



**LAWRENCEBURGH.**  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1828.

**Election.**—Returns have been received from the following counties, to wit: Dearborn, Marion, Floyd, Harrison, Crawford, Orange, Ripley, Decatur, Shelby, Switzerland, Fayette, Wayne and Jefferson, in which, for Governor, Ray received 6420 votes, Canby 4013, Moore 3356; for Lieut. Governor Pepper 5774, and Stapp 5611. The vote for the two latter is not given in Harrison, Crawford, or Orange, and is therefore not complete in those counties except for Governor. By our next we shall probably be able to say who is Governor and Lieut. Governor—at present the presumption is that Mr. Ray has succeeded to the former office.

We have had no certain accounts from Boon and Blake's district, except one county, which gave Boon a majority.

Jennings is no doubt re-elected in the 2d district to Congress by a considerable majority over Mr. Thompson.

In this (3d) district returns have been received from Switzerland, Ripley, Decatur, Dearborn, Fayette, Wayne, Union, and Franklin counties, which give Mr. Test about 1200 majority over Mr. McCarty.

So far as the returns have been received from Kentucky Gen. Metcalfe, is considerably ahead of Mr. Barry. There is very little doubt of Metcalfe's election.

**Louisiana.**—The election in this state it seems has resulted a little differently from the report published last week. Mr. White succeeds Mr. Livingston, Mr. Gurley is re-elected, and Mr. Overton succeeds Mr. Brent. On the presidential question, the Louisiana Delegation in Congress stands as before the election—two for the administration, and one friendly to Jackson. The friends of Jackson claim a majority of recently elected members in the state legislature.

Gen. Eaton, Senator in Congress from Tennessee, arrived in this place from the east, on Tuesday evening last, and left this on Thursday evening for home, on board the Gen. Marion.

**Pay the Printer**—Those who know themselves to be indebted to us, for Job-work and advertising, as well as those who are in arrears for the "Palladium" for two, three and four years, would confer a favor, and at the same time do an act of justice, by settling the same as soon as possible. In the course of a week or two, our subscribers residing in and near this county will be waited on by one of the editors with their accounts, and we shall expect a settlement by note or payment; and those who reside at a distance, will have their accounts enclosed to them in their paper. We wish them to attend to it.

**Buenos Ayres.**—By a late arrival we learn that the elections which took place on the 30th of May, resulted in favor of the government—the parties were divided under the denominations of federalists and unitarians. A despatch had been received from brigadier D. Fructuoso Rivera, announcing the capture of the seven towns of Los Misiones Orientales, by the national forces under his command, on the 21st of April. The event has given great satisfaction to all parties, inasmuch as doubts were entertained of Rivera's attachment to the government.

A subsequent despatch from general Rivera, dated Tain, May 19, communicates to his government the intelligence of his having added Santa Fe to the territory of Buenos Ayres. He declares in a laconic note, that he had possessed himself of all the artillery, munitions of war, standards and houses, and that he has restored the peace, happiness and liberty of the province of Santa Fe.

The Buenos Ayreans had captured a large number of prize slaves, 450 of which were in the harbor—a rebellion broke out among the troops composed of this unfortunate class of persons, which was promptly quelled—one sergeant (a Brazilian deserter) had been shot, and several soldiers severely punished.

**Peru.**—A letter received at Salem, Mass., dated Lima, April 28, gives the following account of an earthquake experienced there, on the 30th of March.

"Before this reaches you, intelligence will have been received in the United

States of the dreadful earthquake Lima has experienced, by which several millions of property have been destroyed, and many lives lost; it is the general opinion, if the violence of the shock had continued a few seconds longer, all Lima would have been laid in ruins. Truxillo is said to be entirely destroyed. The sad catastrophe has had a powerful influence to cause the general stagnation of all business as now existing. In fact, this is at present, a most wretched place, and no money in circulation."

The editors of the Baltimore American, have received Lima papers to the 5th of May, inclusive; and also a copy of the constitution of the Peruvian republic. In this document it is, among other things, set forth "that the Peruvian nation is for ever to be free and independent of every foreign power. It shall never be the hereditary right of any person or family; nor shall it be united with any state or federation opposed to its independence."

The country is in a most miserable condition.

**LAW OF NUISANCE.**

We have read in the Boston Daily Advertiser, the opinion of chief justice Parker of the supreme court of Massachusetts, in the case of a process instituted for the abatement of nuisance in Roxbury, a town adjoining the city of Boston. It appears that Messrs. Seaver & Rand the defendants, had collected an enormous herd of swine, between three and four hundred, which they shut up in a field in Roxbury of between three and four hundred acres in extent, and fed them daily with half a dozen loads of the animal and vegetable offal from the streets of Boston procured by a contract with the mayor. The effect of such an arrangement was what might be expected, and the atmosphere around was polluted and poisoned with the effluvia to the distance of half a mile. The good people of Roxbury on the approach of warm weather last spring, opened their windows for the admission of the refreshing breezes, but instead of being impregnated as usual with the aromatic fragrance of woods and meadows, the winds that visited their apartments came charged with exhalations of a less agreeable nature. They soon grew impatient of the annoyance, and about the latter part of June filed a bill for the removal of the nuisance, under a statute passed last winter, enlarging the chancery powers of the supreme court. The defendants came into court and said that the effect complained of was entirely unexpected on their part, that they had supposed a spot sufficiently remote from dwelling houses had been selected, but that they were still desirous of making such arrangements as would remove the evil. Another hearing was therefore appointed by the court, at which the defendants proved that discreet measures had been taken to render the annoyance as slight as possible; in the opinion of some of the witness it was removed altogether. On the other hand many witnesses from the neighborhood were produced, who testified that the nuisance was as still as offensive as ever. The chief justice thought, to use his own expression, "that the imaginations of the most honest people, who had once been annoyed with foul air from such a source, might, in some measure, supply the place of their senses," and therefore required the more impartial testimony of accidental visitors to Roxbury. Several of these were produced, who confirmed the representations of the inhabitants of the place. The judge in giving his opinion, applied to the case the maxim of law which directs that every man shall use his own property as not to injure that of another—*sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, and granted an injunction, restraining Messrs. Seaver & Rand and the city of Boston, from depositing the city offal at any place in the towns of Dorchester or Roxbury, within a mile of any habitation, until the first of November.—*N. Y. Post.*

**Pennsylvania.**—Wm. Penn, the founder of this state, in one of his letters to his friend Rich. Turner, gives the following account of the origin of the name given to the state.

"5th 1st mo. 1681. This day my country was confirmed to me, under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the king would give it, in honor to my father. I chose New Wales, being as this, a pretty healthy country; but Penn, being Welch for a head, as Peumanoire in Wales, Penrite in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called his Pennsylvania, which is the high or head woodland; or I proposed, when the secretary, a Welchman, refused to have it called New Wales, Sylvania, and they added Penn to it; and though I much opposed it, and went to the king to have it struck out, and altered; he said it was passed and he would take it upon him—nor could twenty guineas move the under secretary to vary the name; or I feared lest it should be looked upon as a vanity in me, and not as a respect to the king, as it truly was to my father, whom they served to stimulate his descendants to imitate his virtues."

Two signs were once opposite each other at Philadelphia, thus inscribed—

"James Shott" and "Jonathan Fall."

We learn with deep regret that REUBEN W. NELSON, Esq. of New Albany was lately killed by a fall from his house.

Mr. Nelson, amiable, and talented and energetic, deservedly ranked among our most respected & highly valued citizens. Whether at the Bar, or in the councils of the country, the same confidence was reposed in his integrity and ability.

The fatal accident occurred two or

three weeks since, in Posey county, whether the deceased had gone on professional business. He lived several hours after receiving the hurt, but insensible to every thing around him.

*Ind. Jour.*

**COLUMBUS, GEO. July 12.**

**Murder.**—Some time last week a Mr. Redner, returning to this place from a visit to Montgomery, Ala., having arrived

within about thirty miles of Columbus,

was attacked by an Indian and a Negro,

and most cruelly beat to death with a

hatchet. The perpetrators of this foul

deed were pursued by a large number

of the Creeks, and have been overtaken

and brought to justice.—They were con-

demned by the Chiefs of the Nation to

suffer death, and were to have been ex-

ecuted on Thursday last, by the inflic-

tion of blows upon their heads with the

same hatchet they used in depriving

the innocent subject of this item of his

life—this is the law of their nation. The

murderers confessed having killed him

for the purpose of "getting his money,"

We understand Mr. Redner had been

on a visit to his family, with whom we

drop the tear of sorrow for their unex-

pected loss.—*Enquirer.*

[From the Arkansas Gazette, of July 2.]

**The Cherokees.**—A person from Love-

ley's Purchase, who passed through the

Cherokee nation last week, informs us,

that the people of that nation show the

strongest signs of their disapprobation of

the late treaty. Present appearances

justify the belief, that the Delegation will

lose their heads as soon as they return.

There appears to be one general mur-

mur against them. Poles have been

erected in front of the houses of the Dele-

gation, on which their heads are to be

exhibited as soon as they return. Our

informant saw one of them as he passed

through the nation. The people were

very clamorous, collecting in mobs, drink-

ing, and conducting in a very disorderly

manner. Their excitement was principally directed against the Delegation—

though our informant heard of their de-

louncing some white persons, whom

they consider as instigators of the treaty.

It is, however, not believed that they will

proceed to commit violence on any ex-

cept the Delegation. We shall endeavor

to ascertain the result of this excite-

ment, and lay it before our readers; but

hope that nothing serious will grow out

of it.

We understand, that Mr. John W.

Flowers, who acted as Counsellor to the

Delegation, at Washington, in making

the treaty, returned home some weeks

since; but after staying a few days, and

finding things assuming rather too equal

an appearance for him, he decamped in

a hurry and has not since been seen

in the nation.

**Shocking Accident.**—On Saturday last,

says the Portland Advertiser, one of the

powder mills at Gorham took fire and

exploded, in which catastrophe six of

the workmen who were accidentally in

the powder mill at the time, were so

injured that they survived but a short

time. The names of those who have

died of the injury are Wm. Moses, Noah

Babb, and James Green, of Standish,

Josiah Clark, Jr. and Hanson Irish, of

Gorham, Major Means, of Windham,

Daniel Moses, of Standish, was so badly

injured that no hopes were entertained

of his life. He was but alive yesterday

morning. They were all young men,

without families.

The accident was occasioned in ex-

changing the composition from one mor-

tar to another. A young man unac-

quainted with the work, to loosen some

of it from the mortar, dropped the cop-

per pestle. He was told to desist by one

of the workmen, but repeated it three

times when the powder took and ex-

ploded about 16 casks.

**ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO,**

"Has given his honors to the world again.

His blessed part to Heaven, and rests in peace."

Departed this life at his residence in

Buller County, Va. on the 8th inst.,

Captain Wm. PORTER, in the 82d year of his age. For more than thirty years he

occupied the farm on which he died,

universally esteemed by a large circle

of friends, for whom his hospitable man-

sion afforded a general rendezvous.

In all the social reality of husband, father,

neighbor, friend, his native goodness of

heart and exemplary manners, stood

conspicuous. His ardent patriotism,

firm integrity and enthusiastic devotion

to liberty, formed a common theme for

the eulogy of all who knew him, while

they served to stimulate his descendants

to imitate his virtues.

**Too Late.**—A hungry Scotchman took up

a raw egg, cracked the shell, and was

raising it to his mouth, when