

MISCELLANY.

(From the *Courier and Enquirer*.)

THE BRAVE BOLIVAR.

Colombia hail! in the pages of story,
The spirit of Freedom thy name shall engrave—
When he who released thee—and led thee to glory,
Shall sleep with his fathers at rest in the grave,
While memory, long in her trammels shall hold him,

The pride of the South—the Peruvian star—
When the Angel of Peace to her bosom shall fold him,

And close the last scene of the brave Bolivar!

Who was it that nobly from slumber awaking,
Swore to expire—or to conquer for thee,

And viewing the young dawn of liberty breaking,
Exclaim'd—my lov'd country thou yet shalt be free?—

Onward he rushed through the dead and the dying,
Spreading the might of his valor afar—

Till the bright flag of Freedom in splendor was flying,
Supported by Fame—and the brave Bolivar!

Hang up his sword (for nobly he bore it),
High o'er the gates of thy proud city wall—

And fill up the bowl to the hero who wore it,
And rescued thy worth from its ruin and fall,

And when the last scene of life's pilgrimage closes,

Let glory his corpse lay on liberty's car—
And thy beautiful maidens bedeck with red roses,

The last narrow home of the brave Bolivar!

P. P.

From the *Columbia, (Pa.) Spy*.

To Miss CATHARINE JAY, of UCTIA.

I wish I was in U T K,
As once I us'd 2 B,
For there resides Miss K T J,
And her I long to 2 C.

For I do love sweet K T J,
I b'lieve she loves me 2,
And if her love should c'er D K,
I'll never love A N U.

My K T is discreet and YYY,
So is she (some 2;
The * * might N V her her II,
When she looks up 2 view.

Another maid like my DR C 8,
I ne'er Xpect to C;
O how it will my soul L 8,
When mine she deigns 2 B!

I've wandered far o'er land & C,
A fortune to cry 8,
I've b'ld O I O & P D,
Far from my native St 8.

Still K T J is far B 4,
All other maid I C;
Her X L N C I adore.
As a lovely NTT.

So here's a health to K T J,
There's O 2 me so DR,
And soon I'll B in U T K,
When I do hope 2 CR.

KT, perhaps U wonder Y
So long I trouble U,
But N E time this meets U R I,
Pray think on W.

ANTI-CHELOERA PRECAUTIONS.—A writer in the New York Evening Post throws out some novel suggestions, which, no doubt, will be received, and acted up to by all concerned. We quote them.

Milk-men should be compelled to water their milk from wholesome pumps. Brackish and impure water is an insalubrious diluent, and an efficient exciting cause of Cholera.

All sales of logwood port, and gooseberry champagne, should be suspended.

Custom House officers should be stationed along the Connecticut frontier to stop the importation of oak and cabbage leaf cigars.

Litigation disposes the temper and irritates the nerves—ergo, lawyers should endeavor to promote amicable arrangements amongst their clients.

Scolds, termagants, speech making politicians should be confined in the Lunatic Asylum till danger has passed. They promote one of the supposed symptoms of the epidemic—a buzzing in the ears.

Short petticoats and low bosomed dresses should be discarded, for obvious reasons, bearing on this subject.

As cheerfulness is efficacious as a preventive, every man should look as much like a certain Alderman as possible—and every lady should imitate the dashing, nonchalant manner of the amiable and good natured widow Pirouette.

Supposed murder.—It is supposed that there has recently been a foul murder on the east side of the Seine river, near the Free Bridge in the town of Mentz. Rumors state, that on Monday morning of last week, a girl about 12 years of age, was picking raspberries in an old clearing, an obscure place between two stumps. While in this attitude, concealed behind a bush, two men approached her within a few feet, carrying a dead man on a board; on discovering her, they suddenly wheeled, took a circuitous route and went into the swamp towards which they had at first directed their course. The testimony of the girl is said to be too rational and artless, to excite a doubt. She has pointed out the spot where she stood; where the men were when they discovered her and turned their course; how and where

she moved to observe their motions; where they let down one fence and crossed another, resting the board upon the top of it; and where they entered the swamp, when she left and ran for home. Among the multitude afterwards in search, she pointed out one of the men who carried the dead man. He was subsequently committed to prison, with another man. Many hundreds have been in search of the body, which rumor this morning says has been found, though it is not credited here. There is considerable diversity of opinion on the subject, and many idle stories. *Seneca Farmer, July 19.*

On Friday night, the 13th July, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Levee, in front of the ship yard of Messrs. Howard and Varian, on the opposite side of the river, caved in, to the no small alarm of those residing in the immediate neighborhood. A schooner moored to the Levee was cast adrift and had her rudder knocked off. While the people belonging to the ship yard were endeavoring to board the schooner, another part of the Levee fell in, carrying a blacksmith shop along with it. But little damage was done to the ship ways at the yard of Messrs. H. and V. The Levee continues caving in gradually, both above and below the ship yard. The Levee on this side, from Conti to Jefferson street, has also caved in considerably, breaking away the wharves and stages, built about two years ago at a heavy expense by the corporation. These occurrences, peculiar to the mud banks of the Mississippi, are occasioned by river receding rapidly into its bed. It is now at a lower stage than we remember to have seen it at this season of the year. *New Orleans Advertiser.*

From the *Louisiana Advertiser, July 19.*

Last evening an affray took place on board the New York packet ship Nashville, between one of the crew and some Spanish stevedores, employed on board, during which one of the Spaniards slipped behind the offending seaman and made a pass at him with a large dirk which fortunately struck the shoulder blade and bent, having made a large but not dangerous wound. A shipmate on observing the treachery of the Spaniard, dealt out upon his cowardly carcass a few right and lefts, in the true Tom and Jerry style, when lo! another glittering blade flew with the rapidity of lightning aimed at the bosom of Jack, from another of the fraternity, which luckily fell harmless to the ground.—This was too much for the brave tars of Columbia to withstand—in a trice they fell upon the distantly fellows and gave them a sound drubbing. The two gentlemen of steel were taken off to the calaboose, with the claret flowing copiously from their nasal organs, and their ocular demonstratives closed against the vision of light. *Louisiana Advertiser.*

Deferred Articles.

TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Texas to his friend in this City, dated July 8.

DEAR SIR—Your letter dated New-Orleans, May 18, found me a prisoner in the Port of Anahuac, and was opened by a Mexican officer attached to the Fort, before I was allowed permission to peruse it. It may be necessary that I should relate to you a detailed account of my imprisonment and the cause. On the 17th day of May last, myself, (a lawyer by profession) and another of the profession were arrested and thrown into the Fort, on the grounds of a supposition of our political opinions, and private ideas being contrary to the general government, and disapproved of by the military commandant, Col. John D. Bradburn, at this place. We were in close confinement until the 2d of July, and were released by a glorious victory obtained over those tyrants, by the American settlers in this colony.—Shortly after our imprisonment, by great efforts, I succeeded in smuggling a letter, by means of my servant, to the colonists, to inform them of my imprisonment, and to appeal to them for redress, which shortly followed. 150 volunteers immediately marched to our relief, and took possession of the town of Anahuac, but not the Fort. On this occasion, Col. Bradburn entered into an arrangement with the colonists, to exchange us for 15 cavalry men, whom the Americans had made prisoners. On the ratification of the treaty, the Mexican prisoners were delivered up to Bradburn; but immediately on obtaining them, he broke the treaty by refusing to set us at liberty. The colonists, inveterate at such conduct from a man whom they had always abhorred as an usurper, flew to arms, and to the number of 300, marched against him. By this time Bradburn had obtained reinforcements, and erected additional fortifications to withstand an encounter.

The colonists besieged him by sea and land, about the last of June, when Col. Piedras marched to his assistance with 150 regular troops and some Militia, but found himself, before aware, in the power of the colonists. Commissioners were despatched by Col. Piedras to enter into a treaty with their captors, in which we were to be released, together with all our citizens prisoners, the government to pay for all property destroyed by their troops; Col. Bradburn who created these disturbances to be removed from office for his unconstitutional conduct, all of which have been complied with. We were released honorably on the 2d inst. and on the same day the tyrant Bradburn was arrested. In addition to the 300 colonists who were engaged in the neighborhood, Capt. Austin of Brazoria, was on the march to this place with 250 men and 4 pieces of cannon; it was found necessary to bring the cannon by water through the mouth of the Brazos, at which place stands a fort of great strength. In passing it the schooner Brazoria, containing the cannon, was fired on by the fort, at which she dropped below and opened a heavy cannonade, but without effect, as the walls were of great thickness; but the conquest over, it was achieved by the colonists on shore.

The possession of so much silver by men unaccustomed to be overburdened with money, was a circumstance not long to be concealed—suspicions were excited—and the civil authority at Thibodauxville arrested some of them. One of the men was about Donaldson

The country is now restored to tranquility and peace. The Americans have gained every thing which they claimed, and for which they assembled; the predominance of the civil authority, and the protection of their rights against a military usurpation, as tyrannical as it was unjust, illegal and unconstitutional. The Mexicans have been taught a lesson which they will not soon forget, that Americans know their rights, and will assert and protect them; and that constitutions, laws, and sacred guarantees, are not things to be broken and trampled under foot at the will and pleasure of every petty tyrant, who may be invested with a "brief authority." Having, as I before said, gained every thing for which we have contended, good order and obedience to the laws and constituted authorities, which would do honor to an older and better organized country, reigns in every point of the colony. There is every prospect that this happy state of things will have a long and prosperous duration. The liveliest vision of hope, which the colonists of Texas have ever entertained, seems now about to be realized. The odious law of the 6th April, 1830, has been virtually repealed; grants of extensive portions of the country, which have been for a long time suspended, have been lately confirmed. Every barrier to the colonization of the hardy, enterprising and venturesome sons of North America, has been broken down and removed; the tide of emigration to this country from the United States will again set through its accustomed channels. The high and unequal tariff with which we have been for some time oppressed, and under which the country was drooping, will be suspended so far as it operates on Texas, for several years to come. The infamous Fisher, and the still more infamous Bradburn, have been removed from office, and their places are filled by a single individual, of the highest integrity and honor, senior Don Juan Costina. The season has been much better than common, and the most sanguine hopes of the farmer have been more than realized, by the finest crops of corn and cotton, that have been raised in this country since its first settlement. The crops of each of the abovementioned staples will be at least 100 per cent. more than those of any former year. In short, every inducement is now held out to the industrious emigrant from the north. Under the influence of a correct and impartial administration of the laws, Texas must shortly be one of the most flourishing spots upon the face of the globe, and be entitled to assume that high and important standing, for which nature evidently designed her.

We have received the first number of the "Irish Republican Shield," published in Philadelphia by Mr. George Pepper, late editor of the Patriot and Shield. Mr. Pepper, has been distinguished for his literary acquirements, and if we may judge from the paper now before us, the readers of the Republican Shield, will find the paper well filled with matter of interest to the lover of literature and the politician. Mr. P. is warmly attached to the present administration:—for this we feel proud of his company. The notorious Binns who now figures in the columns of the Patriot and Shield will have his hands full if he undertakes to contend with Mr. Pepper. *Delaware Gazette.*



MAIL COACHES.

THREE TIMES A WEEK BETWEEN

Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis.

THE travel on the above line having increased greatly within the last year, the post office department has authorized the undersigned to run the mail three times a week upon it, and this he has done since the first of May. The stages leave Indianapolis on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 4, and arrive at Lawrenceburg on each succeeding day in the evening.—Depart from Lawrenceburg at 4 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrive at Indianapolis next day at 6 P. M. making the trip through each way in 2 days, (88 miles.) At Lawrenceburg this line connects on each day of its arrival with the Cincinnati, Ohio, and Burlington and Frankfort, Ky. line of stages, and with the regular line of daily mail boats up and down the river—so that passengers wishing to travel in either of those directions, can have a passage without delay. The Cincinnati and Frankfort stages leave Lawrenceburg the next morning after the arrival of the Indianapolis stage, and the mail boats pass down the same evening at between 6 and 7, and up the next morning, between 4 and 7.

Stage office at B. Brown's Mansion House, Indianapolis; and at Major Hunter's Post and Justice Office, Lawrenceburg. *JAMES JOHNSON.* June 30, 1832. 24—tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening, a splendid stock of

NEW GOODS.

At his old stand; where he is prepared to wait on his Customers and all those who may think proper to give him a call.

JOHN P. DUNN.

March 17th, 1832. 9—

NEW GOODS.

JUST received from Philadelphia a general

SPRING DAY-GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

SHOES, HATS, &c.

Also, from Pittsburgh, an assortment of

HEAVY GOODS,

SADDLERY, &c.

which will be offered (at the old stand of

George Tousey,) on *concedating terms*, by

TOUSEY & DUNN.

March 29, 1832. 11—tf

Iron, Nails, & Glass.

JUST received from Pittsburgh, per Steamer

Lady Byron, a quantity of

NAILS, Assorted; IRON, Assorted

And GLASS.—Also,

TRACE CHAINS, MEAL AND

WHEAT SEIVES,

And for sale by

JOHN P. DUNN.

March 17th, 1832. 9—

JUST RECEIVED,

per Steam Boat Arab,

700 pounds Leaf Sugar;

1 cask Pepper;

1 do. 4th proof Brandy;

1 do. Holland Gin;

1 do. Port Wine;

1 do. Tenerife Wine;

and for sale by

SHAW & PROTZMAN

April 28, 1832.

NOTICE.

A MOS LANE, Attorney and counsellor at Law, will, in future, give his undivided attention to his profession—may be consulted at his office, on High street, near the clerk's office, at all times, except when at Court—will attend the Circuit, Probate, and Commissioner's Courts, in the County of Dearborn. The Circuit Courts in Franklin, Switzerland, Ripley and Decatur counties. The Supreme and District Courts at Indianapolis. And will attend to business of Importance, either civil or criminal in any other courts in this, or adjoining states. He trusts that his long and successful practice, will insure him, his former liberal portion of professional business, when the public shall be assured, that all business entrusted to his charges, shall receive his prompt attention, and best efforts, to bring it to a speedy and successful close.

AMOS LANE.

Lawrenceburg, June 13th, 1832. 24.

Boots, Brogans, & Shoes.

THE subscriber has a first rate stock of

BOOTS, BROGANS, AND SHOES,

(COARSE AND FINE.)

For Men, Women, and Children

Which he will sell low for Cash.

JOHN P. DUNN.

March 17th, 1832. 9—

Cash for Wheat,

At the Steam Flouring Mill, in

RISING SUN.

CASH, and the market price, will be paid for