



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1826.

The early period in the week at which the mail leaves the seat of government, precludes any information from the Legislature at present. In our next we shall probably be able to give our readers some information on that head.

Kentucky.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that John F. Henry is elected to Congress in this state, in the room of his brother, deceased. His majority over Col. Lyon, who was reported to be elected, is 56 votes.

The Nashville Bank has again suspended specie payments. It is understood that the institution has come to the determination to wind up its business and desist from further operations. In 72 days, say the directors, \$260,000 had been paid out in gold and silver, at the bank. Certificates are to be issued to holders of notes, bearing an interest of 6 per cent, until paid; and they are to be redeemed in preference to the claims of stockholders. The other Banks in Tennessee continue specie payments.

New Orleans, Nov. 11.—Very little alteration had taken place in the state of the market, from the 4th up to this date. Flour continued at former rates, altho' only 169 barrels had arrived the previous week. Sugar to the amount of 200 hhds. had been sold on plantation, but the precise price is not given; nor is it understood at what rate that article will be held in market, when it is brought in. Tobacco was in small demand, and very little business doing in that line.

Coffee, best, lb. 14 to 16—Cheese, Amer. lb. 10 to 11—Corn, in ears, bbl. 50, dull—Flour, best, bbl. \$5 50, sales—Mackerel, No. 1, bbl. \$5 75 to 6 00; No. 2, \$4 50—Hay, cwt. \$1 50 to 1 75—Lard, lb. 7 to 8 scarce—Pork, mess insp'd, bbl. \$9 50 to 10; Prime, do. \$7 to 7 25; Cargo, do. \$6, sales—Rice, cwt. \$3 to 3 25—Tobacco, best qual. lb. 4; 2d. do. 3—Whiskey, gal. 34 to 35.

Cincinnati December 4.

Steam Boat Accident.—On Saturday morning last, about 9 o'clock, 5 miles below Big Bay, and 55 miles from Cincinnati, the boiler of the steam boat Union burst, producing instant destruction to the boat, and killing and wounding several individuals. The boiler part through the boat under the fore-castle, and she sunk instantly. There were four persons killed, and 7 badly wounded. The Engineer is among the killed. The name of those who were killed, were Robert Simmons, Thomas K. Williams and one whose name is unknown. The body of one only has been found that of K. Williams, the Engineer.

The Union was a small boat, built for the purpose of running during the low water. From the account which has reached us the accident is entirely imputed to the indiscretion of the unfortunate Engineer who was killed. A defect or derangement was perceived in one end of the boiler, and was spoken of, but it was presumed that no immediate danger was to be apprehended. This is the first accident of the kind which has happened for a long time on the Ohio. The passengers and hands who were not wounded were brought to this place yesterday in the Gen. Marion. The wounded were left near the place where the accident occurred. It is providential that so few passengers were on board. A person on board has expressed astonishment that a single individual could escape.

Com. Register.

The tax levied on the gentlemen of the pill, and of the long robe, has created not a little excitement among the members of the learned professions, in this end of the state. An able report upon the subject, was drawn up by a committee appointed for that purpose, at a meeting of Physicians and Lawyers, in Cincinnati, and received by a subsequent meeting, (as far as we can learn) without a dissenting voice. The main ground of resistance on the part of those taxed is, that it is levied by the poll—a mode of taxation, reprobated and proscribed, by the constitution of our state. It is always much to be regretted by the lovers of good order, that any class of citizens should be compelled to array themselves against any branch of the existing authorities; but if the Legislature have transcended the boundaries of their constitutional powers, it is the duty of the sufferers, no matter what class of citizens, to make a firm, dignified but peaceable resistance, until the subject matter in dispute may be passed upon, by a tribunal, which derives its co-ordinate pow-

ers with the Legislature, from the constitution itself. In Cincinnati, the Lawyers and Physicians have deposited the amount of tax, in the hands of one of their members, to abide the decision of the Supreme Court. If the tax is declared unconstitutional, it is to be appropriated to charitable purposes—otherwise to be paid into the treasury. In this place, there has been no deposit of the tax, and the members of the meeting merely rest the payment of it, upon the judicial decision.—Hamilton O. Adv.

The following is an extract from the Report above alluded to:—“If this be not a tax ad valorem upon property, nor upon the income of the lawyer and physician arising from the exercise of their professions, what is it? It must be a poll tax—a tax which takes effect *per capita* upon the peculiar classes of individuals designated. Why should doctors, and lawyers be so distinguished from all other literary and scientific gentlemen? If brains are to be taxed or if we have become so very learned as to make it expedient to check the dissemination of knowledge by heavy duties, your committee can see no good reason why the law should not operate generally upon the literati of the state. Even then the proposer and advocate of this tax, would be secure from its operation. It is not only a poll-tax, but it is both arbitrary and unequal—arbitrary in its assessment, and unequal in its operation. If it be good policy to tax the skill of the physician and lawyer, which they have acquired at great expense and toil, that they might be useful members and ornaments of society, why not tax the skill of the mechanic? Your committee, without pursuing this argument further, are constrained to say, that in their opinion this tax is not only unconstitutional, but unjust, unwise and a dishonor to the state and age we live in.

Ardent Spirits.—The members of a convention which lately met in Vermont voted not to have ardent spirits in their houses except as medicine.

[The above reminds us of an anecdote we once heard of a Senator in one of the state legislatures, who, like many other spirited speakers, had occasion to use, during business hours, a little of the vivifying medicine: He whispered to the door keeper of the House, that he wished him to furnish for his use every day a bottle of good Holland, and let it be charged among the contingent expenses, to the state. “But, ah!” says the door keeper, “there is no provision by law to authorise such a charge.” “Nonsense,” cried the legislator; “just stick it under the head of fuel.”

From the Arkansas Gazette of October 10 Texas.—Emancipation of slaves.

We learn by a gentleman of this place, who arrived a few days since from Miller county, that a citizen of that county had returned just before he started, from the province of Texas, bringing information that great excitement prevailed throughout the several colonies in that country, when he left there, in consequence of the recent passage of a law by the Mexican government for the emancipation of all the slaves in the province of Texas, and that orders had been received for carrying it into immediate effect. As may well be supposed, this information produced the greatest consternation among the slave holders, all of whom had emigrated to that country under an assurance, as we are informed, from the local authorities of Texas, that they could hold their slaves; though we are under the impression that slavery is prohibited throughout the republic, by the constitution of Mexico.

The large slave holders were hurrying off their slaves, in great numbers, into Louisiana and Arkansas; and we heard of several persons who emigrated from this territory, who have recently crossed the line, into Louisiana, with their slaves. Those persons who have but few slaves, have held meetings, at which it was resolved that they would stand by each other in resisting the execution of the law, until they can gather their year's crop after which they have determined to leave the country.

We also learn that the Indians have been very troublesome, for some time past, to the colonists, and that, in many settlements, they were under the necessity of erecting forts for their protection, and retreating into them for security. Several persons had been killed by the Indians within a few months, but, at the latest advices, the alarm was subsiding. The crops are said to be short this season, and the country very sickly.

Mischievous use of detonating powder.—A letter was put into the general note office in London, on the 11th of October, charged with detonating powder. When the letter came to the hands of the stamping clerk, he found it rather more bulky in appearance than letters generally are, and placed it on the table and stamped it rather stronger than customary; no sooner had the stamp came in contact with the letter than an explosion,

as loud as the report of a small cannon, took place, which, for some minutes completely stupefied the whole of the persons present. The gas light was put out, and every symptom of alight was depicted in the countenances of the clerks and others. The dreadful cries of the clerk, however, soon brought several persons to his assistance, and it was found that he had suffered severely from the effects of the explosion. His hands and arms, indeed, exhibited an appalling aspect and made every one shudder who had a sight of them. The nails of each finger on his right hand were blown off, and the knuckles were laid bare. The thumb, indeed, up to the first joint, was completely severed from the hand. The third, fourth, and the little finger especially, were laid bare to the bone, which was fractured in one or two places. The whole of the flesh, nearly up to the elbow, was reduced to a jelly—the arm bone in many places being visible. The left hand also suffered severely; the knuckles were divested of flesh, and the tops of one or two of the fingers were, as on the right hand blown away. His face and neck were likewise burnt in several places. Two other clerks were also badly burnt by the explosion. The effect of the explosion was so strong as to make a large hole through the table on which the letters were stamped.

Newly Invented Rat Trap.—Take a barrel, and stretch a skin of parchment over it with a string, cut it across and athwart nearly to the outside, take some dropping, and mix it with meat; smear it on the middle of the parchment. The rats will smell it, and treading on the parchment, it will give way, and they will fall into the water in the barrel. put a plank for them to creep up to the barrel's brink outside, and strew some oatmeal on it. You must not let the water be too deep but set a brick endways in it, and the first rat that is caught will make a noise, which will entice more; so that they will fight for possession of the brick, and the noise will draw others. Mice and other vermin may be caught in a similar way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Nov. 5.

The Automaton.—In the Automaton now to be seen in this village, we have an amusing instance of mechanical ingenuity. His powers are such, that if a spectator deposits a card with a question on it in a particular drawer on the table before him, he will appear to consult a volume which is in one hand, shake his head as if pondering on the question proposed, and with the other hand strike on the table, when a blooming dandel springs up through the board, holding in her little apron a correct answer for the enquirer.

Such results, however, are produced only when questions are agreeable to his Automatonship. Put into a box a question to excite his ire and the consequence is vastly different. He shakes his head like an enraged pedagogue, and in the climax of his passion thumps upon the table anon a blue flame and a volume of smoke are seen, and a black figure, like the evil one, emerging from his den, spitting forth fire and striking terror into beholders.

We have just now seen what we speak of, and on the spur of the moment recommend all who admire ingenuity to gratify themselves and encourage merits by witnessing the performance of this Automaton. Like Marz's chess player, it is dressed in the Turkish costume. It was made by Dr. Bailem, who it is well known, has put artificial arms on disabled men, and thus enabled them to procure a livelihood instead of becoming a burthen to their friends or the town.

AUGER IN THE BREAST.—To Married Ladies.—A lady who has often experienced the assuaging effects of the following salve, and has frequently contrituted to the relief of her suffering neighbors by its application, wishes to extend the benefits of it as far, if possible, as the agencies of a swelled or gathered breast may be felt; and for that purpose requests us to insert the recipe in the Spectator. We take pleasure in giving our aid to the accomplishment of her benevolent purpose; and add our testimony (from experience in [one of] our own families) to the great value of the composition. We have repeatedly known it to cure, and to prevent, the distressing complaint—and never knew it to fail.

A plaster for a Broken Breast.—Take half a pound of mutton tallow, four ounces of beeswax, and rosin sufficient so as not to make it to hard, melt them together, add a gill of good spirits; let it simmer over a gentle fire until the spirits are evaporated. Spread it on soft leather, or strong linen so as to cover the breast, with a hole for the nipple.

Edwardsville Spectator.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

A friend at Paris, under the date of Oct. 5, writes as follows.—“Gen. Lafayette, is at present in this city, and receives daily, with his well known kindness, the children of his adopted country. Permit me to express to you my mortification, when I was informed, yesterday, that no less than nine applications, in a few days, had been made by Americans to the General for pecuniary assistance, and he gave them all they required. God forbid I should attempt to close the hand of charity, but every American feels an interest in whatever relates to Lafayette, and I hope some means may be devised to ascertain who and what

they are, who thus call forth the ever ready benevolence of our Nation's Champion and Friend.”

The following article affords some color to the report that a movement is going forward to clothe the Liberator with dictatorial powers. It does not appear, however, to be proposed with his knowledge:

“By Guayaquil papers to the 39th of August, it appears that at a meeting held in Guayaquil on the 28th of August, it was resolved—1st That the exercise of the sovereignty should be devolved upon Bolivar the father of his country: That the Liberator, being invested with dictatorial power, should take charge of the destinies of the Republic: That he shall call a Grand Columbian Convention to fix the Constitution of the Republic: That a copy of the foregoing resolutions should be transmitted to his excellency: That all the departments of the Republic should be invited to follow the example of Guayaquil: and That, until His Excellency should arrive and take the dictatorship, the authorities of Guayaquil should remain the same, and in the same state as before.”

NEW YEAR.

One year's subscription to the Palladium will be given for the best written New-Year's Address to the patrons of this paper; to be decided by a jury of Old Maids. PRINTER'S DEVIL.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ADVERSE scenes in domestic life, and the cruel interference of others in my family circle, compel me publicly to state, that the woman who is my law MY WIFE, has been induced to leave my family. Although I cannot consent heretofore to be responsible for her contracts, yet it is far from my feelings to wage a war with woman, or add a stain to the reputation of her with whom I have lived with affection. A serpent has beguiled my Eve; a worm, contemptible in its native dust, has prevailed to corrode a flower which I once deemed fair for domestic bliss.

ISAAC DARLING

Dec. 9 1826

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to receive an assignment of a note of hand, signed by me for the sum of six dollars and thirty seven and a half cents, made payable to John Fuller, dated the twenty ninth day of August, 1826, and witnessed by John McKernan, as said note was obtained from me by fraud and misrepresentation, and I am determined never to pay it.

WILLIAM GOLDEN.

Dec. 5, 1826

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed, from the Dearborn Circuit Court, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the court house in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on Saturday the 30th day of this inst., between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four P. M. of said day, first the rents and profits for seven years, or twenty acres of Land, being and lying in the northwest quarter of section 35, town 6, range 2, west of the Meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami river, to satisfy a certain judgment in favor of Abraham Ridging against Aaron Herrington; and if no buyers, I will then expose to sale all the right and interest of Aaron Herrington in or to the same.

THOS. LONGLEY, Sheriff D. C.

Dec. 5, 1826

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed, from the Dearborn Circuit Court, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the court house in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on Saturday the 30th day of this inst., between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four P. M. of said day, first the rents and profits for seven years, or twenty acres of Land, being and lying in the northwest quarter of section 35, town 6, range 2, west of the Meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami river, to satisfy a certain judgment in favor of Gabriel Hubbell against John Stephens; and if no buyers, I will expose to sale all the interest of John Stephens in or to the same, at the same time and place.

THOS. LONGLEY, Sheriff D. C.

Dec. 5, 1826

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed, from the Dearborn Circuit Court, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the court house in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on Saturday the 30th day of December inst. between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the rents and profits for seven years, of the west half of the north west quarter of section twenty-six, Town nine, Range two west, containing seventy eight acres, to pay a certain judgment in favor of William A. Clarke, against Thomas Ogan, rendered on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1826 by the Dearborn Circuit Court, for the sum of 34 dollars 19 cents debt, besides costs; and if no buyers, I will then expose to sale all the interest of Thomas Ogan, in and to the same.—Seized on a writ of foreign attachment, issued from the Dearborn Circuit Court in favor of the said William A. Clarke against the said Thomas Ogan.

THOS. LONGLEY, Sheriff D. C.

December 5, 1826.

GUNSMITHING.

WHEREAS, I some time since gave notice, that I had established the above business in the town of Lawrenceburgh: I now give notice that so many calls are made upon me in that line, it is impossible for me to attend to them. Those interested will please to act accordingly.

JOHN B. CARRINGTON.

December 9, 1826.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP by ALEXANDER COCHRAN, in Laughery township, Dearborn County, an estray Mare, of a light roan color, supposed to be four years old next spring, about 14 hands high; no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at TEN dollars by Edward Fairchild and Joseph W. Winkley.

DAN'L BARTHOLOMEW, J. P.

Aurora, December 6, 1826

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP by JOSEPH TRESTER, in Laughery township, Dearborn County, on the 9th of Oct. last, an estray Mare, of a bay color, supposed to be four years old next spring, right hind foot white, one small saddle mark on the left side, about fourteen and a half hands high; no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at TWENTY SEVEN dollars by George Haines, and John Wester.

DAN'L BARTHOLOMEW, J. P.

Aurora, December 6, 1826.

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	From	To
Ashes, pearl	ton	90 00 100 00
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	1 50 1 37
Spanish	-	10 00 12 00
Coffee, W. I. 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 00
No. 2	\$7 75 \$8 50	7
Cod, dry	box	3 50
Shad	- bbl	14 00 16
Flaxseed	bush	37 1/2
Flour, superfine	bbl	3 12 3 25
Ginseng	lb	16 18
Gunpowder, Lex'n keg	-	5 00 6 00
Dupont's	-	7 50 8
Hemp	lb	8
Hops	lb	25 37 1/2
Indigo, Spanish floatant	-	2 25 2 50
Bengal	-	2 25
Iron—Juniata	ton	130
puddled	-	80 100
hoop, 6, 8 and 10d	-	120
do 4d	-	140
mail rods	-	160
Lead—Pig	lb	6 1/2 7
Bar	-	7 1/2
Leather, sole	-	23 25
Molasses, N. Orleans gal	-	56 60
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 7 1/2
wrought	-	17 20
Oil, tanners	-	17 00 18
linseed	-	56 62
castor	-	1 37 1 50
Provisions, Pork, mess	-	8
Hams, bacon	-	7 8
Shoulders & sides	-	2 1/2 3
Hogs' lard	-	5 6
Cheese	-	6 7
Butter, firkin lb	-	6 1/2 8
Porter	-	bbl 10 00
Rice	-	lb 5 1/2 6
Rags, cotton and linen	-	3
Salt, Turks Island	bush	1 00
Kenawha at the river	-	28 30
in store	-	33 00
Sugar, New Orleans	-	9 10 1/2
Havanna, white	-	17 18
loaf and lump	-	19 20
Shot, all sizes	bag	2 25 00
Spices, Pepper	lb	27 28
Pimento	-	27 28
Cassia	-	43 45
Cloves	-	1 20
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 37 2 00
Run, Jamaica	-	1 50 00
Whiskey, new	-	22 23 1/2

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of ANDREW ARMSTRONG, late of Dearborn county deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment. Those having demands against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement, as the said deceased will probably be insolvent.

LETRA FERRIS,

DAN'L HAGERMAN,

Administrators.

December 2, 1826.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of ISRAEL NOYES, late of Dearborn county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward within twelve months, duly authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to pay up immediately. Said Estate will be solvent.

ISRAEL NOYES, Administrator.

NOVEMBER 23, 1826.

STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up by CHARLES G. DAWSON, in Logan township Dearborn county, State of Indiana, one SORREL HORSE, 14 or 15 hands high, supposed to be four or five years old; with a blaze face and a white spot on the right side of the neck, galloped on the back, supposed by the saddle, no other marks perceivable. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. Appraised to 30 dollars by Spencer Lebew, Jesse Whitehead, and Martin Woldroff, before me this 8th Nov. 1826.

WM. BRUNDRIDGE, J. P.

November 23, 1826.

NOTICE.

IT HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership heretofore existing between WALDEN and M'NEELY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the said firm will take notice that unless they come forward within two weeks and settle their accounts by note or otherwise they may expect to be put to costs without distinction. If any one should have claims against the firm, we invite them to call on us.

WALDEN & M'NEELY.

NOVEMBER 21 1826.

Wood Wanted.

15 OR 20 CORDS of Wood wanted immediately,—or at such periods through the winter as will suit the purchaser—for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at the printing office.

PORK will be taken at this Office in payment of Subscription to paper, &c. if delivered in 20 days.

Dec. 9.