

LA WRENCEBURGH. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1826.

Indian Treaty.—It is understood that the Commissioners, appointed to treat with the Indians in this State, for the lands claimed by them, accomplished that duty about the 23d ult. The quantity of land acquired by this treaty amounts, it is said, to two millions and a half of acres. From the Potawatamies one million, and the balance from the Miamies.

New Orleans, Oct. 7.—Beef, mess, bbl. \$9 50; Prime do. \$8—Butter, lb. 12—Bacon Hams, l. 8; Sides 4—Coffee, best, lb. 16—Corn, bbl. 50—Mackerel, No. 1, bbl. \$6—Flour, best, bbl. 5 25—Hay, cwt. \$1 75—Lard, lb. 8—Molasses, gal. 24—Pork, mess, bbl. \$11; Prime, do. 8; Cargo, do. 6—Rice, cwt. \$3 25—Sugar, La. 01, retail—Whiskey, gal. 35—Tobacco, 1st qual. lb. 4; 2d do. 3.

We acknowledge the receipt of "Corporal Trim's" epistle; but must beg him to excuse us for not publishing it, when we tell him that we have an insuperable aversion to interfering with the military. We can talk to the civilian with a good deal of ease, and even go so far as to dispute with him on matters of opinion; but there is something in the military character so strangely repelling that we are very careful how we interfere with it. However, if our officers can acquire the necessary knowledge of military tactics, by manœuvring grains of corn, when seated comfortably before the fire, we cannot see any good reason why Corporal Trim should grumble, unless they are likely to supplant him in command, by making too frequent draughts upon his corn crib for new "subjects."

Indian Treaty. To the politeness of Mr. Josiah F. Polk, who has just arrived from the Treaty ground, we are indebted for the following satisfactory account of the proceedings of the commissioners.

The Commissioners had not closed their business on the 20th Octob. - the Miamies still continuing obstinate. It seems that they contend for an equal interest with the Potawatamies in the tract of land between Eel River and the Wabash about 90 miles by 15. They had expressed a willingness to sell their claim there for about \$12,000 per annum; but the Commissioners appeared determined not to agree to so exorbitant a demand. It appears also that their claim there is not undisputed - the Potawatamies contending that they were the sole proprietors, and that they merely suffered the Miamies to hunt and inhabit there as tenants at will. All hopes of acquiring any part of the great reservation seemed to be abandoned, but the Commissioners still hoped to purchase, on fair terms, the Miami's claim to the tract north of the Wabash. It was intended to close the business about the 23d.

By the Treaty made and concluded with the Potawatamies the United States have acquired, exclusive of the tract in dispute, about six or eight hundred thousand acres. The purchase of the Potawatamies embracing the disputed part begins at the northern extremity of the land on the Tippecanoe, called to the United States at the treaty of St. Mary's; thence to a point on Eel River, half way from the mouth of said river to Parish's village; thence up Eel River to Tishack's village; thence to the mouth of a creek that empties into the St. Joseph's of the Muncie, near Meteca's village; thence up the St. Joseph's to the line dividing Indiana and Ohio; thence south to the Maumee; thence up that river to the reservation at Fort Wayne; thence south to the Wabash to Tippecanoe; and thence to the place of beginning.

The Potawatamies have also granted to the State of Indiana one hundred feet in width from Lake Michigan to the Wabash for a road - and for the purpose of opening and making the same, a section of land on said road for every mile in length - and a section adjacent to the same for every mile of a road from the said point on Wabash through Indianapolis to the Ohio river. This road is to be laid out by the Legislature of the state, and the land granted for it to be disposed of as they deem most advisable for the same.

The government is to pay the Potawatamies two thousand dollars in specie annually for 22 years, and two thousand to be applied to the education of their children, to build them a mill on the Tippecanoe, and furnish them a miller and blacksmith, and give them 60 bushels of salt per year - a quantity of goods twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars worth was paid in hand on the spot.

CHARLESTOWN, IA. OCT. 23.

Shameful transaction.—If we do justice to our feelings, and to the party injured we must record a transaction which took place in our town on Monday night last, of a most disgraceful and shameful nature—a transaction that ought and cer-

tainly will cast a stain on the character of our town and its citizens.

On Monday morning last, a party of youngsters, from the state of Kentucky, of respectable appearance, visited this place for the purpose of getting married, and after remaining in town all that day, they were accordingly married about 11 o'clock on that night, at which time, the company who had assembled (for aught we know without an invitation from the Landlord), dispersed, and sometime during the night, took off one of the wheels of the gig that belonged to the groom, and after cutting the spokes in two, deposited the hub of the wheel in the market house, and the tyre in another part of the town, and, we suppose, for no other reason than for the sake of a little sport!—for surely, the conduct of the groom merited no such treatment. If the party had misbehaved, in any way, it was then time to have thought of retaliation; but such was not the case—they came peaceably to our town, and behaved themselves after they had got here, and were married by one of our Magistrates conformably to the law of the state.

In justice to both parties, it is necessary to remark, that exertion on the part of our innocent citizens, was made to ascertain the persons concerned but to no effect.

The mildness of the weather in this part of the country is strikingly exemplified by the variety of fruit trees recently in blossom, on many of which particularly the plum and apple, fruit have been formed, and has a promising appearance; but the most remarkable second crop is on a young apple tree at Cowslip Farm, (the farm of W. H. Shepherd) four miles from Harmony, the apples on which, Mr. S. assures us, are larger than hen's eggs. It will be a fact worthy of further record should these apples ripen.

To the above phenomena may be added, the singing of the frogs by night, and numerous insects on the wing by day; among the latter the water beetle (libellula).—New Harmony Gaz. Oct. 18.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press says—We have just, with the assistance of a powerful magnifying glass, examined a very small pair of STEEL SCISSORS, attached to a silver chain, manufactured by John Lewis, watchmaker, No. 147, South Second street. The scissors weigh one ninth of a grain, and the chain weighs one eighth of a grain. It would require 51,840 pair of such scissors to weigh a pound. These are quite the smallest pair of scissors of which we have ever heard, yet we found no difficulty in shutting and opening them. They are a curious and ingenious specimen of the progress of the arts. We may soon expect to export to the Lilliputians if we continue to improve in the manufacture of articles thus elegant and minute, and which would not but be highly valued by that dear little people.

It was Alexander the Great (if our memory serves us) before whom a certain person exhibited remarkable proofs of his skill, in throwing pease from a considerable distance through a small hole perforated in an upright post: Alexander presented him, as the fit recompense of his talent, with a basket of pease. Had Alexander witnessed Mr. Lewis's ingenuity, he might probably have rewarded it by a premium, to be paid in silver dollars of a size corresponding to that of the scissors and chain.—lb.

From the Quebec Mercury of the 30th ult.

DARING ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning at half past 1 o'clock, a gang of robbers, consisting of ten or twelve, all armed, painted or masked, entered the house or presbytery of Messire Masse, Cure of Point Levy, through the windows. They seized the Cure, placed him on a sofa, with a loaded pistol presented to his breast and forced him to deliver up the key of his chest. It appears that they had previously obtained information of his situation and contents. They carried off all the money, consisting of thirteen hundred pounds in gold and five hundred pounds in dollars, without molestation. Early information having been given to the Police, no time was lost in taking judicious and effectual measures for their apprehension. We notice with pleasure that Captain Gay's troop of Cavalry, under his immediate command, as also the companies of volunteers of the Quebec Militia, offered their services, and were instantly despatched by the Police in pursuit of the robbers, in different directions, together with 200 men of the regulars, of this garrison, who were accompanied by several Magistrates, and a number of respectable citizens, (the latter appointed special constables for the occasion,) having all the constables at their command. They succeeded yesterday in arresting three of the gang, and no doubt is entertained, from the measures adopted, that the whole of them will be taken.

The three men who were arrested, were stripped and closely examined, when cash, to the amount of 5£ was found upon each of them; they had purchased wearing apparel and trinkets, one of them a watch) to the amount of 15£ each. One of them was observed

to retain some remnants of the paint or blacking on his face.

The troops and militia were ordered to continue the pursuit for two days.

From the Wiscasset Intelligencer.

PUBLIC LIFE, from its very nature involves many difficulties and trials—it requires many a passing decision, and the conflict of influences of opinion and measures, from which not many can escape, without danger—few, without error—and without suspicion, none. This is the destiny of political government; and such are the inevitable attendants of the chief actors in it. It has been their lot, it will be, and must continue to be so, with this painful addition, that their trials are almost uniformly proportioned to the splendor of their talents and the importance of their views and principles. Those who have endeavored to form an idea of some perfect model of a Patriot Politician, who could pass through all these difficulties unmoved and unsuspected, not only imagine a foolish monster that the world never saw, but they suppose a man, unfitted to act in human affairs, and disproportioned to the condition and wants of society. National interests, a nation's measures, and the means of their accomplishment, form a science of experience and judgment, founded on probabilities, when most perfected and executed by the united opinions and energies of many. In this combining of public men, new principles are introduced by individual and party principles; and thus the stage of public life becomes, from the nature of man, a scene of dissension and mutability, how ever honest the sentiments and principles of the parties may be. A man who would assume a higher position, could never benefit his country, and whatever might be his integrity or valour, he could have no other judgment than from his fellow citizens, than the severe rebuke of Cicero or Cato, "that his virtues wanted that moderation which could alone benefit mankind."

Were these changes and vicissitudes of political life examined by a candid and enlightened mind, just allowances would be made for these apparent weaknesses, or the inevitable variations of opinion; nor would it be a difficult task, to reconcile them with the most difficult tasks of duty to our country and to the firmness in general principles.

But these even and seeming contradictions have to undergo a more trying ordeal, if they are to be an ordeal, where escape is impossible. We mean the inexorable persecution of party spirit, hatred—while, regardless of reason and unwearied in vigor, would hunt down its victims; its leaders are the N. M. of politics: for "their pray is man." It is on these occasions, however, that we learn to draw the distinction between parties based on honorable and just views, and those which are actuated by a pointed ambition, or the unyielding determination for aggrandizement. "The opposition necessary in a free State," says a distinguished writer, "is the jealousy of patriotism, not the enmity of party; the warmth of candor, not the virulence of hate—a transient dispute among friends, not an amicable feud that admits of reconciliation."

WOOLLENS.—A meeting of the Manufacturers of Woolens has recently been held at Boston. The Courier states that the subject which occupied the attention of the meeting was the present depressed condition of the woolen manufacturers of the country. "The causes that have operated to produce the extraordinary depression that prevails among this class of manufacturers, were stated and explained by several gentlemen who addressed the meeting; and a proposition to apply to Congress for an increase of duties on foreign woolens was supported, as the only means that afforded a prospect of relief calculated to place this branch of industry on a sure and permanent foundation. It was voted unanimously, as the sense of the meeting, that the best interests of the community require, and that it would be sound policy in the Government to afford additional protection to the woolen manufacturers of the country. It was also voted that it is expedient to apply to Congress at their next session, for an increase of duties on foreign woolens, or for a reduction of duty on foreign wool."

From the Louisville Advertiser.

THE CANAL.—We notice with much satisfaction the rapid progress made by the contractors, in the excavation of the canal in our vicinity, and although the force at present employed is estimated at about one thousand men, at least double that force could be employed to an advantage if the men could be obtained. We have understood that all the men who have been engaged by the contractors, are regularly paid, and great satisfaction prevails, as the wages are higher than can be obtained by laboring men in any other employment. The season has been highly favorable, and is likely to continue so for some time.

In some instances, small portions of the work have been let out, to be done by sub contractors, who furnished teams and hired men themselves, and received payment from time to time as the work progressed, from the contractors. Some of these sub contractors, after receiving considerable sums of money, have suddenly withdrawn, and left their labourers without any means of redress. Such conduct occurring so frequently, both on this and other canals, we learn that the contractors here, have come to the determination not to put in the power of the intermediate contractors, to defraud the honest laborers of their wages, but in future, to hire and pay all the men themselves; which course, we think will ultimately result to their advantage.

Lusus Naturæ.—We have this morning examined a young terrapin, caught yesterday at Staten Island, by Louis Skorke, and by him presented to Mr. Peale for the Parthenon Museum, which is a very great curiosity. Its circumference is about the size of a dollar, and it has two distinct heads and but four legs, as usual. The heads and eyes are perfectly formed. But what appears more singular is the fact, that they are endowed with different instincts, or intelligences; that is, there is no concert of action between them. One head often pulls one way, and the other another; and it is often a matter of some struggle in which direction the animal shall move. Sometimes one is the master and sometimes the other; during which times the progress is slow. Now and then, however, when they 'put their heads together,' and have apparently the same object in view, they walk off with the ordinary speed of common terrapins. It is really a curiosity which will afford much gratification to naturalists.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Common Drunkards.—A man and wife and four other men were arranged last week at

Springfield, on complaints of the Overseers of the Poor of that town against them as common drunkards. They all plead not guilty; but upon evidence, five of them were convicted and sentenced to the House of Correction. Let the good work go on.

A fellow named Page was on Tuesday fined five pounds for burning some straw under the belly of a horse to make him draw an excessive load. The poor animal was so dreadfully burned that the owner humanly put a period to his sufferings.—New York Times.

The villain should have been hung in advance. The dastardly spirit that would thus brutally distress the "noble animal," will not hesitate for a slight consideration to act the assassin or murderer.

Mr. Reynolds, a blacksmith, at Cherry Valley, was lately killed by his apprentice, named Darby. Mr. Reynolds had to repair a stage which was to start early in the morning, and had twice awakened his apprentice to get up and assist him; but the boy not rising, Reynolds went a third time to his room, and finding it fastened, broke in, when Darby struck him with a piece of wood and killed him.

Newspapers.—The following, we believe, says the Public Ledger, is a correct list of all the Newspapers at present published in the state of Indiana with the places at which they are printed—amounting to SIXTEEN. In 1819 there were nine.

Title	Town	County
Terrehaute Gazette	Terrehaute	Vigo
Weston Sun	Vincennes	Knox
New Harmony Gazette	New Harmony	Posey
Locoin	Salem	Washington
Indiana Recorder	New Albany	Floyd
Intelligencer	Charlestown	Clark
Indiana Republican	Madison	Jefferson
Switzerland Guest	Vevay	Switzerland
Indiana Palladium	Lawrenceburg	Dearborn
Franklin Repository	Brookville	Franklin
Fayette Observer	Connersville	Fayette
Indiana Journal	Indianapolis	Marion
Indianapolis Gazette	do	do
Indiana Gazette	Bloomington	Monroe
Western Emporium	Centerville	Wayne
Public Ledger	Richmond	do

Accident.—We learn that three men were seriously injured on Wednesday last, while engaged blowing rock on the Canal, near Lewisville. One survived but a few hours, the other two are considered dangerous.

Ind Recorder Oct. 28.

Indianapolis October 26.

A party of Shawanese Indians, of about 200 in number, recently passed through this place from their reservation at Wapagkoneta moving to the Mississippi, accompanied by the celebrated prophet, the brother of Tecumseh.

Ind Gaz.

Ship building in Salem.—Probably the largest vessel built in the United States was constructed in Salem. In 1640 the Rev. Hugh Peters succeeded, says the Salem Observer, in getting up an association, to build a ship of 300 tons Mr. Richard Hollingsworth was the architect. While this vessel was on the stocks, we are informed by the historian, that a rope by which the workmen were drawing up some of the materials, was broken, which occasioned the death of one of them, by the name of Baker. The court at its next session, which was in March, took this accident into consideration and fined the head carpenter, Hollingsworth, TEN pounds for the benefit of Baker's family.

The renowned Peter the Great, being at Westminster Hall in term time, and seeing a multitude of people swarming about the courts of law, is reported to have asked some about him, "What all those people were about?" and being answered, "they are lawyers!" "Lawyers," returned he, with great vivacity, "Why I have but four in my whole kingdom, and I design to hang two of them as soon as I get home."

MARRIED.—On the 9th ult. by D. Elder, Esq. Mr. JOHN HARROWOOD to Miss GIVENY JAMES, both of Dearborn county.

On the 17th inst. by Augustus Jocelyn, Mr. DAVID BENTON of Ohio, aged 56 years, to Mrs. THANKFUL MC CAIN, of Indiana, aged 25 years.

On the evening of the same day by the same, Mr. RALPH COALSCOTT, late of the state of Maryland, now a resident in this place, aged 60, to Mrs. RUTH UPDYKE, of this township, aged 40. Mr. Coalscott has now taken his fifth wife, and his bride her third husband.

Franklin Repository.

DOCTOR H. J. BOWERS

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lawrenceburg and its vicinity, to practice

PHYSIC, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY. Any calls in the line of his profession will be punctually attended to. Office on High Street, opposite the Palladium Printing Office.

October 28, 1826. 42-if

NOTICE. The undersigned, holders of lots in the town of Cambridge, county of Dearborn, and state of Indiana, will apply to the board of county supervisors at their session on the first Monday in November next, for an entire vacation of all the lanes, alleys and part of Cross street west of Main street, as laid out and recorded on the plat or plan of said town. When those concerned may attend.

JACOB BLASDEL, JOHN EWBANK.

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT. (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	From	To
Ashes, pearl	ton	90 00 100 00
Allum	lb	7 0
Apples	bush	25 50
Bees' wax	lb	25 26
Bottles, porter	gr	12 00 00
Candles, dipped	lb	9 10
mould	-	11 12 1/2
Castor beans	bush	1 00
Castings, assorted	ton	60 00 00
Cider	bbl	1 00 00
Cigars, American	1000	87 1/2 1 50
Spanish	-	10 00 12 00
Coffee, w. l. green, best	lb	18 1/2 19
St. Domingo	-	17 17 1/2
Cotton	-	8 9 1/2
Feathers, live	lb	24 25
Cotton yarn No. 5 to 10	-	33 35
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 bbl	9	10
No. 2 57 75 8 No. 3	6 50	7
Cod, dry	box	3 50
Suad	- bbl	14 00 16
Flaxseed	bush	37 1/2
Flour, superfine	bbl	2 81 3 00
Ginseng	lb	17 18
Gunpowder, Lex'n keg	5 00	6 00
Dupont's	-	7 50
Hats—Roraim	per doz	40 00
Castors	-	54 00 72 00
Wool	-	6 50 9 00
Hemp	lb	6
Hops	lb	25 37 1/2
Indigo, Spanish floatant	-	2 37 2 50
Bengal	-	2 50
Iron—Juniata	ton	130
puddled	-	80 100
hoop, 6, 8 and 10d	120	
do 4d	-	140
nail rods	-	160
Lead—Pig	lb	6 7
bar	-	7 1/2
white, dry	-	16 17
ground in oil	keg	3 50 3 62
red, dry	lb	16
Leather, sole	-	23 25
upper	side	1 50 2 00
calf skins	doz	18 00 23 00
Lumber—		
Joist, pine or poplar, 1000ft.	15 00	
Scantling, seasoned, do.	10 00	00
Pine boards, do. do.	12 00	12 50
Shingles, pine, pr.	1000	225 3 00
Molasses, N. Orleans gal	58	
Nails, Bown's brand 4d to 10	7	10
Juniata brand do	7	8
Pittsburgh common	5	6
Zanesville do	6	8
Boston do	7	20
wrought	-	17 00
Oil, tanners	-	17 00 18 62
linseed	-	56 50
castor	-	1 37 1/2
Provisions, Pork, mess	-	8 1/2
Hams, bacon	4	6
Shoulders & sides	2 1/2	3
Hogs' lard	5	6
Cheese	6	7
Butter, firkin lb	6 1/2	8
Porter	-	10 00
Rice	lb	5 1/2 6
Rags, cotton and linen	-	3
Salt, Turks Island	bush	1 00
Kenawha at the river	-	30 00
in store	-	33 00
Sugr, New Orleans	9	10 1/2
Havana, white	17	18
loaf and lump	19	20
Shot, all sizes	bag	2 25 00
Spices, Pepper	lb	21 23
Pimento	-	27 28
Cassia	-	43 45
Cloves	-	1 00 1 12 1/2
Nutmegs	-	2 25
Ginger ground	-	12 1/2
Spirits, Cog, brandy 4th p'l	1 75	2 00
Spanish do	1 50	1 75
Holland gin	1 87	2 00
Rum, Jamaica	1 50	00
Whiskey, new	25	28
Steel, German	lb	17 18
Swedish	-	21
London, Crowley	19	21
Eng. blistered	19	20
American	-	8 10
Teas, Gunpowder, best	1 45	1 50
Imperial do	1 45	1 50
Young Hyson	95	1 00
Tobacco, manufactured	8	10
Tallow	-	5 7
Wines, Madeira L. P. gal	3 50	4 50
Sicily	-	2 00
Port	-	2 73
Teneriffe	-	1 75
Malaga	-	1 25

NOTE—For h add one half.

New Goods.

Baxter Davis & Dan'l Brown,

Have commenced business in the Mercan-

tile line, under the name and style of

DAVIS AND BROWN,

at their old stand in Lawrenceburg, formerly

occupied by Brown as a Dry Goods Store,

where they have and intend keeping a large

and General Assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will sell low for Cash or Country

Produce. They will also pay CASH for any

quantity of

PORK,

delivered on or before the first of January next,

Nov. 4, 1826. 43-if

Magistrates' Blanks and Blank Deeds

for sale at this Office.