

From the Liverpool Kaleidoscope.
PARODY ON HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY.
Rail-roads, or no rail-roads, that is the question—
Whether it is better that the pocket suffer
The cheats and charges of outrageous coachmen,
Or to subscribe for locomotive engines;
And, by opposing, end them? To go—to fly—
By steam, and thus to supersede
Canal boats, and the thousand impositions
The boat men play us—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To go—to fly—
To fly—purchase to burst—aye, there's the rub!
For if the boiler bursts, what hurts may come,
When we have been blown up into the air,
Must give us pause. There's the respect,
That makes the trunk shares regain their price
Yet who would bear the frauds of navigation,
Deluded spirits, and much damaged goods,
The bore of turnpike gates, the mail's delay,
The insolence of the coachee, and the fees
That the fat guard of the unwary takes,
When we ourselves might their quietus make,
By steam and rail-ways? Who'd mount stage-coaches,
To creep and sweat over M'Adam's ways?
But that the dread of spoiling its appearance
The foliage-covered country, whose green
The traveller admires—puzzles us all,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others we know not of.

The following interesting story from the Savannah Mercury is recommended to our readers as an able illustration of the great principles of the 'American System.' We do not recollect ever meeting with a more happy exposition of them. The Mercury is a new and valuable paper conducted by C. E. Bartlett, Esq.

For the purpose of illustrating the idea that it is sometimes cheaper for a community to pay, nominally, higher prices for many articles of consumption, if manufactured among themselves, than to bring the same articles from abroad, at a less cash price, we will give a short sketch of the history of a country village which we have somewhere seen or heard of, though we cannot at this moment tell where or where.

As the history goes, in the state of— we will say Massachusetts—there existed in times past, a very flourishing village, which, from being situated in a remote corner of the state, had but little foreign trade, and the villagers were consequently in the habit of manufacturing almost all articles for domestic use among themselves. Mr. Roman supplied his neighbors with hats, Mr. Snip the tailor made coats, and Mr. Crispin made shoes. In short, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the cabinet-maker, silver-smith, all found employment, and supported their families in ease and competence. The schoolmaster, the doctor, the lawyer, the parson, the printer and the barber, found sufficient patronage among them; and all together, gave a profitable business to the tavern keeper, the grocer, dealer in fancy articles. The farmers also for twenty miles round, felt the general effects of this village prosperity. They found a ready market for their corn and pork, and flour and butter and beef; and even the good woman derived a proportional advantage from the prosperity of other; she found no difficulty in exchanging her poultry and her eggs, and the productions of her loom, for cash or sugar or tea, or tobacco and snuff; if she happened to prefer those articles, as some women will—and was never at a loss for a new bonnet on a holiday.

But time effects changes every where. The lawyer went to Boston, and found that he could obtain a coat for a less sum than he was in the habit of paying Mr. Snip, the village tailor. It was his interest he thought, to buy on the cheapest terms. So he bought all his coats at Boston; it became fashionable, and all the villagers followed his example. They were not to be taxed, they said, for the benefit of Mr. Snip. The tailor lost his business—mortgaged his house to the lawyer—became bankrupt, and moved away. It was soon found that hats could be purchased in Boston cheaper than Mr. Roman could manufacture them. So Mr. Roman soon lost his business, and was obliged to follow the tailor. The farmers found that they could send to Boston for their furniture, their saddles and bridles, instead of purchasing them as heretofore at the village.—Dr. Pestle said he could buy better and cheaper shoes in Boston than could be furnished by Mr. Crispin. Thus one after another, the mechanics lost their business, and left the place. The shopkeepers soon followed their customers. At length the barber found that, saving the lawyer, the doctor and the parson, he had no chins to scrape—so, in a fit of the blue devils, he drowned himself in his own suds. What became of the printer, we could never exactly ascertain—though we felt it to be our duty to make particular inquiry. From a habit, however, which he had contracted, of feeding entirely upon thin air, like a camelion, it is conjectured by his friends, that he evaporated! But the doctor finding none left to take his pills, shifted his quarters. So did the parson: And in the end, the lawyer, having monopolized all the real estates of his neighbors, by foreclosing the mortgages, found himself the sole inhabitant of the skeleton of the once flourishing village of Fairtown—and himself totally ruined by the utter worthlessness of the property he had acquired.

The farmers in the neighborhood no longer found a market for their corn and their pork. Whatever they might raise over and above their own consumption, became worthless, because it could not be sold. The good woman found no purchaser for her butter, her poultry and her eggs. The people had no means of raising money for the payment of their taxes, their medicines, and those comforts which former indulgences had rendered necessary. They became poor; run in debt; their lands sunk in value; and finally, those who were able moved away to some new purchase, perhaps.

Such is the history, as we have heard it. If it is not authentic, it is no fault of ours; but still it is just as good for our argument as if it was true. And, furthermore, if it is not now true, it may become so, in a dozen instances, if our citizens do not look the better to their own permanent interests.

\$150 Reward,

WILL be paid for apprehending **BILL** and **ANN** his wife, and their child **LUCY**, and a white man with whom it is suspected they ran away from the subscriber in Natchez, about the third of June.

BILL is about 40 or 50 years of age, slender made, lank jawed, polite address, occasionally lame in one knee, and has two scars on his head, which will be found by close examination. He plays the fiddle, chews tobacco and smokes.

ANN is a likely black girl of middle size, is about 2 years of age, but has the appearance of a young woman, confident in her conversation, irritable, and becomes sulky if closely questioned.

The child **LUCY** is about 4 years of age, likely, black and sprightly, and resembles **BILL**. Said negroes were brought to Natchez from Tyler county, Va. and sold by Wm. Springer and Joseph Wheaton. **ANN** offers to be entitled to her freedom by the will of O. Peken, deceased, her former master, which is false, as the Clerk of the Court of the county in which Mr. Peken resided, has certified.

A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for apprehending and securing said Negroes, so that I can get possession of them again, with all reasonable charges for delivering them to me in Natchez or elsewhere; and One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the white man, about 22 years of age, who calls himself **WILLIAM ARMI HAEI**, who is supposed to have conveyed them away.

PETER PAUL.

Natchez, June 28th 1828 29-30
(Published by order of the Ariel.)

La Mott's Cough Drops,

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 would 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.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the subscribers, have sold **La Mott's Cough Drops**, as agents for the Messrs. Crocker'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, Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh; P. J. Harnum, D. and E. D. D. water-druggists, Zanesville, Wm. Mount, M. D. Dayton; M. Wolt & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodman & Ashmun, and Furnishes & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; J. D. D. D. druggist, Chillicothe; S. Sturges, druggist, St. Clairsville; Wm. Lewis, merchant, Lebanon; Dr. E. Ferris, Lewis & Co. druggists, Madison, (Indiana); Thom. W. H. druggist, Nashville; Thom. Davis, druggist, Louisville; George M. D. druggist, Clarksville, (Tenn.); J. S. Butler, druggist, Louisville; E. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; E. B. Price, merchant, Georgetown; and C. M. Kercheval, druggist, Bardonia, Ky.

Certificates of important cases will accompany each bottle, with particular directions for using. Sold wholesale by O. & S. Crosby, Cincinnati, Ohio; and by I. Thompson, Smith & Parsons, Philadelphia; and by S. Sweetser, G. G. and James Bailey, George H. & J. S. Keel, Baltimore. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price \$1. For Sale by **LAWRENCEBURGH, July 5, 1828.** 26-lyr

Administrator's Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Henry Garner, late of Dearborn county, dec'd, and request all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for payment, as the said estate is amply solvent. I shall expose to sale the personal property of the deceased, at his late residence in Logan township, on Tuesday the 19th day of August next; consisting of one Horse creature, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Household Furniture, when the terms will be made known by **ROBINSON GARNER, Adm'r.** July 21, 1828. 29-30w

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

AN ACT for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution, in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the Resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin with the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would otherwise be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as said Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not, in any way, be transferable or liable to attachment, levy or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved—16th May, 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

May 23, 1828

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and soldiers of the Revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828 (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each Officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician, and Private, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the State or Territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each Officer will also transmit his commission, if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned Officer, Musician, and Private, his discharge; which documents after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connection with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the Officer or Soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be,) but in no instance exceeding the full-pay of a Captain of the Continental Line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize,

any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the County, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the Officer or Soldier whose attorney he is.

It is requested that all letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subjects, may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

[A.]

Form of a Declaration to be made by the Officers.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, and served as such, [here insert in the case of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the Army provided by the resolves of Congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1780, was carried into effect, and was reduced under that arrangement,] at which period I was _____ in the _____ of the _____ line.

And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate (containing a computation of my full pay) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of Congress, of the 2d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d day of March, 1826, [here insert, No money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1826, the sum of _____ dollars paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the State of _____]

Before me, _____, [here insert, Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, _____, of the said County, who did swear, make oath, that, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

(Signed)

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that before whom the foregoing affidavit was sworn, was, at the time, a _____ [here insert, Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set (L.S.) my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

(Signed)

Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, & Privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefit of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a (Sergeant, Corporal, Musician, or Private, as the case may be,) in Captain _____'s Company, in the _____ regiment of the _____ line.

And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not on the fifteenth day of March, 1826, on the Pension List of the United States.

Before me, _____, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, _____, of the said County, who did swear, make oath, that, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

(Signed)

Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____ my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, approved 15th May, 1828, as a _____ in the _____ of the _____ line of the Army of the Revolution.

Witness my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of _____

(Signed)

Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, _____, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

(Signed)

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a Justice of the Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set (L.S.) my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

(Signed)

[D.]

Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, _____, a Justice of the Peace in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, _____, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

Before me, _____, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] in the County of _____, in the State of _____, personally appeared, _____, this day, _____, of the said County, who did severally make oath, that, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an Officer in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

(Signed)

I, _____, Clerk of the Court of the County of _____, in the State of _____, do hereby certify, that before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set (L.S.) my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, in the year _____.

(Signed)

To be published once a week for two months, in the papers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States.

23-9w

State of Indiana, Dearborn County, } Sect. DEARBORN CIRCUIT COURT. APRIL TERM, 1828.

Orela Jackson, }
vs. }
Washington Jackson, } On Petition for Divorce.

NOW on this day, to wit, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, comes the said complainant, by Laine, her attorney, and files her petition, praying a divorce from her said husband for certain reasons in the said petition set forth, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Washington Jackson, the defendant aforesaid, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ruled and ordered by the court, that notice of the pendency of the said petition, or bill for divorce be published four weeks successively in the Indiana Palladium, a newspaper printed and published at Lawrenceburgh, in Dearborn county, requiring the said Washington Jackson to be and appear before the Judges of the Dearborn Circuit Court, at their term to be holden at Lawrenceburgh, in and for the County of Dearborn, on the first Monday in October next, then and there to answer the Bill or petition aforesaid, or the same will then be heard in his absence, and a decree entered thereon accordingly.

JAMES DILL, Clerk.

July 19, 1828. 27-4w.

NOTICE.

DEARBORN COUNTY, APRIL TERM
Dearborn Circuit Court, } 1828.
Charles M. complainant, }
vs. }
Michael B. Reeves and } On complaint
John Reeves defendants } in Chancery.

NOW on this day to wit, on Monday the first day of the April Term 1828 comes the complainant by Test his attorney, and files his Bill of complaint against the said defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Michael B. Reeves and John Reeves the defendants aforesaid are not residents of the state of Indiana, it is therefore ordered by the court now here in chancery sitting, that notice of the pendency of the foregoing Bill of complaint be published for 3 weeks successively in the Indiana Palladium, a newspaper printed and published at Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn county, requiring the said defendants to be and appear before the Judges of the Dearborn circuit court in chancery sitting, at their term to be holden at Lawrenceburgh, in and for the said County of Dearborn, on the first Monday in October next, then and there to answer the complainant's Bill aforesaid; or the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered thereon accordingly.

JAMES DILL, Clerk, D. C. Court.

July 16, 1828. 28-3w.

Doctor Isaac Westerfield, (THE LATE PARTNER OF THE CELEBRATED INDIAN DOCTOR RICHARD CARTER.)

WILL practice Medicine in Petersburg & Ky. on the Ohio river, 27 miles below Cincinnati, 4 below the mouth of the Miami and nearly opposite Lawrenceburgh, Ia. His practice will consist in the administration of vegetable preparations chiefly, or what is more generally known by the name of the Indian mode of practice; which has (in the hands of Carter and his assistants) been so astonishingly efficacious in the cure of the most inveterate chronic diseases.

Having made himself acquainted with the regular mode of practice in addition to the vegetable mode, he flatters himself that he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

May 9, 1828. 19-4w.

INDIANA PALLADIUM, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY M. Gregg & D. V. Culley, Publishers of the Laws of the United States.

TERMS.

The PALLADIUM is printed weekly, on super royal paper, at THREE DOLLARS, per annua paid at the end of the year; which may be discharged by the payment of TWO DOLLARS in advance, or by paying TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS at the expiration of Six months.

Those who receive their papers through the Post-Office, or by the mail carrier, must pay the carriage, otherwise it will be charged on their subscription.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Containing 12 lines, three insertions or less, one dollar; twenty-five cents for each additional insertion—larger advertisements in the same proportion. The CASH must accompany advertisements, otherwise they will be published until paid for, at the expense of the advertiser.

A BOY 16 or 17 years of age, industrious and steady, who can read and write, disposed to learn the printing business, would find a situation by applying at this office.