



LAWRENCEBURGH.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1827.

We have received the first number of a newspaper lately established in Liberty, Union county, Ia. entitled the "Liberty Gazette." It is printed on a royal sheet, and the typography is tolerably good.

We cannot ascertain, from the first number, to which of the candidates for President the editors acknowledge allegiance; but we believe they are friendly to the present administration. We wish them plenty of subscribers and *prompt pay*.

MICHIGAN ROAD.

It will be seen by the following article from the Wabash Telegraph, that the people in the western part of the state, are determined to make a bold push for the Michigan Road. According to our view of the law authorizing the location of this Road, it is expressly provided that it shall proceed direct from Indianapolis to the *nearest* point on the Ohio river. If this be the fact, it is totally out of the question for any place below the Falls to be made a point—much less, Evansville, (as suggested by the editor) which is at least fifty miles further from Indianapolis than either Madison or Lawrenceburgh, the only two eligible points, which under the law, can be brought before the Legislature. This is a subject of some importance, and should be attended to by the citizens of the eastern and middle parts of this state. Let us be up and doing before it is too late.

"Some weeks ago I pointed to the propriety of a public expression of the prevailing sentiments of the citizens of certain counties bordering upon the Wabash and White rivers, in regard to the improvement of their navigation. I will now suggest to my readers residing in every county lying between Mount Vernon and Evansville, and Indianapolis, the important benefits which must result to the whole line of location to be adopted for the Michigan Road. Much anxiety and effort have been already manifested by our citizens, at, and above the Falls of Ohio; but no additional road in that direction is required; and there is no leading south road in our state. The national road will pass east and west—and Indianapolis will only be a little east of north from either of the points mentioned—so that this may be termed a north and south road, of almost equal importance. That this section of our state should benefit by the grant of land and the road, was the avowed intention at the time the Indians contracted, and as the grant will be more valuable in proportion to the distance the road will run, we have an additional enticement to bring it in the direction I mention. Would it not however, be well for the several counties on the line here chalked, to appoint delegates to meet at some central place (say Washington, Daviess county,) to unite upon a memorial offering certain privileges for its location, &c. &c. I have no doubt such offers will be made by the citizens east. Next week I will publish the article in the treaty by which the land for constructing this road was acquired, and the act of Congress by which the Legislature have full power to dispose of it.—Wabash Telegraph.

MASONRY.

Since the abduction of Morgan, or his own voluntary seclusion from the world, (we are unable to say which,) much excitement has prevailed; and no small degree of abuse has been bestowed upon the ancient and honorable Institution of Masonry. In many places the mania is so great, that it is almost dangerous for a man to acknowledge himself a mason. In New York and some parts of Ohio, the people, or at least a considerable portion of them, have made it a question in their elections, and strenuously opposed every man who was friendly to the Institution. This state of public feeling, unjustly excited against the society, has induced some modern Iscariots to sacrifice principle for popular favor, turn traitor to the Fraternity, and denounce the whole as a dangerous combination, and violator of the laws of God. The following is the most sweeping denunciation we have ever seen coming from a member of the society.

From the *Le Roy Gazette*.

Messrs. Hotchkiss & Starr,

I withdrew from the society of Free Masons some time last spring; but

as some doubt my sincerity, because I did not give public notice, I desire you to give this an insertion in your paper. I have taken the degree of Royal Arch, and a number of others, in all fourteen; and find Free Masonry as shameful an imposition as was ever practised upon man, and not only so, but a gross violation of the law of God, a powerful engine to corrupt society, and destroy the influence of our free civil institutions: I feel it my duty and that of every honest man, to withdraw his support from the institution.

RICHARD HOLLISTER.
Le Roy, Aug. 26, 1827.

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

A writer over the signature of Dearborn in an attempt to justify the conduct of Gen. Jackson, toward the Six Militia men, shot by his order, has cautioned the reader to make a thorough examination of facts; and not to trust father, brother, or neighbor, nor any thing but worthy evidence.

After this caution, we had reason to expect a plain unvarnished exposition of facts, or what the court would require, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. When I commenced reading his communication, I did expect from the introduction, at least a candid statement, founded on facts, not on expectation and probabilities, though he might think them "pretty certain." He admits that it was necessary to have an order from the president, to call the militia into service for six months, and that no such order has yet been found; but says, "it is confidently expected, however, that this order will shortly be found in or out of the proper department;" and then triumphantly proclaims a victory. If Dearborn confidently believed such an order would be found and that he had gained such a victory, why not rest the matter upon his expectations, instead of trying to justify Gen. Jackson's conduct, by referring the reader to the orders of Gen Green, during the revolutionary war, and trying to impress the mind with the belief that Green had been more severe in his proceedings, in a similar case, than Jackson.—Dearborn is too well informed not to know there is no similarity in the two cases.

The men executed by Gen. Green's orders deserted, not having served their time out, not for the purpose of returning to their families or homes, but for the purpose of joining the enemies of their country, carrying their arms with them, and did not afterwards return, and were taken, fighting in the ranks of the enemy, dressed in British uniform. The men executed by Gen. Jackson's order thought they had served their time out, and were told by the officers that they knew of no law by which they could be detained longer than three months in the service; they delivered up their arms to the proper officer, and took his receipt.—The officer received and received for their arms knowing they delivered them up for the express purpose of returning home.—They had no design of deserting to the enemy, but of returning home to their families, and stations as citizens. They were accompanied with their officers, who left camp for home, with the impression that they had served their full time for which they were engaged; and afterward, on being advised that it would be better to return and serve the other three months, to prevent difficulty, they returned and joined the service again. Dearborn knows these statements are true, and that the cases are not parallel. Why then I say refer to Gen. Green?—Is it thus that the conduct of the Patriots of the Revolution, is to be called in question, and scrutinized, amid the party rage of the present day; an age after they have been sleeping in the tomb? Let a few more of the companions of Washington, have slept with their fathers—a few more of the records of his proceedings have been destroyed by the ravages of time, and the world would almost be constrained to believe that the patriarch of America, the undeviating and constant advocate and defender of rational liberty, had made his own will the arbiter of life and death, because we have it from the pen of Gen. Jackson, that he had ordered his soldiers shot for desertion without the form of a trial.

Why this reference to their conduct? Can what they did make the acts of Gen. Jackson better or worse? Or can the world be benefited by any charge brought against those departed heroes at this period of time?

DEARBORN JUN.

Destitute Irish. Hordes of Irish, to the very nadir of poverty and destitution, continue to pour into the west of Scotland. According to the Glasgow Chronicle, upwards of 12,000 of these wretched creatures had landed on one night, and we hear that on Monday evening a fresh migratory band of 350 was landed by the Fingal steam-packet. Only 18 pence a head was charged for their passage. When told it would be some time ere the harvest commenced, and that it was needless for them to expect employment, they coolly answered that they would labour for any thing, no matter how little, and declared that they could not

possibly be worse off than they were in their own country. Beyond question, there is at present too little regular work for the native laborers in the west, and it is painful to think that a portion of the little they have, will be wrested from them by these unhappy aliens. This is a subject which will eventually force itself on the attention of the Civil Authorities. A gentleman who left Glasgow with one of the coaches yesterday morning calculated that he had passed from 400 to 600 of these emigrants making towards the city. If they be badly off in the west, they must expect to be far worse here. There are no cotton mills—no great weaving factories—no public works to afford them a hope of employment. Even at the harvest they have no chance, as the farmer's in this and the surrounding countries have been long in the practice of employing Highland shearers, to whom they give a decided preference. Not a few of those already arrived are suffering the greatest hardship, and have become grievous burdens to their countrymen, by whom they are sheltered—*Scotsman*.

Trial for Murder.—The circuit court for the fifth judicial circuit commenced its session at Rushville (the seat of Justice for Rush County) on Monday 1st instant, the members of the bench (consisting of B. F. Morris presiding Judge Poston and Gregg associates) all present. On Wednesday came on the trial of Alex. Young, for the Murder of John Points, (a case which we noticed some time since) & occupied the court until late on Thursday night, or rather Friday morning, when the Jury returned a verdict for murder in the second degree (or man-slaughter) sentenced the criminal to pay a fine of one dollar, to be confined at hard labor one year in the state's prison, but took special care to recommend him to the mercy of the Executive of the state, in which recommendation a majority of the court however, did not concur.

Upon this decision, we refrain at present from all comment, expecting to be able in our next, to spread before our readers a succinct view of all the material evidence in the case, as taken down at the time from which they will be enabled to make their own comments.

Repos.

Dreadful Death.—Such unhappy occurrences as the following, although they may serve as a warning to other persons similarly engaged, afford no pleasure to an editor in rehearsing. On Thursday afternoon the 28th ult. as Mr. JOHN RIGLE, of Lower Mount Bethel, Pa. nearly opposite this place, was engaged in opening a lime kiln, the arch sustaining an immense weight of lime, gave way, and precipitated him into it, the hot lime closing in upon him up to his neck. At the time of the accident, no one was near to render any assistance, but the screams of two or three of his small children alarmed Mr. Rigle's wife who arrived in time, not to extricate him but to receive his last words. He survived but a few hours after being taken out, having literally roasting to death. The deceased has left a wife and six small children to lament his premature loss. He was a respectable and worthy citizen, in the prime of life.

Belvidere Apollo.

Several Bears have, within a few days past, been killed in the neighborhood of this place. The unusual appearance of so many of these animals making their escape from the "boundless contiguity of shade," is attributed to the great scarcity of mast. They appear evidently making their way into the more improved parts of the country in quest of food. The same spirit of migration seems to have beset the Squirrels in their "deambulations." They have already committed great ravages upon our corn fields, some of which they have literally destroyed.

Indianapolis Journal.

Harry vs. Bigelow.—The plaintiff in this cause, which was tried at the Circuit Court, lately held in Cooperstown, Oswego co. N. Y. recovered a verdict of \$400. The Plaintiff was a candidate for the Assembly at the last election, and this suit was brought for slanders published by the defendant during the electioneering contest.

The following whimsical epitaph appears upon a white marble slab, in a very conspicuous part of the church at St. Mary, at Bury, St. Edmunds;—"Near this place are deposited the remains of Peter Gedge, printer, who established the first newspaper that has ever been published in this town. Like a wornout type, he is returned to the founder, in the hopes of being re-cast in a better and more perfect mould."

Bears.—Within a week or two several Bears have been seen in the neighborhood of this place; but, we are informed they have been more numerous in the northern and western parts of the country, where several have been killed. Their appearance has roused the spirits of some of our sportsmen, who seem disposed to pay them all appropriate respect.

Public Leger.

Monticello. The "Virginia Advocate," published at Charlottesville, notices the disagreeable intrusions to which the family of the lamented patriarch are subjected by the importunate investigations of prying visitors, who seem to regard the domicil and its contents as though it was an inn by the way side, in which each traveller has a right to command. We admire the feelings which would prompt an American citizen to perform a pilgrimage to this Mecca of our country, for the purpose

of contemplating the scenes & haunts which were so dear to the author of the declaration of independence, the philosopher and the philanthropist, for they naturally give rise to sentiments that tend to elevate the heart, and more fully confirm us in the conviction that mankind are and of right should be independent; but we most strongly deprecate that unlicensed curiosity which prompts individuals, in the language of the Advocate, "to rummage every thing from garret to cellar, or to run their noses into every corner that was open or could be opened, and to intrude upon the privacy of the family without ever asking permission." The best evidence which visitors to Monticello could manifest for the memory and services of Jefferson, would consist in a modest and courteous deportment towards the members of his household, and a due regard for the object allied to his pursuits or pleasures.

There is one reason sufficient, without alluding to a thousand others, for maintaining our Union, and that is the tremendous and eternal disgrace of failing in an experiment for self-government—or failing in a confident essay to adjust our concerns by reason and argument—of not knowing what we meant by Republicanism and promised submission to the will of the majority. If we failed, an American would be ashamed to raise his voice among the people of other Nations. The friends of liberty every where would reproach him for the run of their course—and overwhelm him with their contempt.

TRouble among the Mechanics.—In Philadelphia the journeymen mechanics have of late been frequently in commotion. The carpenters had a long and hard "turn out" for higher wages, last spring. The tailors now appear to be standing out in their turn. Some of them are bound over to trial for conspiracy. The masters may probably invite workmen from this city for their accommodation. But the journeymen seem determined that the boast of contractors and employers of the saving in wages made by having mechanical undertakings executed in Philadelphia rather than in New York, shall no longer mortify their pride or affect their interest.—*N. Y. Com.*

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I have taken out letters of administration from the clerks office of the Dearborn circuit court on the estate of Simeon Danforth dec'd, and that it is believed the said estate will be insolvent. All persons having claims will therefore present them within one year properly authenticated for settlement; and those indebted to the deceased will pay immediately and save costs.

SPORTSMEN ATTEND.

THE Races at Harrison, will commence on Wednesday the 24th inst. first days purse, seven five dollars. To be regulated according to the rules of racing. By order of the Managers

OCTOBER 5th 1827. 40—3.W.

La Mott's Cough Drops,

(FRESH SUPPLY.)

For Coughs, Consumptions, Colds, Inflammations, 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, Duggists, 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. D. and E. D. Dower, druggists, Zanesville, Ohio; William Mount, M. D. Dayton, Ohio; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton, and Fairchild & Co. druggists, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ira Delino, druggist, Chillicothe, Ohio; S. Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville, Ohio; L. P. Frazer, merchant, Xenia, Ohio; Wm. Lowry, merchant, Lebanon, Ohio; Dr. E. Ferris, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Dr. H. Watts, Madison, Indiana; Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville, Tenn.; T. Davis, Shelbyville, Ten. Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville Ky.; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort, Ky.; Dr. M. Q. Ashley, Richmond, Ky.; B. Price, merchant, Georgetown, Ky.; T. & H. Brents, merchants, Paris, Ky.; T. B. Atwood, merchant, Greensburg, Ky.

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

Prepared by O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists, Columbus, Ohio. Each bottle will be labelled and signed by them—otherwise, not genuine. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price 81—

by E. FERRIS.

Lawrenceburgh, Ia. August, 1827. 31—

NOTICE.

I AM in need of money to pay my debts. All persons indebted to me, will do well to discharge the same, the first week in October. After that time, you may expect to find your accounts in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOSEPH STATER

Sept. 22, 1827. 37—S.

The Revised Code

AND
PAMPHLET LAWS OF INDIANA,
For sale at the Palladium Office.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

| ARTICLES. | FROM | TO | SC. cts. | SC. cts. |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----|----------|----------|
| Bees' wax | lb | | 25 | |
| Candles, dipped | lb | | 10 | 11 |
| Mould | lb | | 124 | 14 |
| Caster Beans | bushel | | 1 | |
| Castings | per ton | | 60 | |
| Cigars, Amer. 1st qual | 1000 | 150 | 1 875 | |
| Spanish " " | 8 | 10 | 00 | |
| Coffee, best qual per lb | | | 164 | 18 |
| Cotton | per lb | | 9 | |
| Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb | | | 30 | |
| Feathers & live geese & ducks | lb | | 21 | |
| Mackerel No 1 per bbl | | | 10 00 | |
| No 2 & 3 " " | | | 7 50 | 9 00 |
| Flaxseed | bushel | | 374 | 40 |
| FLOUR sup. fresh from wagons | bl | | 3 37 | |
| in store | | | 3 50 | |
| Ginseng | per lb | | 10 | 12 |
| Gunpowder Lexington Ky | keg | | 5 00 | 6 50 |
| Dupont's " | | | 7 50 | |
| Hemp * | per lb | | 8 | |
| Iron, Juniper hammered | ton | | 130 00 | 135 00 |
| Puddled " | | | 80 00 | 00 00 |
| Hoop 6, 8 & 10d " | | | 130 00 | |
| Nail rods " | | | 160 00 | |
| Lead pig and bar | lb | | 64 | 7 |
| Leather sole, Eastern tan | | | | |