

From the Liverpool Kaleidoscope.
PIRACY 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 coaches,
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,
Delined spirits, and much damaged goods,
The bore of turnpike gates, the mail's delay,
The insolence of the coaches, 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
sward
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 when 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 others; 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 clients 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 in-

habitant 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, tank 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 20 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 affects to be entitled to her freedom by the will of O. Peck, deceased, her former master, which is false, as the Clerk of the Court of the county in which Mr. Peck 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 ARMED HALE**, who is supposed to have conveyed them away.

PETER PAUL.

Natchez June 28th 1828 29—³

(Published by order of the Ariel.)

La Mott's Cough Drops,
For Coughs, Consumption, 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. Groves & Co. 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. & E. D. D. druggists, Zanesville, Wm. Mount, M. D. D. druggist, Wm. W. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin & Ashton, and Farnicles & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira. D. D. druggist, Chillicothe; S. Sharpless, druggist, St. Mary's, Wm. Lowry, merchant, L. B. on, Dr. E. F. Ferris, Lawrenceburg, Dr. H. W. Wadsworth, (Indiana) Thomas S. W. druggist, Madison, Thos. Davis, Shreveport, and George M. Daniel, Clarksville, Tenn., Dr. J. D. & Butler, druggists, Louisville, F. Flory, druggist, Frankfort, E. B. Price, merchant, Georgetown, and R. M. Kercheval, druggist, Bardstown, Ky.

Certificates of important cures will accompany each bottle with particular directions for using same which are by O. & S. Groves, Cincinnati, Ohio; and by I. Thompson, Smith & Pearson, Fullerton & Sexton, Butler & Jenkins, druggists, Philadelphia, and by S. Swett, G. Long & Co., James B. Bailey, George H. & J. S. Keeler, Baltimore. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price \$1. For sale by E. FERRIS.

Lawrenceburg, July 5, 1828. 26—³

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 ROBISON GARNER, Adm'r.

July 21, 1828. 29—³

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

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-nine.

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-nine, 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 the tenth 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 29, 1828

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army 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 hereto 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

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 benefits 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 either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and made oath to the end 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, 1783, was carried into effect, and was reduced under that arrangement, at which period I was — in the — regiment of the — line.

I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (omitting date a nomination certificate) 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, 1828, [here insert either a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate,] no money, or (as the case may be,) that I have received, as pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1828, the sum of — dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the State of —]

(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 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)

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 either a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,] and duly empowered to administer oaths.

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