



## LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1826.

The communication of "NO PARTY," has been received through the post-office, and, agreeable to our rules, must "lie on the table," until called up by its author.

New-Orleans market, Jan. 28.

Beef, mess, bbl. \$9, sales—Bacon hams, lb. 13, cts. scarce—Sides, 10 cts.—Butter, good, lb. 12—Coffee, lb. 13—Corn in ears, bbl. 1 25—Flour, best, bbl. \$6 50, sales—Hay, cwt. 1 50—Molasses gal. 13—Oats bbl. 1 75—Sugar, best, lb. 7, common 6—Tobacco, 1st qual. 6, 2d do. 5—Whiskey, gal. 23.

We are indebted to the polite attention of the hon. W. Hendricks, for a copy of the report of Mr. Benton, from the committee appointed on the constitution of the U. S., proposing an amendment in the mode of electing President and Vice President. The length of this document preventing its insertion in our paper, we have only given an extract from it showing the mode proposed to be substituted as an amendment.

We are pleased to discover that the postmaster general, as well as the postmaster at Cincinnati, has taken measures to prevent the irregularity of the mail passing through this place to Louisville. The last mail not having arrived at Cincinnati when it was due, the postmaster at that city despatched a rider to this place with the mail, instructing him to continue on to Louisville. Should this course be pursued whenever a failure occurs, the best of consequences may be anticipated: it will stimulate the carriers, employed by the contractor, to greater exertion, and prevent failures when they can be avoided. At this season of the year, a regular arrival cannot be expected, as the want of bridges and ferries on the streams, which are often swollen by rains or overflowing of the river, (as at present,) will, for a time, render them impassable. In such cases every allowance should be made. The Versailles mail failed this week; but from the energy and industry of the carrier on this route, we are satisfied that the failure is not occasioned by want of exertion, but may be attributed to the above causes.

A bill has passed the Senate, and been received in the House of Representatives, for authorizing a survey for the route of a canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico, through the peninsula of Florida. The same subject, it will be remembered, was early introduced to the notice of the House of Representatives, by Mr. Webster. It is one of some novelty, and of great importance, whether we consider the amount of property, or the number of lives, whose loss it will annually prevent, by opening a safe navigation from one of these seas to the other. By an estimate, which we have seen, it appears that nearly a million of property has been lost during the present year, on the various reefs, &c. around Cape Florida; and, as for the waste of human life, the facts disclosed in the following article, if not sustained by numerous others, would furnish a powerful argument in favor of opening a canal through the Isthmus, if practicable, at almost whatever expense.

Nat. Intel.

"From Matanzas.—A letter from an officer on board the U. S. schr. Grampus, of the 22d ultimo, says—"We arrived this morning from a small island on the banks, called Bird Key, where we went in search of some men wrecked there. They had been cast away upwards of sixty days on this rock, and on our arrival we found they had all died except one negro, who was too weak to rise. Their only sustenance had been the blood of fish hawks for drink, and their flesh dried for meat; the situation being a barren and sharp rock, without any soil or vegetation. There were 36 men cast on this rock, and you can form no idea of the horrid sight of 35 men lying dead, in a heap, one on the other, and the poor negro in the last extremities."

Longevity.—We have been politely furnished with the following cases of longevity, which, in all their circumstances, we believe are without a parallel. Alexander Berkley, who was born in Fif-

shire, town of Dundee, Scotland, came to America at the age of fifteen years. He was married in the county of Amelia, Virginia, when 21 one years old, to Miss Amy Gamblin, aged 18, by whom he had 14 children—two died in infancy and twelve lived to mature age. When he was between forty-five and fifty, Mr. Berkley joined the Baptist Church, to which denomination he continued to adhere until his death, which happened on Saturday, 22d October, 1825, at the age of 115, leaving a wife still living, aged 111 years. When Mr. B. was 109 or 110 years old, he recovered his sight, (which age had partially injured) so as to read as well as ever he had done. This phenomenon lasted about thirty days, when entire blindness ensued, from which he was never relieved. He was a man of strong intellect, and retained his senses to the last moment of his existence.

It was not long before Mrs. Berkley followed her aged husband to the grave. She died on the 9th of January last, at the ripe old age of 111.—*Virginian*.

A dreadful accident occurred at the Augustinian Friary Chapel, at Collan, Kilkenny county, Ireland, on the 26th of Dec'r. The chapel was much crowded, and several women and children began to groan and complain of the pressure. A sudden panic seized the congregation, when a cry, altogether unfounded, arose that the gallery was giving way, and that the kitchen under the chapel, was on fire. A sudden rush was made; some leaped from the windows and were killed, others were borne down by the mass, and lay piled upon each other. Fourteen persons were killed, and those who broke their arms, legs, &c. amounted to more than a hundred.

### FLORIDA CANAL.

In Senate of the U. S. Jan. 9, 1826.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Select Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred "A bill for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico," Reported:

That they have given the subject all the examination which the means afforded enabled them to bestow. No documents accompanying the bill, they have availed themselves of the information of several gentlemen, acquainted with the character of the country through which the proposed canal is intended to pass; and, from the best lights afforded, they have no hesitation in forming the opinion, that the great importance of a canal communication, between the waters of the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, justifies the expenditure proposed, to determine the fact whether such communication be practicable or not. Nor would the committee hesitate in recommending the measure, were the probability of a favorable result to the examination, much more remote than it is. The committee are of opinion, from all the information which they have been able to procure, that this work is not only practicable, but much more easily accomplished than former estimates and opinions have supposed.

The committee would further remark, that, from an examination of the maps and charts of the coast, from the mouth of the Mississippi river to the Appalachicola, or the Suwaney bay, and from information to be relied on, in relation to that coast, they are induced to report an amendment to the bill, by which the survey will be extended west, through the bays of St. Andrew's, St. Ross, Pensacola, Perdido, Mobile, and Pascagoula, and through lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, to the Mississippi, by the Iberville or the canal Carondelet. It is believed, that through the lakes, bays, and inlets of this coast, a perfect inland navigation may be effected to the Suwaney bay, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, by cutting at a few points, in all not exceeding twelve miles. The appropriation proposed in the bill, it is believed, will be sufficient for this additional purpose.

Much valuable information on these subjects, is contained in the letter from Mr. White, the Delegate from the Territory of Florida, addressed to the committee, and to which they ask leave to refer, as part of their report. All of which is respectfully submitted.

### DEAF AND DUMB.

Statement made by Dr. Akarley, in relation to the Deaf and Dumb.

The deaf and dumb are calculated to be in the proportion of one in every 2000 of the population of the United States, which will give over 5000.

The same estimate is made in Europe.

The proportion holds good in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, and Cincinnati, in Ohio, where the number of deaf and dumb have been ascertained.

A late report of the Dublin institution for the deaf and dumb, states that there are 3000 in Ireland.

There are 423 deaf and dumb in Ohio, ascertained by census.

There are 300 in Kentucky by estimation.

There are nearly 600 said to be ascertained in Pennsylvania.

There are over 600 in the state of New York, making the average of one in 2000 of

the population. This will soon be known by the census now taking.

There are calculated to be 250 in New-Jersey. And 500 in their estimation for the states east of New-York.

The deaf and dumb are not all born so; many lose their hearing from sickness and become mute even after they have been taught to speak.

Of 148 which have been received into the school for the deaf and dumb in New York, nearly one half have lost their hearing from sickness, and become dumb in consequence.

In some of these cases deafness has been caused by a common cold, by measles, small pox, scarlet and other fever, as well by fits, accidental blows, sore throats &c.

In one case, a sprightly boy lost his speech and became deaf from fits at five years old.

The same result occurred in another boy from a blow on the head in falling down stairs.

Thus it will be seen that all children are liable to become deaf mutes from sickness, even though they were not born so.

Deafness, however, appears to run like diseases in families and become hereditary.

It is common to find two, three, four and more in one family, of whom there are instances in the school.

The school for the deaf and dumb in New-York, contains 34 pupils, of which 31 are provided for by a law of the state of New-York, and the remainder are principally charity pupils.

The law of the state provides for 32 pupils, and 4 from each senatorial district, to be paid for it actually in the institution, but of these, only 27 have been received. The directors, have agreed to fill up the five vacancies.

The directors have also been embarrassed in making selections from among the numerous applicants, and they now have on file a list of 70 or more that cannot be received.

Hence arose the proposition for a Female Association in New-York to aid in giving support and instruction to the indigent deaf and dumb. Mrs. Holt first conceived the idea in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Milner.

There are several schools for the deaf and dumb in the United States established in the following order:

1. In Hartford, Connecticut.
2. In the city of New-York.
3. In the city of Philadelphia, by David G. Seixas.
4. A private school in Philadelphia, by D. G. Seixas, when he was removed from the other. He has recently located his school in New Jersey, and obtained the patronage of the legislature of that state.
5. A school at Danville, in Kentucky.
6. One at Canajoharie, Montgomery county N. York.

The effects of instruction on the deaf and dumb, and altering the expression, giving evidence of the increasing intelligence; in improving the moral principle which is torpid and almost obliterated; and opening the way to religious instruction & knowledge of the Deity; which is almost void.

N. Y. Statesman.

A singular and melancholy circumstance took place in this county about six or eight days since, at the house of Mr. John Fry. The precise particulars attending this circumstance we have not been able to collect, but our informant states them, in substance, as follows:—Sometime after Mr. Fry and his wife, together with their infant child, about two months old, had retired to bed for the night, a black boy, who was lying in the same room, heard the infant crying, and called to Mr. Fry, who, "half-awake and half-asleep," laid his hands on the child's feet, and finding they were cold, rubbed them in the bed clothes, and again fell asleep. Nothing more was thought of until the next morning, when to their utter astonishment, the child was a lifeless corpse. On examination it appeared that the flesh was eaten from off its face, and temple, so as to cause its death; and that it was undoubtedly done by what is called "Norway Rats" as the boy, at the time he called to Mr. Fry, heard them running from the bed.

The above circumstance ought to be sufficient inducement for persons whose premises are infested with those troublesome and dangerous inhabitants, to use extra exertions to rid them from the country.

Indiana Intelligencer, Feb. 25.

An account of the most recent diplomatic mission from the Governor General of Bengal to Sir John P. Crawford, was published in England in December. Mr. Crawford was the Envoy, and the writer of the narrative surgeon and naturalist of the mission. It abounds with curious particulars. As an instance of the degradation of human nature, by servility, we know of nothing stronger than what is related in the following passage of the work, touching the Siamese.—*Nat. Gazette*.

"Mr. Crawford had a first interview with an inferior minister. During the whole of the visit the minister's attendants lay prostrate on the earth before him, and at a distance. When they addressed, they did not dare to cast their eyes towards him, but raising their heads a little, and touching the forehead, with both hands united in the manner by which we would express the most earnest supplication, their looks still directed to the ground, they whispered an answer in the most humiliating tone. The manner in which he was approached by the servants of his household, was even still more revolting to nature. When refreshments were ordered, they crawled forward on all fours, supported on the elbow and toes, the body being dragged on the ground. In this manner they pushed the dishes before them from time to time, in the best manner that their constrained & beastlike attitude would admit, until they had put them in their place, when they retreated backwards in the same grovelling manner, but without turning round."

"Yet this haughty chief was himself but a minister of the fifth order in importance, doomed to take his turn of base-like grovelling, as was subsequently exhibited on visiting Chinmat, a son to the King. Every man here is doomed to crawl on the earth before his superior. The nation must be considered as entirely the slaves of the King, of whose lives as well as property, he can dispose at will."

An Irish Soldier's Canning.

Michael Maloney was a private belonging to an English regiment of infantry, which happened to be stationed in Canada during the Amer-

ican war. At the distance of two or three miles from the quarters of the regiment there was an outpost at which a sentinel was placed. One day when it fell to Maloney's lot to be employed on this lonely service, an unexpected order arrived from head quarters, for the immediate departure of the regiment. Amidst the hurry and bustle usual on such an occasion, nobody thought of relieving the out post; and three poor Michael was left to starve with a gun on his shoulder, or to run the risk of being taken and shot for desertion.—The feelings of hunger however, having at length got the better of his sense of duty, he returned to quarters without leave, and finding that the regiment were gone nobody knew whither, he proceeded to a farm-house and found employment as a labourer. After a lapse of three years, during which time he lived very comfortably, his regiment came back to its old quarters. At first he was terrified with the idea of being taken as a deserter; but that native ingenuity which is sometimes whimsically displayed by his countrymen, soon suggested the means of exculpation. He put on his soldiers' dress, shouldered his musket, and took his station at the very out-post where he had been placed three years before. He had been there scarcely an hour when a corporal belonging to the regiment, with his guard, approached the spot for the purpose of leaving a sentinel upon it. The corporal seeing it already occupied, cried out "Who the devil are you—what regiment do you belong to—and how long have you been here?"—"Och, then," replied Michael Maloney, "you may well talk of the devil, for sure none but the devil himself would have kept guard so long; don't you know that some of you left me here three years ago; that none of you ever came till this very minute, hav'n't you now found me at my post?" The Hibernian was immediately conducted to his quarters.—The commanding officer on hearing his story received him with kindness; and the adventure formed a subject of merriment for some days after.—*Irish Paper*.

The wolves have increased in a dreadful manner in Croatia. (a province in the south of Hungary) and pursue the human species as well as cattle. The magistrate sent 400 men against them, armed with muskets, bayonets &c. Fifty florins are offered for female wolves and only one for males. They were long unsuccessful till they placed some children on an eminence in the wood and when the wolves approached some of them were shot by marksmen placed in ambush.

LOUISVILLE FEB. 18.

Small-Pox.—The Steam boat American arrived at this port last evening, from Tenney, spoke the Grecian at the Grand Chain, bound to Shippingport.—The clerk of the Grecian was confined, on board, with the small pox. Quinine, quarantine regulations to be immediately adopted, and vaccination generally resorted to. Timely and efficient measures will assuredly prevent the introduction and spread of this loathsome and fatal disease.—*Public Advertiser*.

TESTACULOSA, JAN. 21, 1826.—*Insane*.—A few days ago, Peter Marion, in a fit of insanity produced by intemperance, drew his tongue out of his mouth, and, with a knife, shortened it by above an inch and a half—being as much as he could draw over his teeth. We have known those who desired to lose their tongues; but this is the first instance, within our knowledge, of a voluntary amputation of that mischievous yet valuable member.

MILITARY ELOQUENCE.—Some time ago a paragraph made its round in the Scottish press, stating that the officers of the—were yeomanly easily presented their Colonel with an elegant silver cup, which was delivered by one of their number, who made an elegant speech on the occasion, to which the Colonel made an appropriate reply. The speech and reply were literally as follows:—*President*.—"Colonel, Colonel, here's the mug!" *Presence*.—"Ay, John, is this the mug?"

The Governor of Ohio has given Peter Diamon his choice either to be hung or be confined in the penitentiary ten years. Diamon has chosen the latter.

A schoolmaster of Durham, named Robson, a married man, forty-five years of age, has eloped with one of his pupils, a young lady of twenty, and it is supposed is gone to America; he carried away 600l. the property of his creditors.

The officers of the Army, during the late war, has petitioned congress to make them a grant of land, as they did the Officers of the Revolutionary Army.

Good Accommodations.—A tavern keeper in Petersburgh (Va.) gives notice that, in addition to divers things, the best of their kind always, his beds are good and clean, enough for the President of the United States to sleep in; and his table is as good as—any body's table.

### THINGS I NEVER SAW

I never saw a man get wealthy by horse swapping.  
I never saw a gambler who would not tell—fib if he was hard run.  
I never saw a woman opposed to petticoat government.  
I never saw an old bachelor offer courtship to an old maid; nor a young girl accept of a poor bachelor.  
I never saw a widow refuse marriage on account of her age.  
I never saw a newspaper thrive without a good share of advertisements.

At an election to be held on the 11th inst. for the purpose of electing one Captain and one Ensign, of the *Light Infantry Company*, the following persons are candidates:

For Captain JOSEPH MORGAN.  
Ensign ISAAC PROTZMAN.

Candidates for Constable.

James W. Hunter, Hiram W. Cloud,  
Daniel Fuller, William Bradford,  
Ulysses Cook, Jesse Laird,  
John Saltmarsh,

## N. C. HOWARD.

(Attorney at Law.)

HAS removed to Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, where he will faithfully attend to professional business intrusted to his care. Office on High Street, one door below Gray's Inn.  
Feb. 25, 1826. 8--f.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued from the Clerk's office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale on Monday the 27th of March next, at the court house door in the town of Lawrenceburgh, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock on said day, the use or rents and profits for the term of seven years, of 90 acres of land, being a part of West half of Section No. 13, Town 7, Range 1 West. And should said rents and profits for seven years, not sell for a sum sufficient to discharge said writs, I will, on the same day, time and place, and between the same hours, expose at public sale, the fee simple right and title of Isaac Meadler in and to said tract or parcel of land, to pay and satisfy two judgments in favor of Robert L. Moore, and one in favor of William Baldwin, against Isaac Meadler and Julius Smith, and Wm. Fursel replevin security.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.

Lawrenceburgh, Jan. 20, 1826.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Fifty-fifth Regiment of Indiana Militia.

Lawrenceburgh, February 20, 1826.  
In compliance with General Orders, the 55th Regiment of Indiana Militia, will be mustered at the town of Wilmington on Friday the 13th day of October next. The Commander-in-chief will review said regiment.

By order of Brigadier General, W. C. Keen.  
JOHN SPENCER, Col. 55th Regt. I. M.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Fifty-fifth Regiment of Indiana Militia.

Lawrenceburgh, February 20, 1826.

THE 1st Battalion will be mustered at the house of Captain Jonathan Vail, on Friday the 6th day of May next, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry Miller.

The 2d Battalion will be mustered at the town of Lawrenceburgh on Saturday the 27th of May next, under the command of Major James W. Hunter.

The Regimental drill muster will be held at the town of Wilmington on Friday and Saturday the 29th and 30th days of September next.

The Regimental Court of Assessment of fines will be held on the first Monday in November next, the Court of Appeals on the first Monday in December next, at the house of John Myres in the town of Wilmington.

The commands of companies will muster their companies agreeable to law; and they will be held accountable for the good conduct and discipline of the same.

All commissioned, regimental staff, non-commissioned officers and privates, will attend at their respective musters at 10 o'clock A. M. and drill at least four hours on each day of parade, armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of  
JOHN SPENCER, Col.  
Commanding 55th Regt. I. M.  
Feb. 25.

To all to whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will apply to the Dearborn Circuit Court at their next term, to be held in Lawrenceburgh, to have a division of the following lots to wit: Out lot No. 7 in the town of Hardinsburgh—a piece of ground lying in the south west corner of Section No. 2, Range 1, west of West street, in the said town of Hardinsburgh, supposed to contain one acre and a half—and in-lots Nos.

as set forth in the deed made by John St. Clair, jr. and his wife, heirs of Henry Hardin, the original proprietor of the town of Hardinsburgh, to James McKinney.

I will also apply to said court to have the Streets and Alleys in said town of Hardinsburgh opened according to the plat thereof.

JAMES MCKINNEY.

Hardinsburgh, Feb. 18, 1826.—7 3w.

### ESTRAY.

TAKEN UP by Ephraim Sutton, of Lawrenceburgh township, A BAY MARE, supposed to be two years old past—both hind feet white—and a long switch tail—a few white hairs in the forehead—both sides chafed with the gears. Appraised to \$15 by John Parke and Samuel McClester.

Certified by

D. HAGERMAN, J. P.  
Feb. 13, 1826. 7-3w

### Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. C. Pepper, & Co. is this day dissolved, all persons indebted will please call and settle immediately with N. Sparks; also, those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement.

A. C. PEPPER,  
N. SPARKS,  
S. WILBER.

Feb. 6, 1826. 6-3w

### TAKEN UP,

BY Elijah Corkin, of Dearborn county, state of Indiana, one HORSE, supposed to be fourteen years old; no brands perceptible; a star in her forehead; and something like a strawberry roan on her hips. Appraised at fifteen dollars, by James Dunnapp and John Alexander.

Certified by

JOEL DECOURSEY, J. P.  
January 7, 1826. 5-3w

ESTRAY.—Taken up by Asa Gookins of Delaware township, Ripley county, state of Indiana, on the 11th day of January, 1826, a dark bay mare colt, two years old last spring—with a small star on her forehead—dark mane and tail—fourteen and a half hands high. Appraised at fifteen dollars by Samuel Gookins, sen. and Elias Denison.

A true copy from my estray book.

ADOLPHUS HIGGINS, J. P.  
Feb. 11. 6-3w

### TAKEN UP,

BY Azariah Oldham of Manchester township, Dearborn county, Ia. on the 20th inst. A BLACK HORSE, rising 14 hands high; a snip or a white streak from his eyes to the end of his nose; three white feet; a small white spot on his back, supposed to be caused by the saddle; appraised to five years old next spring. Appraised at thirty dollars, by David Conger and Rufus Simpson.

Certified by

JOHN PALMER, J. P.  
Manchester township, Jan. 27, 1826. 5-3w

A Boy of 14 or 15 years of age, wishing to learn the Printing Business, industrious and moral, would meet with proper encouragement by applying at this office immediately. One from the Country would be preferred.  
March 4, 1826.