



LAWRENCEBURGH.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1827.

We have had no definite account of the result of the election in Kentucky for representatives to Congress; but from statements received it seems pretty certain that the two parties will stand equally divided at 6 and 6. By next week we shall be able to give the name of each member elected.

In the first page of our last paper, an awkward error occurred in the speech of Mr. Clay, through the carelessness of the corrector, which passed unnoticed until the papers were worked off. Two lines were taken from the bottom of the 4th column, save one line, and put at the head of the third instead of the last. The reader will readily from this hint discover the transposition, and correct it in reading.

Our neighbor the editor of the Brookville paper, offers his printing establishment for sale on reasonable terms, to some person who is favorable to the present administration of the General Government. The subscribers to the Repository must be an ungrateful set of fellows, if they don't, for this signal manifestation of the editor's love and kindness, when about to leave them, most *feelingly* acknowledge, by paying their bills, the high sense of the obligations thus conferred on them.

We are informed that two persons, a man and boy, were drowned a few days since in the Ohio river about 12 miles above this place. The names of the deceased we have not learnt, nor much in relation to their unfortunate death, further than that they belonged to a family boat, passing down the river, from which the boy fell into the water, that the man, his father, plunged in to his rescue and that both sunk together. The bodies had not at our latest information been founds.

M'DUFFIE'S SPEECH.—A considerable portion of our paper of to-day, is taken up with the speech of Mr. M'Duffie, which has necessarily excluded many articles that would be of some importance to the general reader. It may be considered by some that the publication of such long speeches and political essays, is a useless monopoly of our columns; but to him who reads for political information, they cannot fail to be of considerable interest.

Although we are not among the admirers of Mr. M'Duffie, yet candor compels us to acknowledge him a man of no ordinary talents. And altho' we believe his judgment is occasionally warped by prejudice; yet (as the Intelligencer says,) "we have more respect for his motives, than for those of many persons who hold the same language with him: for we believe that he expresses, harshly, it is true, but boldly and openly, opinions and prejudices which he conscientiously entertains."

Harvest.—the papers from the eastern and middle states bring cheering accounts of the success that has crowned the labor of their farmers this season. Notwithstanding the injury done by the fly, in some districts, the crops in general have been abundant and better saved than usual. The corn crop is also represented as very promising—in this country it stands unrivaled by any former year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications have been received, over the signatures of "A MERCHANT," "A CITIZEN," "SOLON," "TAXTER BOOGUS," &c. which, owing to their personal character, are deemed inadmissible.

We are always happy to receive contributions from our literary friends, and should always be glad to gratify their wishes; but they must all be aware that it is contrary to our principles and practice, to indulge in personal invective. With us, the private character of our fellow citizens is too sacred, to be wantonly assailed through the medium of our columns; and we trust we shall never so

far proslitute our principles, as to countenance the traduction of any man, however vicious may be his habits, however suspicious his *private* walks, or however fluctuating his political principles.

We should advise THESEUS, the next time he attempts a political essay, to dispense with his *classical technicalities*; as they do not properly belong to such a subject.

The editor of the Franklin Repository in commenting upon the case of suicide noticed in our last, makes the following very appropriate remarks:

"There is something strangely mysterious in this case of suicide. Moore was a man of considerable mind, in the vigor of life (at the age of about 40) from every appearance happy in his matrimonial connection with an amiable woman (his second wife and much younger than himself) by whom he has three promising children on whom he doted; while Mrs. Moore seemed almost the idol of his worship, which affection from every appearance was fully reciprocated. It is true he was poor, but by industry and economy might not only have procured a decent and comfortable maintenance for his family, but have saved something for them at a future day, when the common lot of man should, in the natural course of events have taken him from the stage of action; a course of conduct which would have accorded with that warm affection which he ever appeared to feel towards his wife and children, but at a stroke with his own hand, he has deprived them of that protection and support to which they had an indefeasible right, and to which love commands with the irresistible force of silent eloquence. Alas! Alas!! the fearful infatuation of strong drink!!! It blinds the understanding, deranges the order of nature, presents every thing in false colours, paralyzes the energies both of body and soul, brutalizes the man, conquers or misguides the warmest affection, till it becomes crueler than death itself to the object of its devotion. We feel deeply affected with the pangs of inexpressible grief and anguish, which we are conscious must rend the heart of Mrs. Moore under her present affliction, and would, were it in our power, minister to her consolation; but the sources from which we would derive it, are dried up; for what is most mysterious in the whole of this distressing affair, is, that a man of intellect, on the eve of committing deliberate self-murder, should (as expressed by Moore in his letter of July, to his wife) entertain a hope of pardon and salvation through the redeemer of men; when the last act of his life is to be the highest violation of the law of that redeemer, is, unfathomably mysterious—proves the depth of human depravity, how far the human understanding may be blinded, and the fallen soul of man infatuated, by the more deeply fallen and malevolent spirits of darkness, who "walk about like roaring Lions, seeking whom they may devour."

The following is a copy of a letter written by Moore a short time before he committed suicide, addressed to his wife in this place, and found in his pocket after his death.

To Mrs. Mary Moore, Lawrenceburgh, Indiana.

Brookville, July, 1827.

MY DEAR MARY: Weep not for me, but before this letter reaches you, I will be in eternity, to meet, where I must meet, that awful Judge, to give an account of my conduct upon this earth, O! dreadful trial! but it must be done, life for a long time has been a burthen to me, I have prayed for death ten thousand times, but He would not hear my prayer, I have even had the audacity to defy the thunder that rolls the elements to touch me, and it did not. I have tried every thing except suicide!—It must be done! O Lord have mercy on my poor soul. All that troubles me is the thought, that I must leave my dear Mary and little babes behind me; but I hope when time shall be at an end, that we will meet in that glorious Kingdom which is prepared for mourners, the virtuous and the good; for the Lord saith "Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." This gives me encouragement, for God knows my load is heavy. O, Mary kiss my dear little babes for me, and when they grow old enough to enquire for their Father, tell them that he was an unhappy man, and he died believing in a happy exchange through that blessed Redeemer, our Lord Jesus Christ.

My mind is distressed, I can't write, which you may see by my hand writing, and inditing. Farewell my dear wife, my children and friends, For I trust in Jesus, that now my sorrow ends.

RICHARD MOORE.

O Lord have mercy on the widow and fatherless, and on my poor distressed soul.

R. MOORE.

Mrs. MARY MOORE.

Greece. Paris papers to the 15th June, inclusive, have been received at New York; they contain the melancholy intelligence that two thousand five hundred of the Greeks have been put to the sword in a battle which took place on the 16th of May. The Greeks, it seems, had assembled 10,000 men for the relief of Athens. Four thousand had marched in the direction of Asomato, at the north of the Pyreus, for the purpose of attacking the Turks in the rear, who occupied a fortified position among the olive groves, while the other troops were to attack them in front. On the 4th, Karaiskaki commenced the attack on the Turks, and was killed with 300 of his men. On the 6th, an engagement took place between the Turks and those Greeks who effected a landing from the fleet. Two thousand men sent by Redschid pacha, attacked them, and the defeat and slaughter of the Greeks was horrid. Out of 2,000 Philhellene, 8 were killed. The total loss of the Greeks in killed was 2,000 men. Lord Coe rose with difficulty succeeded in taking on board the fleet, and the remnant of the army, general church in rallying his troops, narrowly escaped being made prisoner. The expedition is said to have been well planned, and the defeat is attributed to the superiority of the Turkish cavalry.

The Greeks, however, though defeated with great loss, still continued their efforts for the preservation of Athens. At the receipt of the last intelligence, general Church still kept possession of the heights of Palermo with 3,000 men and on the 16th of May, that is ten days after the defeat, the Acropolis held out. On the 13th, Lord Cochrane was scouring the Archipelago in search of reinforcements.

After the battle an honorable capitulation was offered to the Greeks, who are yet besieged at the Acropolis; they returned for answer, that "if the pacha wished their arms, he must come and take them, and that they would not surrender the citadel until death." Before the attack, Lord Cochrane promised 1,000 talents to the man who should carry off the color of Redschid pacha, and the same sum to him who should hoist the admiral's flag on the gate of the citadel of Athens.

The Augsberg Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Trieste, May 31. A vessel arrived here from "Myrra" in ten days, announces that Redschid pacha, enraged by the massacre of the garrison of St. Spiridon, has caused all the Greeks that were in his power to be beheaded. According to letters from Zante, the Greeks who are found along the road where Ibrahim pacha passes, are obliged to flee into the mountains, to avoid being murdered. On the 24th April, upwards of 2,000 women and children were massacred. A great number who had gone in the direction of the coast were taken by the enemy's vessels; some succeeded in getting to Zante, from whence they were sent to Calamos."

Extract of a private letter of the 1st ult. from Constantinople: "The marquis Rabeau pierre has made known to the Reis Efendi, that even if the other powers should abandon the intention of interfering in the affairs of Greece, the intervention of Russia would nevertheless take place. This declaration has made a deep impression on the porte, and the important crisis is certainly at hand."

Colombia. Information has been received at N. York, via Santa Martha, that the troops in the garrison of Cartagena had declared for Bolivar and against the government of Colombia; a captain of the army had been sent by Gen. Montilla to Santa Martha for having spoken well of the general government.

Mexico. The congress of these states adjourned on the 21st of May. Few acts of general interest were passed during its long session. The most striking was depriving European Spaniards of the offices held under the federal government, but continuing to them the payment of their salaries. The bill of public credit was not taken up and the new tariff was left unfinished. A decree was passed, inacting funeral honors to the duke of York which were appointed to take place on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July.

Dates to the 17th of May have been received in Mexico from Guatemala. There were hopes that the disturbance would soon terminate, but president Arce had not yet entered San Salvador. This is represented as a strong place, and if resistance be resolved upon, the struggle may be long. The president moved his quarters on the 7th, from N. Japa to Apoda where he remained on the 10th; a skirmish having taken place two days before.

Mexico is charged with taking advantage of the disorders of Guatemala to seduce the province of Peter to join the Mexican federation, in like manner as she possessed herself of Chiapas.

An act was passed by the Mexican congress on the 22d of May, to permit for the period of two years, the importation of lumber, duty free.

From the Cleveland Herald.

A Grand Spectacle.—The Editor of the Black Rock Gazette says, that he is authorized to state, that on the 8th day of September at 3 o'clock P. M. the schooner Michigan of 186 tons burthen, will make her passage over the Falls of Niagara. She is to be in every way prepared to prevent the admission of water—is to be towed by boats to the head of the rapids and placed in the most eligible situation to make her proper course, and if she should reach the falls in safety and make a fair clearance of the perpendicular descent of 160 feet it is thought that she may rise to the surface of the abyss below, which is supposed to be 600 feet in depth, in good order and well conditioned and glide thence proudly down the current. On her deck are to be placed several living animals possessing great muscular strength, such as bears, dogs, cats, &c.

This will be truly a sublime sight which can be furnished in no other part of the world than at Niagara.

A dog was last week thrown into the Niagara by some unfeeling boys, and after being carried over the great cataract, came out alive, having only sustained a slight injury on one of his legs.

COMMUNICATION.
To the readers of the Palladium.

I observed in this paper dated August 18th, a deformed abortion from the brain of "One of the People," an essay, (if I may substitute the word,) written by a pen saturated in the concentrated virus of detraction. In reply to such a production, brevity of expression is the most proper; hence, I shall dispense with the prolixity of detail, and merely chastise the more flagrant breaches of truth.

In the first place, I shall notice his ignorance or malignity, in his indirect attack upon the Treasurer of the U. S. in the following language portraying Mr. Adams "holding in his hand the keys of the Treasury." Now I would ask this erudite compositor, what construction should apply to the above ambiguous quotation? The reader has either to suppose the harmless contingency of a deficit of pockets in the breeches of our worthy treasurer, for which reason, he confidentially solicits his good friend, the president, to carry the keys for him; or,

secondly, he may suppose that "One of the People" is totally ignorant of the fact, that the president has legally nothing to do with the monies un sanctioned by Congress; Or thirdly, that the President, Treasurer, and Congressional body, in corrupt violation of the ordinances of God, and constitution of our country, are clandestinely misappropriating the wealth of the nation, to their individual benefit.

This, if true, is the blackest conduct that ever transpired in a political body; and if false, the most unprincipled assertion that ever emanated from an American.

Thus I shall let this matter remain, and take a more general survey of "One of the People," who bids fair to be as pregnant with falsehood as the foregoing.

On the one hand he presents to view the "pure patriot, the unbending politician, (what is meant by unbending?) the honest man, and unambitious citizen;"—On the other hand,

"the midnight concierge, corrupt representatizes," &c. Now, as respects the society which the two competitors for presidency keep, I beg leave to compare the most representative of the people,

with Moses Dawson, Carter Beverly, Geo,

Kremer, and the famous Duff Green, the intimate associates of General Jackson.—

And as it respects the comparative ambition of the president, and aspirant, I shall point the reader to the General's attack on Mr. Clay—the Gen. never dared to make a direct and unequivocal

charge against that gentleman; but his charge amounts to this, to wit: That

such a one said, that another one said,

that Mr. Clay's friends said so and so.

Now in the name of justice and common

sense, what manner of accusation is this, and what foundation is there for criminating Mr. Clay? The mystery is easily

explained. General Jackson knows that

if he succeeds in wounding the character of Mr. Clay, he will open the way for

an attack on Mr. Adams. Let candid

men review the Partisan conduct of Gen.

Jackson, towards the Administration,

and then judge respecting comparative

intrigue and ambition.

To conclude, I have no hesitation in

placing "One of the People" at the foot

of the ladders of science and political information.

THESEUS.

We understand from a source in which we

place reliance, that despatches are to go out

immediately from New York, in the Erie, com

manding Com. Porter to leave Key West.

This will be all right, if our government, at

the same time, should require Com. Laborde

to wait the number of hours allowed by the law

of nations for Com. Porter to start ahead

Rich Eng.

Com. Porter accompanied by his Secretaries, and his son Thomas Porter, arrived at Pensacola from Key West, in a pilot boat on the 12th July, from which place they visited New Orleans. Com. Laborde was cruising with his squadron off Key West.—Amer. Sent.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SATURDAY EVENING CHRONICLE

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