



LAWRENCEBURGH.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1827.

Wiley's Price Current, of April 14, informs that the Mississippi was within three feet of the extreme high water mark, and still rising; the weather warm, and the market low.

Bacon hams, lb. 6 1-4—Coffee, best, lb. 14 to 15—Flour, best, bbl. \$4—Lay, cwt. \$1, plenty—Lard, lb. 6 1-4 plenty—Pork mess, bbl. \$8, plenty—Sugar, on plantation 6 1-4—dull—Tobacco, 1st. qual. lb. 4 to 4 1-2—Whiskey gal. 24 to 28—sales.

Deshaw.—Immediately after the murder of the lamented Baker, nothing was heard or seen in the prints, so much engaged the attention of the people as that event, and the subsequent charge of the crime on the miserable being Deshaw.

Every paragraph relating to the murder and the trial of the prisoner was caught at with avidity; and judgments passed on the case without number—our own among the rest. Curiosity (not resentment) has partially subsided, and it is

only once in three or four months we have any information what has become of the supposed murderer. Accounts state that at a late term of the Harrison Circuit Court a motion was made for his discharge, but overruled. The trial was then laid over to the June term—several important witnesses being absent from the state. He has nearly recovered from the wound inflicted on himself; the only effect it has, is in his speech. Having been admitted to bail he roams at liberty, like other men, but, perhaps, not so well at peace in his mind.

Philadelphia April 28—Flour, 1st. quality, bbl. \$5 to 5 12 1-2—Wheat, bush. \$1 to 1 1-4—Pork, mess, none in market; cargo, bbl. \$8 50 to 9—Whiskey, gal. 30 to 31.

A writer in the Cincinnati Crisis, in correcting an error, states that the Steam Boat Tecumseh performed a trip from New Orleans up to Louisville in 9 days and 8 hours, a distance of 1500 miles. This is travelling at about 160 miles per day, against a very rapid current.

Laws and Journals.—The Laws and Journals of the late Indiana Legislature have been received at the Clerk's office in this place, and are ready to be delivered to those who are entitled to them.—The laws make a pamphlet of 120 pages; the Journal of the house of Representatives 527; and the Senate Journal over 500. They are all executed in a handsome style, highly creditable to Mr Douglass, the printer to the State.

Some Copies of the laws for sale at this office.

From Key West.—By the Colossus, from Havanna, we learn that Commodore Porter was still at Key West, and the Spanish and Mexican squadrons lay in sight of each other. The Commodore's force consisted of a ship and two brigs, as formerly, and consequently, (says the Daily Advertiser) the report by the vessel from Xibara relative to the capture of the latter is unfounded.

The account of the capture of Commodore Porter's first officer is confirmed. He

had taken a coaster and was making for Key West, when he was pursued; and was obliged to run his prize vessel ashore.

—With five of his own men and fifteen prisoners he got into the long boat, when the latter overpowered him, and thus he was taken.

We are sorry to see, in some papers, a disposition to keep up a jealousy and hostility between the Northern and Southern States.—This sectional feeling, was, unhappily, too prevalent several years ago. But it was supposed it was wearing away. When Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were Presidents, we were often told, that it was improper and uncandid, or worse even, to object to a Southern Chief Magistrate, or one from slave holding States.—But now, the same papers are exciting old jealousies, by talking about "free" States, and slave States. We are constrained to say, that we think such language indecorous and injurious. That there are slaves in the United States is much to be lamented, and all judicious and constitutional means should be taken to lessen and terminate this state of things. But as it exists by sanction of the constitution, and the present generation is not blamable for it, we repeat that it is unjust and uncandid to be referring to it with censure and reprobation.—*Balt. Com. Gaz.*

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. April 23.

It became necessary, on Saturday last, for the Collector of this port, to enforce the President's Proclamation in relation to the British Colonial Trade. The English ship Killingbuck, of London, from Antigua, with a cargo of molasses, rum, and wine, and several passengers, arrived on that morning, and was promptly ordered to depart in twenty-four hours. On application to the President of the United States, the passengers were permitted to land with their baggage, but no other privilege being granted, the ship sailed, within the prescribed time, for some port beyond the limits of the United States. A part of the cargo was on account of resident merchants.

CINCINNATI, MAY 3.

On Monday last was caught in the Ohio river adjoining this city, a CATEHISI weighing one hundred and twenty two pounds, it being one of the largest that ever was caught in our waters. We understand that it was purchased by an English gentleman, who recently arrived here, and was served up in fine style, at Mack's Hotel. Our fish market is pretty well supplied, and affords a good profit to those who are engaged in it.

Crisis.

Miseries of Printers. The editor of the Darien (Geo.) Gazette of the 13th ult. informs his subscribers that he is "out of paper, out of ink, out of money, and most confoundedly in debt." Such a printer as this, should "cut and run."

A horrible history is now going the rounds of the newspapers of a whole family at L'Isle Jesus poisoned by eating soup which had among the ingredients a cabbage head boiled whole, containing a large sized snake of a venomous nature.—To say nothing of the singularity of such an ingredient in a dish of soup as a cabbage head large enough to contain a large sized snake, & loose enough for him to crawl into, the story is manifestly a hoax. It is a fact which has been established by numerous experiments, and is familiar to students in natural history, that the poison of snakes received on the stomach is harmless. It is only when it is applied to the wounded animal fibre that it is attended with fatal or even troublesome consequences. The flesh of venomous snakes is also eaten by savage nations. Another objection to the story is that it is an old one. The public were frightened with it in the newspapers several years ago.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

CLAIORNE, (ALAB.) MARCH 23.

A ferocious Animal.—A few days ago a remarkable circumstance took place in this country. As 3 women belonging to Mr. J. F. Lovett, were ascending the hill on the south side of Big Creek one with a child about 2 months old in her arms, they were attacked by a large bear—The animal made at the woman with the child, caught the child by the leg and bit it, tore the woman badly with his claws; and threw her down; the child having a handkerchief on its head, the animal in a second attempt at the child; tore the handkerchief in pieces that was on its head.—The mother of the child who was present, saw its danger, and made a violent effort to save it, and in the struggle seized the cat by the neck, fell on it, and held fast her grip until the other two women despatched him with stones. The mother of the child was very much injured by the animal, and the child was nearly killed. Apprehensions are entertained that the cat must have laboured under the influence of hydrophobia.—Our informant adds, that the cat was extraordinary large.

From the Pittsburgh, (Va.) Intelligencer.

Tremendous Hail and Rain Storm. This evening about 6 o'clock, this place and the neighborhood, was visited by one of the most violent storms of hail that was ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. We have not learned how far it extended—the cloud rose in the Southwest and bore to the North East, with great roaring and violence before the hail commenced here. The hail stones were from the size of a musket-ball to a hen's egg, and in some parts of the neighborhood as large as a goose-egg; the violence of the hail only continued for a few minutes at this place, and shattered the glass in the windows that were in the direction from which it came—cut off the twigs and newly sprung forth buds from the trees, and had it continued long must have destroyed all vegetation in its course and proved fatal to the smaller kinds of stock and fowl that were exposed to its fury. The wind here, was calm during the fall of the hail, or its fury would have been much greater than it was—the hail was succeeded by a very heavy storm of rain and wind, and the preceding night we had a most tremendous fall of rain the greater part of the night, (attended with lightning and thunder) which produced great freshets in the creeks and considerably washed the uplands. During the whole of the evening the weather was very sultry and hot as a summer's day, and the temperature has but little changed since the storm.

JOHN STIBBINS.

JOHN STIBBINS.