

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 23.

NEW PAPER. The first number of a paper recently established in this county, at the town of Rising-Sun, by Isaac Stevens & Co. has been received. It is neatly printed on a super-royal sheet, and in every respect gives promise of respectability and usefulness. The title ("Rising-Sun") is significant enough, and, if like the seat of reason, it operates on the system, emitting light and heat—dispelling moral darkness—warming and animating to good works—strengthening the bonds of fellowship and union—the community will not be backward in acknowledging the genial influence of the new born luminary, nor refuse to contribute the oil necessary to facilitate its motion upon its axis.

The treaty held with the Miami Indians in this state, has closed without effecting the purchase of any of their lands. The chiefs generally were disposed to sell at least a portion, but the young men would not agree to any proposition. The probability now is that the laws of the state will be extended over the tribe at the ensuing session.

The accounts we publish to-day of disasters by flood and fire are truly distressing. The loss of life by the disaster on board the Illinois, is perhaps greater than has been occasioned by a similar accident for some time. Among the wounded we notice the names of several well known in this place. Mr. Harrington is one, and we believe Mr. Hendrickson formerly resided in this county. We have been informed that the explosion was occasioned by the passengers crowding to one side of the boat to witness a negro chase on shore, thereby sealing her so much as to nearly empty one of the boilers.

The elections in New York, which took place in the first of this month, have terminated in the success of the friends of the administration. The Albany Argus states that the next house of assembly will be composed of at least 111 members friendly to the administration. The returns to the senate are equally favorable.

Peter V. Daniel has declined accepting the office of attorney general of the United States.

GLOBE. This truly valuable and ably conducted paper, has recently been enlarged and improved in mechanical execution. Few papers in the government exceed it in size, and none are more deserving of the patronage of the friends of the administration. Located at the seat of federal power, and cognizant to the movements in every direction, it may well be looked to as the source of correct and important information. We invite the attention of our readers to an article published on our first page, in reference to it.

Greenbank's Periodical Library. We have been politely favored by the publishers with the regular numbers of this work, and upon an examination of the whole, feel bound to speak of it as a highly interesting publication, and to recommend it to the patronage of the public. The contents of volumes 1 and 2 is given in another column, together with the terms.

The Rising Sun, in noticing the phenomenon of the 14th inst. remarks:

By way of remark upon this subject, we would observe, that we neither profess to be sooth-sayers nor star-gazers; and, of course, cannot predict, whether the events that are to succeed this wonderful phenomenon will be of a propitious or disastrous character; yet, while we have no doubt, that the superstitious notions of some will lead them into a great many fantastical cogitations and disheartening speculations in regard to it; for our single self, we must confess that we are so hardened, as to feel just as safe as if nothing of the kind had occurred. In the mean time, for the gratification of our readers, we make the following extracts from "Wilkins's Elements of Astronomy."

"Of the origin and real nature of those bodies, which are known to every one as falling stars or meteors, and of which many may be seen during almost every clear evening, we are nearly or quite as ignorant as were our progenitors three thousand years ago. Instead, therefore, of conjectures on these points we shall confine ourselves to the description of a few of the most remarkable phenomena of this kind."

Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland, while at Cumana, in South America, witnessed a very remarkable appearance of meteors. The former thus describes it: "The night of the 11th November, 1779, was cool and extremely beautiful. Toward the morning, from half after two, the most extraordinary luminous meteors were seen towards the east. Bonpland, who had arisen to enjoy the freshness of the air in the gallery perceived them first. Thousands of bolides (fire-balls) and falling stars, succeeded each other during four hours. Their direction was very regular from north to south. They filled a space in the sky extending from the east east 30 degrees towards the north and south. Some of them attained a height of 40, and all exceeded 25 or 30 degrees. There was very little wind, and no trace of clouds to be seen. Bonpland relates that from the beginning of the phenomenon, there was not a space in the firmament equal in extent to three diameters of the moon, which was not filled at every instant with bolides and falling stars. All these meteors left luminous traces from 5 to 10 degrees in length, and the phosphorescence of these traces or luminous bands, lasted seven or eight seconds. The bolides seemed to burst as by explosion; those from 1 to 1 degree 15m. in diameter (the mean diameter of the sun is 30m. 42s.) disappeared without scintillation, leaving behind them phosphorescent bands, exceeding in breadth 15m. or 20m."

"These bolides were visible at the same time on the frontiers of Brazil, a distance of 230 leagues from Cumana. I was therefore powerfully struck at the immense height, which they must have attained. But what was my astonishment, when at my return to Europe, I learnt, that the same phenomenon had been perceived on an extent of the globe of 64 degrees of latitude, and 91 degrees longitude; at the equator in South America, at Labrador and Greenland, and in Germany!"

"A phenomenon analogous to that of the 12th of November, was observed thirty years before, on the table land of the Andes, in a country studded with volcanoes. At the city of Quito, there was seen, in one part of the sky, about the volcano of Gayamba, so great a number of falling stars, that the mountain was thought to be in flames. This singular sight lasted more than an hour. The people assembled in the plain of Exico, where a magnificent view presents itself of the highest summit of the

Cordilleras. A procession was already on the point of setting out from the convent of St. Francis, when it was perceived, that the blaze of the horizon was caused by fiery meteors, which ran along the skies in all directions, at the altitude of 12 or 13 degrees."

We are informed that a number of Poles, who at the close of the late contest with Russia, took refuge in Galicia, where they have been supported by the Austrian Government, having expressed a wish, in compliance with a proposal of the Emperor to emigrate to the United States, he has offered them a conveyance to our shores without expense. Two national vessels have been assigned to that service, and are probably now on their voyage, from the port of Trieste to this country. This unfortunate people, deprived of the asylum which had been afforded them within the limits of Austria, and fearful of encountering the penalties which awaited them on their return to their own country, at first determined to seek protection in France; but in consequence of the sudden departure into Germany of some hundreds of their countrymen from the depots which have been established by the liberality of the French Government, that door was found to be closed against them. Under such circumstances, excluded as they were from all hope of assistance in Europe, they naturally turned their eyes towards the American shores, and are about to throw themselves, for a time, upon the hospitality of our citizens. It is understood that their number is about three hundred, and that each one will receive from the Austrian Government, at the time of his landing in this country, a donation of about fifty dollars. Without other property and ignorant of our language, it is evident that if they are left to themselves, this small fund will soon be exhausted, and as they cannot, with propriety be made recipients of the public bounty, they will be forced to rely for their subsistence upon the contributions of private benevolence. It is yet uncertain at what port they will arrive; but wherever it may be, we hope, as well from a regard to the honor of our country as from a deep sympathy with these exiled patriots, that they may meet with the ready counsel and assistance of our citizens, for the purpose of enabling them to use their money to the best advantage, and to engage in such occupations as may afford the earliest prospect of a support from their own exertions and industry; and that they may not be permitted to suffer in the meantime for want of pecuniary aid, if their helpless situation should render such relief necessary.

Globe. The harvest of the present year, says the New York Evening Post, seems to be remarkably abundant in every quarter of the world. Our own happy country has seldom been enriched by a more fruitful autumn. The crops of all kinds with the single exception of Indian corn, are both plentiful and excellent. The productiveness of the season in Great Britain is spoken of with great exultation in the journals from every quarter of that kingdom, and there is little doubt that serious civil commotions have been averted by this circumstance. From different countries on the continent of Europe, very gratifying accounts of the season are also received. In France, the vintage is said to be the best that has been known for a long time. In point of abundance the season is said to exceed that of the celebrated year of the comet, while the quality of wines is scarcely inferior. The effect of this large vintage will be to create a material reduction in the price of wine, which it is estimated will fall about twenty five per cent. A London journal speaking on the subject says, in Campagne already the wines which were sold at fifty francs per dozen, are now offered for thirty, and the commoner sorts of Champagne wine, which are frequently sold in England as high as 72s. per dozen, are offered at twenty seven francs, delivered at Calais. This is something under 2s. per bottle. The Renish wines will also be very good and abundant this year.

English Pauper System.—From official returns, it appears, that the independent agricultural laborer in England, gets an average of 122 ounces of solid food each week; the soldier 168; the able bodied pauper always 151, and generally about 200; the convicted thief, 203, the arrested thief, 239; the convicted thief 330; so that the transported thief has nearly three times the allowance of the honest laborer. Well may Mr. Bulwer ask, "what effect must those laws have on our social system, which make the laborer rise by his own degradation?" Far distant be the time when such a population and such a legislation shall be ours. We can better endure, meanwhile the terrible reproach of Hamilton, that we eat our eggs from a wine glass.

MIAMI TREATY.—After upwards of a month spent by the agents on the part of the government, in fruitless efforts to conclude a treaty with the Miami Indians, the Commissioners gave notice to their friends who were present, the latter part of last week, that they had concluded to abandon the idea of a treaty, and we suppose by this time the assemblage of persons in attendance has dispersed. Our friends who attended from this place have returned in good health.

Indiana Democrat.

Riding Old Towler.—Many of the self-sufficient "Lords of the Creation," have indulged their satirical propensities of descanting on the idle curiosity and waywardness of *Woman*. The crusty old bachelor or snaring cynic, who never deserved or received the smiles of affection from the fair, delight in recounting such anecdotes as the following, which we find in a work of fiction, just published, entitled the "Invisible Gentleman."

[Lowell Journal.]

"A man had a young wife—took into his head to be jealous of a friend—no cause, dare say, mean to tell her to avoid company of said friend; but by good luck asked advice of another—sensible man—knew better—said never do that!—way to make her think of him, if never did before—woman do any thing, tell not. Try her—tell her be sure not to ride upon Towler, great savage watch dog, while you are absent—see what'll happen."

"Husband took friend's advice—gave particular orders not to ride dog—wife stared, laughed, promised—never dreamt of such a thing—afraid of dog, too—soon ha' thought of riding a *dragon*, if hadn't been told not. Husband gone, went to look at Towler directly—gave him bones—got friendly by degrees—scratched his head—patted his back—lost all fear—got a *straddle*—had a tumble—

scratched her face—no hiding that—when husband came back, laid all the blame on him—said she fancied dog-riding must have been something very pleasant, or would not have been denied to her!"

Comparative European Mortality.—At a late meeting of the Academie des Sciences, in Paris, M. Moresu de Jonnes read an interesting paper, the object of which was to show the relative number of death in the different parts of Europe—one of the many instances of the nice statistical calculations which our neighbours are in the habit of making.—From this it appears that in the Roman States, and ancient Venetian Provinces 1 in 27 dies annually; in Italy, Greece, and Turkey, 1 in 30; in the Netherlands, France and Prussia, 1 in 39; in Switzerland, Austria, Spain, and Portugal, 1 in 40; in Russia (in Europe) and Poland, 1 in 44 in Germany Denmark, and Sweden, 1 in 45; in Norway, 1 in 48; in Iceland, 1 in 53; in England, 1 in 58, and in Scotland and Ireland, 1 in 59. Thus it appears, that of the whole of Europe, in Italy there is the least chance of life, or of its long duration. The average of deaths yearly in Europe, out of a population of 210,000,000, is 5,256,000, which is equal to one fourth of the whole; this however varies unequally between the North and the South. The former have but 1 death in 44, while the latter have 1 in 36. Out of 1,000,000 of inhabitants the deaths amount to 22,701 in the countries situated north of France, and 27,800 south of France, or a difference of 50,000, equal to 1/200 of the population. M. Moresu de Jonnes, thus shews that the northern climates favour the duration of life. The author of the paper had also made calculations tending to prove the proportion of mortality is diminishing, which fact is confirmed by the return in several great cities, proving incontestably the material ameliorations which have taken place in the great cities.

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR: Sir—On Sunday last I attended a meeting of the Utilitarian Bible Society, at Moore's Hill, in this county, and would recommend it to all seekers after truth, "to go and do likewise." The institution I think is calculated to do much good, and hope the example set by the citizens of Sparta will be followed by those of our neighborhood. The utility of such an institution will appear obvious to every one that will take the trouble to attend one of their meetings, which are held regularly every Sunday.

A UTILITARIAN.

MARRIED—On Wednesday last, by Rev. S. Scovel, DANIEL S. MAJOR, Esq., to Miss CATHARINE ELIZA GUARD—of this place.

On Thursday, 21st inst., at the residence of Jas. Cloud, in Hardinsburgh, by James W. Hunter, Mr. MERIT SULLIVAN to Miss MARY ANN SNYDER, both of Boone co., Ky.

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Volume II.—1. Critical Sketches of the character and genius of Scott and Byron.—2. Journal of an officer employed in the expedition under the command of Captain Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa.—3. Notes of a Tour in Albania.—4. Biographical and critical sketches of Sir Jas. Mackintosh and Lord Brougham.—5. Service Afloat, comprising the Personal Narrative of a British Naval Officer.—6. Oceanides or Marine Lyrics; by Mrs. Fletcher (late Miss Jewsbury).—7. Sketch of the genius and character of Wardsworth with selections from his Lyrical Ballads.—8. Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand.—9. The Life of Mahomet; from the Library of Useful Knowledge.—10. History of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire; by Edward Upshur, Esq. M. R. A. S.—11. The Tyrolean, by the author of "Recollections of the Peninsula."—12. Domestic Manners in the West Indies; by Mrs. Charmichael, five years a resident in the Islands.—13. The Life and Character of William Wilberforce.—14. Men and Things, viz: The Times we Live in, Odd Fellows, and Blessings of Biography. The London Editions of the above works were originally published in more than thirty volumes, cost the publishers about EIGHTY DOLLARS, and have been afforded to subscribers at the amazingly reduced price of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS!! exclusive of postage.

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November 1, 1833.

Z. BEDFORD & Co.

Nov. 20, 1833.

45-12

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the law will allow.

Z. BEDFORD & Co.

Nov. 20, 1833.

45-12

Public Notice.

TO Anna, William, Samuel, Catharine, Martha, Mary, Matilda, Charlotte, Pamela, James, and John Buchanan, children and heirs of James Buchanan late of the county of Dearborn, state of Indiana, deceased, and heirs of Eliza Buchanan late of said county, dec'd.

TAKE notice that on the second Monday in February next, being the first day of the next term of the Probate court of Dearborn county, Indiana; I shall apply to the judge of said court, to appoint commissioners pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, to divide and set off to me the one twelfth part of the following tracts of land, to wit: all that part of the north-east quarter of section No. 36, T. 4, R. 2 west, bounded as follows: beginning at the south-east corner of the said quarter section and running one hundred rods, on the north and south line, from thence eighty rods westerly and parallel to the south line of said quarter section, thence southerly 100 rods, parallel with the north and south line, thence east 80 rods to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres.

Also, one other tract, bounded as follows: beginning at the north-west corner of the south-east quarter of section 31, T. 4, R. 2 west, and running due east sixty-seven rods to a stone, thence south twenty-eight and a half degrees west eighty four rods, thence south thirty-eight degrees west twenty-eight rods to a stone, thence north sixteen degrees west eleven rods to a stone, thence north ninety-three rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres.

Also, one other tract, bounded as follows: commencing at the north-east corner of said last mentioned quarter section, thence south sixty perches to a stake, thence west eighty perches to a stake, thence north sixty perches to a stake, standing on the section line which runs east and west on the north side of said quarter section, thence east eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres of land.

GEORGE BUCHANAN,
One of the heirs of James Buchanan and Eliza Buchanan.

DUNN, Atty.

November 21, 1833.

45-4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk's office of the Dearborn circuit court, I have levied upon and will offer for sale at the court-house door, in the town of Lawrenceburg, on Monday the 16th day of December next, between 12 and 2 o'clock on said day, the following described lot, viz: the north half of in-lot No. 70 in the town of New-Lawrenceburg or Edinburgh, as laid down in the plat of said town; the rents, issues and profits of said lot, for seven years, will be first offered for sale, and if the same will not bring enough to satisfy said execution, then I will offer the fee simple to the highest bidder. Taken as the property of A. B. Adams, and will be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Milton Gregg.

WILLIAM DILS, Sh'f D. C.
By D. C. SMITH, Deputy.

November 22, 1833.

45-1s

Sheriff's Sale.

Postponed.