



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1829.

The River. Since our last, there has been a rise in the river of five or six feet. This morning it was rising rapidly, and, from information received, a further increase of several feet water, is expected from the head streams.

A large haul.—The Commonwealth's Branch Bank at Louisville, Ky. was entered on the night of the 24th ult. by false keys, and robbed of \$25,000—in paper we suppose. A reward of \$500 is offered for the detection of the thief.

Sugar and Molasses.—A gentleman of New Orleans has prepared and published a statement of the amount of Sugar and Molasses made in Louisiana, in the year 1823. This statement contains the names of the planters, the parishes in which they reside, the distance from New Orleans, and the quantity of Sugar and Molasses made by each planter in the above year. The aggregate amount is 87,965 hogsheads sugar, and 39,874 do. molasses. The estimated product of the present year, is a large increase over that of last.

The editor of the N. Hampshire Journal proposes an exchange with another paper in his neighborhood, on condition that the editor thereof will not turn his coat oftener than once in 6 months. Such a condition, extended to an editor in the west, would be received as a downright insult upon the rigid economy which enables him to wear a new coat by the aid of his tailor. Not turn one's coat, indeed! Just as reasonable to say we shan't enjoy the luxury of clean linen, by the same process, once a week in warm weather. We can bear up against "picks, monks, and friars," with tolerable resolution, but a direct "slur" upon our cleanly habits, would overset our philosophy.

We learn that Mr. Lewis, of Union county, has been appointed register of the land office at Jeffersonville, vice Ross Smiley, esq. refused to accept. Mr. Lewis passed through this place a few days since to take possession of the office.

We are informed that Mr. Daniel Smith has been appointed Postmaster at Brookville, Ia. vice N. D. Gallion, Esq. removed. Mr. Gallion has held the office a great many years, and so far as our information extends, was a capable and faithful officer. His removal on any other ground than that a man may hold office long enough, (doctrine we hold to) would therefore have been improper. With his successor we are well acquainted, and know him to be an honest and correct young man; and one who, with a little experience, will do justice to the office.

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

RIVER LIST.

No. 3.—Sept. 30. Departed, flat boat, — Hudson, supercargo. *Cargo*—144 head live hogs.

No. 4.—Oct. 2. Departed flat boat, — John Crozier, owner. *Cargo*—50 bbls. flour; 25 do. corn meal; 260 do. oats; 30 do. potatoes; 120 do. apples; 5 do. dried fruit; 5 tons hay, &c. &c.

Indianapolis, Sept. 17, 1829.

General DRAKE, the new Receiver of Public Monies has arrived, and, on Tuesday last, entered on the duties of his office. General MILROY and Dr. CANBY, are now acting at Crawfordsville.

Indianapolis Gaz.

New Invention.—A Mr. Francis, of Boston, has invented a machine for working a pump in the same manner as a clock, which is warranted to pump a hogshead of water in two minutes. It is intended for the use of vessels.

Coffee.—Abbot in his letters from Cuba gives some interesting particulars relative to the growth and management of the coffee tree, and the preparation of its fruit—we extract the following, which will no doubt amuse and instruct all lovers of coffee.

The coffee tree will bear, on an average, for about 20 years, and as the plants are renewed here and there as they decay, and do not produce until the third year, one tenth part of them is unproductive. The product is from a half to three quarters of a pound per year. The fruit is contained in globular shells or husks, each of which contains two of the berries, such as we see them in the market. They are picked from the bush when they have turned red; the picking season commences in November, and continues until March. The fruit of the same tree does not ripen all at once, but the different berries become fit to be gathered successively, so that the same trees are picked repeatedly, at different times, until the fruit is all gathered.—

The negroes pick the fruit in baskets, which, when filled, they carry on their heads to the mill, or rather to the dryers, near to the house of the planter, and the huts or *bohées* of the negroes—all the buildings being usually situated in a central part of the estate. The berries are placed upon the *siccaderos*, or plats for drying, until they are sufficiently dried, when they are deposited in large bins or compartments, in a store house near to the mill, to be subsequently ground and cleaned.

The dryers are formed with great care and neatness, and cover from a quarter to half an acre. They elevate the ground with a bed of lime-stone, beaten to pieces, and raised in the middle of the bed so as to have a gentle declivity; and surround the edges with a wall of a foot in height. This bed and wall are covered with a strong cement or mortar, beaten down with a heavy beetle to render it capable of sustaining all changes of weather. An incidental but important use of the *siccaderos*, is to fill an extensive tank with water, to serve the plantation through the season; as brooks, I may say, they have none, and wells are rare, and sink through stone for hundreds of feet, in this part of the island.

On the dryers, the berries are kept stirring, lest they should heat. They are spread thin or thick, according to the extent of the works, which, as they have time, they extend from year to year.

When the coffee in the cherry is dry, they rake it together in a conical heap, which they cover from the dews and rains with sail-cloth and moveable roofs of palm-leaves.

From the dryers the coffee in cherry is removed to the peeling mill. This is an octagonal root (I speak of the one now before me; they are variously built), resting on eight posts, and terminating in a cupola. This root, which runs high, is often the pleasant resort and building-place of large flocks of doves.

The next process is to grind and crush the berries under a stone wheel of about five feet diameter, revolving in a circle, precisely like that of a bark mill in our tanneries, being moved by a yoke of oxen, or most frequently, a couple of mules or horses, driven by a boy. His business is somewhat monotonous; and we recollect a little negro at the Reserva, an estate of Mr. N. Fellowes, whose employment was driving the mules, who took advantage of the liberty his office gave him to make some noise, and enlivened his labor and encouraged his mules by a sort of chant or recitative, which he kept up for half the time, setting to music and celebrating every incident which came within sight or hearing. If for instance he saw any persons approaching the house down the avenue, he forthwith announced the circumstance in a clear, sonorous voice, in musical recitative, stating the number of visitors, describing their appearance, the horses, equipage, dress, &c. It was an ingenious device of the little slave, to make himself happy.

After the shells or berries are sufficiently crushed in this mill, the coffee passes through a fanning mill, which, if we recollect rightly, is precisely like one of our winnowing-mills, such as are used for wheat; and those used in Cuba, are we believe, mostly supplied from the U. States. Dr. Abbot mentions two species of mills for fanning, or separating the grains of coffee from the husk or shells. The coffee grains come from the fanning mill mixed with more or less dirt, from which it is to be separated, and the coffee divided into two or three different sorts. For this purpose it is put upon a large table of some twenty or thirty feet in length, and of the breadth of an ordinary dining table, on each side of which the female slaves are arranged, who handle each grain of coffee, separating the fair and sound, from the broken and defective; the latter is called *trage*, and sells for half the price of the sound coffee, more or less, according to its quality, and the closeness of the picking.

Sugar from beets. The manufacture of sugar from beets, which was introdu-

ced into France by Napoleon in 1811 and 1812, has increased to such an extent, that there are now nearly 100 sugar manufacturers in that country, producing an annual amount of about 5,000,000 kilogrammes, or 5,921 tons. In Picardy alone, the number of manufacturers is 25. While the price of refined sugar in Paris is 11 1/4 d. sterling per pound, the manufacture is profitable. It is estimated that one half of all the sugar consumed in Paris and one eleventh of the total quantity consumed in France, is made from beets. For whiteness and beauty it is said when refined to be unequalled by any other. "Bulk for bulk, however the refined West India sugar is sweeter than the refined beet sugar; but weight for weight, the two are equally sweet." The discovery of sugar in the beet-root was made by the celebrated German chemist Maregrave, and announced to the public in 1747.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

Shoe-Making.—The town of Lynn, (Mass.) has long been distinguished as the place where the manufacture of shoes has been carried to the greatest extent; but very few probably, have any idea how great is the quantity really manufactured in that one town; the following extract from an article in the Lynn Mirror, gives some details respecting one branch of the business, from which we may form some judgment of the extent of the whole. "It is probable that about 5000 pairs of ladies, misses, and children's shoes are made daily; of which perhaps three eighths are sheep skin, and one eighth goat skin morocco. To manufacture the cloth shoes would require from 90,000 to 100,000 yards of cloth, which is principally manufactured in and about Leeds, in England, for which are paid from 90 to 125 cents a yard. For the morocco shoes it would require about 50,000 goat skins, and 90,000 to 100,000 sheep skins; and the sole leather for the whole would probably amount to about 700,000 pounds, at 18 to 28 cents. It would require about 1,200,000 yards of galloon to bind them, and 2,400,000 yards of ribbon to trim them, with 80,000 yards of factory cotton and 70,000 yards of Russia sheeting for lining, 1000 pounds of sewing silk, 4000 pounds of shot thread, and 1500 pounds of binding thread. Of the silk and thread about seven eighths is imported."

It is but a few years since all our fine cutlery, saddlery, and shoe maker's and tailor's tools were brought from the work-shops of England. American enterprise, industry and ingenuity, now produce every thing we want. It is pleasant to notice that excellent tacks are made at a factory in Abington, Mass., in which 100 workmen are employed; and superior *penknives* are made at Worcester, Mass. in a new factory in which 50 hands are employed. We might as well import British bread and butter and Irish potatoes, as ninety-nine hundredths of the articles we still continue to bring from abroad, while our infant manufactures languish for want of the money sent away to support European laborers.

Bath N. Y. Advocate.

Abraham Bradley has been removed from the office of assistant postmaster general, and Charles K. Gardner, for some years a clerk in the general post office, appointed in his place.

Emigrating Creeks.—The steam boat Virginia, having on board 850 Creek Indians from Georgia, ran aground on her passage up the Arkansas; in consequence of which the Indians landed, and will perform the remainder of their journey on foot.

Florida.—A letter from Tallahassee, published in the Richmond Compiler, declares that "in a few years, Florida will become one of the greatest sugar countries known. Experience has demonstrated the fact beyond a question, that sugar is equally as productive in Florida as on the Mississippi swamps."

Niles.

Masonry and Anti-Masonry.—The Holland Purchase Baptist Association, comprising 20 churches, held its annual meeting at Aurora, in this county, on Wednesday and Thursday last. A proposition, we understand, was made for the association to bind the churches to an exclusion of masonry from among them. The subject, after some discussion, was referred to the prudential committee, consisting of seven members, who reported, unanimously, that masonry and anti-masonry are matters wholly foreign to the duties and powers of the association, and the principles which had called it together. This report was accepted with but one dissenting voice, and the subject was thus disposed of, indefinitely.—*Buffalo Journal.*

A Duel!—A duel took place recently upon the ramparts of Dijon, near which run the houses of the inhabitants, between a citizen and an officer—they fought with pistols. Having thrown up a crown for the first fire, fortune favored the citizen, who fired and missed. The officer knowing he was the aggressor, fired in the air, and the ball killed the wife of his adversary, who, on hearing the noise of the first shot, had run to

her window. The grief of the officer may be well conceived, when he found in his endeavor to avoid a murder, he had killed the wife of the man to whom he was willing to make reparation.

In a late number of the Niagara Herald, one Wentright Proctor cautions the public against trusting his wife, he having married her, he says, while he was drunk and insane; and the marriage being therefore unlawful.

The Marriage Covenant.—An Eastern paper of the 17th inst. contains a caution, by George Perkins of Biddeford, forbidding all persons "sharboring or trusting his wife, Christiana," inasmuch as she has left his bed and board, and "refused to perform the marriage covenant." In reply to this, the abused fair lady, who seems to have taken refuge among the muses, publishes the following—

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

When George would whip me night and day, (If it want for that I shouldnt) I took my bed and went away—

And pray who's there that wouldnt?

CHRISTIANA PERKINS.

Biddeford, August 24, 1829.

MARRIED. on the 24th ult. by John Godley, Esq. Mr. JOHN MORGAN to Miss MARY OSEURN, of Lawrenceburgh town ship.

OBITUARY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED—At the residence of his father, in Dearborn county, Ind. on the 24th Sept. after a painful illness of several weeks, CHARLES, infant son of Marcus & Margaret COREY, aged 6 months and 27 days.

Fond parents your sad tears forbear, Your babe is now at rest; O! strive to meet your infant where You'll be forever blest'd.

In you bright world he soars and sings, Scap'd from the snares of this; Why would you clip the cherub wings, Or interrupt his bliss? [A FRIEND.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Lawrenceburgh, Ind. on the 1st of October, 1829; which if not taken out within 3 months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Abbott Robert Leaper John Morris Isaac or Barnett Esther Ann Mrs. Joel Fitzgerald Baldridge Margaret B. Mount James Mrs. care of Mr. Miller John McConnell George 2 Barton William Novill Peter Bexter Daniel A. 2 Phillips John H. Campbell Mary Mrs. Ruble John Calhoun Villet Reed Benjamin Congleton James Rowland Phillips Still David Craig Daniel Smith John Cambridge Academy Trustees Smith John H. Daniels Thomas Snyder David Shepherd William York Dill James Hodge Sullivan Sarah Mrs. Eliz. Stroud Joseph Tibbits Abner Test John Esq. Harrison Benjamin Trustee Watts John Keller Jacob 3 Wilson Joseph Williams William Ludiow Mr. or Joshua Stroud Williams Benjamin Lemon William Wever Francis B.

JAMES W. HUNTER, p. m.

As the quarter commenced on the 1st inst. it is expected that newspaper postage will be paid in advance. To save the trouble of refusing credit, the money must be paid on delivery of letters. Those in arrears for postage will please settle the same.

J. W. H. P. M.

October 1, 1829.

Arrival and Departure of the mails at the Post Office at Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn County, Indiana.

THE MAIL ARRIVES

From Indianapolis and intermediate offices, Sunday evening, 5 P. M.

From Southward and Westward Monday and Wednesday mornings, at 5 A. M.

From Northward, Greenville, via Connerville and Brookville, Mondays, 2 P. M.

From Brookville via Harrison &c. every Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

From Oxford, via Clark's store, every Friday, at 5 P. M.

From Burlington Ky. via Petersburg, Tuesday evenings, at 5 P. M.

From the Eastward via Cincinnati, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 2 P. M.

THE MAIL DEPARTS

To Indianapolis and intermediate offices every Monday Morning, at 7 A. M.

To Eastward via Cincinnati Monday and Wednesday mornings, at 5 A. M.

To Southward and Westward via Rising Sun, Madison and Louisville &c. every Tuesday at 2 P. M.

To Westward and Southward, via Hartford, Madison, Vincennes, &c. every Thursday, at 2 P. M.

To the Northward, via Brookville, Greenville, &c. every Monday at 2 P. M.

To Brookville, every Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

To Burlington Ky. via Petersburg, every Tuesday morning at 5 A. M.

To Oxford, via Clark's store &c. every Thursday, at 5 A. M.

Return Borrowed Books!!

THOSE who have in their possession the 4th vol. of "Nicholson's Encyclopedia," and the 1st vol. "Tom Jones," belonging to the Lawrenceburgh Library Company, would do an act of long delayed justice to the institution, by returning them immediately.

D. V. CULLEY, Librarian.

October 3d, 1829.

NOTICE.

A young man, of steady moral habits, who writes a plain good hand, spells well, and understands English grammar, may meet with employment, on application to

JAMES DILL.

Lawrenceburgh, Ind. Oct. 1 1829 35-3w*

Collector's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that a sale of land and town lots will be held at the Court House door in Lawrenceburgh, on the 2d Monday in November, 1829, and continue from day to day until all delinquents lands and lots are exposed by their Nos. of township, section or part therof, and town lots agreeable to their Nos., as charged on the duplicate of taxes for the year 1829, and former years I have been Collector. I will attend all public places, also on each person charged with taxes as fast as possible; at which times and places I hope all will be prepared to pay the same. The time I have to make returns in, is growing short.

JOHN SPENCER, s. & c. D. c.

September 30, 1829 39

Administrators' Sale.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that we shall expose to sale at public vendue, at or near the residence of John Daniel, late of Dearborn county, deceased, on the 17th day of October instant,

25 acres of Corn,

And