



LAWRENCEBURGH.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1826.

Influenza.—This disease prevails very generally through this country at present. In this place, which has a population of 7 or 800, there are few who can boast of an exemption from it; the number confined to their rooms, is, however, small, the greater part being able to attend to their ordinary business.

The Ohio, which has been frozen over for some time past, is now open for the passage of boats, but it is too low to admit them to cross the falls laden.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24.

Influenza.—A kind of epidemic disease, which, perhaps may not be improperly denominated the influenza, greatly prevails at present in this city and the adjacent country. Few families or individuals have wholly escaped. Many have been so deeply afflicted, as to be unable to attend to their business, and some have been, for several days, confined to their houses, and for the most part to their beds; yet we have not been informed of any instance in which it has proved mortal.—This disease, or one similar to it, prevailed in the Eastern states in the month of December; and is spoken of in the Boston Medical Intelligencer in the following terms:—

The principal disorders during the present month have been of an inflammatory nature, most frequently occurring about the throat and air-passages, sometimes extending to the lining of the branches of the wind-pipe, occasioning cough, hoarseness, thirst, lassitude, want of appetite, &c. denominated cold, or catarrh, according as they are more or less severe. A cold, though in itself a slight disease, is often the forerunner of that highly dangerous, and generally fatal complaint, consumption. The inflammation is communicated from the lining membrane of the lungs to their substance, causing ulceration, and hectic fever succeeds.—Sometimes it occasions asthma, or dropsey in the chest. It should not, therefore, be neglected; but only the most simple precautions, except when the disease is of peculiar severity, are requisite. When the inflammation extends to the substance of the lungs, it may be known by a hard, harsh, grating sort of cough, the noise of which seems limited to a circumscribed space in the chest,—the expectoration is scanty, and for some time, a tenacious yellowish mucus—the pulse is generally flagging, the respiration heavier or more oppressed than natural, and though there is cough, pain is often absent. In this state, or in the commencement of chronic inflammation of the lungs, blood letting should be employed, rest in bed, a spare farinaceous diet should be enjoyed, and occasionally a mild aperient; digitalis, so as to reduce the pulse to its natural standard, and keep it there for some time, has in many cases seemed to check the progress of disease in the lungs.—*Recorder.*

Pirates.—Capt. Langdon, of the brig Motion, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening in 29 days from London, informs the editors of the Evening Post, that five pirates had been taken in Palsada river, by an expedition of 60 soldiers, fitted out at Campeachy and Laguira. The pirate canoe was commanded by Joseph Perez, a native of Cadiz, lately from Havana, and an old offender. Their canoe was 70 feet long, and manned by ten Indians, whom they had taken prisoners on the coast, and compelled to work the canoe. There was found in the canoe, 12 bales cocoa, 5 bales dry goods, 1 pipe of wine, 5 half barrels of flour, 1 box of Jewelry, and one box of specie. The pirates were condemned to be shot. Another canoe manned by pirates was on the coast.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The failure of Sir Wm. Elford's Bank, at Plymouth, added very much to the alarm yesterday on 'Change. This, by all accounts, was the most respectable bank in the West of England. But if this failure was felt on 'Change, what must the effects have been on the spot? We have been favored with the sight of a letter dated from Plymouth, on Saturday night, describing the distress and the fermentation among the people, in terms which we are afraid to repeat. Saturday was market day both at Plymouth and Dock, and as the country people would not take a single note, and nothing but notes of one bank or another were forthcoming, the people were almost frantic. The holders of notes were crossing & jostling each other in all directions. At Plymouth, the uproar was dreadful. There was literally a whole population, with food in abundance staring them in the face, and

yet without means of obtaining it, for the gold alone would the sellers take, and gold was not to be had. By break of day all the banks were surrounded by mobs, and the Civil Power was mustered in front of them. To an agitated and tumultuous day succeeded a night of fearful omen to many an unfortunate family. Several of the bankers set off for this metropolis on Friday, in the utmost haste, to obtain, if possible, means to meet the run. Sir W. Elford, the head of the firm, is a Baronet, Recorder of Plymouth, and a Magistrate. J. W. Clarke, esq. another partner, is a Magistrate. The third partner is a Mr. Tingcomb. A bill was posted up, stating that they hoped to meet all demands by getting down large supplies of gold from London, and that the public might rely on it, that their estates are unentailed and unincumbered.—*Morning Chronical.*

The Burmese War.—The Madras Government Gazette, together with the letters from that Presidency, has been received to the 31st of July. The accounts from Rangoon leave little expectation of any more fighting. The whole population declare their aversion to it; and the Burmese Monarch is absolutely destitute of means for renewing their campaign.

The King of Ava, it is said, has offered to treat, and the Governor-General would probably accede to almost any terms that could put an end to the heavy expense of the war; but little reliance can be placed upon the sincerity of the Barbarian Sovereign, who, according to credible intelligence, is preparing to withdraw with his Court and the White Elephant, to the confines of China, expecting support from that quarter, as well as from the Siamese, on whom the English cannot place any great reliance, as they have been merely playing their own game in suffering the power of the King of Ava to be reduced, but without the least desire to promote the British ascendancy. It was supposed that if no negotiation was opened before the middle of October, Sir Archibald Campbell would then move upon Ummerapora, which he would probably find abandoned by the Sovereigns.

The Slave Trade.—The friends of humanity have every reason to be gratified with the liberal and enlightened ideas which are now adopted as the guides of public conduct, by our new neighbors of the Southern hemisphere. No sooner have the Colombian and other governments, secured their own independence, than they gave their attention to accomplish the termination of a traffic which every man will reprobate as the darkest spot on the character of modern times. Although we have no great opinion of the Brazilian monarchy, yet we are glad to discover that measures have been agreed to by this power for the early termination of such a commerce as the slave trade. It shows that the force of public opinion has reached the counsels of the Portuguese monarchy in the New World.

In consequence of the great value of property which is invested in such a traffic, the period of four years has been allowed to the merchants to close their engagements, and make arrangements for its entire abandonment. After the expiration of this term, the slave trade is declared to be put on the list of pirates, in which particular they correspond with the laws of our country. But, it also appears, that a mutual right of search has been agreed to between the contracting parties, so as to effect its entire abolition. In a country where there exists no naval rivalry in the one towards the other, as between England and the Brazils, this measure may be carried peacefully into effect. It would perhaps prove a source of much discontent among our shipping.

Snowden's Advocate.

OPERA CLOAKS.—About a year ago (says Mr. Snowden) a merchant of this city [N. Y.] imported a number of very beautiful silk cloaks for ladies, which were supposed to be fine articles for pulling round their delicate shoulders. One morning he called his clerk Joe to him—Joe, you will advertise those silk cloaks to-morrow morning? Joe pulled his pen from behind his ear, cut a piece of the nib off, and then drew out the advertisement. It was inserted next day, and next day, and next day again, and again. No buyers came, and Joe had nothing to do but stand behind the counter, with short nib sticking behind his ear, and his hands rummaging in the bottom of his breeches pockets, trying to catch a single sixpence which had hid itself among a handful of clear buttons. Some time after this happened Joe was again directed to advertise his cloaks, and again it was done. The fair creatures (meaning the ladies of course) approached—looked at them—tossed them—tumbled them, and turned up their provoking little noses. They would not buy—no—not they—they would as soon take the lover's leap out of pure spite. Well things went on in this manner until Signor Garcia and the Italian company set themselves down among us and began *una voce-ing* and *poco fa-ing* until every one's head was turned. Joe rummaged his pockets—picked out a couple of shillings—went up among the gods—was in ecstasy and rapture—and next morning was directed to put into the newspaper another advertisement about the ever-lasting cloaks. Joe's head being full of the opera

—the divine opera, wrote out in fair and legible characters, *Opera cloaks—a brand new importation, &c.*

Next morning Joe was standing, as usual, behind the counter, and, behold! a blue-eyed beauty came in—“have you any *opera cloaks*, sweet sir?” Joe down with the opera cloaks, and *Blue-eye* fitted herself in a trice, and paid the price without a single grudge. Another fair lady came in—“you have *opera cloaks*,” said she. “To be sure we have,” said Joe. Away went another opera cloak, and Joe laid violent hands on the cash. By this time, many others came in, and it was—“have you any *opera cloaks*?” “have you any *opera cloaks*?” until the whole importation was gone, and Joe had secured the proceeds in the till.

“That was a capital advertisement,” said Joe, and so thought his employer. Ever since the sale of the opera cloaks by this *russe de guerre*, Joe has made his appearance on the second seat in the pit on the opera nights, and his employer sets him down as a very acute advertisement writer, as well as a hopeful connoisseur in music.

Artificial Ice.—A chemist at Caen has discovered a very convenient method of obtaining ice at every season. It consists in mixing, in a small cask, five pounds of pulverized sulphur of soda, with four pounds of sulphuric acid, at 96 degrees. The composition is capable of quickly freezing water. This freezing would inevitably take place at once, if large quantities were used; but in cases in which only such quantities as those above-mentioned are employed the vessels necessarily parting with a large portion of their caloric to the bodies which they contain, the mixture must be made three times before the production of ice can be insured.

The following anecdote is related in proof of the singular rapidity in the fabrication of woolen. Sir John Throgmorton presided one evening at a meeting of manufacturers, wearing a coat, the wool of which, at sunrise that morning, was on the back of the sheep. Thus, in the space of twelve hours, the sheep was sheared, the wool cleaned, carded, spun, and woven; the cloth scoured, fulled, sheared, dyed, and dressed. In fine, at seven o'clock in the evening, the coat was made. An almost incredible example of the power of industry, if true.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—A melancholy and distressing occurrence took place on board one of the packet ships on her recent voyage from Liverpool to New York. Whilst on her way thither, she met with another packet vessel coming from New York to Liverpool. The inquiries usually made on such occasions were interchanged, and amongst other intelligence, the failure of a mercantile house of some eminence in America was mentioned. The communication was observed to produce an instantaneous effect on a gentleman who was going to New York as a passenger, and it afterwards appeared that he was one of the partners of the house in question. So afflicting a circumstance could not fail to excite a deep feeling of commiseration in the hearts of his fellow passengers, who endeavored, as far as possible, to soften and alleviate the anguish occasioned by a communication so abrupt and distressing. The next morning, when the cabin-party assembled to breakfast, the gentleman did not appear amongst them as usual; and on the steward entering his state-room to call him, he was not to be found, but a short note was left on the dressing-table, requesting the captain not to persevere in an unavailing search for him. We need not add that the unfortunate gentleman had, under the influence of a paroxysm of despair, consigned himself and his sorrows to a premature grave.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board his B. M's ship Maidstone, on the coast of Africa, dated Prince's Island, Sept. 12. It gives an affecting account of the condition of several hundred wretched human beings, found on board a French slave ship bound for Martinique:

“I am glad to say the squadron continues healthy, and, with the exception of the clergyman and one man of this ship, there have been no deaths. At Sierra Leone and Cape-Coast, they are, and have been, very sickly; at the former place they have lost upwards of one hundred troops; & rather more at Cape Coast, since the rainy season. I am also glad to say the squadron has been fortunate in captures, so that we are picking up a little. But the French now engross all the trade in slaves. A few days ago we had a long and arduous chase after a large frigate built corvette ship, which we at last ran along side of. She proved to be the French ship *Orphee*, with a cargo of seven hundred slaves on board, and in a state that would have made your heart ache to have seen. The rascals had nearly all of them chained by the neck, or most of them; the rest by the legs to the deck; and to add to the horror of the scene, the bolts were riveted, thereby showing it was not the intention of the monsters to let the innocent victims of their cruelty loose, until the end of the voyage. She was bound to Martinique. The between-deck was little more than three feet high and the groans of the poor sufferers almost unmanned me. When I desired them to be released, I thought I should have choked—never were my feelings so much hurt.”

On the subject of longevity, the editor of the New Hampshire Historical collection says:—“In the course of my reading for several years, I have noted the names, residence, and age of old persons who have died in the United States. My list as to the number is incomplete, and for want of information will always remain so. It includes only those who were ninety years of age and upwards; the whole number is 2080, one of whom lived to the advanced age of 150 years. Of this number, 1023 were men, and 1057 women. The smallest number died in the months of May, June and August; but the greatest number in January, February, and March—in January, nearly four times as many as in June.”

Russian Method.—Catch, in a wire trap, until you have 15 or 20 large rats, (feed them in an extra trap or wire cage until you have that number) then cease to feed them—they will soon become ferocious, and fight, kill and feed upon each other; and when only 6 or 8 remain, turn them out—accustomed to feed upon their species they will hunt and destroy numbers.

A band of music, composed of eight individuals, was organized at Hartford, in the year 1771, and attached to the regiment commanded by col-

Webb, which was attached to the regular army. Within a few months past, intelligence was received from all of the eight, who are still living.

Waterloo.—An Irish paper states that the battle of Waterloo was won, not so much by Birmingham steel and British valor as by American gold!—in other words, that “Grouchy was bribed by a certain illustrious bride, then a widow to delay the arrival of his forces at the scene of action, and that the douceur so opportunely bestowed constitutes part of the claim which it is reported the fair lady has upon the British government.”

[We presume that the lady alluded to is the present marchioness Wellesley, late Mrs. Patterson, and formerly Miss Caton, of Baltimore. But we had no notion before, and do not believe now, that she was an agent in purchasing the field of Waterloo, though among those who have thought that gold was more efficient in producing the result of the battle than steel.]

We learn from Arkansas, that the Quapaw Indians were removing from the lands ceded by them to the United States, in Nov. 1824, and were on their way to the Red River country, to join the Caddeaux Indians, on the southern border of that territory. The lands heretofore owned by the Quapaws, is represented as very fertile, and nearly in the centre of Arkansas Territory.

Lou. Pub. Ad.

When Commodore RODGERS was at Paros, seven Turkish widows, whose husbands had been killed at Corinth, were brought on board the North Carolina, by the Greeks, for sale. The Commodore generously paid their ransom, gave them their liberty, and sent them to Smyrna.

There appear to be several extensive establishments in France for manufacturing Sugar from Beets and refining it. It is said to be exactly like Sugar from the Cane. Excellent Molasses is also made, and by distillation a good Brandy is produced. The cultivation of Beets is said to improve the land—and what of the vegetable remains is good food for cattle.

Mr. Hone, the new Mayor of New York, after his election, invited his friends to his house to take some refreshments, when, within a few hours, at least 10,000 gentlemen attended, and partook of the elegant meats and drinks which the Mayor had provided no doubt much to their satisfaction.

Communicated.

“The bounding arrow cleaves the sky,
“Nor leaves a trace behind;
“And single lives like arrows fly,
“They vanish through the wind.”

MARRIED.—On Wednesday the 8th inst. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR VANCE, Esq. of this place, to Miss LAVENIA NOBLE, of Boone county Ky.

“In wedlock's sweet endearing lot,
“Let us improve the scene;
“That some may be when we are not,
“To tell that we have been.”

On the 9th inst. by Daniel Hagerman, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL COLE to Miss SOPHIA WATSON, all of this place.

Information is Wanted

Of a person named John Forrester, a native of the city of New York, who when last heard from in March, 1818, was employed in Brock county, Virginia, about seven miles from Steubenville, making flasks for a furnace—had been to Sandusky plains, Ohio, and had also been previously engaged in boating. He then signified his intention of going in May or June to Louisville, and from thence to Lawrenceburgh, Indiana. Was about thirty-five years old at appearance, about 5 feet seven inches in height, rather stout built. Any information of his place of residence, if living, or of his death, if dead, so that the same may be proven, or of his wife or children, if he has left any, will be considered a favor. A line addressed to Messrs. Anderson and Raymond, New York, or to B. Hayden, & co. Cincinnati, Ohio, will be properly acknowledged. Cincinnati, Jan. 27, 1826. 6-Sm

Election Notice.

The qualified electors of each of the townships in the county of Dearborn, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the usual place of holding elections, in each of their respective townships, on the first Monday in March next, to elect one county Supervisor from each township, whose duty it shall be to meet at the court house on the first Monday in May and November to do county business, who shall be a justice of the peace of the township; also, the following township officers, one clerk, one treasurer, three trustees, one or more constables, not exceeding three, one lister, three overseers of the poor, two fence viewers, and one overseer of high ways for each highway district in the township, who shall severally hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are chosen and qualified agreeable to the statute in such cases made and provided.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff D. C.

Feb. 9, 1826.

6-Sm

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Spencer and Ray, will please make payment to the subscriber, and those having demands against said firm will present them to him for settlement.

JOHN SPENCER.

Lawrenceburg, Feb. 4, 1826.

5-Sm

NOTICE.

WILL henceforward expose at public vendue

all the Watches that have been left with me

to repair if not redeemed within six months from

the time they were left. And on the 1st of

March 1826, I will sell all those left with me

since January, 1825.

F. LUCAS.

Lawrenceburg, Feb. 4, 1826.

5-Sm

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander White, late of Logan township, Dearborn county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all those having

claims against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN WHITE,

NANCY WHITE,

Administrators.

John White,