



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1826.

The Clinax.—A report has reached this place, from Frankfort, Ky. that *Isaac B. Desha*, the murderer of *Baker*, had cut his throat with a razor, when in the act of shaving; that *J. O. Beauchamp*'s wife had stabbed herself while in prison visiting her husband on the day of his execution; and that *Beauchamp*, the murderer, had also attempted his life at the same time, by stabbing, but did not quite succeed: he was taken from prison on the 7th inst. and hung, while in the agonies of death from the wound thus inflicted. This information has come to us by so many sources, as to put it almost beyond a doubt, that it is true in the material parts.

The Cincinnati Crisis.—of the 6th instant, informs, that a man by the name of *Ira Ketchum*, was killed in that city on the 4th, while in the act of loading a six pounder. Both his arms were torn off by the discharge of the gun; one at the shoulder, the other at the elbow.

Another case, similar in nature, occurred in Circleville Ohio. A Mr. *Leily* was killed by the bursting of a swivel made by a black-smith.

The Weevil.—We have observed in several of our exchange papers, in the west, that this destructive insect has again made its appearance in the new wheat. In order to prevent a total destruction of the fair prospects of our farmers, it would be well to use some precautionary means to destroy the weevil, or at least to prevent its ever coming to maturity and injuring the grain.—Several modes have been suggested; some directly opposite to others. It is advised by one to put the wheat into tight casks and sweat the grain, and in that way kill the insect; another advises to thrash it out, so as to prevent the sweating consequent on stacking it. One plan is suggested which we think a more certain preventive than any yet tested. That is, to have the grain thrashed out immediately after cutting and ground, but not bolted. It then should be put in some open place, and permitted to cool, after which it may be put in barrels. In this way it may be kept any length of time. This process would be attended with some trouble to the grower, where a great quantity of wheat is raised; but the question is, would not the farmer be compensated, were he to get a good price for his flour? Would not the price obtained for that article, in this neighborhood, for five or six months past, fully reward him? The crops eastward from drought, heat, and untimely rains, presage favorably, for those who may have good flour for sale this season.

We would advise our farmers to look to their interest, before it is too late.

High Water.—The rain which fell in the latter part of last month, tho' copious and refreshing here, appears to have done some damage in various directions. On the Rappahannock, Va. it fell in torrents for two or three days, which raised that stream to an unusual height; bridges, mills, houses, grain, cattle, &c. on the low grounds were indiscriminately swept away by the impetuous torrent, and great damage done. On the Allegheny, Pa. the rains were equally abundant, but we have heard of no damage done. The rise in this river has been very beneficial, in one respect, as it has afforded an opportunity to run lumber to this country, which is much wanted. On yesterday several rafts past this place, which it is supposed contained 250 or 300,000 feet each.

Previous to these rains, very little had fallen, in any of the middle or eastern states, through the course of the previous two months; the consequence is, that crops of grain are in general very light.

Penelope Denny.—We have examined the debates and proceedings in the case of this widow, and find that the vote in the House of Representatives was 98 for and 78 against the petition. Mr. *Test* was among those who voted against the bill. In the senate it passed almost unanimously.—Mr. *Noble* voted in favor of allowing the pension. We shall in our next give some of the debates for and against the bill. These may show the views entertained by members on the subject; and whether they were correct or not, you are left to judge for yourselves. We think, however, that there will be little room for doubting which side of the question to take, after an examination and careful reading of the arguments advanced.

It is stated, that a force equal to 2600 men, independent of machinery, is employed on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Greece.—A vessel at Trieste in 36 days from Alexandria, in Egypt, reports that a division of the Greek fleet of Hydra, had made in the month of March, at landing at Beirut, in Syria, and carried off 3,000,000 piasters. The Greeks intended a similar attack on Cyprus, but were hindered by contrary winds. The terror spread by this enterprise had extended to Egypt.

Accounts from Corfu, dated April 11, mentioned that the national assembly of Greece would shortly be convoked at Epidaurus. The deputies of eastern Greece are said to incline to a monarchy, and desire to ask the great powers of Christendom for a king.

Ancona.—May 8. What melancholy and afflicting news! I hear, on my arrival at Ancona, that Missolonghi no longer exists! I am overwhelmed, annihilated! I arrived full of hope, and find that all is over! That population of heroes is no more. The following are the particulars, too positive facts, which I have been able to collect:

On the 15th of April, the Greek fleet had an engagement with the Turkish squadron. The combat was terrible; the Greeks had the advantage; yet it was not so decisive as to enable them entirely to drive away the Turks and throw provisions into Missolonghi. Mauulis, therefore, waited for fresh divisions to renew the combat. Ibrahim, wearied out by so many fruitless attacks, in which he had sustained such severe losses, directed all his attention to prevent the arrival of supplies sent in small vessels from Zante.

On the 16th, all the communications were cut off by means of rafts, and flat-bottomed boats, armed with heavy artillery. From that time the provisions which were at Petala and Porto Sere could not arrive; the besieged, who maintained themselves only by means of a few supplies which they daily received, began to be in the most deplorable situation. On the 17th and 18th, several women and children and old men died of hunger. On the 19th, the evil increased. Notwithstanding the horrors of this situation, nobody thought of surrendering; all still placed their hopes on the fleet; but every one prepared to sacrifice his life. Several parts of the town were selected to receive the women, the children, and the aged, and every preparation was made to blow up the place. On the 21st and 22d, no prayers were performed. Several parts of the town were undermined, and the inhabitants determined that all those who should not be able to make a sally, as well as the wounded, the women and children should bury themselves by springing the mines.

On the 21st and 22d, Mauulis again attacked the Turkish fleet, but what could a number of little vessels do against 6 ships of the line, 10 frigates and 90 other vessels, which had the advantage of the wind? All their efforts were useless; It was impossible to get a vessel laden with provisions into the town, and the Greek fleet in vain lost its best vessel, exposed to the fire of the large Turkish men of war. The unfortunate besieged, seeing their last hopes vanish, thought only of executing their heroic object. Every thing was prepared for the sacrifice; the women and children were placed over the mines. Some of the most intrepid old men promised to set fire to the mines the moment the signal would be given. The men who were still able to carry arms, resolved to make a sally, to force their way through Ibrahim's army, to join their brethren, and to revenge, if possible, the women and children whom they abandoned to death. About 2,000 attempted to execute this design, 130 or 140 men remained in the town, and retired into a house, which they converted into a fortress.

On the 23d, in the evening, their departure took place, and at the same moment the frightful volcano blew up the population, which was reduced to 6,000 souls. The Turks, who knew the project of the unhappy besieged, made a very great resistance to the sally of the Greeks. A dreadful carnage took place, and at least the half of the sacred battalion perished. It is hoped, however, that about 700 or 800 may have gained the mountains. On the following day, the heroic town and its inhabitants no longer existed. The Turks on entering the town found only ruins and dead bodies; however, the 130 men who had fortified themselves in the house, defended themselves the whole day, making a great carnage of the Egyptians. At length exhausted by fatigue and want of food, they blew themselves up at the moment when the Turks were going to take them.

Almost every week, and since the 5th of April every day, English vessels, entered Missolonghi. Sir F. Adams, before his departure for London, had interposed between the town an Ibrahim, and exerted all his efforts, as a private individual, to bring about a capitulation. The inhabitants of Missolonghi had consented to leave the town with their arms, baggage, &c. and with drums beating, Ibrahim refused; he promised that property should be respected, and their lives spared, but he insisted that the

whole garrison should be prisoners of war. Our heroes indignantly refused, and declared they would blow themselves up. The English, seeing that Missolonghi was not tenable, and that it was impossible for the Greeks to throw in supplies, made the greatest effort to induce Missolonghi to surrender; but all was in vain.

It is stated that the gallant *Canaris* perished off Missolonghi in the vessel which he commanded.

In the British House of Commons, May 4, a motion of Mr. Hume for an inquiry into the causes of the present distress in England, was rejected by a majority of 101. In the course of his argument Mr. H. stated, that, for twenty-four years, from October, 1792, to January, 1817, the public expenditure exceeded the revenue by about \$33,000,000, but there were loans, during that period, to the amount of \$18,000,000, leaving a sum applicable to the reduction of the debt, amounting to more than \$25,000,000; whereas little more than \$18,000,000, altogether were paid from the exchequer to the commissioners of the sinking fund, leaving a sum of above \$6,000,000, sterling, wholly unaccounted for by the King's ministers.

He also stated, that, allowing for the difference in the value of currency, the amount of revenue collected last year, was within a million and a half of that collected in the most expensive year of the war; that the \$2,000,000, levied on the people last year would purchase more quarters of wheat than the \$9,000,000, levied in 1815. He proved that, reference being had to the increase of population, the consumption of most articles had fallen off or had not increased for the last forty years—as, for example for the ten years, from 1793 to 1795, the quantity of malt consumed in this country was, on the average, above 25,700,000 bushels whereas, for the nineteen years from 1815 to 1824, the consumption was no more than 25,200,000 bushels!—whereas, had it kept pace with the population, it would have exceeded 35,000,000 bushels per annum.

So in wines, there has been a positive, and in sugar, tea and tobacco, a striking relative diminution.

It is stated, in conclusion, that crimes and pauperism have lamentably and fearfully increased. And for all these evils—a complex, deceitful and ruinous system of finance—an immense extent of taxation—and convulsed appearance of the manufacturing and commercial interests, and the decaying of the people generally.

A Manchester paper estimates the number of unemployed persons in the manufacturing districts of England at 200,000.

Lady Richardson, George street, Hanover square, was recently brought to the police office for giving one of her servants a severe thrashing with a saucpan! Her Ladyship compromised the affair by a *dowager* of two sovereigns.

Two men handcuffed in a gig, and under escort, were brought from the neighborhood of Newport Pagnell, to the county jail, charged with stealing *turnip tops*.

Lord Lowther has refused an offer of 3,500 guineas (about 16,000 dollars) for his race horse MONARCH. *Lond. paper.*

BOSTON, JUNE 23.—From Smyrna.—We have received our files of *La Spectateur Oriental*, to March 31. They contain but little news of the state of affairs in Greece. Almost every paper contains complaints of piracies committed by the Grecian cruisers and mystics, on the merchant vessels of the European nations without discrimination of flag. The paper of the 31st states, as a report, that Col. Favier, French officer, who had been for some time drilling a corps of Greek troops in the European tactics, at Athens, having marched into Negropont at the head of his little band, had met with some successes, and had even taken possession of the fortress Caristo. The Spectator, which is reluctant to credit any thing favorable to the Greeks, declares its disbelief of this report, and adds that, if true, it is of little importance in the general struggle. We regard it as of a good deal of consequence, if true, as, in that case, it is likely to be the forerunner of other events favorable to the Greek cause. The Greeks still held possession of Carrabuza, in Canida, and there were also bands of Sphariotes in arms in the mountains of that island.

Daily Adv.

Western waters.—The great tributaries to the mighty Mississippi from the west, have been very destructive because of the extraordinary rise of their waters. The Missouri, at the Mandan villages, rose seventeen feet perpendicularly in a few hours, and a band of the Sioux, encamped near the Arickaras, 60 or 70 in number, men, woman and children, were all swept away by the irresistible flood. The traders have suffered much at several places. This great rise of the waters is attributed to the melting of the snow at the head of the Yellow-stone and Chayenne rivers. Great masses of ice had descended the Missouri, in terrible impetuosity and force. The Red river was four feet higher than ev-

er before known to the oldest residents on its banks.

A letter from Green Bay, dated June 5, says,—“In the way of news, you may state, that the report is current here that the Mississippi has risen 14 feet, and overflowed its banks at Prairie du Chien and driven the troops from their quarters in the garrison. The consequence is that it is very sickly there.”

It is stated that the gallant *Canaris* perished off Missolonghi in the vessel which he commanded.

Louisville Canal.—Sanguine as many have been as to the completion of the Canal at the Falls, it now seems to present a doubtful aspect. The contractor, it is said, has discovered he has a hard bargain—the excavation much more difficult than what he had anticipated, and the price of labor three times as high. The hands which came from New-York have principally forsaken him, and instead of hiring men at six and seven dollars per month, it is anticipated that twenty will be offered, and still not a sufficient number obtained.

Ia. Farmer.

S manahulism.—On Sunday night, the 4th inst. John Hefflinger, of Charlestown, Chester county, Pa. rose in his sleep, and jumped out of the garret window, on a hard pavement, a distance of 20 feet, his thigh and arm were broken, and many parts of his body severely bruised—little hope is entertained of his life.

Fatal Experiment.—A black servant girl, aged 17, hung herself with a clothes line on the 13th, at German Flats, (N. Y.) by way of experiment! The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

EDUCATION.

THE second quarterly session of the Lawrenceburg Seminary will commence on Monday the 31st instant.—The Instructor thanks his most sincere thanks to the early patrons of this Institution, and earnestly hopes their very liberal encouragement will be continued.

The terms of tuition will be as follows—

For Orthography, Reading, Writing, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic, per quarter.

English Grammar, Geography, and Mensuration, per quarter.

Ancient and Modern History, Logic and Natural and Moral Philosophy, per quarter.

3 00

2 50

3 00

Some of the requisite school books for teaching the above branches are—Webster's Spelling Book, Murry's Readers and Grammar, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, Pike's Arithmetic and Treatise on Mensuration, Cumming's Geography, Watt's Logic, and Paley's Moral Philosophy.

Lawrenceburg, July 15, 1826.

Welling Campbell—TAYLOR,

ESPECIALLY informs his old customers, and others, that he has commenced business at his former stand, opposite the market house; where he will (tho' no encouager of litigation) with pleasure, promptitude and despatch, attend to all suits intrusted to his care. He can assure those who may trust to his professional powers, in the most crooked and difficult cases, that they shall not go away unsuited. He has received the newest and most approved plans of his profession, and is ready to execute them.

July 15, 1826. 27.

NOTICE.

THOSE desirous of learning Martial Music, are informed that Mr. NATHANIEL SQUINN will attend at this place on Saturday the 22d at 8 or 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of teaching to perform on the Fife, Snare and Bass Drum.

Mr. S. will continue to attend at the same place, in every week or two weeks for some time thereafter.

JOHN SPENCER.

July 15, 1826.

MISSING.

A Gentleman named Henry Philliber, late of Kittanning, but now of Onean, State of New York, stopped at the house of John Taylor, in Pittsburgh, on the 6th of May last, he remained till the 13th of the same month. He left that place for Kittanning on the evening of said day, and has not been heard of since. He rode a four year old sorrel colt, about 15 hands high, well made, with a switch tail, no other mark recollected. Had on an old saddle, with a new seat, a new common snaffle bridle and a pair of sad leather nearly new. He wore a bottle green coat, a pair of light colored thick corduroy pantaloons, and a black hat considerably worn. He is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, full face, dark complexion, sociable and quiet.

As much interest is felt by his relations to learn his fate, and being anxious to ascertain the course he has taken from Pittsburgh, we will give ten dollars to any person who will furnish the desired information to either of the subscribers.

JOHN TAYLOR,

JOHN PHILLIBER,

SAM'L PHILLIBER.

Pittsburgh, June 20th, 1826.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account, are informed that he has left them with Thomas Palmer, esq. for settlement. Those who call on him and settle by the 10th of August next, will have no costs to pay, after that time suits will be commenced without distinction.

Necessity compels me to resort to this method for the settlement my accounts; I have to debts pay, which I must have money to meet by the time mentioned.

E. CORNELIUS.

July 8, 1826.

26-33

NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to Samuel Moore, son of John Moore, late of the county of Dearborn, deceased; to Jonathan Buffington his wife, daughter of said deceased; to Robert Whitten and Sarah Whitten his wife, daughter of said deceased; to William Moore son of said deceased; heirs at law of the said deceased John Moore; and to Susannah, alias Susan Moore, widow of the said deceased John Moore; that I have obtained by purchase from John Moore the son, and one of the heirs at law of the said deceased, the one fifth part of the south west quarter of section number two, in township number four, and range number two west, in the said county of Dearborn; and that I shall make application to the Judges of the Dearborn Circuit Court at their term to be holden at Lawrenceburg in and for said county of Dearborn on the first Monday in October next: to appoint three disinterested freeholders, residents of the said county of Dearborn, not related to either of the parties before said, to divide, partition, and set off to me by metes and boundaries, my said fifth part of the quarter section of land aforesaid.

WILLIAM FLAKE.

July 1st 1826.

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NOTICE.—For *h* add one half.

We are requested to inform the Voters of Dearborn county, that at least one of the candidates for Congress will address them at Hartford on the Friday before the election, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at Esqr. McCracken's, in Manchester township, on the Saturday following, at 12 o'clock; and at Esqr. Brundridge's, in Logan township, on Monday one week before the election, at 12 o'clock.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS—3 districts.