

MAIL ROUTES.

Proposals for carrying mails of the United States in Indiana, will be received at the General Post Office, until the 11th of October next. Contracts for carrying mails on the following routes, connected with this place, will be taken at that time, and to be in operation two years commencing the first day of January next.

From Cincinnati, by Chariot, Cleves, Elizabethtown, Hardinsburgh, Lawrenceburgh, Aurora, Murrysville, Hanover, Hartford, Rising Sun, Quercus Grove, Madison, Smockville, Lexington, Washington, Charleston, Utica, and Jeffersonville, to Louisville, twice a week, 128 miles.

Leave Cincinnati every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a.m., and arrive at Louisville, on Friday and Saturday by 6 p.m.

Leave Louisville every Saturday and Sunday at 6 a.m., and arrive at Cincinnati Monday and Wednesday by 6 p.m.

From Lawrenceburgh to Petersburgh, Ken. 4 miles.

Leave Lawrenceburgh every Tuesday at 4 p.m., and arrive at Petersburgh by 5 p.m.

Leave Petersburgh at 6 p.m., and arrive at Lawrenceburgh by 7 p.m.

From Lawrenceburgh, by Georgetown, Harrison, New Trenton, Brookville; thence by Big Cedar, Sol. Allen's, Cambridge, and Vaughan's, to Lawrenceburgh, once a week, equal to 31 miles.

Leave Lawrenceburgh every Monday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Brookville by 4 p.m.

From Indianapolis, by Marion, Shelbyville, Greensburgh, Napoleon, Verailles, and Vaughan's, to Lawrenceburgh, once a week, ninety miles.

Leave Indianapolis every Saturday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Lawrenceburgh on Monday by 10 a.m.

Leave Lawrenceburgh every Monday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Indianapolis on Wednesday by 6 p.m.

From Lawrenceburgh, by White Water, Georgetown, New Trenton, Brookville, Connerville, Centerville, Jacksborough, Smith's, Winchester, and Chilsworth's, to Greenville, O. once a week, 125 miles.

Leave Lawrenceburgh every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Greenville on Thursday by 6 p.m.

Leave Greenville every Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Lawrenceburgh on Monday by noon.

From Lawrenceburgh, by Hardinburg, Elizabethtown, Clark's Store, New Haven, Smith's Mills, Jenkins, in Morgan, Rydell's Roads, and Dick's Mills, to Oxford, once a week, 34 miles.

Leave Lawrenceburgh every Thursday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Oxford the same day by 4 p.m.

Leave there every Friday at 6 a.m. and return to Lawrenceburgh same day by 5 p.m.

To the proposals are appended a number of notes, by the Postmaster General; of which the following are the most interesting, to those who may wish to contract for carrying any of the above named mails.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by paying an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every fifteen minutes delay, in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars; and, if the delay continue until the departure of any pending mail, whereby a trip is lost, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip, shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for a trip shall be forfeited. These forfeitures will be observed, and are unconditional, except for the failure of a trip, by unavoidable accident, the penalty may be reduced to the pay for one trip. That on no condition is this sum, or the other penalties, stated, to be remitted.

4. Persons making proposals are required to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of May, August, November, and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals; and the stage must be of sufficient size, unless otherwise expressed, to accommodate seven passengers.

7. Every proposer may offer in his bid to make any improvement in the transportation of the mail, from the terms invited either as to the mode of transporting it, the speed required, or the frequency of the trips per week—which shall receive due consideration.

The number of the post route shall be stated in every bid, and the proposal must be sealed and direct to the General Post Office, and endorsed "Proposals." Strict attention must be given to the endorsement, as it is not intended to break the seal of any proposal until the time for receiving bids shall have expired.

8. The Post Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end, whenever one failure happens, which amounts to the loss of a trip.

9. The distance stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some

of them may be incorrect: on this subject the contractor must inform himself—the Department will not be answerable for any mistake.

A correspondent of the Newbern Sentinel, over the signature of "Z," relates the following shameful transaction, which, for the honor of our State, we hope is without foundation:

"The sloop Falcon, bound from Savannah to New-York, was, a short time since, wrecked upon Cape Lookout Shoals.—This misfortune, we are told by several of the sufferers, was caused by the inebriety of the Captain, who mistook the light for that of Cape Hatteras. A number of the passengers, with the mate, in all about thirteen, male and female, left the wreck in the boat. Some of the ladies were in their night dresses, unable to save any thing; the boat in which they embarked at midnight, was so leaky, that while the men rowed, the ladies, by turns, held their clothes upon the leaks, to prevent her foundering; and in this manner they arrived, about daylight at Cape Lookout lighthouse! Men unused to the perils of the waves, females destitute even of apparel, whose faces, perhaps, the winds of Heaven had never before "visited too roughly," landed upon the beach. Shall we go on?

Yes—A feeling of regret that human nature should so degrade itself, would induce us to pause, but the impulse of an honest indignation, commands us to proceed.—We must mark our abhorrence of such transactions, or an indignant people will brand the whole of our state for the barbarous behaviour of a few.

"When the sufferers landed at the light the inhabitants generally were at a neighbouring camp-meeting—one man, however, was found, who soon returned from the meeting ground, with two others, to assist the unfortunate, but it was such assistance as vultures give to lambs, covering and devouring them.

"The mate of the Falcon intended to visit the wreck in company with the *compassionate* wreckers, but this they absolutely refused. As the boat left the beach for the wreck, the mate desired an Irishman who was among the rescued, to go on board and endeavour to save what he could. The man went through the surf, but had no sooner got on board the boat, than he was *flung into the sea*, to use his own expression, by these *humane* wreckers!!—He regained the boat, and was again thrown overboard!!—A third time, this victim to the relentless elements and more relentless man—this destitute sufferer, who only sought to regain a trifle of what he had lost, reached the boat, and was a third time cast into the water; which was now so deep, that another attempt would have been at the hazard of his life; he, therefore, reluctantly returned to the shore!! These things are the solemn asseverations of the unfortunate themselves.

"When the *hospitable* wreckers returned with trunks, &c. from the vessel, all had been broken open, and rifled of every thing valuable which they contained.—The Captain's portable desk was shivered to atoms, and the contents, whatever they were—gone!—Money, to a large amount, had disappeared!—From the wreck of trunks, a lady passenger recovered a pair of silk stockings, marked with her own name,—she put them on, but the *humane* wreckers compelled her to restore them to her *delivers*!!

"The above mentioned Irishman declared he had \$100 in his trunk, in which was found \$20 in specie, and the rags of what had been \$80 in notes.—The *hospitable* wreckers, took 15 of the 20, for saving the whole 100, and the lady, in whose house the unfortunate man was, took three of the remaining five, for his board!!—There was one trunk missing altogether, which was declared to contain a large sum of money, and yet one of the ladies found a shawl of her own, in one of the rifled trunks, which she knew had been safely locked in the one that was missing!! What became of this trunk?

"A passenger, whom we have seen in Newbern, had thrown off his coat, and was reposing on a bale of cotton, when the vessel struck—the next morning his coat floated on shore, but the *soft hearted* wreckers thought this was too great a luxury, and, therefore, took it from him!!

"The poor mate, who solemnly ascertained the truth of the story, had his Quadrant, which the wreckers thought ruined, kindly restored to him. He cleaned it, however, and found it would still answer his purpose. The wreckers found this out too, and as kindly forced it from him again! Yes, he asserts that a son took it from him, and at his command, he saw the mother lock it in a closet!

"We cannot be more minute, but surely we have mentioned enough to fill every feeling heart, with detestation of such barbarity, upon the shores of a Christian country. It would disgrace the meridian of Morocco; and our object is attained, if we have thus stamped it with the brand of eternal shame. Some perhaps, may think that these transactions should be buried in forgetfulness, but were we inclined to do so, infamy would snatch

them from oblivion, and exhibit them as trophies of her detestable triumph!

"These charges are before the public, and the accused know whether they are true or false—they are from the lips of the sufferers, who were, and we suppose are, ready to sustain them by their oaths. But as there is a possibility, would we could say hope, that they may be overcharged, we refrain from giving names on either side. We have no doubt that these atrocious circumstances will be laid before the northern public, under the proper signatures, and we wish with all our hearts, for the sake of the persons implicated, that they may be enabled to take off the odious colours of the frightful picture. But if it is destined to stand in all its deformity, the painters of it should be held up to public infamy and contempt."

The *hussar Frigate*—Dr. Mitchell has made a report, which is published in the New York Statesman, describing the action of salt water on various articles lately taken from this frigate, after being sunk near New York, to the depth of seventy feet, for the period of forty seven years. It was supposed that this frigate contained a large sum of money, in specie. Various attempts have been made to recover this without success. A late effort, made in the present season, has produced a variety of articles from the wreck but no money. A telescope found there had undergone very little alteration. The wooden case was nearly entire, the brass work was so little rusted that the tube could be pushed in and out, and the glasses were so little corroded that objects could be distinguished tolerably well through it. The brass work of a quadrant was much more corroded, owing it was supposed, to the greater abundance of copper in the composition, and the smaller quantity of zinc. Iron and steel were mostly destroyed. The blades of knives and forks and swords, had entirely disappeared; but the horn handles were almost unaltered.

Articles of the medicine chest enclosed by glass stoppers, were remarkably preserved. The muriatic acid was distinguishable and the volatile alkali retained much of its pungency. Where corks had been used, in most cases, it was difficult to determine the qualities of the liquors. Cups, saucers, plates &c. looked as if they had not been immersed more than 24 hours.

Natural Curiosities. Travellers in the low country have related to us the following facts: A spot of earth, about an acre in extent, near the court house in Lowndes county, suddenly gave way not long since, and sunk to the depth of a hundred feet! The place is now covered with water, the trees standing as they grew—the tallest pine being 20 or 30 feet below the level of the surrounding country. Small ponds like this are frequently met with in the lower parts of the state, and are there called *time sinks*—produced probably by the action of the subterraneous streams.

In Thomas county, the waters of two creeks, at their junction, formerly made a lake of considerable size, and then ran off in a large rivulet. But, about a year and a half ago, the water of the lake found a subterraneous outlet—the bed of the rivulet, as well as of the whole lake, has become entirely dry, and covered with luxuriant grass, &c. The lake disappeared so suddenly, that tons of fish, terrapins, & alligators, totally unapprised of its intentions, were left behind.

Travellers speak of the large ponds or lakes in Florida, as object of curiosity. In Aransas pond are several large islands, said to be *floating*! A circumstance is mentioned of an individual having purchased a small island in this pond, which, when he went the second time to see, could not be found! He afterwards heard of it in another part of the lake, several miles from where he left it.

Jackson pond, Florida, is said to be increasing in extent—the earth on the margin having settled; or, from its outlet becoming obstructed, the quantity of water having accumulated. Fields and orchards cultivated but lately by the Indians, are now entirely under water—the tops of the peach trees being nearly covered. We have given the above particulars as they are stated to us; and from the respectability of their courses, we have no doubt of their being substantially correct. An inquiry into the cause of these operations of nature, will be an interesting employment for the admirer of nature's works. [Macon. (Geo.) Telegraph.]

Mowing Match.—In giving an account of the festivities of the 4th, the mowing match should not be forgotten. As soon as the procession returned from the church, a large company of people repaired to the meadow of Mr. Thaddeus Chapin, a few rods west of the burying ground, where the following exercises took place: Fourteen candidates entered for the premiums, six in number, to be awarded to the man who should cut the most grass and in the best manner, in the space of one minute.

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Reference to the envelope which accompanies each bottle, for certificate of particular cases.

Prepared by O. & S. GROBY, Druggists,

Columbus, Ohio. Each bottle will be labelled

and signed by them—otherwise, not genuine.

Each bottle contains 45 doses—price \$1. Sold by F. FERRIS,

Lawrenceburgh, Ia. August, 1827. 31—

JOHN TEST,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Having removed to Lawrenceburgh, offers his professional services to those who may wish his assistance. Office on High Street, in a room directly over Beeson & Gibson's Store. May 12, 1827. 18—tf.

N. G. HOWARD,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, will faithfully attend to professional business intrusted to him. He will attend the courts in the 3d circuit, also the Supreme and U. S. Courts at Indianapolis. Office on High Street, opposite the Clerk's Office.

Feb. 25, 1826. 8—tf.

J. H. GRAVES-TAYLOR,

ESPECIALLY informs the citizens of

Lawrenceburgh and its vicinity, that he has Removed his shop

to the Brick house opposite E. Tousey's store, two doors above J. Gray's Inn, where he is ready at all times to execute work in the neatest manner, and according to the latest Eastern fashions.

July 28, 1827. 29—tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponis, commanding me to expose to public sale one certain Brick house and lot, situate, lying and being in the town of Lawrenceburgh, county of Dearborn, state of Indiana, designated as in lot No. 159 on the plat of the said town of Lawrenceburgh; taken as the property of Daniel Brown, at the suit of Dutus & Wilcox—which said house and lot I shall expose to sale on the 8th day of September next, at the Clerk's office in said town of Lawrenceburgh, between the hours of ten and four o'clock of said day.

THOS. LONGLEY, Sheriff, D. C. August 9, 1827. 31

La Mott's Cough Drops,

(FRESH SUPPLY)

For Coughs, Consumptions, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, and Want of Sleep.

The proprietors of La Mott's Cough Drops, have refrained from saying but little in commendation of this preparation—being confident that its value will prove a sufficient recommendation, from the increased demand for the article, and the great celebrity which it has gained in every part of the United States where it is known, and in order to render it as extensively useful as possible, they feel confident in offering it to the public as an APPROVED Medicine in those diseases which it professes to cure, and one which has rendered the most entire satisfaction to all those who have had an opportunity of observing and testing its salutary effects. In confirmation of which they now present it to the public under the sanction of the following certificates from Physicians, Druggists, and Merchants in different parts of the country.

The subscribers have sold La Mott's Cough Drops, as Agents for Messrs. Crosby's. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS, as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U. S. Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M. B. and E. D. Dower, druggists, Zanesville, Ohio; William Mount, M. D. Dayton, Ohio; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary Hall, Goodwin and Ashton, Ida Fairbanks & Co. druggists, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. DeHoe, druggist, Chillicothe, Ohio; S. Shress, merchant, St. Charles, Ohio; Wm. Lowry, merchant, Lebanon, Ohio; Dr. E. Ferris, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Dr. H. Watts, Madison, Indiana; James Wells, druggist, Nashville, Tenn.; T. Davis, Shively, Ky.; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort, Ky.; Dr. M. Q. Shively, Richmond, Ky.; P. B. Price, merchant, Georgetown, Ky.; T. & H. Brents, merchant, Paris, Ky.; T. B. Atwood, merchant, Greensburg, Ky.

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NEW LAWRENCEBURGH LIBERTY HOTEL,

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from Wilmington, to the old stand at New Lawrenceburgh, and occupies the large brick house called LIBER Y HOTEL, lately kept by George Wexler, where he will be happy to entertain Travellers and all who may please to favor him with a call—believing that his fellow citizens and a generous public will patronize him with the same liberality that he had the pleasure to receive when formerly occupying the stand.

JAMES WATSON.

March 10, 1827. 9—tf.

Six Cents Reward

Will be given to the person or persons who will apprehend and bring to the subscriber, residing in Boon county, Ky., a lad by the name of WHITFIELD YUELL,

who was bound an apprentice by his father Thomas Youell—Said Whitfield ran away sometime about the first of April last—he is aged 17 years—three of his right hand fingers are grown together or burnt off.

GEORGE CORN

July 14, 1827.