



LAWRENCEBURGH.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1825.

At our last dates from New Orleans, Oct. 3, FLOUR was at \$4 25 cts. and dull at that, there having arrived the preceding week at that port 2025 barrels. PORK, BACON, and LARD, plenty—sails dull. Pork, mess, inspected, \$13 a 14; prime, do. \$11 50 a 12; cargo, do. \$10 per bbl. Bacon, hams, 9 a 10 cts.; sides, &c. 6 cts. per lb. Lard, 9 a 10 cts. per lb. CORN, \$1 50 per barrel—in demand. TOBACCO, 1st quality, 6 1-2 a 7—2d do. 5 1-2 a 6—and suspended, 4 1-2 a 5—bale, 7 a 8. WHISKEY, plenty and dull at from 21 to 24 cents per gallon.

An election will be held in this place on Monday next, to elect officers to command the Lawrenceburgh militia company. This company has not, we are informed, for five or six years performed military duty, nor paid any fines in consequence of such neglect.—The law has always been evaded by an understanding between the electors and the elected, that the latter would not receive his commission nor serve. An attempt of the same kind will be made on Monday, which we hope, for the good and well-being of our town, will not succeed. The performance of military duty, in most instances, is not very amusing; and as for ourselves, we should take as little delight in trudging the streets, in good or bad weather, with a corn-stalk or limb of a crab tree on our shoulders, as any two individuals in the company, yet if the law requires it, and other companies in the regiment perform the same without evasion, we cannot see any good reason why the citizens of Lawrenceburgh should be exempt from performing military duty, merely because they live in town. We shall, therefore, support those who will equip themselves and serve as officers.

The election in Pennsylvania has resulted unfavorable to the call of a Convention, there is very little doubt.—Fifty-two counties gave a majority of upwards of 19,000 against it. That the constitution of Pennsylvania (as well as our own) is defective or objectionable in many particulars, cannot be denied; but in order to remedy those imperfections, the same course is to be pursued as in its original formation; men from all parts of the state must be convened, and with them are associated prejudices and predilections, as various as their physiognomies, locations, or manners. From such an assemblage, is it supposable that any thing could emanate perfect in all its parts? To be sure some very judicious amendments might be made by an association of this kind, but at the same time, where is the security against extremes? For it is a fact, daily demonstrated, that people, to avoid one difficulty, inadvertently run into another, more pernicious in its consequences. The same will apply, with equal truth, to legislative bodies or popular assemblies; hence comes the conclusion, that it is

"Better to bear the evils that we have,
Than, fly to others that we know not of."

However true this may be, we do not wish to be understood to be opposed to a revision of our constitution whenever it becomes necessary; and do hope that the attempt, when made, will be attended with complete success. If our situation becomes uncomfortable, reason ought to dictate the remedy; and when we rise from our uneasy slumbers, let us not, like the dog, after whining and growling for some time, turn two or three times round on our thoray bed, as though we were hunting the pillow, and lie down without having effected any thing by rising, other than the disturbance of others, who, but for our confounded noise, might have been enjoying the sweets of a refreshing sleep.

The re-election of Troup, as governor of Georgia, may be calculated on as certain, by something like a 1000 majority over Clark. There is something consolatory in the following words, by Pope: "Whatever is to be, will be—and whatever is,

NIGHT." Reader! if you can subscribe to the doctrine, you may cry amen to Troup's re-election—as for ourselves, we are rather inclined to doubt a little.

CHARLESTOWN, Ia: Nov. 5.

Murder!—We are informed by a gentleman direct from Bloomington, that a most atrocious and malicious act of barbarism was perpetrated near that place, on Saturday night last, on the Reserve Township or Seminary land in Monroe county.

The particulars are related as follows: A person by the name of Nathan Baker, had collected a company of his neighbors to assist him in shucking his corn, and among the rest, had invited a man by the name of Moses Hicks. Towards the close of the evening, Hicks and Baker commenced quarreling, and Baker ordered him out of the house, upon which Hicks made towards the door, and was there met by Baker, who gave him a blow on the side of the face with such force as to knock him down, at the same time breaking his lower jaw-bone entirely off on the one side, and luxating it on the opposite side. Baker then jumped with his knees upon the breast of Hicks, and continued to beat him in the most violent and unrelenting manner; while at the same time, two most unprincipled ruffians, by the name of Barnes, stood by and swore that if any man interfered, they would take his life. Hicks was so dreadfully mangled, that he died in a few minutes. On the next morning search was made for the three monsters, which continued all that day and the next night; but had hitherto proved fruitless, although it was supposed the murderers were still lurking about the neighborhood. It is altogether probable that they may yet be taken, as no pains will be spared. Baker is a very robust man, upwards of six feet high, square made, blue eyes, loud spoken, and uses very bad language in his common conversation.

It is thought that if they are not found and brought to justice soon, that a reward and description will be offered in a proclamation of the Governor, for their apprehension, therefore, any vigilant citizen will deem it a part of his duty to assist in bringing these common enemies of the human race to condign punishment.—*Intelligencer.*

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.

On Friday evening, James Robinson was stabbed by William Allen, and died in about twenty minutes. The knife passed through the liver, and separated in its course all the larger veins connected with that organ. We learn, that Allen and his wife had been quarreling the whole evening, and alarmed the neighbors by their screams of murder. A number of persons collected to separate them: among the rest, the unfortunate man who was killed. He attempted, it seems, to secure Allen, who first cut his wrist severely, and having loosed himself from Robinson's grasp, thrust a large butcher knife into his side. As yet, the criminal has not been taken. A reward has been offered by the Mayor, for his apprehension.—*Crisis.*

We regret to learn that the United States Frigate Brandywine, had been but a few days at sea when she was discovered to have eight feet water in her hold. Thirty thousand weight of ammunition, and a quantity of ballast was thrown overboard. All hands were called to the pumps, and she was cleared of the water, which was found to pour through the sides where the oakum had washed out. So unseaworthy was this vessel found, that a consultation was held whether it was, or was not, prudent to proceed on the voyage. When last spoke, she was within a few days sail of Havre.—She will there undergo a thorough repair. Several of the hands had died. General Lafayette enjoyed good health, he expected that all his family would be assembled at Havre to welcome him to his native shore. More than once on the passage the General has indulged in the expression of a hope, that he has not left the United States for ever.

Demo. Press.

[Accounts of a more recent date than the above, say nothing concerning the vessel, or the health of those on board, to warrant a belief that the statement of the Press is correct; on the contrary, they state the voyage to be prosperous and healthy.]

Brush with Pirates.—We derive the following from the Log Book of the schr. Princess Ann:—On Saturday the 20th ult. on his outward passage, Capt. Banks discovering a sloop at anchor close in with the Double Headed Shot Keys, and taking her for a vessel in distress, ran down for, and upon nearing, her fired a blank cartridge, and hoisted his colours, upon which the sloop made sail from him. Capt. B. then felt satisfied she was a pirate, and pursued her, until from apprehension of running on some of the numerous rocks near the Keys, he considered it prudent to give up the chase. He then tacked, and standing for the place, where he first discovered the sloop, saw several men on the shore. He immediately hoisted out his boat, and gave directions to the crew to

land; but upon nearing the shore, they commenced a fire on the boat. Capt. B. then made signal for the boat to return alongside, and opened a fire on them from his pivot gun, which he continued until the gun became too hot to manage.—He then hauled off, without, as he believed, doing them much damage and proceeded on his voyage to Havana.

An old "Revolution."—“Here, boys, are the marks of war,” said an old veteran the other day, as he opened an old revolutionary vest, full of bullet and bayonet holes, and showed the scars on his breast. He was wounded, dreadfully wounded, nine times wounded, in the battle of fort Griswold. His breast was literally torn open by bayonets and musket-balls, so that the beating of his heart was distinctly seen. “Would you still fight, if you were able?” asked a British officer, as he passed by him wailing in his blood, “yes!” was the bold reply, and the opportunity for thus expressing his devotion to the cause of his country, re-kindled the expiring lamp of life. This officer happening to have a spark of humanity, “It is a pity that so young and noble a man should die in this manner,” and he gave him a silk cap, which he stuffed into his breast, and staunched the blood. The young soldier unexpectedly recovered, and is now a venerable and respected inhabitant of this town. “Here boys, are the marks of war,” and his whole soul seemed beaming from his keen eye as he exhibited his numerous wounds to a group of youths who had gathered around, and gazed with admiration on one, who, in olden time, arose, as it were from the dead.

Bost Gaz.

Canada has been exposed to the same causes of excitement, which tore these U. States from the British Empire. A pamphlet is mentioned by the London Times, which sketches the disputes that have arisen for a series of years between the Executive Government of Lower Canada, and the Assembly of that province. They are stated to have reached their acme under Lord Dalhousie. They are the very same which gave rise to the American Revolution. “The Colonists insist upon the right of British subjects to tax themselves by their own representatives. But the executive Government of Lower Canada, frequently thwarted in its applications for money, has considered all the rights of colonists as subservient to the supremacy of the parent state; and we agree in that construction of the point of right, unless it be conceded, that a right to terminate the relation of parent state and colony exists at all times, and is indefeasible in the latter. Here, too, (says the Times) we are ready to agree, that when the power to shake off that dependence can be successively exercised, that colony is justified in using it. But it is absurd to talk in the abstract of the privilege of self taxation: it is a question of power rather than of strict justice, and the affirmative can scarcely be predicated of any but the people of a sovereign and independent community.” There is something very curious in this doctrine of the Times. A colony may separate from the mother colony, as soon as she can; but while she remains a colony she has no right over her money; which are swallowed up in the supremacy of the parent state. It is, in other words, a question of *might* not of *right*: and Canada has her fair warning to take care of herself. So long as she remains a province of Great Britain, she is a slave: she is to be denied the sacred right of a British subject, not to have his money taken from him without his own consent or that of his representative: she is to be treated as we were—and the question is to be brought home to her also: Will she submit, or will she resist?

Ohio Penitentiary.—Within six or eight weeks past, the Ohio Penitentiary has received a considerable addition to the number of its inmates. No less than ten candidates for Penitentiary honors, have been returned “duly elected” from Hamilton county alone, which gives that county a representation of *two to one in the lower branch*. And it is only about two weeks since, that six were sent from the county of Ross.—*Ham. Adver.*

A letter from St Augustine, of the 3d inst says, “I have just returned from town, where I witnessed the effects of the late storm, which ended on the 2d. The streets were literally filled with the ruins of houses and buildings—the new market is a pile of ruins, and in falling badly wounded the Mayor and two other persons. The tide rose higher than ever before known, and inundated more than one half the town. Four vessels were driven ashore high and dry—boats passed through the streets, and were serviceable in saving property. It rained incessantly to appearance salt water, which has destroyed almost all vegetation. The orange groves are much injured and the oranges destroyed. One gentleman, Mr. Freshman, lost, in the damage his buildings sustained, about \$3000.”

The Charleston Courier states that the

same gale was experienced at Darien; the tide rose uncommonly high, covering many of the swamp plantations in the neighborhood; in consequence of which it was feared, much damage would be sustained.

The chief salary attached to the office of commander in chief of the Mexican Navy, which has been offered to Com. Porter, is 25,000 dollars per annum.

Riches of the West.—The schr. Mariner, Capt. Blake, lately arrived at Detroit from Green Bay, with a cargo of 19 packs of furs, and nearly *thirty tons of maple sugar*,—this sugar is manufactured by the natives.

HARRISON HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased that large and commodious house in the town of Harrison, formerly occupied by Charles W. Lee, as a Tavern stand begs leave to inform the public that he will continue the same as a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT; and he flatters himself, that by his strict and unremitting attention to his avocation, he will be able to render general satisfaction to travellers, and all others who may favor him with a call.

GEO. L. MURDOCK.

Harrison, Nov. 10, 1825.

45—

AUGUSTA COLLEGE.

AT the instance of the board of Trustees of the Augusta College, the following communication is made. Augusta College is situated on the Ohio river, 45 miles above Cincinnati, in the beautiful and very healthy village of Augusta.—The building is a fine brick, seventy-six feet in front, forty feet deep, and two stories and a half high, and is now completely finished, and the institution is out of debt in every respect. Two professors have been appointed. Rev. Joseph Tomlinson, prof. of Mathematics, and Rev. John P. Durbin, prof. of Languages. Mr. Tomlinson is now in the College, and Mr. Durbin is appointed to raise collections for the college, during this session, which will end on the tenth day of August, 1826; during which time a gentleman of known literary attainments is provided to fit up his lack of service, as assistant to Mr. Tomlinson. There are now twenty-three classical students, and increasing weekly; there are near fifty in the English department, who are taught by Mr. Ingram, with great satisfaction. Boarding can be had on the following terms, in good families:—Boarding alone, one dollar per week—boarding, lodging, and washing, one dollar and twenty-five cents,—boarding, lodging, washing, room for study, morning and evening, fire and candles, all for one dollar and fifty cents. Tuition, twelve dollars per annum. The by-laws provide that the morals of the students shall be particularly attended to. This College was commenced four or five years since, under the patronage of the Kentucky and Ohio Conferences of the Methodist Church, and is intended to be under the general controul of the Methodist church. From this circumstance some have supposed that it was in some sense, to be a theological school. It is only necessary to say that this is an erroneous opinion and without foundation. The object of the school is to afford a purely literary education, principally to the children of our people, but to all others also, (and with precisely the same advantages as the children of Methodist parents,) who may wish to commit their sons to the care of the above institution. We think that the best way is (and what every parent ought to do if possible) to give our sons a liberal education in early life, and afterwards they can choose their occupation, and whatever it may be, learning will be to them a powerful assistant.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4, 1825.

GUY HUDSON,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lawrenceburgh and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS in this place, in a room one door south-west of the Union Hotel, on High-street, where he hopes by long experience in his profession and faithful attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. He has received the latest and most approved fashions from the eastern cities, and will constantly have advices from those places. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of having their habits and coats executed in the neatest and most elegant style, are requested to call.

Cutting done on the shortest notice; and all orders punctually attended to.

Nov. 4, 1825.

44—6m.

Medical Notice.

AT a meeting of the members of the Third Medical District, pursuant to notice, it was moved that said meeting be adjourned to Thursday, the 24th of November, inst. to meet at the house of Judge Livingston, in Hartford; at which time and place the members are requested to attend on business of importance.

By order of the Society.

JABEZ PERCIVAL, President.

Nov. 8, 1825.

44—8w.

Wood Wanted!!

Those of our subscribers who live near town, and who wish to pay for their paper in *WOOD*, are informed that a few cords would be very acceptable at present.

Editors.

Rags Wanted!

CASH will be given for any quantity of clean linen and cotton RAGS at this Office.