



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1829.

Yellow Fever. The Southern Galaxy, of the 13th ult., contains an extract of a letter from a physician in New-Orleans to a friend in Natchez, stating that the yellow fever was prevailing in that city to an alarming degree. Sixty and seventy persons were daily numbered as its victims.

At the late election held in this township for justice of the peace, Mr. Ulysses Cook, having the highest number of votes, was declared duly elected.

Lawrenceburgh Market. Apples, green, bushel, 25 cents—Beef, lb. 3 to 4—Butter, lb. 12—Corn meal, bushel, 37—Chickens, doz. 75 to \$1—Eggs, do. 6—Flour, cwt. 1 75 to \$2—Oats, bushel, 12 to 15—Onions, do. 50 to 62—Potatoes, do. 25

The Ohio river still continues in good boating order. Since our last it rose several feet, but is at present falling.

To Correspondents. The piece signed "A LAUGHING MAN," is considered objectionable. The writer seems not to understand that reason and respectful language, have more effect on the minds of the people, than broad assertion and unqualified denunciation. His remarks might do well enough to add a little fuel to the almost expiring flame of party feud; but are badly calculated to engage the attention of the calm, reflecting part of community. The writer is unknown, and therefore will not consider these hints as unfriendly.

Messrs. Editors:—Having a short time since purchased some Kenbawa salt for my own private use, and being informed that it could not be sold only by lick weight, as marked on each barrel; when I got it home I opened a barrel—weighed it—found it to lack 24 pounds—and of a quality truly disgusting. A small quantity around the top was tolerably fair; the balance the iron or chalk banks on our great river, do not exhibit a greater variety of colour and substance. To appearance the barrel contained dirt of every description: ashes, coles, burnings, scrapings of kettles and egg shells; I will not add excrement, but solemnly declare that I believe were it to go through a chemical operation, the result would shock common decency. Such rascally fraud, deception and imposition ought to be detected and exposed by every honest man of community. How long shall the people be imposed upon by a few unprincipled men, monopolizing that indispensable article? What was the understanding a few years since?—That salt should be fifty cents, no more or less, and of a superior quality; and what is the result? That it has doubled in price, and is ten times, if possible, inferior in quality than formerly. Intolerable, indeed, when men become destitute of every virtue. What is to authorize us to believe that the pretended weight marked on a barrel is correct? Is it an oath, honor, or justice? Experience speaks lightly of, at least, the honor and justice which actuates the salt monopolizers. Judge ye the guilty according to their acts.

DAVID BOWERS.

[It is hardly necessary to add to the above. Mr. Bowers does ample justice to the fair-dealing salt company. Having now exhausted the "argument," he ought to try the law for the recovery of the money out of which he has been cheated.]

From the *Batavia Times*, August 7.

AN INDIAN KILLED.

We have a story of an Indian being killed in the town of Leroy on Thursday of last week. The story as we have it, is as follows, as near as we can relate it. An Indian of the Onondaga tribe, we believe, came to the house of one Miller, late at night, and after making considerable noise at the door, finally succeeded in getting Miller up, who went to the door for the purpose of finding out the cause of so unusual a visit. On opening the door, he discovered the Indian armed with a rifle and a large knife, who interrogated him as follows:—"You name Miller?" The latter mistrusting something was in the wind, answered "No." The Indian, it appears, was not satisfied, for he immediately replied, "Me guess you lie little—me guess you name Miller—yon hunt deer some, kill 'em sometime;—guess you kill 'em some Indian, too." Miller being totally unprepared

for fight just then, assured him that his name was not Miller; but that if he would go away peaceably, he would agree that Miller should meet him in a certain swamp, on the Thursday following. With this assurance the Indian departed. On the day appointed, Miller repaired to the swamp; but instead of entering it in the direction from his house, he repaired to the opposite side; when near the centre he discovered the Indian laying flat upon a log, watching, with his gun in his hand, the approach of Miller in the direction of his house, supposing he would come that way. At this time Miller stumbled, which caused some noise, on which the Indian immediately sprang upon his feet, and discharged his rifle at Miller, but without effect;—Miller, like a true antagonist, gave it back again, and wounded the Indian; but the Indian not being disposed to fall, and Miller not willing to trust his rifle, worked another button hole in his hide, and is then supposed to have secreted him, as Miller's arms and sleeves were covered with blood when he came out of the swamp. A great number of Indians from Tonawanta, and elsewhere, have since been searching in the swamp, but have not as yet been able to discover the body.

It is supposed the Indian had an old grudge against Miller, which he was disposed to settle before going west.

Indian Treaty. We learn from a gentleman who arrived last night from prairie du Chien, that a treaty with the Winnebagoes and Pottawattamies had been concluded, and a purchase made of all the lands south of the Wisconsin, between the upper Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, including all lands in this tract heretofore held by the Indians. We are informed, that a small reserve has been made in this ceded tract, but its particular locality, or quantity, we have not understood.

The stipulations of the treaty are that the Winnebagoes are to receive annually, for 30 years, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, and the Pottawattamies are to receive annually fifteen thousand dollars, so long as they sustain their name as a distinct nation.

Unusual harmony between the Commissioners and the Indians prevailed during the treaty, and the Indians express a great satisfaction at the accomplishment of the long contemplated sale of their country.—We shall probably be able to give a more definite account of this treaty in our next number.—*Galena Advertiser*, August 3.

From the *N. Y. Spectator*, August 15.

Terrific and Tempestuous Night.—The last was truly a portentous night; for, in addition to one of the severest thunder storms by which our city was ever visited, a meteoric phenomenon was seen in the air, worthy of special notice. There were indications of a storm in the west before sun set; and, although the moon rose full and clear, yet the evening was hazy. At 1 o'clock, however, the sky was clear, and not a cloud darkened the star-lit cerulean. Suddenly a meteor of unusual and intense brightness, shot upwards from the west, which illuminated the city with excessive light. Its body was a nubilous globe, from which depended a train or tail of fiery particles, tapering off to a point like a cone. After traversing about twenty degrees of the horizon, with prodigious swiftness, it dispersed as suddenly as it had blazed upon the sight.

This electrical phenomenon was followed at 3 o'clock, by the thunder-storm before mentioned. It was one of the most terrible convulsions of the elements that we have witnessed. The lightning blazed continually, as though the universe was in flames; and the thunder broke with prodigious and startling fury. At one time there was a continued roll of thunder of at least twenty minutes duration, broken only by precussive shocks as though the fiery bolts were bursting around us in their utmost power. The whole city was wrapped in fire, while the wind blew successive hurricanes, and the rain descended like a deluge. There seemed to be a succession of gusts, following one after another: so that as the thunder from one cloud rolled away like artillery in the distance, another and yet another broke over us with unspent fury.—In the midst of the whole, to add to the appalling terrors of the night, the bells rang the alarm of fire!

During the storm at about half past 3 o'clock, the house No. 391 Hester street, corner of Mulberry, was struck by lightning, and set on fire: the lightning struck the roof on the gable end, run along to the chimney, passed through and down the same to third story, tore off the mantlepiece and sent it across the room, and tore up the bricks of the hearth. Mrs. Van Winkle, sleeping in a bed room on the same floor, was considerably injured by the shock. The fluid then deviated in its course through the ceiling to the second story of No. 392, tearing up the bricks of the hearth, and through the partition wall of No. 393 Hester street.—The interior of the second and third stories of the house No. 391, were completely consumed by the fire. No. 393

Hester street was slightly injured on the roof. The house corner of Mechanics Alley and Lombardy street was also slightly injured by the lightning.

Death by Lightning.—A most unfortunate accident occurred in the town of Colchester in this county, on the evening of the 15th ult. Mr. Joshua Meeks, when returning home, along the highway, during a thunder storm, in company with a friend, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. At the time Mr. M. was carrying an axe on his shoulder, which probably attracted the lightning. On examination it was found that the edge of the axe had been melted, the fluid had passed from the shoulder, down the body to the feet, tearing the clothes and shoes, in its progress, and leaving visible marks along the body. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and has left a family to lament his untimely death. The person in company with Mr. M. was stunned by the effect of the lightning, and remained for some time insensible we believe, however, he is now convalescent.

Delaware Gazette

From the Boston Gazette.

REMARKABLE NATURAL CURIOSITY.

The ship *Sachem*, arrived at this port yesterday from Siam, has on board two Siamese youth males, 18 years of age, whose bodies have been connected from their birth. They are in good health, and apparently contented with their confined situation. They are connected together by a tendinous ligament about four inches wide, extending from the abdomen of each—this ligament is elastic, enabling them to turn to or from each other; they show, that they have separate volitions, by sometimes desiring to move different ways, to effect which sometimes they pull in opposite directions, like two dogs in a collar. They both fall asleep about the same time, showing the sympathy of their material organization, though their minds seem to be distinct. They play a good game of draughts, in which they beat one of the passengers constantly. This passenger seeing them both asleep on a chest, pushed one of them off, who hung by the ligament above mentioned, while the other remained clinging to the chest. They have but one umbilicus or navel, between them; they have the full number of all other organs naturally belonging to two men, with this exception. They hold separate conversations by means of the few English words which they have acquired on the voyage aided by signs, with two separate individuals. Doctor Mitchell would give his eyes for a sight of them. They will probably be exhibited in Boston for the gratification of the scientific. A similar instance of the adhesion of two human beings has been recorded in the books of the anatomist; two females, natives of Bohemia, called the Bohemian sisters, lived to the age of twenty-one years, connected in a similar way, by the back and loins. They were both beautiful and intelligent, and had they lived at this day, might have made suitable helpmates for the Siamese, who are said to possess great quickness of intellect.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

It has been more than once hinted that the pecuniary affairs of this department were left in an embarrassed state by the late postmaster-general; in consequence, he addressed the following letter to the editor of the United States Telegraph.

Columbus, July 18, 1829.

Sir—In your paper of the 7th inst. which I have just seen, among other remarks respecting the post office, you observe that "Mr. Barry found the department with a high character, but involved in contracts beyond its ability to pay." This statement, I presume, was made through inadvertence, and without a knowledge of the actual condition of the department. You will see from my first report, that on the 1st of July, 1822, when I entered upon the duties of postmaster general, there was a large sum due from postmasters. By my last report, you will see, that during the time I remained in the department, the receipts exceeded the expenditures about two hundred thousand dollars.—As I state from memory, I may be inaccurate as to the exact sum.

This surplus, together with a sum equal, or nearly equal, to the amount due to the department, at the commencement of my present administration, constitute the means in the hands of the postmaster general, to meet the current expenses. I then submit to you and the public, whether the present postmaster general found the "department involved in contracts beyond its ability to pay."

It is known that I was opposed to the establishment of additional mail routes: the session of congress before the last, as a large number had been established the previous session. But, under the peculiar circumstances which at that time existed, there seemed to be a strong wish among the members of congress, to pass the bill which the committee on post roads had reported, and I stated that the department could meet the ex-

pense, by absorbing a part of its surplus funds. If I mistake not, a greater number of routes were established at session, than at any previous session which, consequently, greatly increased the expenditures.

Last year the expense of the department exceeded its receipts about two five thousand dollars, and I calculate that the excess of expenditures over receipts of the present year, would probably amount to nearly double that sum. But, if the amount should be greater there will be ample means in the hands of the postmaster general, to meet the contracts of the department. I ring next year, I entertained no doubt that the revenue would be more than equal to the expenditure, and that a surplus of between two and three hundred thousand dollars would remain in hand and in hands of postmasters, subject to the order of the postmaster general.

If the expenditures of the department for four years to come, should exceed the annual receipts between fifty and twenty thousand dollars, there would be no inability to meet its engagements. I had no fears of a diminution of revenue, so as to produce any embarrassment to the department, if I could manage its concerns so as to retain the public confidence. If this should be withdrawn I was aware, that its receipts would be seriously affected by it. The prosper of the department ought not to be estimated by the surplus of receipts over expenditures. A very bad administration of its affairs, might show a considerable surplus. Had I remained in it, I should have graduated the expenditures, so as to absorb, within a given period, the whole of its revenue. By extending the operations of the department, the public interest is subserved, and the revenue increased. The funds should be kept active, and not suffered to accumulate in the hands of postmasters and banks, unless they are to be appropriated to other objects.

The true test of a successful administration of the department, is in the extension of its operations, limited only by means, and in the vigilance and faithfulness of its agents.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

Gen. Duff Green.

I have very hastily, written the above trusting to memory for the facts.

From the *Kentucky Reporter*.

TO WHEAT FARMERS.

I am an old miller, and have observed the progress of the weevil for many years, and I offer you my opinion as the mode of saving your wheat.

The egg of the weevil is deposited in the wheat while growing. When the grain is put in bulk, it usually becomes moist and warm, the egg is then hatched into a worm, and whilst in that state, injures the wheat. Without this warm the egg does not hatch, and the grain remains sound. Then, to prevent the hatching of the weevil, the wheat must be kept cool. The most certain way to do this is to dry it well in the sun, and then spread it thin on a cold floor, unused or sold. This mode of saving wheat proved successful in many instances last season, and where it was carefully attended to, in no instance failed, as far as I have understood. There is another mode of preserving wheat, which is equally effectual; that is, kiln-drying it, which kills the weevil in the egg.

Wheat is sometimes saved by leaving it in the field in hand-shocks for ten days or two weeks, if during that time the sun shines very hot. The great heat of the sun operates like a kiln to destroy the weevil. If, however, the wheat is well dried and kept cool afterwards, that is all that is necessary. To accomplish this, it must not be put in bulk in barns or rail pens; because, in that situation, it undergoes a sweat, that generally hatches the worm. When well dried spread it out on a cool dry floor, and doubt not it will escape the weevil.

F. KEATEY.

Lexington Steam Mill, July 4.

According to an enumeration recently made, it appears that the population of Cincinnati is as follows:—white Males, 11,855; white Females, 10,035; total white permanent population 21,890; blacks and mulattoes 2,258;—making a population of 24,148 souls. Since December 1826 there have been built eight hundred dwelling houses.

Balt. Amer.

More Counterfeits.—We have to caution the public against receiving notes of the United States Bank, payable at the branch at Lexington, to the order of Joseph Fowler, letter C. of the denomination of \$20. The signature of W. M'Ilvaine Cashier, is badly executed—the characters being stiff and not so heavy as in the genuine—the signature of N. Bidle, President, is well done. The names of the Engravers, Murray, Draper, Fairman and Co. are clumsily done; having a slurred appearance. The general appearance of the note is well calculated to deceive—and the Counterfeit unless closely inspected would be received by the most wary.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Fulling, &c.



THE Factory at new Lawrenceburgh is now ready to receive Cloth for Fulling, Dyeing and Dressing. The fulling mill having been repaired and new machinery added, the utmost punctuality and despatch may be expected.

TEST & DUNN.

Sept. 1, 1829.

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Farm for Sale,



SITUATED on the waters of Hogan creek, in Manchester township, containing 155 acres; 80 acres improved, 25 acres of which is in meadow; an excellent apple and peach orchard on the same; also, a good sugar orchard under fence; there are a good hewn log house and other necessary log buildings on the premises.—Said farm is well watered with springs, and an excellent well of water at the door. The above mentioned property may be had low for cash; or one half of the money down would be received, and a credit given on the balance. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JACOB DAZEY.

Sept. 5th, 1829.

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