

ience of the Messrs. Ricardo. Two boats, it is said are now ready, though the late season off has gained a victory of some importance, excites some apprehensions as to their crossing which has been celebrated by illuminations in the Bay of Biscay in safety. An anecdote of this 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 night of the 21st, Adjutant General Paskevitch, 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 steamboat from Hamburg that an express had just arrived there with intelligence of the assassination of the Grand Seignor 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 proclama-

tion 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 in 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 16th 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 Mytilene; 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 Vermot, the official report of General Y, it seems that Abbas Mirza, after the defeat on the Clambora, had been joined by Allair Khan; son-in-law to the Schah, and with their united forces, amounting to 2000 regular infantry, 15,000 regular, and as many irregular cavalry, and 25 pieces of cannon, had again passed the Tarter.

Greece, is by no means in want of friends in England. The Liverpool Mercury, of the 27th night of the 21st, Adjutant General Paskevitch, 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 steamboat from Hamburg that an express had just arrived there with intelligence of the assassination of the Grand Seignor at Constantinople.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY—All accounts concur to establish the last which we published from the French papers received by the Stephania, 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 Wurtemburg. 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 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 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 dose every minute, even when standing. His Majesty, who had been informed of the hopes with which this malady had 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 estoi 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 Escorial; 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 350,000 pounds of quicksilver, and yields a profit to the government of \$90,000. 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, filled fourth and struck down every one that came within its reach. As a last resource, the director turned in conformity with a law, entitled "an act for the

relief of purchasers of lots in the town of Anapoli," approved January 20th 1820, 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 \$1,837.52

25 do. on which transfers of payments were applied. \$1,837.52

Interest on that sum, 593.45

1 lot on which but one payment was made 22.60

Interest, 7.50

Whole amount applied 2.50

Balance in favor of the state

To complete the payments on the above 25 lots, there has been paid in cash,

To complete one payment on the lot above named, 1.30

Amount received in cash, 15 lots have been paid out under the provision of 2d sec of the act above recited, amounting to

66 lots have forfeited on which had been paid (including a lot above noted, on which \$30 in transfers and \$3.00 in cash have been received for the 3d payment)

In conclusion, I would remark, that it is well for the interest of the state, to es- another sale of out lots on the north and of those already sold, laying them off in qu to contain four times the quantity of those ready sold, which can be done by terrains every second street. Wood is becoming scarce the state owns all the land around the and if the citizens cannot purchase 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

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

Casualty.—An accident happened on board steam boat Opolousas on Saturday evening, last, cost Mr. Weaver, the second engineer on the Opolousas had her steam partly raised to port when Mr. Weaver, serving the steam from the cleaning pipe, commenced right the bottom head, but having incautiously set too far on one side, when he strained upon 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 connexions. Two or three persons belonging to the boat, were scalded at same time, but not dangerously.

The injury to the boiler was repaired in 2 hours, and the Opolousas proceeded on her Bayou Scab.

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 lump on her breast, some appearance of poll evil, blind of the right eye, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen years old—about four and a half hands high; Appraised to seven dollars, by Jesse Dawson, and George Dawson.

I certify the foregoing to be a true from my book of estrays.

DANIEL SKINNER, justice of the peace.

Sheiv's Sale.

By virtue of an order issued to me from Fayette Circuit Court, and in obedience to decree of said Court, in Chancery sitting will, on Saturday, the 6 day of January between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. & 12 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court door in Connerville, the following real estate lying in the county of Fayette, as the property of Catharine French, at the suit of Nicholas Pumphrey et al, to wit: "The south side of the N. W. qr. of section 13, Town 13, Range 12, containing 65 acres. Also, the north side 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 Egan farm, containing 40 acres, with the appurtenances, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to satisfy a judgment in the Fayette Circuit Court against Nicholas Pumphrey, deceased, security in favor of the said Catharine in favor of John Webster for \$1004.10 cts. with the legal interest thereon from the 10th day of March, 1825, and all legal costs both in that and this suit."

The above several tracts of land are of first quality, situated on and near the Fork of White water river, and well improved, one of which there is a large brick man-

house, good barn, stable, &c. This property will be sold without reserve to the best and certainly holds out inducements to men to attend the sale.

Dec 16, 1826. Wm. CALDWELL, Sheriff.