



## LAWRENCEBURGH.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1826.

A considerable rise has taken place in the Ohio river within the past week, which will afford water enough to admit flat boats to cross the falls. The ice in the river prevents steam boats from doing a regular business as yet, and probably will for a few days to come. The amount of produce which will now pass down the Ohio and Mississippi to New-Orleans, will be immense, exceeding, perhaps, the exports of any former year. From this place alone will be exported something like 2500 barrels of pork, together with corn, oats, hay, &c. to a very considerable amount.

By the polite attention of A. C. PEPER, Esq., one of the members from this county, we have been favored with the regular numbers of the Journal of the House of Representatives, up to Dec'r 21. In to-day's paper we have inserted so much of the proceedings as was tho't interesting. Little business of importance has yet been acted on; and from the number of petitions for changes in roads, for divorces, &c. it may fairly be inferred, that the most important part of the business will be transacted at the close of the session—as is generally the case. The following extract of a letter to the editors, may give some idea what is doing at the seat of government.

Indianapolis, Jan. 1.

"This is a period of the session that usually presents much business for discussion before both branches of the Legislature. There is but little as yet, however, that is to be considered as having assumed an important, or even a tangible shape; I mean business of a general nature. There has been much business of a local nature acted upon.

The bill providing for the apportionment of Senators and Representatives, for the next five years, has been before our house in different shapes for about three weeks. It contemplates increasing the ratio to 800 for Representative, and 2000 for Senator. It has passed to a committee of the whole; reported to the house with very few amendments. But owing to the equality in point of numbers of the parties for and against it, and the capricious disposition of some who supported it, I think it is yet to be feared it will not pass. I say it is to be feared, because I am inclined to think the bill which originated in the Senate, and which is now before our house, will, if the former fails, pass. It provides for an increase of Representatives and Senators, above what any just view of the situation of our country will, in my opinion, justify."

By the last eastern mail we received a communication from the Hon. John Test, enclosing a letter from James Stevens, surveyor, of Newport, R. I. to him on the subject of the White-Water canal. Mr. Stevens has, it appears, been engaged in making surveys and estimates on one or two canal routes during the past year, but is now unengaged. He informs Mr. Test that his services can be had, if application be made soon by the commissioners; & that he could furnish surveying and levelling instruments. Mr. Stevens's letter will be handed to the Commissioner for this county, who can make such disposition of it as he shall deem most expedient.

New-Orleans, Dec. 3. Beef, mess per bbl. \$6 doll.—Bacon Hams lb. 9 cts. sales.—Sides lb. 7 cts.—Corn in ears pr. bbl. \$1 25 scarce—Flour, first quality, \$5—Hay, cwt. \$1—Molasses gal. 18—Oats \$1 75—Sugar, first quality, La. lb 7 cts.—Whiskey gal. 26.

List of Broken Banks.—It may be useful to our readers to be furnished occasionally with a list of Banks, now shut up, whose notes have lately had a considerable circulation in this part of the State.—Among these are the State Bank at Trenton. Protection and Lombard Bank, Jersey city. Eagle Bank at New-Haven, Connecticut. Derby Bank of Connecticut. The Darien Bank in Georgia also totters to its fall. In these critical times, the only safe course to be pursued is to refuse the notes of all new and distant banks, as it

is impossible to know any thing about their solvency—and to take only the notes of such banks as hitherto sustained their credit unblemished.—Democrat.

ERRAT. We have several times noticed the astonishing effects produced by one man to regenerate this ancient country. If the present pacha lives twenty years, and the present progress of improvement shall not be impeded for that length of time, the port of Alexandria will become as great a mart of commerce as ever it was, and Egypt be one of the most wealthy countries in the world.

The success that has attended the cultivation of cotton is well known. It may be grown in all Egypt, and will probably be extensively planted in Nubia Abyssinia, &c. which are pretty densely populated, by persons considerably advanced in what is called civilization. Coffee and sugar, in vast quantities, may be added to the exports of Egypt, and grain and cattle are abundantly produced.

These are some of the things which the pacha at present contemplates, and all which he will, probably, cause to be done, if not diverted or prevented by his war with the Greeks: to clear out the bed of the Nile—erect mills for rolling copper—build machines for irrigating the country—erect a paper mill—to light his palace and the square in front of it with gas, and open a canal between Cairo and Suez, for steam navigation, on a large scale. This last may easily be effected, and soon would be by foreign capital & labor, if allowed, provided the government of the country was better settled than it is. But in this respect, an astonishing improvement has taken place within a few years.

Several cotton factories have been erected, and calico printing is about to be done, extensively. Valuable mines of copper and iron have been discovered, and will be worked. Machinery, of many descriptions, is made in Egypt. And the pacha is collecting about him a great number of ingenious and intelligent Europeans, to take charge of and to conduct his various establishments.

A Queer Notion.—It is said that application is to be made to the legislature of New York, this winter to incorporate the *Printers' Bank*, in the city of New York, with a capital of 500,000 dollars.

We can hardly suppose that there is any thing serious in this, though it is gravely set forth as a fact. Is the stock to be made up of the debts that are owing to them? If so—and any method can be fallen upon to realize those debts, we will gladly take a few thousands of the stock! But the idea of *printers' making a bank*, is one of the oddest that we have lately met with, unless it is to be on the plan of the New Jersey "Lombard and Protection Bank!" For the honor of the craft, we hope that the banking project may be abandoned—for the melancholy truth is that we are more of borrowers than lenders of money, and about the most unfit class of persons in the world to be associated in a banking institution—if to be established as every bank should be.

Colombia Bolivar has been re-elected, unanimously, president of this republic. Gen Santander has been re-elected vice president. A bank is to be established at Caracas. 250 emigrants had arrived at Lagaira, from Scotland, also a British consul general Com D niels has been made one of the *orders of liberator* and proceeded to Bogota.

War Elephants. The following statement is made in the British general Campbell's account of the capture of Donabew, from the Burmese: "During the siege, the enemy made several bold and desperate sorties on our lines. In one of these sorties a scene at once novel and interesting presented itself in front of both armies, seventeen large elephants, each carrying a complement of armed men, and supported by a column of infantry, were observed moving down towards our right flank: I directed the body Guard, under capt. Sneyd, to charge them; and they acquitted themselves most handsomely, mixing boldly with the elephants; they shot their riders off their backs and finally drove the whole into the fort."

New York.—There was a great fire in the city on the 15th inst. A large block of buildings on Spring, Thompson, Sullivan and Broome streets, was destroyed. Loss estimated at 700 or 80,000 dollars. Nearly one hundred poor families were deprived of their abodes by this conflagration.

Meeting of Colombian Ministers.—Mr. Anderson our minister to Colombia, and his brother, have arrived at Cartagena. Mr. Gaul on his way to the Congress at Panama, and today, reached the same city at the same time, where they interchanged friendly visits.

It is stated in the Mexican Papers that a treaty of perpetual union, league, and confederation between the Republics of Colombia and Mexico has been concluded, in which provision is made for sending the plenipotentiaries of each government to a general congress to be held at the isthmus of Panama.

Shocking affair.—The Sexton of a church in New Orleans has been arrested for attempting to bury a LIVING CHILD, about 8 days old. The infant from long exposure died soon after the discovery.

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 20.—It is ascertained that the amount of duties due to the Government of the United States, by Edward Thompson, is, as nearly as may be, nine hundred thousand dollars. The security taken by the Custom House is said to be utterly unable to pay any part of this immense sum. Conjecture is busy to ascertain whether any, and if any, which, of the Public Officers, and their securities, are liable for any part, and how much, of this claim.—Press.

Upper Peru an Independent Republic. Translated for the National Journal, from the Argos of Buenos Ayres.

Act of Independence of the provinces of Upper Peru.

DECLARATION. The sovereign representation of the provinces of Upper Peru, deeply penetrated with the magnitude and weight of their responsibility to Heaven and the World, in deciding the destinies of their constituents, have divested themselves of all partiality and private feelings at the altar of justice, and have ardently implored the aid of the Great Architect of the Universe in forming a just decision. Conscious of good faith, moderation, and careful deliberation on their present resolution, they declare, in the name and with authority of their Representatives, that the happy day has arri-

ved, when Upper Peru has become liberated from unjust power, from the tyrannic and wretched Ferdinand VII., and that this fertile region has escaped the debasing relation of a colony to Spain—that it is important to its welfare, not to incorporate itself with any of the co-terminous Republics, but to erect itself into a sovereign and independent State in relation to the new as well as the old world; that the provinces of Upper Peru, firm and unanimous in their resolution, proclaim to the whole earth, that they will govern themselves, under their own constitution, laws, and authorities, that they may think most conducive to the prosperity of the nation, the inviolable support of the Catholic religion, and the maintenance of the sacred rights of honor, life, liberty, equality, property and security. To carry into effect this determination, they bind themselves through this sovereign representation, by their lives, property and sacred honor.

Hall of Representatives, Aug. 6, 1826. Signed by JOSE MARIANO SERRANO, President, and by 46 other Representatives.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel. Attempt to commit Murder.—On the evening of the 4th instant as Christiana Sydel was driving her Dearborn, on the Lancaster road, about four miles from this city, she was stopped by a villain who jumped into her carriage with a knife in his hand and attempted to cut her throat. She parried off the blow and received it on the left cheek, which cut her about two inches in length; the second blow she received on her upper lip; another on the under part of her left arm below the elbow; also one on the left hand, by which all her fingers were cut.—It was with great difficulty she extricated herself from the villain and run to a neighbouring house.

A person has been arrested and taken before G. C. Lentler, Esq. and after a full hearing, was committed for trial at the next court of quarter sessions.

Reduction of Duties.—A letter from a Senator in Congress to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, says, the excess of the Revenue has induced many members to talk of a reduction of the duties on such articles as enter into the consumption of almost every family; such as Coffee, Teas, Cocoa, Wines, and Salt. It may be necessary to prevent smuggling from the North American colonies. Already the importation of Teas into them has been felt by our China merchants. They pay little duty, whilst our duties are extravagantly high. We pay five dollars duty on 100 lbs. coffee, whilst they pay only one dollar. The consequences on all our Eastern and Northern borders will soon be felt by our revenue, and can be prevented in no way, but by a reduction of our duties. The colonies have now an open commerce with all the world, and will flourish by smuggling their importations into the United States. N. Y. Com. Adv.

### ERIE QUARTER SESSION.

Thursday Nov. 10

James Blair, arranged on two indictments: one for Larceny, the other for Perjury, to both of which he pleaded Guilty. The annals of Europe or America, might be ransacked in vain to find a villain of such black-hearted atrocity. After he had broken open the trunk of Joshua Beers, in the public house of Mr. Duncan, and stolen from thence between six and seven hundred dollars, he was entirely free from search, for he had been sick, and was not even suspected. But in order to bring suspicion on the family of Mr. Duncan, and thus prevent future inquiry with regard to himself, he conceived the diabolical plan of clandestinely placing one of the notes which he had stolen into a secret drawer of the Miss Duncan's, and then informs Beers, "that being induced by friendship for him, and an honest desire to discover the thief, having suspected the family, he had made a search in the secret drawer, in their bed chamber, and that he had discovered there, a five dollar note on the same bank, and of the same description, which he [Beers] had lost." Accordingly permission was asked of the ladies to search their drawers and room, which was willingly granted, when the note was found in the place designed by Blair. Mr. Beers not yet suspecting Blair made some imputations against one of the family members of Mr. Duncan's family, for which an action of slander was instituted. A Rule was granted by Judge Vincent against the plaintiff, the next day after the suit was brought to shew cause of action, and why defendant should not be discharged on common bail. Blair by this time had got alarmed with regard to his own safety, and the day the rule was granted, he called on Mr. Duncan in the presence of other gentlemen, and informed Mr. Duncan that Joshua Beers had been with him that morning early, and had told him that he felt himself in a difficulty with respect to the suit that had been brought against him, and had offered him (Blair) the money, if he would put it about Mr. Duncan's house, so that he could find it with a search warrant, and that would be best for them both, and that he would consider it a great favor.—To the truth of this statement Blair was called to swear, when the counsel were shewing cause of action in the above mentioned suit of slander.—He swore positively and deliberately to the facts as he had stated them to Mr. Duncan, all of which was totally false, as Blair confessed, after the money was found in the possession of his journeyman, with whom he had entrusted it.

The Court sentenced Blair to pay to the

Commonwealth the fine of one hundred dollars for each offence, to restore all the money, and to undergo a confinement at hard labour in the Penitentiary of this State, for the term of 8 years.—ERIE GAZ.

Fire at the Capitol.—About 12 o'clock on Thursday night, VINCENT, the sergeant of the guard on duty at the Capitol, being apprised of an unusual light in the apartment of the Library of Congress alarmed the Librarian, who instantly came to the spot, and, on opening the doors, perceived a part of the gallery, (of wood,) which runs round the apartment, to be on fire. He immediately removed the books in the alcove adjoining; and, the alarm being spread, the citizens promptly assembled. An engine and hose were brought, and by the very active exertions of the firemen, aided by a number of Members of Congress, who vied with one another in their exertions to save the Library, the flames were extinguished in less than an hour.

The Nation 1 Gazette repeats its recommendation, made twelve months ago, of the granting to the Chief Magistrates of the Union pensions for life on their retiring from office. He appears, indeed, to be more than ever convinced of the expediency of the measure. We marvel that he should persist in what is so contrary, not only to public sentiment, but to the genius of our Government. The system of pensions belongs not to a Republican form of Government. In ours, it has already been carried to an extent, which could it have been foreseen would have alarmed the framers of our Government. The annual cost of our pension list, limited, as it is now, to disability incurred in public service, or great poverty in Revolutionary patriots, is already greater, in proportion to the amount of our income, than that of any other Government.—Nat. Int.

From London Papers.

A book, it is said, has just appeared in London, without titlepage, designation, or printer's name, consisting entirely of a list of men notorious about town for running in debt and not paying; or as the phrase is, not caring who suffers.—The first number contains four hundred of such names, greatly to the annoyance of many, who may perhaps be thus shamed into honesty. Such a work it is hinted, is in contemplation in N. York.

The editor of the London Courier, in reply to the opposition papers, which declared that the circulation of the Courier was declining, stated the following, to prove the contrary:

Five years ago, the shares in this paper were eagerly purchased at a price which gave £48,000, as the value of the whole; two years ago they were as eagerly purchased at a price which gave above £75,000, as the value of the whole; and, within the last three months, a transfer has been made at a price equal to £96,000, while a still higher price has been refused. If we continue to go on in this way, it is easy to foresee what must be our situation at last.

### Just in Time.

A Mr. Hewitt, Trunk-maker, whose shop is situated under the ware-house which was burnt down in Lord street, Liverpool, applied at the Manchester Insurance Office in that town, for a fireman, to ascertain from whence the smell of burning which prevailed in his premises proceeded. The man after making the examination, and finding as he supposed all safe; advised Mr. H. to insure his property. This advice he was not slow to take, and repairing to the Fire Office, said that he wished to insure his property to the amount of 100 pounds! A hundred pounds, said the active agent, you had better insure two hundred. Very well, said Mr. Hewitt, two hundred. The instructions were received for that sum, and before the ink was well dry upon the paper, the premises were burnt down.

Circulation of Intelligence.—Stepping into the City Post Office on Tuesday evening, and observing how large a number of free letters were put up for one mail, which the Clerks were in the act of despatching, we had the curiosity to inquire how many such letters had been despatched from that office during the last week. The chief clerk took the trouble to add up the numbers which had been mailed at that office during the week ending on Tuesday the 13th inst. and the aggregate really surprised even us, who had some opportunity of knowing the extent of the correspondence between this city and the various points of the interior especially during the Session. The whole number thus despatched during the week was thirty-three thousand eight hundred and twelve. In the packing and wrapping up the mails, about one hundred and twenty quires of large cartridge paper have been consumed. In addition to this labor, immense mails from the North, the South, and the West, are received, assorted, and distributed, daily at this office; besides several others of less importance during the week.

Nat. Int.

A writer in the Freeman's Journal intimates, that at least some of the sausages sold in the Philadelphia market, are made of dogs, instead of hog flesh.

Communicated. WOMAN, the first and choicest gift of Heaven, to man, ever has, and ever will, retain a certain degree of influence over the minds and actions of men. It is woman that stimulates man to deeds of glory. It is the female character which elevates him to the highest pinnacle of human greatness, or sinks him to the lowest depth of human baseness.—It is lovely woman that excites the soldier to deeds of martial glory; and it is from the smile of lovely woman he reaps the rich reward for all the privations and fatigues he has endured, whether in the camp or in the field. Ever ready to defend and protect the female character from outrage and injury, he richly deserves their approbation. It was woman that inspired Leonidas and his brave Spartan band, to prepare for death, and sell their lives as dear as possible, even within the enemy's camp: They were assisted by their wives and daughters in arranging their armour previous to the celebrated battle at the pass of Thermopylae, and received from them this injunction:—*Return conquerors, or return no more!* It was the brutal outrage offered to the virtuous and chaste Lucretia, the wife of a soldier, which excited the Roman soldiers to revenge; and terminated in the final overthrow of proud Tarquin's power. The celebrated Scottish maid, Helen Mar, presented the proscribed Wallace with a banner wrought by her own fair hands, bearing this inscription:—"GOD SAVE THE PATRIOT!" under which he fought and rescued his country from the iron grasp of the lawless Edward, and placed upon its throne the lawful sovereign.—And why may not the females of this place evince their patriotism by presenting an appropriate Standard to the corps of volunteers lately organized in the 55th Regiment. Such a step would stamp upon the mind of the youthful hero, an indelible impression; and should his country ever call him to the post of danger, he would cheerfully rally around and defend that flag which he had received from the hands of the American Fair. OCTAVIA.

### Stray Boats.

TAKEN up by James Darrah, Isaac Protzman, Elisha McNeely, Jones McCluster and Zera T. Percival, of Lawrenceburgh; Dearborn county, State of Indiana, two

### Flat bottomed Boats.

commonly called Salt Boats; described as follows, viz:—One of said boats, a little raked, about sixty feet long; and sixteen feet wide. The other straight; about the same length and breadth. Neither of said boats has any second floor, earlands, or roof. Appraised to Eighteen dollars each, by Walter Armstrong and Jesse Hunt, appraisers. Posted, 6th of Jan. 1826, before me, DANIEL HAGERMAN, J. P.

### Take Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, Elizabeth, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forwarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, for I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date. DAVID CLOSE.

January 4, 1826

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the post office at Lawrenceburgh, Ind. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office at dead letters.

A—Allen Clabourn	M—McKinney Col.
Allen Eli, or Lester	Mages Samuel
Clark	Miller Thomas
B—Bramble Laban	McAbe Archibald
Brasher Jacob 2	McGrew Moses
Bartholemew Sam	Myres John
Bonstedt Amos	McPherson Alex'r 2
Brasher Charles L.	Moor Hugh
Boner Harvey	Miller Henry
Brua Charles	McMullen Hugh
C—Cassaday Hugh	N—Noyes Benjamin
Cloud James	O—Oldham Azariah
Cloud Hyem	Oxley John
Clark David	P—Patterson Wm.
Carman Bethida C.	Pate Mary
Carbough Mary	Pate George
Com Abalom	Percival Jubee
Coseboom William	R—Russell Mary
Clerk D. C. court	Roberts Aaron
D—Dunham John	Roland Cline
Darry Jacob	Robinson Stephen
Davis Zach	Robinson Rowland
Dill Gen. James	Robinson John
F—Rudolph Fox	Reynolds John
G—Gidney James D.S.	Shepherd William
Givan Joshua	Suthera Platt
Godley John	Sharon Wm.
Gard John	Stevens J. C.
Gard Moses	Sayler Jacob
Goodwin Moses	Smith Joseph H. Doct.
Gorman Nancy	Sharp Thomas
H—Hocum Rufus	Simpson Petiriah
Holcomb Rufus	Shaw William
Hopkins Henry E.	T—Thomas Marther
Hewes Samuel 2	or William James
Hudgens Mr.	V—Vandolph Jesse
Hutchings Wm.	Vanhouten Wm. C.
Huston Samuel	W—Whitaker Mark
Howard J.	Ward Thomas
Hill Wm.	Watson John
Harper Sally B.	Whitley Sarah
Thunegin Peter J.	West Francis
J—Jackson Joel P.	Way Amos
Inglish John	Whitley William
Jackson Samuel	Whitcomb Philo
Isgrig Joshua	Wright Harriet
L—Lawrence Jacob	Weaver John

ISAAC DUNN, P. M.

Jan. 4. 1826

### DANIEL J. CASWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on Front Street, Cincinnati, near the Hotel. HE will practice in the counties of Hamilton and Butler, and in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, for the District of Ohio; also, in the county of Dearborn, and in the Supreme Court of the state of Indiana.

### REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, who is in possession of the medicine for the cure of scirrhus tumors, and cancerous affections, has left Lawrenceburgh, and moved to Cleves, near the North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio; where he may be found at any time, by those who wish to experience the good effects of his medicine for destroying the above disorder. JOHN L. WATKINS.