



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1827.

We invite the attention of all those interested in the advancement of Literature and the march of mind, to the very interesting Report of the Lawrenceburgh Library Association; it will doubtless be a matter of peculiar satisfaction to many, to be informed of the improvement, and growing importance of this institution.

The proceedings received from the Legislature of this state, during the past week, are little in advance of those already published. The bill proposing a relocation of the county seat of this county is still pending in the House of Representatives; what the result will be we are not able to say. This bill proposes that commissioners shall be appointed to meet at Wilmington, some time next spring, and proceed to relocate the seat of Justice. An effort will be made no doubt to confine the commissioners, should the bill pass, to some definite boundary, either as to the centre of the county or some other place, leaving their duties little more than nominal. In common with the rest of the citizens of this place, we feel an anxiety that this should remain the seat of justice; but should a majority of the county say it is necessary that it should be moved and re-located on some other situation, we shall respond amenable and submit to the decision quietly; but on any other ground than this we would think a removal wrong and injurious to the best interests of the county. Should the legislature, in their wisdom, deem it expedient to pass a bill of relocation, in accordance with the prayer of a number of respectable citizens, we hope its details will not sanction a relocation contrary to the wishes of the people of the county, clearly expressed.

After congratulating our readers on the past, and wishing them an equal proportion of pleasure and happiness for the future, it may not be amiss to inform them that the present number (52) completes the 2d volume, or news paper year of the Palladium; and with some propriety may be called the New Year with us. At this eventful period we have some reason to rejoice and some to repine, and complain: For the blessings of health through the year, which has enabled us to exhibit the weekly earnest of our patient and unremitting exertions, we owe thankfulness to the disposer of all things; to those who have lent us aid in "time of need," and contributed the means which have kept the Palladium in existence, we tender our grateful acknowledgments. But those composing this class of patrons, we are sorry to say, fall short of being a majority of our subscribers. Have we not, therefore, good cause of complaint against the delinquents; against those who have received, in common with the punctual supporters, the benefits of our labors for one or two years. It is these, and similar irregularities on the part of subscribers, that render the life of a printer almost intolerable; that disturb him in his sleeping and waking moments, and keep him always in the whirlpool of difficulty. To a sensitive mind, easily depressed, it is a punishment little short of penal. This picture may, perhaps, appear to some too high colored; and what we wish to make our case worse than it really is. This is not our intention. We wish to state the plain facts; of which, could each of you have a demonstration, you would say we are but poor painters.

The notice given some time since will be recollected by those concerned; and we hope they will hold themselves in readiness to meet the demand that will shortly be made upon them. The sum due from each one is trifling, but in the aggregate it is important to us. A payment of these arrearages is not more an act of justice to us, than to others. By that means we shall be able to pay our debts, procure paper, new type, (which by the dimness of some of the papers you will say is absolutely necessary,) and do sundry other things for the internal and external improvement of the Palladium. It has been owing to nothing else than the want of the where with, (the will was good) that this paper

has sometimes borne the mark of extreme illness. To some it may appear a little strange, how a newspaper can look sick; but this may easily be established from your own observation—we allude to the imperfect impression and paleness of some of the sheets, which was occasioned mostly by working old type with new.

In concluding these remarks, (which no doubt are not very interesting) we would inform those of our subscribers who wish to discontinue, that they must inform us of that fact as soon as possible, otherwise they will be considered as subscribers for the next year; and those who may find that their papers do not come to them with their accustomed regularity, will probably be enabled to solve the cause by asking how they stand with the printer on the score of payment.

LIBRARY REPORT.

There is nothing more creditable to a village, than to behold its citizens devoted to literary pursuits, and encouraging literary institutions. It gives a name and a standing which wealth cannot purchase or time destroy—and not only is the character of the place elevated, by this literary taste pervading the community, but so also is the character of every individual composing that community. Impressed with these truths, we find the citizens of Lawrenceburgh in the year 1819 forming a public library.—No institution of the kind ever formed in the state gave fairer hopes of promise. But like most of the public societies of that day, we committed the common error of running in debt, which the sudden and unexpected change of times prevented the repayment. This unfortunate circumstance soon paralyzed its rising energies and came very near destroying the society altogether; requiring a constant struggle to be maintained almost ever since for its existence. But after a long and dreary night of difficulty and distress, it is with much pleasure that the Directors have it now in their power to state that this debt has been entirely discharged. The incubus whose deadly weight had pressed upon us so long and so heavily, has been removed. The society once more breathes freely; and as the stream of life when stopped, rushes with increased violence whenever the obstruction is removed; so, we cannot help flattering ourselves with the belief, that the repressed energies of this association will now be exerted with renewed vigor, for the accomplishment of the important objects of its formation.

From the accounts of the treasurer, which have been exhibited, it appears that the whole amount of moneys collected from the 7th of Jan. to the 1st of Dec. last is \$46 81 1-4, of which the sum of \$43 90 1-4 has been expended, leaving in the treasurer's hands \$2 91 1-4. Of the sum expended \$11 87 1-2 was paid in discharge of the balance of the debt; \$30 90 was appropriated for the purchase of books, and \$1 12 1-2 in the necessary expenses of the institution. During the past year 36 volumes have been purchased or taken in payment of shares, consisting as follows: Home and Smollett's history of England, Belknap's New-Hampshire, Paley's philosophy, Ewing's philosophy, Allen's history of the Revolution, the elements of natural philosophy, transactions of the American Antiquarian society, sacred and profane history, Caledonian magazine, Reid on the mind, Las Cases' journal, Darby's tour, lights and shades of Scottish life, Catbush on health, Young's night thoughts. The three perils of women, last of the Mohicans, Woodstock, the fortunes of Nigel, and St. Ronan's well, making the library now to contain 221 volumes; which a late examination enables us to state are in excellent repair.

There is yet due from delinquent shareholders \$61 25; about \$26 of this amt will be entirely lost, being due from non-resident shareholders, who will likely permit their shares to forfeit; the residue \$37 25 will be collected next year. To this sum add \$17 50, the probable amount of taxes for the coming year, and \$2 91 1-4 in the treasurer's hands, will make \$57 66 1-4, at the disposal of the society; which sum, prudently expended, with what may be expected from new subscribers will, in all probability, increase our library to 300 volumes by the next annual meeting.

The whole number of shares that have been taken up is 56, which at \$5 the share is \$280. Of this number 15 shares have been relinquished, leaving the number at present 44. Of these the owners of about 8 or 9 have either died, removed, or wish to relinquish, so that the whole number of effectives will shortly be reduced to 35. This falling off may to some appear alarming, but when properly considered it will be found, that altho' a reduction in number it is not so in strength. They who could so soon abandon an undertaking so laudable as this, would never have become efficient members; and we have no doubt their places will soon be filled with others far more valuable to the institution. Indeed, within the last 3 months two new

shares have been subscribed for; a circumstance which had not taken place in the preceding 6 years, and which can not fail to be received as the harbinger of better times.

The present prosperous state of our affairs can not but afford much pleasure to our stock holders. Men who have stood by the institution through the trying times that have passed, will never regret the exertions they have made to save it from perishing; the prospect of future usefulness must undoubtedly encourage them to persevere in the work of well doing, until they reap their reward, in beholding the treasures of learning laid open, and the blessings of information and intelligence extended to all our citizens. It is believed that even at this time there are few public libraries in the state which can compare with ours, either in the number, or excellence of its books and being clear of debt, even with its limited number of subscribers a steady and respectable increase must take place. But may it not be hoped that the same laudable spirit which first elicited this spark will be again excited to fan it into a flame; and the period thereby hastened when the character of our village shall be exalted to the highest rank among the neighboring communities.

JOHN PORTER, PRES'T.

G. H. DUNN, Sec'y pro tem.

December 30, 1826.

From the Franklin Repository, Dec. 19.

Tempest.—Between the hours of 9 and 10, on Saturday night last, the hoarse rumbling of distant thunder was heard at this place in a south westerly direction, the wind at the same time, blowing from the south and soon after shifting westwardly and increased in violence, brought the black terrific and highly electrified cloud, directly over the town; when as though destined by him who "rideth upon the storm, and maketh the cloud his chariot," for the work of destruction, sudden and awful, discharged a concentrated portion of its furious and deadly contents upon the almost new, and well built two story brick house of Mr. Daniel E. Mason, (keeper of the Hotel) as to reduce it in an instant the most complete wreck our eyes ever beheld as an effect of the same secondary cause. The exploded brick entered at the top of the north and rafters descended in a straight line, and from appearances part of the way at least, through the body of the gable end wall until within about four feet of the ground floor, when it partially exploded and separated into three or four branches, which forced their way thro' the foundation of the building in different directions leaving traces of their resistless energies. All explosion in the street and back yard, terminated their destructive progress.

By the explosion which took place in the house, the north gable end with eight or ten feet of the front and rear walls were completely demolished down to the first story—a feather bed rapped open in an adjoining bed room and thrown into the street—the cornice and gutters under the eaves torn from their places—the roofs, both of the front house and adjoining, one story brick kitchen, raised from their plates and the roof of the former much shattered, and partly broken in too about a third of its length from the north end—the stairs and stair-casing in the hall—every window sash, except one in the kitchen—with all the doors except two that happened not to be shut, shivered into thousands of pieces and every angle of the remaining walls, both of the front house and kitchen, sprung out and shattered, and in a word, the whole premises is in such a state of ruin as to be deemed irreparable. Indeed the devastation is so horrible and terrific, that the contemplative beholder is filled with astonishment and in the midst of indelible ruins, constrained to exclaim in the language of inspiration, "Come and see the works of God; he is terrible in his doings towards the children of men"—"The thunder of his power who can understand!"

But what appears more like a miracle than any thing we have recently witnessed or heard of, and demands sentiments and expressions, both of public and private gratitude to the "preserver of men," is that there were nine persons, women and children, in the house, when the awful catastrophe happened, and not one of them injured; though every thing around them was breaking to atoms. But judging from the effect produced by the explosion in the house of not more perhaps, than one fourth of the whole charge of electric fluid that at first entered had the whole there exploded, they must beyond a doubt, have been indiscriminately buried in the general ruins of the building; as in that event, there would probably have been scarcely one brick left upon another, that would not have been thrown down; and indeed, it is rationally supposable, that had the part which exploded in the hall, exploded near the centre of the building, such would have been the melanchol result. But that God who controls the raging tempest, and directs the lightning where to fall, had in mercy otherwise determined.

The building was occupied by the family of a Gentleman recently from Kentucky, a relative of Mrs. Mason's, who was absent at the time on business in an adjoining county. The reader is left to conjecture his feelings, when, on his return having heard nothing of the disaster among the first objects that caught his sight, was the frightful wreck of the very building in which he had left his wife and children. The fact, that the effect of this discharge of electric fluid from the clouds, was sensibly felt to the distance of 20 or 30 rods in almost every direction from the point of destruction, by a considerable number of persons both within and without doors, proves the quantity to have been unusually great. Several at those distances were nearly knocked down by it, and otherwise so affected as not to hear the accompanying peal of thunder, though most

The loss sustained by Mr. Mason in the destruction of his house is considerable, and will no doubt call forth the sympathies of his fellow citizens.

GEORGIA.—Cherokee Lands.—The following resolutions have unanimously passed both branches of the Legislature of GEORGIA now in session:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take such steps as are usual and as he may deem expedient and proper for the purpose of, and preparatory to, the holding of a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, the object of which shall be to extinguish the title to all or any part of the land now in their possession, within the limits of Georgia.

Resolved, That if such treaty be held the President be respectfully requested to instruct the Commissioners to grant if necessary to facilitate a successful completion of the same, reserves of land, in favor of certain Indians of the nation, not to exceed one-sixth of the territory to be acquired, and to be subject to future purchase by the General Government for the exclusive benefit of Georgia.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions to the President of the United States, and one of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they use their best exertions to obtain the object therein expressed.

Rotation of the Earth.—There are many indications that a powerful current, has passed over the continent of America from north to south, and the author of this article accounts for these appearances, by supposing that a change has at some period taken place in the velocity of the earth's motion on her axis. The surface of the earth at the equator revolves at the rate of more than 1000 miles per second, which is about the velocity of a cannon ball. We have no idea of a circular motion like this. A wheel of wrought iron of three feet in diameter would in pieces before it reaches a velocity of 400 feet per second.—Supposing the earth should be slightly checked in her daily motion—the Pacific ocean would in a moment rush over the Andes and Alleghenies into the Atlantic—the Atlantic would sweep over Europe, Asia and Africa—and in a few hours the entire surface of the earth would be covered with rushing torrents, excepting the vicinity of the poles.—The appearances presented on the surface of the earth are precisely such as we would expect after such a catastrophe.

Sittiman's Jaw.—The Colour of Cattle.—A writer in the New England Farmer under the signature of Agri-cola, attributes much importance to the colour of cattle. Having been for some years a considerable traveller in New England, I have noticed that the best farmers always have the best cattle. Where you find as in Worcester county large barns strong walls square lots, great crops of corn, huge wood piles fat horses, well painted houses and all the ordinary indications of plenty and independence you invariably find red or brown oxen and cows. Selection form his calves for three or four years of red brown or brindle, by any farmer, will soon teach him the value of the experiment; a bright red is to be preferred; but next to this the brown, and then a mixture of both (the brindle) which is an excellent hardy colour for working oxen. No purchaser of oxen or cows overlooks the article of colour.

From the Canadagua Repository.—The women of Wheatland, Monroe county, have had a meeting about the Morgan affair. An address was delivered by one of the number, after which several spirited resolutions were passed, among which are the following:—

Resolved, That the time and money spent in Masonic orgies, is robbing their families and connexions of their natural and just claims, and is calculated to excite distrust and create discord in families.

Resolved, That every Mother should duly consider the degrading disadvantages and unremitted contempt to which they consign their daughter by their union with Free Masons—arguing to themselves light and knowledge, with which our sex may not be trusted.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale sixteen unimproved LOTS in the town of Lawrenceburgh, situate on Elm R. W. Short street and Vine street.

ALSO—330 acres of LAND in Ripley county, lying on the road from Rising Sun to Versailles and about 20 miles from Lawrenceburgh.

ALSO—the South West quarter of section 32, Town 7 Range 2, West in Dearborn county.

ALSO—the South West quarter of section 34, Town 4, Range 3 West in Switzerland county.

ALSO—the East half of the North West quarter of section 13, Town 3, Range 3, West, and twenty one acres in the North West corner of the South West quarter of section 25, Town 3, Range 3, West, also in Switzerland county.

The two last mentioned tracts must be sold immediately to close a concern.

GEORGE H. DUNN

January 6, 1827.

BRIGADE ORDERS!

"PRINTERS RETREAT,"

JANUARY 1, 1827.

THE qualified voters residing within the bounds of the 60th Regiment of Indiana militia, which Regiment is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of Dearborn county, running thence East, along the line dividing the counties of Dearborn and Switzerland to the South East corner of section No. 20, Town 4, of range 3, thence North, to the South East corner of section No. 29, Town 5, Range 3, thence North to the South East corner of section No. 9, Town 6, range 3, thence West to the old Indiana boundary line, thence South Westwardly with said boundary line to the place of beginning; are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of ENANT HUSTON, on Saturday the 3rd day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, to elect one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major to command said 60th Regiment. The voters aforesaid will please mention of their tickets when voting at the aforesaid election, the place when they wish the said Regiment to be mustered.

WILLIAM C. KEEN
Brig. Gen.

A Wife.—No sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife was worth as much as one who could make a good pudding. I wish the girls all knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare.

Trent. Emp.

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES.	From	To
Ashes, pearl	ton	90 00 100 00
Apples	bush	25 50
Bees wax	lb	24
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 87
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 57 75 8 No. 3 56 50 7		
Cod, dry	box	3 50
Snad	bbl	14 00 16
Flaxseed	bush	37 1/2
Flour, superfine	bbl	3 25 3 37
Gieseng	lb	16 18
Gunpowder, Lex'n keg	5 00	6 00
Dupont's	-	7 50 8
Hemp	lb	6
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
nail rods	-	160
Lead—Pig	lb	6 1/2 7
bar	-	7 1/2
Leather, sole	-	23 25
Molasses, N. Orleans gal	56	60
Provisions, Pork, mess	8	
Hams, bacon	7	8
Pork country	1 50, a	2 00
Hogs' lard	5	6
Cheese	-	6 7
Butter, firkin lb	6 1/2	8
Porter	bbl	10 00 6
Rice	lb	5 1/2
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
Havana, white	17	18
loaf and lump	19	20
Shot, all sizes	bag	2 25 00
Spirits, Cog. brandy 4th p.f.	1 75	2 00
Spanish do	1 50	1 75
Holland gin	1 87	2 00
Rum, Jamaica	1 50	00
Whiskey, new	22	23 1/2
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	60	95
Tobacco, manufactured	8	10
Tallow	-	5 7
Nails, Bowens' brand 4d to 10	7	10
Juniata brand do	7	8
Pittsburgh common	5	6
Zanesville do	6	8
Boston wrought	17	20
Oil, tanners	-	17 00 18
linseed	-	56 62
castor	-	1 37 1/2 1 50
Spices, Pepper	lb	27 28
Pimento	-	27 28
Cassaia	-	43 45
Cloves	-	1 20
Nutmegs	-	2 25
Ginger ground	-	12 1/2

NOTE—For h add one half.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Lawrenceburgh, Ia. on the 1st day of January, 1827, which it not taken out by the 1st of post next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A—Antrim Root
A—Amstrong John 3
A—Allen Saml.
A—Anderson Geo
A—Anderson Simon
A—Ashford Wm.
B—Bullock Thos.
B—Burr John
B—Blair Jacob
B—Bassett Horace
B—Barton A.
B—Beach Pomeroy
B—Bedford J. cherish
C—Cossam Wm.
C—Copen Saml. H.
C—Canfield H. z. Kiah G.
C—Cooper George
C—Cattell Strouder
C—Cassidy Hugh
C—Conner David
C—Chase Leonard
C—Dill James 3
C—Dill Benjamin
C—Duggins Richard
C—English Polly
C—Fawbank John
C—Fletcher William
C—Fuller Benjamin
C—Floyd Asa
C—Fris Delinda
C—Farrar Henry
C—Fench John
C—Gage Maria H.
C—Gay Mary
C—H. Howard Mr.
C—Hadden Dennis
C—Holiday Lelia
C—Howard John
C—J. Jones William

K—Kello James
L—Lancaster Wm.
M—Morgan Laura Mrs.
M—Miller James
M—Mare John
M—Montgomery John
M—L. Lawrence John
L—Lawson David
L—Leeper John
O—O'Neil Benedict
P—Palmer Thomas
R—R. Robinson Rowland 2
R—Right & Peck
R—Roberts Saml.
R—Roid Alexander
S—St. Clair Arthur
S—Slater Leland
S—Stetler Jacob
S—Smith O. H.
S—Stroud Joseph
S—Savage Joseph
S—Sanks Joshua
S—Sharon Wm.
T—Torbet N 2
T—Taylor Daniel
T—Tripp Daniel
T—Vaughan J.
T—Watts Johnson S
W—Winters Peter
W—Withrow Sarah
W—Walker John
W—Whitaker John
W—Wyckoff Allen
W—Wright Washington
W—Woodward David
W—William George
W—Wheaton Washington L.
W—Weaver Jno.

I. DUNN, P. M.