

gence of the Messrs. Ricardo. Two boats, it is said are now ready, though the late season excites some apprehensions as to their crossing the Bay of Biscay in safety. An anecdote of some interest has reached us on the subject of this expedition. Lady Cochrane having heard at Geneva, that some delay had occurred in fitting out the armament for her husband, sent over £1,400 which she had collected, to be applied to the furtherance of that object."

It seems the Pacha of Egypt, the scourge of Greece, is by no means in want of friends in England. The Liverpool Mercury, of the 27th October, says, shipments for him are at this moment taking place at Liverpool, of shot, shells and other munitions, to be applied, in all probability, to the destruction of freedom in Greece, and we hear of no mistakes, no detentions, no trick. We shall be very glad, however, to learn in a short time that Cochrane or some other friend (?) to the Greeks, has made up for delays experienced on their side of the question by forestalling the Pacha, and taking these shipments into his especial keeping.

It was reported by the last steambot from Hamburg that an express had just arrived there with intelligence of the assassination of the Grand Seigneur at Constantinople.

THE GREEKS.—It seems to be uncertain whether Lord Cochrane had, or had not, returned to Marseilles, although a letter from an agent at Lloyd's says he arrived there on the 14th of October. We give below a proclamation from his Lordship, but it is without date or place. Its object is to obtain an accession of means for the purpose of hastening the liberty of Greece, and desiring those who have accomplished the liberty of the new world to lend their succor towards assisting the Greeks against the oppression of their enemies. A Liverpool paper, of November 1, says, "Lord Cochrane is now said to have left Greece,—[he has never been there,] and no wonder. What was his Lordship to do without vessels? The imbecile conduct of the Greek Committees had taken sufficient precaution, that, if he liberated Greece at all, it should be by his name only; for, from them, he has derived no weapon more powerful. One good thing may, however, after all, have resulted from the misconduct of these lukewarm or imbecile friends of the Greeks. But for the dependence placed upon their boasted preparations, the Greeks might have surrendered themselves to the yoke in despair; as it is, they have still the chance of events, and there is no absurdity in supposing they may prove favorable to them."

Among the subsequent extracts will be found two letters from Malta, of the 14th and 10th of September, speaking of the conduct of the Government Officers towards "some gentlemen travelling in the British yacht Unicorn." One of these gentlemen is Lord Cochrane. Another account from Malta, of Sept. 28, says, "Lord Cochrane had been some time cruising off Malta, in a small schooner bearing to land, the inquiries he made with respect to any interference with him, being unsatisfactory both at Malta and Naples. He sails under the name of Mr. Baird. Admiral Sir Harry Neale, whose return to Malta from the Archipelago was shortly expected, has sent his tender to Smyrna, with despatches, stating his intentions to continue there 2 months longer. The negotiations with the Turkish Government had not succeeded with the ease and facility that were expected. Mr. Stratford Canning's last note was understood to have given offence to the Divan. Sir Harry Neale had drawn nearly all his ships into the Archipelago, either to support his negotiations, protect the British property at Smyrna, or keep a check on the Greek pirates."

The Austrian Observer contains an account of the late engagement between the Greeks and a division of the Turkish fleet, founded on letters from Constantinople, of the 29th of September. The engagement took place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of that month, near Mitylene; the Greeks were defeated, and lost three vessels, burnt; a three masted vessel sunk, and had six brigs very much damaged. They retreated to Ipsara, and the Turks to the Gulf of Smyrna, to repair. On the other hand, we find a report from the Oriental Spectator, Smyrna, but the date is not given) that "the Captain Pacha has suffered a defeat near Vourja, and that Canaris, (who was severely wounded on the occasion) having set fire to a frigate, it was abandoned by the Turks, and was taken possession of by the Greeks, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames." This may relate to the same affair mentioned in the article below, under date of Napoli di Romania, of August 19.

The most important news, however, if any can be better than what we have just related, is that of the Greeks having obtained possession of all the fortresses on the Western coast of the Morea, with the exception of Latron, Modon, and Coron. We presume the Egyptians had been forced to leave them by the plague and want of provisions; for we find an account of 2,000 of their troops, in one instance trying to open a way from Coron, Modon, and the castle of Navarino to Tripolizza, and being routed by the Greeks, who took three hundred horses and mules. In consequence of the good news from different quarters, national paper had risen from 9 to 12 at Napoli.

The Trieste paper states that letters to the 6th of October communicate another report of the surrender of the citadel of Athens; but this is extremely improbable. That fortress, we have been lately informed, was provisioned for at least two years—the Greeks said it was supplied for seven. Several new instances of piracy are mentioned, committed by men driven to desperation by the invaders.

RUSSIA.—It appears that General Vermoloff has gained a victory of some importance, which has been celebrated by illuminations and public rejoicing at St. Petersburg. From the official report of General Y. it seems that Abbas Mirza, after the defeat on the Clanhora, had been joined by Allair Khan, son-in-law to the Shah, and with their united forces, amounting to 20,000 regular infantry, 15,000 regular, and as many irregular cavalry, and 25 pieces of cannon, had again passed the Terek. General Madstoff had, upon this, joined, in the night of the 21st, Adjutant General Paskevitch, in consequence of which the Persians contented themselves with taking a position on the left bank of the above mentioned river & were obliged to raise the blockade of Schouchi.

"From another report of Gen. Paskevitch it appears that he was attacked on the 25th of September, by the Persians, to the number of 35,000 men, commanded by Abbas Mirza in person & three of his sons; but that the assailants, after a short engagement, fled in disorder, leaving behind 1,100 prisoners, eighty caissons and a quantity of baggage. The loss of the Russians was fifty killed, among whom is Col. Grotloff, and two hundred and fifty wounded. The enemy was pursued in his flight, and when the latest report was sent off, it was thought that the whole province of Karabosch was already delivered from the Persians. This victory was considered as so important, that the guns were fired at St. Petersburg, and the city illuminated on the occasion."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—All accounts concur to establish the fact which we published from the French papers received by the Stephanian, on the 27th ultimo, that the Russian Ultimatum had been accepted by the Divan. A London paper remarks upon this event—"The rapidity with which this news has been communicated from the Eastern to the Western boundaries of Europe, shows the importance attached to it, and by accounts which we have received from other quarters (on which we can place implicit reliance) we can assure our readers that it is as true as it is important."

A paragraph from Vienna, Oct. 13, states that on the morning of that day a fire broke out in the apartments of the Archduke Louis, and communicated to those apartments which have been occupied at different times by the Emperor Alexander, and the Kings of Bavaria and Wittenburg. The fire continued until the interior of those magnificent apartments fell a prey to the flames. The Archduke Palatine, his wife, and children, had a narrow escape. No lives were lost, but the value of what has been destroyed is considerable.

It was fully understood at Odessa, on the 9th, that an answer had been delivered by the Turkish Commissioners at Akerman, on the 6th of October, but nothing had been made public in regard to its nature, though it was generally understood to be satisfactory. It is supposed the notice of this acceptance will be first published at Moscow, or perhaps at St. Petersburg, as it was immediately despatched to the former place, to be laid before the Emperor.

The correspondence from the frontiers of Moldavia come down to the 11th instant, but it adds nothing to the news received from Odessa.

SPAIN.—The French papers continue to assert that Ferdinand's state of health continues to be alarming; and that a consultation of physicians had been recommended, but opposed under pretence of not creating alarm. A Madrid letter of October 16, says, the King continues still to experience a kind of lethargy, which causes him to doze every minute, even when standing. His Majesty, who had been informed of the hopes with which this malady has inspired the Apostolic party, repeated to numbers of them, at the levee which took place at Court, on the 14th, the following expression:—"Ya me ves que do me quedo dormido, ya ves que do me quedo dormido, ya ves que do estor soporoso." [You see well that I am not asleep, and you also see that I am not sleeping.] Whatever the issue may be as to the Sovereign, the country appears to be in a state as desperate and irremediable as can well be conceived. Busy negotiations are said to be going on at the Escurial; but they probably relate wholly to the affairs of Portugal.

PORTUGAL.—Stories of partial revolts, in one place and another, are kept up; but they are easily suppressed, and the details are quite unimportant.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

QUICKSILVER.

The most productive quicksilver mine in the world is at Idria, in Carniola, in the dominions of the emperor of Austria. This mine has been worked four hundred years, and is seven hundred feet deep. The good ores contain from 70 to 75 per cent. of pure quicksilver; and the mercury is sometimes found in a pure state issuing in a slender stream from some fissure in the rock. The ore after being pounded and washed, is placed over a furnace in the roasting oven, where the action of the fire separates the quicksilver from the other substances; it rises sublimated along with the smoke, and passes through winding flues until it cools and descends into hollows made to receive it. The quicksilver is then packed in sheep or goat skin bags. The mine now employs 400 hands, (in its flourishing state it gave bread to 1,200 men), produces annually 336,000 pounds of quicksilver, and yields a profit to the government of \$99,000.

In 1803 a fire originated in the wood work of the mine, and for five weeks the flames raged in the bowels of the earth with the greatest fury; when the shafts were opened, the smoke, filled with mercurial and sulphurous exhalations, rolled forth and struck down every one that came within its reach. As a last resource, the director turned in

a stream of water and allowed it to flow two days, in the course of the second day, in consequence of the production of steam, or the kindling of inflammable air, an explosion took place, which shook the mountain, rent the huts of the miners, started the panic-struck inhabitants in dismay; it was a splendid artificial earthquake. The fire was extinguished, but it required two years to pump out the water. It was carried off into the river Idria, and contained so much vitriol and iron that every fish disappeared from the river, except the eel, which bids defiance to every thing but actual broiling or roasting.

Mr. Russell, from whose "tour" the foregoing facts have been collected, descended into the mine by one of the inclined shafts, where there are successive flights of steps all the way, as regular as in a private dwelling. He says it is necessary for the visitor to leave behind watches, rings, snuff boxes, &c. which would infallibly be affected by the quicksilver. Two fashionable ladies, who went down during the congress in the neighboring Laybach, returned, the one with her gold watch converted into a tin trinket, and the fair cheeks and neck of the other were made black by the sulphur. Some of the mining operations produce trembling fits and convulsions, and the mercury generally discolours and destroys the teeth. The wages of the miners are very small; they are always in a state of destitution, and their lives are short.

VENICE. The beautiful statue of Hebe by Canova, has been put up for sale at Venice, without success. It was put up at 25,000 francs, but there was no bidding upon it.

[Sell a statue in Venice! That unhappy city is too poor for purchases of this kind. Depopulated and despoiled, the arts have fled from their ancient residence in the "Ocean of Rome" to the less romantic, but more opulent borders of the Thames. Such is the wretched state of Venice under the Austrian protection, that more than two-thirds of the city is a perfect desert. The nobility have removed to the terra-firma. Madame Mocignea, (the daughter of the last doge of Venice), interested the emperor of Austria for permission to pull down some of her palaces on the grand canal, to save the payment of the taxes.—It was refused. Superb mansions may be had for the mere discharge of the government tax.]

[New-York Enq.]

From the Indiana Journal of Dec. 19,

AGENT'S OFFICE,

Dec. 5th, 1826.

To the Hon. John H. Thompson,

President of the Senate,

Sir—To the Senate I now transmit my annual report of the three per cent fund, from which it will appear that there has been received seventy nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and nine cents. There has been paid in commissioners' drafts seventy three thousand three hundred and forty seven dollars forty and nine twelfth cents, which, together with sixteen hundred and five dollars fifty-six cents, commission on the first named amount, makes seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars ninety-six and nine twelfth cents, leaving a balance in my hands on the 1st instant, of four thousand nine hundred seventy two dollars twelve and three twelfth cents. I received in April last from C. Harrison, late Agent, in cash, one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars two and nine twelfth cents. He discharged drafts two thousand and eight dollars fifteen and five sixth cents, which, together with his commission of seventy five dollars and seventy six cents on those amounts, make three thousand eight hundred and sixty three dollars ninety four and seven twelfth cents, the balance he reported in his hands on the first of December, 1825.

I received from the United States Treasury in May last, seven thousand one hundred and seventy six dollars ninety seven cents, to which I added four dollars and twenty three cents, over charge in commission by the late agent, (as he informed me) and which had never been apportioned, making seven thousand one hundred and eighty one dollars twenty cents, from which I deducted five hundred dollars paid James Blake for the Fort Wayne road, out of unexpended balances of last year; & my commission on eight thousand nine hundred fifty-six dollars ninety-nine and nine twelfth cents, equal to one hundred and seventy-nine dollars thirteen cents, leaving a balance of six thousand five hundred and two dollars seven cent, which was apportioned to the several roads. An act of the last legislature required me to pay over to Ashbel Stone for the use of the road between this place and Rushville, one thousand dollars, to wit: five hundred dollars out of (the then) future appropriations, to each of the roads passing through Brookville and Connersville, after satisfying all prior contracts and assessments for damages; all demands have been paid on the Brookville road, & the balance of two hundred seventy six dollars & thirty seven and one fourth cents paid Ashbel Stone.

It will require to pay the damages on the Connersville road, the greater part of all its unappropriated balance of the one hundred thousand dollars; it is therefore presumed, that some years will elapse before any aid can be had from that to the Rushville road.

Respectfully submitted,

B. I. BLYTHE, Agent
for the three per cent fund.

AGENT'S OFFICE,

Dec. 6th, 1826.

Sir—I transmit herewith an account of the number of lots relinquished to the state. The number on which the transfers of payments from those relinquished were applied with the amount required in cash to complete the payments together with the number of lots on which complete payment has been made in cash, between the first day of July and the thirty-first of October last, prepared in conformity with a law, entitled "an act for the

relief of purchasers of lots in the town of Annapolis," approved January 20th 1826, have also the number of lots forfeited, the amount heretofore paid on them, which is respectfully submitted.

99 lots relinquished on which had been paid	\$240
25 do. on which transfers of payments were applied.	\$1,887 52
Interest on that sum,	594 45
1 lot on which but one payment was made	22 60
Interest.	7 40
Whole amount applied	2,464 97

Balance in favor of the state	\$100
To complete the payments on the above 25 lots, there has been paid in cash,	\$327 33
To complete one payment on the lot above named,	13 60
Amount received in cash, 15 lots have been paid out under the provision of 2d sec of the act above recited, amounting to	1,700
66 lots have forfeited or which had been paid (including a lot above noted, on which \$300 in transfers and \$3 60 in cash have been received for the 3d payment)	1,700

In conclusion, I would remark, that it will be well for the interest of the state, to sell another sale of out lots on the north angle of those already sold, laying them off in squares to contain four times the quantity of those already sold, which can be done by terming every second street. Wood is becoming scarce, the state owns all the land around the town, and if the citizens cannot purchase the land, many will become trespassers, and say on experience, that the lands around when stripped of the timber, are much valuable.

I have the honor to be, &c.

B. I. BLYTHE, Agent

of the State of Indiana.

The Hon. John H. Thompson,
President of the Senate.

New Orleans, Nov. 13,

Casualty.—An accident happened on Sunday steam boat Opelousas on Saturday evening, at cost Mr. Weaver, the second engineer on board. The Opelousas had her steam partly raised to her port when Mr. W. observing the steam to come from the cleaning pipe, commenced tightening the bottom head, but having incautiously gone too far on one side, when he strained upon the other side the plate snapped, the steam rushed into his face and bosom, and he died of the scald about 12 hours. Mr. Richard Weaver was a respectable young man, and belonged to Cincinnati where he has connections. Two or three persons belonging to the boat, were scalded at same time, but not dangerously.

The injury to the boiler was repaired in a few hours, and the Opelousas proceeded on her trip Bayou Sarah.

Taken up

By William Hart, of Waterloo town, Fayette county, State of Indiana, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1826,

A light sorrel mare,

with a small blaze in her face, shed before a hump on her breast, some appearance of polio eye, blind of the right eye, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old—about four and a half hands high; Appraised to several dollars, by Jesse Dawson, and George Dawson. I certify the foregoing to be a true copy from my book of estrays.

DANIEL SKINNER,
Justice of the peace.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order issued to me from Fayette Circuit Court, and in obedience to decree of said Court, in Chancery suit, will, on Saturday, the 6 day of January, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. & 4 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court door in Connersville, the following real estate lying in the county of Fayette, as the property of Catharine Rench, at the suit of Nicholas Humphrey et al. to wit: The south east corner of section 13, Town 13, Range 12, containing 65 acres. Also, the north west corner of the south east quarter of section 14, Town 13, Range 12 east, containing 60 acres; also, the north half of the south east quarter of section 13, Town 13, Range 12 east, commonly called the Eagan farm, containing acres, with the appurtenances, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to satisfy a judgment in the Fayette Circuit Court against Nicholas Humphrey, deceased, security in favor of the said Catharine in favor of John Webster for \$1004, 10 cts. with the legal interest thereon from the 16th day of March, 1825, and all legal costs both in that and this suit.

The above several tracts of land are of the first quality, situated on and near the Fork of White water river, and well improved on one of which there is a large brick manor house, good barn, stable, &c. This property will be sold without reserve to the best bidder, and certainly holds out inducements to men to attend the sale.

Dec 10, 1826. Wm. CALDWELL, Sheriff.