



**LAWRENCEBURGH.**  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1829.

The legislature of this state, it is understood, will close its session to-day, or on Monday next.

*Lawrenceburgh market.* Apples, green, bushel, 50—Beef, lb. 2 to 3—butter, lb. 12—Chickens, doz. 75 to \$1—Corn meal bush. 25; buckwheat 100 \$1 50 to 1 75—Eggs, doz. 6 to 8—Flour, bbl. \$6 25 to \$8 50—Oats, bush. 15 to 18—Pork, fresh in hog, 100 \$2 25 to 3.

Eleven deaths occurred in Cincinnati for the week ending the 14th inst. Of these, one by measles, three by inflammations, and one by small pox. The Chronicle of the 17th inst. says: "that several cases of the small pox have been introduced into the city within the last fortnight," and recommends vaccination as the only probable means by which it may be stayed. It would be well for the citizens of this village, exposed as they are to the visits of strangers who may be infected, to adopt precautionary means to prevent the introduction of the small pox. A general resort to vaccination would no doubt be advisable at this time, before the contagion shall have numbered any one as its victim.

Extract from the correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, Dec. 24, 1828.

"There is more stir in the fashionable world this season than was anticipated. Mrs. Porter, the lady of the Secretary of War, opened the campaign, Monday evening, with a splendid rout. Mrs. P. is a very accomplished and fashionable woman, and has made an impression of the most favorable character on our society. It is regretted that her career, in our city, will be short. Mr. Clay's evening parties, which have always been very agreeable and popular, will commence this evening, and be repeated, on every alternate Wednesday evening, till the 4th of February next. The British minister, it is said, will give Mrs. Adams a superb ball on the evening of the 1st Jan. Many other balls and parties are expected, and the president's drawing room, which will be opened on every alternate Wednesday evening, during the season, will, it is supposed, be unusually cheerful."

The Piedmontese Gazette states that there is now living at Lausane a woman aged 114 years, having been born in the year 1714. She has had two husbands, has passed a considerable part of her life disguised in men's clothes, and was seven years employed as a courier in the service of a Milanese prince. It is remarkable that, having become completely bald at 50, she subsequently recovered a fine head of hair. Her chief nourishment is coffee, with a large admixture of sugar: it is said that she drinks 40 cups per day. She is in excellent health, and does not appear more than 60 years old.

Maine. Mr. Ripley has been re-elected to congress from the Oxford district, over Mr. Washburn his opponent. The election was conducted with reference to old party distinctions—Mr. R. being a Jacksonian.

*Wonders will never cease.*—A curious memorial has been received by the President of the senate, from a Mr. Crane, of Ohio who calls himself the brother of our Saviour, and who sets forth that he has descended lineally from David; that he has made his appearance in this country for the purpose of resuming his temporal authority, while his brother now living in Ohio, the real Christ, has appeared to call his people together. He calls upon Congress for an appropriation of ten or twelve thousand dollars per annum, to enable him to discharge his high functions as temporal governor of the world, and hopes that the members will each transmit him a ten dollar note, and *FRANK IT*. The madness of some men is laughable, but this man's is shocking. We should hope that no member will be found wild enough to introduce his petition.—*Wash. Chron.*

**A BOUNDARY QUESTION SETTLED.**—Two thrifty farmers somewhere in Vermont, had lived so long on their respective farms, which were contiguous, that the ancient landmarks had bowed to the weight of many winters, and could no longer be seen. An ancient brush fence, as it is called, formed part of the boundary between these two men. One day, as one of the farmers was looking over the woody fence into his neighbor's park, he noticed with peculiar feelings of desire, a beautiful brook, which ran

parallel with the fence. It was a good brook and babbled night and day in summer or winter. This was a moment of temptation—such a time as sometimes comes over men without overcoming them. But this man was overcome. He secretly determined to claim the clear brook as belonging to him, and went over the old fence, cut down the trees, and made demonstrations of ownership with a violence proportioned to his unjust encroachments. The two men grew angry. The clouds were not blacker than their two rough faces. They took off their hats, their grey woollen frocks, and leather aprons to fight long enough and hard enough to make right come. But fame with trumpet tongue, had blown the matter around, and the old, thick bodied, or, as some would say, thick meated squire, who had made out with his own hand, all the deeds of ownership far and near, came to the ground, and to his arbitration they referred the cause of the dispute. The old gentleman was oddly dressed, looked very much like a German of the old school; he planted his hands on his hips, and took up his line of march from a remote corner of the field; he measured out a thousand paces, came to the extreme end of the brush fence, gently kicked up the leaves, and, although he did not find the ancient stake and stones, he found the stones. He turned round in a surly mood, and told the offender, in a voice that rung through the woods, that he had known men recorded as liars, but never knew a brush fence recorded as one.

This is rather a simple story, but yet it has an application which will affect twenty millions of the people of two great nations. *Boston Palladium.*

**REPORT**  
*Of the Post Master General.*

POST-OFFICE, DEPARTMENT,  
17th November, 1828.

The Post Master General has the honor to submit to the President of the United States the following statement, shewing the gradual increase and present condition of the Post Office Department.

*Miles of Post-Offices. Post Roads.*

There were	Post-Offices.	Post Roads.
In 1792	195	5,642
1797	554	16,180
1802	1114	25,315
1807	1848	33,755
1812	2610	39,378
1817	3439	52,089
1822 en't July, 4498		82,763
1828	7651	114,536

*Revenue.*

In 1792	\$67,444
1797	213,998
1802	327,045
1807	478,763
1812	649,208
1817	1,002,973
1823	1,114,344
1828	1,598,135

The above exhibit shows an augmentation of annual revenue within 5 years, ending 1st July, 1828, of \$483,790 a sum exceeding by \$18,654 a similar increase for 11 years preceding 1823, and falling short by \$165,418, of being equal to the total revenue of the Department in 1812.

Within the same time there have been established 3,153 additional post offices; being a greater number than was in operation in the United States in 1815.

From the most accurate calculation that can be made for the year ending the 1st July 1828, the mail was transported in stages 4,489,744 miles; and on horseback, 5,511,496 miles; making a total transportation of 10,100,240 miles annually. Since that period there has been added transportation of 1,949,850 miles annually in stages; and on horseback, 1,658,949 miles; making an increase of 3,608,849 miles; which adds 275,053 miles, more than one-third to the mail establishment of the country, in 1828.

And the augmented stage conveyance falls short only 295,022 miles of being equal to one half of the entire stage transportation in the union at that time. This extension of the mail has been accompanied by great increase of expedition on almost all the important routes. On many of them it is now conveyed at the rate of one hundred miles a day.

As congress at their last session declined making any appropriation of the surplus funds of the department, with the expectation, as was believed, that they should be applied to diffusing mail facilities throughout the union, and increasing them where required by the public interest, an augmentation to the conveyance of the mail of 537,264 miles in stages, and 261,704 miles on horseback; making a total of 798,960 miles, has been made the past year.—This, with the additional compensation to postmasters, arising from increased receipts, the accumulation of free letters, for which two cents each are paid, and incidental expenses has added to the expenditure of the department within the year, the sum of \$250,094 46. The augmented revenue of the department since 1st July, 1828, has been sufficient to meet the annual expense incurred by the increase of mail facilities and leaves the sum of \$187,302 52 unexpended.

It is believed to be good policy to keep

the funds of the department actively employed in extending its operations, until the reasonable wants of every community shall be supplied. By withdrawing mail accommodations from all unproductive routes, and substituting a horse for stage transportation on many others, a very large surplus would annually accumulate, but the public convenience would be greatly lessened, and the means of information withheld from districts of country but sparsely inhabited. There is no branch of the government in whose operations the people feel a more lively interest than those of this department; its facilities being felt in the various transactions of business, in the pleasures of correspondence, and the general diffusion of information. In the course of every year, no inconsiderable amount of the active capital of the country, in some form or other, passes through the mail. To connect important places by frequent lines of intercourse, combine speed with all the security possible, and extend the mail wherever it may be wanted, constitute the objects which have influenced the policy of the department.

It may be advantageous to the public and the department, at some future time, for it to become the insurer of moneys transmitted in the mail, being authorized to charge a higher rate of postage in such cases, to identify for the risk incurred. To guard against frauds, this responsibility must necessarily be limited to packets mailed at the principal offices, under such regulations as shall afford the greatest possible security.

Some pains have been taken to ascertain the exact number of persons employed by the department, including postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks contractors, and persons engaged in transporting the mail, and although only partial returns have been received, it is believed the total number is about twenty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.—There are about seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty-four horses employed, and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine carriages, including two hundred and forty-three sulki's and wagons.

The receipts of the year ending 1st July, 1828, as above stated, amounted to the sum of \$1,598,134 43 Those of the preceding year were 1,474,551 00

Making an increase of this sum above the receipts of 1827 124,583 43

The expenditures of the year ending 1st July last, amounted to the sum of 1,623,333 40

Leaving an excess of expenditure beyond the receipts of 25,199 03

In this excess there is not included the sum of \$12,729 24, which was paid by the department under a special act of Congress.

By the last annual report there was a surplus sum of money in deposit and due from post masters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, amounting to 370,033 37

From this sum deduct the above excess of expenditure 25,199 03

And the amount paid into the treasury under the above law 12,729 24

Leaving this amount of surplus \$332,105 10

Salem, Ia. Jan. 3. A distressing occurrence happened in Franklin township, in this county, on Tuesday evening last. The particulars we have not learned further than these: Two young men by the name of Pierson, having gone to their uncle's, of the same name, on some business, a quarrel and fight ensued in which the two young men were both stabbed very dangerously; some hopes are entertained of one of them recovering, but the life of the other is despaired of. We are informed that they were all intoxicated—no other person was present excepting the wife of the old gentleman.

*Annotator.*

**GEORGIA SUGAR.**—Numerous experiments, on a large scale, prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the system of agriculture in our State is about undergoing a great and important change. The growing of Cotton, which has hitherto claimed the almost undivided attention of the planter, is giving way to the cultivation of the Sugar Cane and the manufacture of Sugar.—*Macon Telegraph.*

The Methodists' printing-office, in New York city, employs between one and two hundred persons—and its expenditures, for paper, types, labor, &c. are probably three or four thousand dollars weekly. About 25,000 of their

Methodist papers are printed; 11,000 of their Magazines for adults; 8,000 of their Juvenile Magazines; besides editions of Bibles, tracts, &c.

**To make Fine Light Biscuit.**—To two pounds of flour, add one table spoonful of butter, a tea spoonful of cream, a little sour, and a tea spoonful of pearlash—make them as soft as possible, roll very thin, cut them out and bake in five minutes. These cakes are very far superior to ordinary kinds, and save that tedious process of beating, beating, beating, till the cook-maid's shoulder is almost dislocated.

The great cheese from Massachusetts weighing one hundred pounds, intended for President Jackson, had reached Troy, N. Y. on the 30th ult. on its way to Washington.

**MARRIED**—at Washington city, on the evening of January 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Ryland, Hon. JOHN H. EATON, Senator from Tennessee, to Mrs. MARGARET TIMEBERLAKE, widow of the late J. Timberlake, of the U. S. Navy.

**CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT.**

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES FROM \$cts. TO \$cts.

Ashes, pot, ton, Pearl " 90 00

Bees' wax lb. 20 22

Candles, dipped lb. 9 10

Mould lb. 11 12

Castings per ton 60 00

Cigars, Amer. 1st qual 1000 75 100

Spanish " 8 10 00

Coffee best qual per lb 164 17

Cotton per lb 12 14

Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb 27 29

Feathers live geese & ducks lb 23 25

Mackerel No 1 per bbl 00 00

No 2 & 3 " 80 90

Flaxseed bushel 374 49

Flour sup. fresh from wagons bbl 5 75

in store 5 87

Ginseng per lb 15 18

Gunpowder Lexington Ky. keg 5 50 6 25

Dupont's " 7 50

Hemp per lb 5

Iron, Junista hammered ton 130 00 135 00

Puddled " 80 00 100 00

Hoof, 6 & 10d " 130 00

Nail rods " 116 00

Lead pig and bar lb 4 5

Leather sole, Eastern tan lb 23 25

do Cincinnati " 25 25

Calf skins dozen 18 00 26 00

Upper do 24 00 30 00

Molasses, New Orleans gal 40

Nails, Bowen's 4d & 10d " 9

Juniatta " 8

Pittsburgh common " 6 7

Oil, Tanners, per bbl 22 25 00

Linsed " 50 60

Castor per doz 6 50 7 04

Paints, White lead, in oil, keg 3 25 3 30

Do dry ib 15

Red do " 15

Spanish Brown " 4 6

Whiting " 3 4

Provisions, Pork Mess bbl 8 00

Prime " 7 00

Fresh in hog 100 2 50 3 00

Lard in barrels lb 3 4

in kegs " 5 6

Hams, city smoked lb 6 8

country do " 5 6

Butter 1st qual " 6 8

Cheese 1st qual " 6 8

Porter, Pittsburgh,