

LAWRENCEBURGH.
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1826.

To gratify several gentlemen, who have made the inquiry, we would observe, (caring nothing about it either way) that the person who wrote the piece signed "Voter," in No. 20, is not a candidate for any office, nor does he, we believe, care much who are.

Our friend "Traveler," is informed that his favor would require too much amendment to receive a place at present. We are always disposed to correct errors, where they do not destroy the original feature of the piece; but when a total revision is necessary, we would beg leave to be excused. However, we can inform Mr. "Traveler," that every attention will be paid to the subject; and unless the Ladies do actually leave off the practice of smoking tobacco through Corn cob pipes, or otherwise, we shall publish the next piece offered against it, without any variation, tho' never so severe.

The Richmond, Ind. paper, of June 10, states, that three ruffians, with their faces blacked, attacked a Mr. Moffitt near that place, knocked him down, took from him 2,300 dollars in specie and bank notes, and then made off with their booty. Every citizen ought to be on the look out for those rascals, and use every means for their detection.

Mr. James Noble has politely furnished us with the following instructions from the Board of Internal Improvement, to Mr. Shriver, engineer, relative to surveys of canals in Indiana. Our readers will no doubt be well pleased to discover the White-Water canal included in those surveys—it will probably be the first route examined.

WASHINGTON, MAY 24, 1826.
Dear Sir—Agreeable to your request, I enclose you a copy of the instructions I have this day received in relation to the surveys, which I am directed to execute in the state of Indiana.

In haste I am with sentiments of esteem,
your very obedient servant
J. SHRIVER.

Hon. J. NOBLE.
WASHINGTON, MAY 24, 1826.
Sir—We are ordered by the engineer department to forward to you the following instructions, relative to the surveys of canals to be performed, under your direction, in the state of Indiana:

A resolution of the Senate under date of January 10, 1826, and two communications to the Hon. the Secretary of War, specify the surveys which are to be executed: Copies of these documents are herewith annexed.
You will have not only to perform the surveys but also to make the plans and estimates of the canal: Two copies must be made; one for the President of the United States; one for the Governor of the state of Indiana. The objects contemplated by the resolution of the Senate are comprehended in the following items:

1st. To ascertain the practicability of uniting, by canal, the waters of Lake Michigan with the Wabash river. Two routes must be examined and reported.

The first would ascend the valley St. Joseph river, (of the Lake,) to leave it at a convenient point near to the Kankakee river; then it would cross to this stream to descend its valley down to the mouth of Yellow river; thence up the same to a point from which a canal could be run to Tippecanoe river; from thence the route descends this stream and then the Wabash to the head of steam boat navigation.

The other would ascend the valley of St. Joseph (of the Lake) to one of its head branches, from thence to the fork formed by St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers; then from that point through the valley of Little river to the Wabash, as far down as the head of steam boat navigation.

When in the vicinity of Kankakee pond, enquiries ought to be made as to the practicability of connecting in that direction, the waters of Lake Michigan with the Tipton and the Wabash.

2d. To ascertain the practicability of uniting by canal, the Wabash with White river. Two routes must be examined to that effect: one through the valley of Mississinewa river, the other through the valley of Ponce de Leon river, both tributaries of the Wabash: The canal by either route having entered White river, should then descend its valley down to the head of steam boat navigation.

When on the summit ground between the Mississinewa & the head branches of White river, it is desirable that enquiries should be made with a view to ascertain whether a route of canal might be practicable in a north easterly direction from the sources of White river to St. Mary's river, intersecting successively the upper branches of the Mississinewa river, Salamanie river, Wabash river.

3d. To ascertain the practicability of uniting by canal, the waters of the rivers St. Mary's, St. Joseph and the Wabash with the Ohio river, through the valley of White water.

To fulfil these several objects, routes of canal must be surveyed from the Mississinewa to the sources of White water, a second from St. Mary's river, crossing in succession the Wabash, Salamanie river, and Mississinewa river.

Both routes should descend afterwards the valley of White water as far down as the head of steamboat navigation.

4th. To ascertain the practicability of a canal, having for its object to turn the falls of

the Ohio near Jeffersonville; the canal running on the Indiana side of the Ohio river.

During the execution of the surveys contemplated in these instructions, great attention must be bestowed upon the state of the streams used as feeders at the epoch of the dry season; one cubic foot and an half of water per second c in the first instance be assumed as the minimum supply per 1 mile of canal of common size.

You will find herein enclosed a copy of our general instructions: A copy of an analysis of prices, which, as to the arrangement only, will help you to shape the analysis required by the engineer department for the estimates accompanying the plans of projected works. We must observe to you that the data, elements of any kind presented in each item are intended only for illustration. In your own analysis these data and elements must be the results of enquiries and investigation made by yourself in the district of country where the work is to be erected.

Your reports, plans, estimates, analysis of prices of each canal practicable among those contemplated in the present instructions, must be forwarded in duplicate to the engineer department as soon as successively completed.

We are requested by the engineer department to direct the gentlemen employed in the survey for Internal Improvements not to suspend their operations except when absolutely necessary in consequence of sickness, nor to leave the scene of their labours, without first reporting the fact to the department, and obtaining its permission to that effect, before the duties assigned them shall have been completed. The permission heretofore granted in some cases to officers, to suspend their operations in consequence of the approach of the sickly season, has been found productive of much public inconvenience, and the public interest requires that it should not hereafter be allowed.

We have the honor to be sir,
very respectfully your
obedient servants
BERNARD, Brig. Gen.
Member of the board of Int. Impt.
(for the board)

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Niles' Register.
Greece. We had just announced a defeat of the barbarians before Missolonghi before we received intelligence of the fall of that important place! A letter from gen. Lafayette, received in New York, says—"The news of the taking of Missolonghi, while it has afflicted every honest heart and liberal mind is not, however, a death-blow to the cause."

The following details we feel it proper to give though exceedingly pressed for room.

The Journal des Debats, of the 12th of April, thus speaks in relation to the fall of Missolonghi. This is Chateaubriand's organ, and he is a prominent friend of Greece: it must, therefore, we fear, be taken as authentic.

The last lingering doubts, as to the fate of Missolonghi have disappeared. The news of the day before yesterday is unfortunately confirmed. The confusion of dates, which yesterday caused us to cherish a ray of hope, is explained. It was the 8th March, old style, or the 20th, new style, that Missolonghi, defended by 4 or 5,000 men only capable of bearing arms, yielded to an assault which cost the lives of some thousands of the assailants. The bishop Joseph was burnt at a slow fire; the sick, the priests, the women and the children, perished in the flames or beneath the swords of the Turks. The marshes of Missolonghi are choked with the dead. The butchery of Western Greece has failed! And why did it fail? Oh, inextinguishable shame of the French ministry! Two French officers conducted the rafts armed with cannons; two French officers taught the ferocious Egyptian where to place his batteries so as most effectually to crush the christians.

From the London Courier of April 19.
We copy the following from a morning paper, where it is described as "an authentic letter from an English colonel, who was one of the brave defenders of the place," and with a copy of which the paper had been favored by the gentlemen to whom it was addressed.

"St. Anne's near Lepanto, March 14.
Missolonghi has fallen. That heroic city, which for eighteen months had defeated the power of the infidels and repulsed 82 attacks, was taken by storm on the 10th. Poor St. Aubyn fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th, while we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by 7,000 troops, arrived, before the place, and summoned us to surrender, promising favorable conditions, which being refused, a sharp affair took place, the result of which was that he fell back, having lost 700 killed, 200 wounded, 400 prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon, and two standards. On the 9th he returned with 20,000 men, & a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sides.

We had only 7,000 men to oppose him and those worn out with fatigue, but all resolved to conquer or die. In the evening we received the sacrament in the church of St. Sophia, and marched to our posts, from which few returned. At 12 o'clock the enemy opened a tremendous fire from 185 cannons and 42 mortars, which continued without intermission, till 10 o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and after two hours fight-

ing, forced their way into the town. The conflict was now raging in the most deadly form. The streets were choked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams. The slaughter of the Turks was excessive, as every house was a complete fortress and the ground disputed at the point of the bayonet inch by inch. Our gallant French volunteers did wonders. Three times, headed by our brave and lamented St. Aubyn, they charged and drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; but in making a fourth and desperate attack, our gallant St. Aubyn was shot in the breast, and died in my arms, begging me with his last breath to die rather than yield.

In the mean time the governor defended himself with heroic obstinacy in the great church, but the doors being forced and most of his men killed or wounded, he sprung the mine, which destroyed both that and the citadel, overwhelming himself and two thousand Turks in one tremendous ruin. The enemy having now entire possession of the hard fought town, we collected about 3,000 of the brave fellows, who had fought so well, and after a hard contest, we succeeded in cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I have learned has cost Ibrahim 9,000 of his best troops in the last attack alone. I joined general Gouras on the 12th, with 2,500 men, 150 prisoners, six cannon and nine standards, taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack. We brought the body of St. Aubyn off with us, which will be interred to-day with military honors. I received three slight wounds, but am now fast recovering."

After the preceding was in type, would any one, not accustomed to observe the manufactures of news, apprehend it possible that Missolonghi had not fallen—and yet there are reports and rumors making it is probable that Ibrahim would be compelled to retire, if able to retire at all, instead of being possessed of the fortress! Such, indeed, is the wonderfulness of reports from Greece, that we have been several times half-resolved not to give any article from that country by way of information to our readers.

REMARKS OF MR. CARSON, OF N. C.
In the Committee of the Whole, upon the bill making appropriations for furnishing the President's House, and to carry on the Public Buildings.

The question being upon striking out that part which appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars to furnishing the President's house.—
Mr. CARSON said, I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, to trouble the Committee with a solitary remark upon this subject, but a sense of duty impels me to do so, and from this duty I shall not shrink. Before I can vote for the appropriation of a single dollar to make further decorations for the President's Palace, I must know who it is that will disburse the money, as well as for what particular kind of furniture it is to be expended.

It will be recollected, Mr. Chairman, that at the last session of Congress, fourteen thousand dollars were appropriated for this particular purpose. This sum, as appears from the documents before us, was placed, by order of the President, under the control of his son, Mr. JOHN ADAMS, JR., and how was it expended? Why, sir, the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. FORSYTH) has said, that "there are items in the account rendered, which he could have wished had been kept in the dark and never brought to light, and he had to regret that they are now placed on the public records of this House." I too, Mr. Chairman, regret that there are such records, and I more especially regret that such disposition should have been made of the public money confided to the President. I again ask, how was this money expended? I solicit the indulgence of the Committee, whilst I repeat a few of the items as furnished in the official report of Mr. J. ADAMS, JR.:

Item. "To L. Kervand, for Billiard Table \$50 00
To B. F. Pom oy, for Billiard Balls 6 00
To P. Thompson, for Chess men 23 50
&c. &c. Is it possible, Mr. Chairman, to believe that it ever was intended by Congress, that the public money should be applied to the purchase of gaming tables and gambling furniture? And if it is right to purchase billiard tables and chess-men, why not purchase also, pharo banks, playing cards, and every other necessary article to complete a system of gambling at the President's palace, and let it at once be understood by the People, that this is a most splendid gambling administration.

Mr. Chairman, such conduct in the Chief Magistrate of this nation, is enough to shock and alarm the religious, the moral, and reflecting part of the community; especially when we see such an administration attempting to revolutionize the Catholic Religion in South America, and to promulgate the true doctrines of our Saviour, by sending ministers to Panama. But, Mr. Chairman, there are other items in the account rendered, which I do not fully comprehend.

The item for the single article of dry goods amounts to upwards of twenty seven hundred dollars! What part of the furniture, Mr. Chairman, was this? Not carpeting, sir, for I discover that article under its proper name.

It is most obvious, Mr. Chairman, that the fourteen thousand dollars have been expended in a most extraordinary manner, and we are now called on to add twenty-five thousand more. I for one, can never vote for any further sum, until I have an assurance that it will not be expended for the purpose of completing the gambling arrangements of the Palace.

But sir, let it not be said, that I charge the President of the United States with being a gambler. I would only be understood as saying, that those are articles made use of for that purpose.

Before, however, the vote is taken upon this subject, let me again ask the attention of the Committee, to the letter of Mr. JOHN ADAMS, JR. in the conclusion of his report. He says, "rendering this account, it may not be improper to remark, that the expenditures have all been made with an eye to the strictest economy." &c.

With an eye to the strictest economy! Item, "billiard table. \$50"—item, "chess men \$23 50." Yet all has been expended with an eye to the strictest economy. Sir, there is no doubt but those articles are considered cheap by that gentleman. But if this be economy, I for one am not disposed to appropriate any more of the public money for such economical purposes. I hope this part of the bill, sir, will be stricken out.

At the breaking up of a tavern dinner party, two of the company fell down stairs—the one tumbling to the first landing place, the other rolling to the bottom. It was observed that the first seemed dead drunk, "Yes," said a wag, "but he's not so far gone as the gentleman below."

"Go thou, and do likewise"
MARRIED—On the 11th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Thompson, Mr. John P. Dunn to Miss Joanna A. Buell.
—On the 15th inst. by John Porter, Esq. Mr. Edward T. Shields to Miss Electy Lindsey—all of this town.

AN ORDINANCE
To regulate the Market-house in the town of Lawrenceburgh.

Passed—June 14, 1826.
Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the President and Select Council of the Town of Lawrenceburgh, That it shall be the duty of the President, to cause the stalls in the market house to be offered for rent to the highest bidder, on the first Monday of October annually, for the term of one year, during which time the purchaser shall exercise entire ownership of his stall under such rules as shall be established for the regulation of the market; and at any time previous to the first Monday of October, the President is hereby authorized to rent any vacant stall upon such terms as he may think proper.

Sec. 2. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in each week are hereby declared to be market days, and on said days no person shall be permitted to sell his or her marketable goods at any other place in said town, except the market house, until after the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. under the penalty of fifty cents for each offence, to be recovered on conviction before the President with cost of suit.

Sec. 3. The owner of each stall shall be compelled to keep it clean for the time being, and for each failure to leave it clean at the close of market, he shall be subject to a fine of fifty cents on conviction thereof before the President and pay cost of suit; and any person convicted of abusing or in any way injuring any stall or its appurtenances shall be accountable to the owner for all damages and cost of suit, and be subject to be fined in any sum not exceeding three dollars at the discretion of the President.

Sec. 4. The President is hereby authorized to appoint a market master to attend on market days during market hours, and superintend the market & preserve order, & bring each and every unruly person or persons who shall be found disturbing the peace in or about the market house, before the President for trial; who is hereby authorized to assess such fines on each and every person convicted of the above offence as in his discretion he may think proper, not exceeding one dollar for each offence together with cost of suit.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the market master to keep the market house and stalls not sold clean, and for his services he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation, to be paid out of money collected for fines and the sale of stalls.
Sec. 6. No person, not the owner of a stall, shall be permitted to cut up and sell beef in the market house during market hours except by the market master, for which he shall pay him twenty five cents for each beef he obtains leave to cut up and sell; and each person offending against the above provision shall for each offence be fined in the sum of one dollar, together with cost of suit on conviction thereof before the President.

Sec. 7. Each and every person who shall do any injury to the market house or any of its appurtenances, or throw any filth on the benches or blocks or get on them with their feet, shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding three dollars, and be accountable to the President and select council for all damages with cost of suit.
Sec. 8. If any person convicted of and fined for any violation of this ordinance, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same or deliver up property sufficient to pay the same, or enter good and sufficient bail so to do in ninety days, the President is hereby authorized to commit him or her to the common jail of the county for any period of time not exceeding twenty four hours: Provided however, if such person or persons should be a minor or minors, the Parent, Master or Guardian of such person or persons may release him or her by paying the fine and cost, or giving security for stay of execution.

Sec. 9. All charges for any offence against this ordinance shall be tried before the President, and all fines shall be for the use of the corporation. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication.

JESSE HUNT, President.
EZRA FERRIS, Sec. Pro tem.
LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber will sell or exchange a Section of land or part thereof, lying on the Middle fork of Tanner's Creek, on the road leading from Harrison to Napoleon, Dearborn County, low for cash or Cattle. On one quarter of said land there are 30 Acres cleared and fenced, and two dwellings thereon. All the above land is well watered. For terms apply to the subscriber residing at the house of Joseph Gedney on York Ridge, Dearborn County.
JOHN HAINS.
June 17, 1826 23-3 w.

BRIGADE ORDER.
TENTH BRIGADE OF INDIANA MILITIA.
Murray's Mill, May 31st, 1826.
A Board of field Officers of said Brigade will convene at the house of Joseph Bell, within the bounds of the 44th Regiment I. M. (on the road leading from Lawrenceburgh, through Allensville to Madison,) on Saturday the 1st day of July next, at noon, to take into consideration the propriety of altering the Regimental bounds between the 3rd and 53th and 15th and 55th Regiments, and the bounds between the 15th and 44th Regiments.
By order of William C. Keen Brigadier Genl. Commanding said 10th Brigade.
AUGUST—SAMUEL JELLY, B. Insp't

ANNUAL ELECTION.
CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS—3d district.
Oliver H. Smith, John Test.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
Ezekiel Jackson, Ezra Ferris,
Pinkney James, Johnson Watts,
Robert Ray, Collins Fitch,
Horace Bassett, Warren Tibbs,
Thomas Guion, Samuel Morrison,
John Elliott, Robert Rowe.
FOR SHERIFF.
Daniel Hagerman, Thomas Longley,
William V. Cheek, William Skinner.
FOR CORONER.
Andrew Armstrong, N. H. Torbet,
John Blue, Hamlet Sparks.

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

ARTICLES.	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ashes, pearl	lb	5 6
Allum	lb	7 9
Apples	bbl	1 75 2
Bees' wax*	lb	25 28
Beer, strong	bbl	5 25
Bottles, porter	gr	15 00 16 00
Candles, dipped	lb	9 10
mould		11 12
Castor beans	bush	1 00
Castings, assorted	ton	55 00 60 00
Cider	bbl	4 00 6 00
Cigars, American	1000	37 1 50
Spanish		10 00 12 00
Coffee, W. I. green, best	lb	19 20
St. Domingo		13 19
Cotton		10 12
Feathers, live	lb	24 25
Cotton yarn No. 5 to 10		30 31
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1	bbl	10 50
No. 2	\$ 8 50, No. 3	\$ 7 50
Cod, dry	box	3 00
Shad	bbl	15 00 16
Flaxseed	bush	37 1/2
Flour, superfine	bbl	2 50 2 75
Ginseng	lb	14 16
Gunpowder, Lex'n keg		5 50 6 50
Dupont's		7 50
Hats—Roraim	per doz	40 00
Castors		54 00 72 00
Wool		6 50 9 00
Hemp	lb	5 6
Hops	lb	25 37
Indigo, Spanish floatant		2 75 00
Bengal		2 50 2 75
Iron—Junia	ton	120 125
puddled		85 100
hoop, 6, 8 and 10d		120
do 4d		140
iron rods		160
Lead—Pig	lb	6 7
bar		7 8
white, dry		16 17
ground in oil	keg	3 50 3 62
red, dry	lb	16
Leather, sole		23 60
upper	side	1 50 2 00
calf skins	doz	18 00 23 00
Joist, pine or poplar, 1000ft.		10 00
Scantling, seasoned, do.		5 00 5 50
Pine boards, do.	do.	11 00 10
Shingles, pine, pr.	1000	2 87 3 00
Molasses, N. Orleans gal		45
Nails, Bowens' brand 4d to 10	7 1/2	10
Junia braud	do	7 9
Pittsburgh common	\$	5 6
Zanesville	do	6 8
Boston	do	7 1/2 8
wrought		17 20
Oil, tanners	bbl	18 00
linseed	gal	50 55
castor		1 50
Provisions, Pork, mess		9
Hams, bacon		5 6
Shoulders & sides	2 1/2	3
Hogs' lard	5 1/2	6
Cheese		8 9
Butter, firkin	lb	5 7
Porter	bbl	7 00
Rice	lb	5 6
Rags, cotton and linen		3
Salt, Turks Island	bush	87 90
Kenawha at the river		31 00
in store		33 00
Sugar, New Orleans	8 1/2	10
Havana, white		17 18
loaf and lump		20 21
Shot, all sizes	bag	2 25 00
Spices, Pepper	lb	22 1/2 24
Pimento		28 30
Cassia		45 50
Cloves		1 25 1 50
Nutmegs		2 25
Ginger ground	1 1/2	
Spirits, Cog, brandy 4th p'l.	1 75	2 00
Spanish do	1 50	1 75
Holland gin	1 62	1 75
Rum, Jamaica	1 50	2 00
Whiskey, new	28	30
Steel, German	lb	17 18
Swedish		21
London, Crowley	19	21
Eng. blistered	19	20
American		8 10
Teas, Gunpowder, best	1 50	
Imperial do	1 45	1 50
Young Hyson	95	1 50
Tobacco, manufactured	10	14
Tallow		5 8
Wines, Madeira L. P. gal	3 50	4 50
Sicily	1 75	2 00
Port		2 37
Teneriffe		1 75
Malaga		1 25

CAUTION.
I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of three notes against me now in the hands of William Hoyt, one for 50 dollars, and the other two for 75 dollars each, as they were obtained by fraud from me and I will not pay them unless compelled by law.
JOSEPH W. WINELEY
Aurora, June 17, 1826. 23-3 w.