 o'clock A. M. Moffit left this place to go to his father's, who, he informed some person, was more than ordinarily anxious to see. From this he went to Mr. Cully's, thence to Mr. Duggin's, near Brownsville, at whose house he remained till 1 o'clock P. M. at which time he left Duggin's, and instead of going directly home, he took a very circuitous and zig-zag route, went within a short distance of Mr. Fouts', and was, as he says, robbed of nearly twenty-four hundred dollars.

Mr. Moffit says he was travelling slowly with his horse, when all on a sudden three men sprang from the roadside, two of whom seized his horse by the bridle, and the third caught him, and demanded his money; he drew his pistol and snapped it twice. He was then shot at by one of the assailants—taken from his horse—beaten, carried to the woods, and there left lifeless for three or four hours: his saddle-bags were cut and his money taken. When he awoke from that senseless condition he went to Mr. Fouts' (I think), from whence information was carried that Moffit was robbed of all his money. In order to impress conviction on the minds of the people, he describes his money, and states that he got it from Clark and Green, to whom he sold about twelve thousand pounds of coffee. A gentleman of this place called on Clark and Green at Cincinnati, and was informed that Mr. Moffit had engaged to deliver them 12,000 lbs. of coffee, but instead thereof had delivered seven bags, for which he received \$160. And more: his prevarication to them is thought very conclusive testimony that he had neither money nor coffee.

His hesitation in answering Clark and Green some questions which they asked concerning his coffee—his duplicity towards Esq. Livingston of this place—his staying at Duggin's when his father was at the point of death almost—the devious course which he pursued in going to his father's—his having been found in the woods at the back part of Lowden Taylor's farm, shooting off his pistol. (let it be remarked that he was then some distance from any road)—his not being beaten any by the robbers, are circumstances which induced almost every person to believe that he was not robbed of one cent. Mr. Moffit was examined on the day following the robbery by a physician of this place, who informed me that he could not discover any thing like a cut, bruise or contusion about him, and that his pulse was regular. The general opinion in this place, and perhaps the better opinion is, that Mr. M. had one thousand dollars of which he was robbed by his prior consent. It is said that if he had cried aloud, he might have been heard by three or four families."

Negroes—Last week about thirty negroes made their appearance in Salem, and whose design is living in this neighborhood. They are from North Carolina; having been set at liberty there, and sent here to enjoy their freedom.

We regret the increase of this population—it seems to be enlarging our number with a color which more fitly belongs to that territory in which the evil of slavery exists. Let that community that enjoys the benefit of the blacks' labor, also suffer all the consequences. Since we derive no advantages, we beg to be excused of inconveniences. The most of the blacks that emigrate here, possess feelings quite unprepared to make good citizens. A sense of inferiority, early impressed on their minds, destitute of every thing but bodily powers, and having no character to lose, and no prospect of acquiring one, even did they know its value, they are prepared to the commission of any act, when the prospect is favorable of evading punishment. To this emigration we entreat our protest.

It is high time that the people of the United States should look to this subject, and remedy the evil while within their power. Slaveholders are becoming more conscientious; are awakening to a sense of duty towards their slaves; emancipations are becoming more frequent, and the results, and will be, a greater increase of blacks in the free states. And shall we not be permitted, where slavery does not exist, to cherish the hope of leaving our generation, and a people here, ever to exist, of the same color, free of amalgamation, and unsullied by the dreadful effects of negro slavery? Can there not be means devised to remove, to colonize, or in some way avert the threatening evils? The public sentiment, the great engine by which wonders are performed, need only say the word, and it is done.

A district of country, large enough for the purpose, or a number of smaller districts, could be set off, and provision made for colonizing them within our own protection.—*ia. Farmer.*

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky. June 21.
Dreadful Affair—Last night, about twelve o'clock, a company of about half a dozen men, made an attack on the habitation of the Endow family, about two miles from this place; better known, perhaps, by the name of Fort Dragon, otherwise, Buzzard Roost. The assailants were armed with guns, clubs, dirks and Butcherknives; and if we should judge from the effects of the encounter, the assaulted were equally prepared, though not so strongly manly, (the principal part of them being women and children.) At the first onset their faithful dog Powser lay wailing in his blood. The door of the Fort was burst open, and a gentleman, who was paying a friendly visit to the inmates, not liking the smell of powder, and very reasonably concluding, that—

"He who fights and runs away,
"May live to fight another day,"
after taking a brush or two with the enemy, retreated with all possible precipitation, leaving them to fight their own battles. Some of them however were not so fortunate. The first fire from the Fort sent one of the assailants' frightened ghost to the regions of Pluto. The name of the unfortunate man, who thus fell a victim to his rash adventure, is Lewis Roads. The ball entered his breast near the heart, which terminated his existence in about 20 minutes.—Thus fully verifying the balance of the stanza, that

"He who is in battle slain,
"Will never live to fight again." He has left a wife and family to provide for themselves; but we cannot add the usual appendage to obituary notices—that he has left a numerous acquaintance to mourn their irreparable loss. Several of the gallant defenders of the Fort, were seriously injured. One received a ball in the back of the neck; and another had her physiognomy somewhat disfigured; and others, it is said, were cruelly beaten with clubs. The causes of this attack we have not fully ascertained; but we believe they were

suspected of being rather too light-finger'd, &c. A Coroner's inquest will be held over the body of the slain, sometime to-day.

We give the above circumstances as they were related to us, and shall not vouch for their correctness. But if they are strictly true, and such outrages tolerated by the civil authorities of our country, we cannot say what Kentucky will ultimately come to.—*Intelligencer.*

NEWS OF THE SEA SERPENT.

Captain Holdredge, of the Silas Richards, of New York, has sent to the Editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, the following extraordinary account, for publication, accompanied by a representation in pencil of the monster seen, which is precisely of the form of the Sea Serpent which so often visited the neighborhood of Boston—Capt. Holdredge, as well as the respectable gentlemen named below, are ready to verify the statement with their oaths if necessary.

To the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser.*

DEAR SIRS: If you should deem the following statement worthy of insertion in your valuable journal, the varacity of it can be attested by the undersigned.

Ship *Silas Richards*, 7th June 1826.

Lat. 41, 30, long. 67, 32.

While standing by the starboard bow, looking at the unruled surface of the ocean, about 7 o'clock P. M. I perceived a sudden perturbation of the water, and immediately on that an object presented itself with its head above the water about four feet, resembling the above figure, which position it retained for nearly a minute, when he returned it to the surface, and kept approaching abreast of the vessel at a distance of about fifty yards. I immediately called to the passengers on deck, several of whom observed it for the space of eight minutes, as it glided along slowly and undauntedly past the ship, at the rate of about three miles an hour. Its color was a dark dingy black, protuberances similar to the above sketch, its visible length appeared about sixty feet, and its circumference ten feet. With former accounts which have been given of such a monster, and which have never been credited, this exactly corresponds, and I have no doubt but it is one of those species called Sea Serpent. It made considerable wake in the water in its progress.

I remain your obedient servant,
HENRY HOLDREDGE, Capt.

The foregoing is attested by the following gentlemen, passengers: William Warbuton, of Pentonville, England; Duncan Kennedy, Thomas Austin, of Clifton, England; Lovell Purdy, Thomas Siveter, and James Magee, of New York.

OBSTRUCTING THE MAIL.

In the *District Court of the United States*, held at Williamsport, June 5, 1826, before Judge Wilkins.

The United States, vs. Robert McKee, Jr.

Indictment for a misdemeanor, in obstructing and retarding the passage of the mail stage of the United States, upon the post road from the post office in Pennsborough to the post office in Milton, contrary to the following statute:

The 9th section of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1825, provides, that, "if any person shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any driver or carrier thereof, or any horse or carriage carrying the same, he shall upon conviction for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars."

The evidence adduced by the United

States, proved that, in November last, the mail stage, travelling southward, overtook the defendant driving a wagon and four horses, at the North side of the Muncy Hills, in Lycoming county, which team occupied the middle of the road.

After a little time the stage driver attempted to pass on the right of the wagon, but the defendant then advanced from near the hind wheel of the wagon to his horses, and jerked his lines, inclined his horses across the road, and thus compelled the stage to fall back—the driver and passengers then continued behind, waiting for a much wider part of the road, intending then to run past, previously to entering the narrow of the Hills, where it was impossible to pass without mutual consent; but, when McKee reached the wider part, he whipped his horses into a rapid gait, passed up the next short ascent, and thus again obstructed the passage. The driver now gave his reins to one of the gentlemen in the stage, went to McKee, and expostulated with him for delaying him, informing him he would prosecute, unless permitted to pass; but, if he now suffered him to proceed, he would forgive him what had passed. McKee disregarded the remonstrance, and moved on at his slow pace until the stage driver found a place where he could whip round the wagon, and then he passed it without further molestation.

The defendant's counsel alleged that one of his horses was unruly and frightened; that the obstruction arose from the viciousness of the horse, and offered some evidence of this disposition at a former place, but not on the occasion

complained of. They endeavored also, to show that the stage had arrived as early as usual at Milton; and that the delay was not half an hour, as charged in the indictment, but a few minutes only. And that, on point of law, the indictment was informal and insufficient.

The Judge's charge cannot be given at length, but it was lucid, instructive, and impressive. He represented how important it was to the community, that the mail stage of the United States, transporting so much property, and so much intelligence often of the most sacred nature, should not only pass unmolested, but be held in respect, and treated as inviolable.—This character it had preserved heretofore in the eyes of the citizens, almost universally; producing the happiest consequences to the community, and exciting the admiration of Europeans. This was the first prosecution which had ever fallen under his observation. The question for the Jury to decide, if they were satisfied that the obstruction had occurred, was, whether it was *wilful*, and did the defendant know it to be the mail stage? The indictment his honor held to be sufficient, and therefore overruled the objection to it of the defendant's counsel. If the delay was intentional, and with knowledge, its short duration, and the early arrival of the mail at Milton, were no excuse. The Jury, in about fifteen minutes, agreed upon a verdict of *guilty*.

When about to pass sentence, the Court, in a candid and impressive manner, admonished the defendant of the dangerous tendency of his conduct, assuring him that, had his honor been upon the Jury, he would have convicted him without a moment's hesitation. Yet, as the defendant was a young man, and his offence probably arose from thoughtless folly, rather than deliberate wickedness, the Court would only impose a fine of ten dollars—ordered him to pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed, &c. &c.—which was done.

Military Academy. The following gentlemen have been invited by the secretary of war, to attend the examination of the cadets at West Point, in the present month.

Amos Lane, of Indiana. Governor Morrow of Ohio. Rev. Jared Sparks, of Massachusetts. Professor Tickener, of do. Thomas Kennedy of Maryland. Joseph M. White of Florida. Rev. Mr. Lewis, of New York. Lieutenant colonel J. G. Totten, of the United States army. James F. Dara, of New Hampshire. General Samuel Houston, of Tennessee. P. S. Markley, of Pennsylvania. Gabriel Holmes, of North Carolina. Colonel C. Biddle, of Pennsylvania. Commodore Bainbridge, Chauncey, and Jones, of the U. S. navy. Captain J. L. Smith, U. S. army. Doctor James Blythe, Washington city. James Dean, Massachusetts. John K. Kane, Pennsylvania. D. J. Pierce, Rhode Island.

British West India Slaves. In the house of commons, on the 18th April, a petition was presented, praying that the house would take measures to bring about the abolition of slavery in the colonies, when sir Isaac Coffin rose and remarked, that he was glad the people of England were at length coming to their senses upon this question of slavery. He agreed with those who proposed as an experiment, that an island should be bought in order to try whether the principles proposed could be effectually brought into practice. He was no friend to slavery; but he felt that if the negroes were to be emancipated to-morrow they would cut each other's throats, and it would take 14,000,000/ to support them. Besides, they should remember the number of battles they had been obliged to fight in order to maintain those colonies, of which must, if this new doctrine was established, go to decay; for the house might depend upon it, the business of the islands could never be carried on by free labor. All this bustle and noise about immediate emancipation was made by two sets of persons, one called saints and the other quakers.—And what were those quakers? Why, a set of men who would neither fight, nor pay, (a laugh.) They called loudly for emancipation; but if a war should break out, they would clasp their heads between their legs, and run away, (a laugh.)

Lumber—*Joist, pine or poplar, 1000 ft.* 10 00
Scantling, seasoned, do. 5 00 5 50
Pine boards, do. do. 11 00 0 00
Shingles, pine, pr. 1000 2 87 3 00
Molasses, N. Orleans gal. 55
Nails, Bowens' brand 4d to 10 7h 10
Juniata brand do 7 9
Pittsburgh common 5 6
Zanesville do 6 8
Boston do 7 9
wrought 17 20
Oil, tanners bbl 16 00 17 00
Linseed gal 50 56
Castor 1 37h 1 50
Provisions, Pork, mess 9
Hams, bacon 4 6
Shoulders & sides 2h 3
Hogs' lard 5h 6
Cheese 8 9
Butter, firkin lb 6h 7
Porter bbl 3 00
Rice lb 6
Rags, cotton and linen 3
Salt, Turks Island bush 87 90
Kenawha at the river 23 00
in store 33 40
NOTE—For h add one half.

We are requested to inform the Voters of Dearborn county, that at least one of the candidates for Congress will address them at Hartford on the Friday before the election, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at Esq. McCracken's, in Manchester township, on the Saturday following, at 12 o'clock; and at Esq. Brundridge's, in Logan township, on Monday one week before the election, at 12 o'clock.

AURORA SEMINARY.

The trustees of this institution have placed it under the care of the Rev. Lucius ALDEN. He has pursued a course of instruction in it for the last three months. A public examination of the progress of the scholars was had at the close of the first quarter, on Friday the 30th ult. The preparatory school, under the tuition of Mr. Jedediah Bulles was examined in Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and gave general satisfaction. In the higher classes the examination embraced Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, English and Latin Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Ancient History, the History of the United States, Natural Philosophy, the Philosophy of the mind, and Rhetoric. The examination was interestingly conducted by Mr. Alden, and the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and to their teacher. From the result of this examination, the trustees feel no hesitation in recommending the institution to the patronage of the public. They are convinced that it will bear a comparison, with any similar institution whatever; and that it affords as favorable an opportunity for obtaining instruction in the various branches of literature as can be found in the western country.

The terms of tuition per quarter are—
In Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. 5 50.
In English Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Natural History, embracing Zoology, Mathematics &c. 3 50.
In the Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Logic, Rhetoric, Composition, Botany, &c. &c. 4 50.
By order of the Board.

J. L. HOLMAN Pres't
D. BARTHOLOMEW Sec'y
N. B. Board, in good houses, may be had upon reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

These indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account, are informed that he has left them with Thomas Palmer, esq. for settlement. Those who call on him and settle by the 15th inst. will have no costs to pay, after that time suits will be commenced without distinction.

E. CORNPLAUS.

July 8, 1826. 26—3w

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	From	To
Ashes, pearl	lb	5 6
Allum	lb	7 9
Apples	bbl	1 75 2
Bees' wax		