



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. 18—Corn in ears, bbl. 1 25—Flour, best, bbl. \$6 50, sales—Hay, cwt. 1 50—Molasses gal. 18—Oats bbl. 1 75—Sugar, best, lb. 7, common 6—Tobacco, 1st qual. 6, 2d do. 5—Whiskey, gal. 28.

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."

DEAF AND DUMB.

Statement made by Dr. Akarly, 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 428 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 those to be stationed in Canada during the American war.

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 Appalachians, or the Suwanee 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 Suwanee 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. Akarly, 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 428 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 those to be stationed in Canada during the American war.

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 these are instances in the school.

The school for the deaf and dumb in New York, contains 54 pupils, of which 34 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. Milnor.

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 laying 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, 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, who, "half-