

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London & Liverpool papers have been received at N. York to the 13th & 15th ult. inclusive; they contain the important intelligence that Mr. Canning died on the 8th of August, at Chiswick, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. His disorder was inflammation of the intestines and gangrene, attributed principally to intense application to his official duties. He was aged 57 years.

Lord Goderich has received the king's orders to supply the vacancies in the cabinet occasioned by Mr. Canning's death, thus constituting him premier. The appointment is said to give general satisfaction, inasmuch as he will adhere to the policy marked out by his predecessor.

Mr. Canning's funeral was to take place on the 16th Aug. and to be strictly private. He was to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

By the aid of telegraphic communications, Mr. Canning's death was known in Paris ten hours after it had taken place.

The bulk of operatives in the manufacturing districts are said to be employed, though at low wages.

The water having been drained from the Thames tunnel, it was opened for public inspection on the 28th July, on the same terms as before the accident. It is however much choked with mud. Mr. Brunel has been completely successful in stopping the leak. The only water which finds its way into the tunnel is from the land springs.

A fire occurred at London on the 4th August, that destroyed the whole block of warehouses on Fresh wharf; loss estimated at £100,000.

Spain.—The king and the pope are at sword points in relation to their respective prerogatives, and the partisans of each are unyielding. There is but one of the ministers in whom the king places any confidence, and after holding an audience with them the king dispatches them, with the exception of M. Colomarde, to a distance of twenty leagues, nearer than which they are not suffered to sleep.

PORTUGAL. Lisbon July 14.—A mutiny broke out on Saturday last in the 5th regiment of cavalry, stationed at Villa Vicosa, on the frontiers, where there is a royal palace, a garrison, and a splendid establishment. A dignitary of the royal chapel is said to have arranged the plot and bribed the soldiers. About midnight, between 40 and 50 privates, with a sergeant at their head, left their barracks, surprised the officer and sentinels on duty, and rushed into the streets with sedition cries. The commanding officer, finding all other attempts to repress the tumult in vain, called in the aid of the 13th regiment of foot, who, after firing ten rounds of ball cartridge, attacked the cavalry with their bayonets, and instantly dispersed them. Some two or three men were wounded, and one killed. They all fled to Olivença, where they were immediately disarmed, their horses taken from them and sent into the interior of the country. It is creditable to the officers, that in these late revolts not one of them has joined the men. The bishop of Villa Vicosa has been ordered to retire to his convent, on account of the part which he took in the mutiny at that place.

A horrid circumstance has produced an excitement in Lisbon. A gentleman from the British Isles had been carrying on an intrigue, both with mistress and maid, in a Portuguese family. The jealousy of the latter led her to discover his dishonor to the husband. The gallant was murdered, and cruelly mangled by braves. The maid was found dead in her bed the same day, supposed to have been poisoned. The husband fled, and the lady had also disappeared.

GREECE AND TURKEY. From Paris papers, up to the 21 August, inclusive, later intelligence is received from Odessa and Corfu. It was no longer doubted that the protocol of the conferences at St. Petersburg, reduced into the form of a treaty, would be presented to the porte as an ultimatum, with a pre-emptory condition of thirty days for its acceptance. Within two months from the date, (July 15th), it was confidently anticipated that the affairs of the East would take a decisive turn.

On the 23th June, Lord Cochrane had an action off Candia with the Egyptian squadron of 120 sail, which he dispersed after a cannonade of 48 hours, and sunk some of the vessels. The Greek squadron consisted of 80 sail. The Egyptian fleet had troops and a great quantity of ammunition on board. The Turkish squadron had fallen back to Navarino.

The porte has issued a manifesto, containing an exposition of what it conceives its rights, and concludes by declaring that from religious, political, administrative, and national considerations, it cannot countenance the proposition brought forward.

MEXICO. The Louisiana Advertiser contains the following extracts, translated from a file of Mexican papers to the 26th July.

Guatemala June 3.—On the 17th ult. the troops of San Salvador marched out

against our army, encamped near Apapa. On the morning of the 18th an engagement commenced, and continued eight hours. Our troops were finally compelled to retreat to Santa Ana, with the loss of 70 killed, besides wounded and missing. The battalion of Chiquimala withdrew from our army, a circumstance which greatly augmented the number of deserters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.

Extract of a Note from the Sublime Porte, addressed to the Ministers of the following Foreign Powers at Constantinople: viz. Russia, Austria, England, France, and Prussia.

By force of arms I have conquered Greece, which I now possess for about four centuries.—I have treated the Greeks with kindness, for I considered them as subjects, and not as slaves; and whilst they tranquilly enjoyed their riches, and both power and honors in the empire, with a preference in the Administration and in Commerce, they planned the ruin of the empire; they were indolent, cowardly, and not inured to war, and still they attempted this act of temerity and audacious enterprise. God has chastised them. Can I grant unto these rebels that liberty which you solicit for them? Are they worthy of it? Do they deserve to form a nation? Their actions speak aloud to the universe, which is an equitable judge, of their depraved conduct, as well of my clemency. I know how to make them return to their duty, and to coerce them, without, however, confounding the just with the guilty. This scandalous rebellion would already have been stifled, but for the subsidies of him, who, whilst he professed his friendship for me, gave succours to these rebels.

Being seated upon a powerful throne I rank amongst the Sovereigns of Europe. Have I ever meddled with the revolutions of others? My example ought to have served as a guidance to others. God protects my just cause, which will soon be brought to a conclusion without the assistance of any one. And I likewise request that no one shall give assistance to others, directly or indirectly. My just principles are unalterable, and my system is unchangeable. No man in the world can deter me from my design, and I shall listen to no proposition whatever that may be made in opposition to my object of preserving the integrity of my empire, and of punishing these rebels in the same manner as other Sovereigns do in similar cases in their own states.

[The Grand Seigneur is said to have relaxed since the above note was written.]

Mr. Canning.—There can be but one opinion as to the towering intellect and wonderful acquirements of this highly gifted and highly honored individual. Such brilliancy of wit, such persuasive oratory, such profound talents and laborious business habits have rarely united in any individual. Although a subject, he was the ruling mind in the British empire, more extensively influencing the world than any other person, however dignified by birth or station. Since the sudden death of the Marquis of Londonderry no man has died whose death may produce more important consequences than that of Mr. Canning. The changes which have been silently and almost imperceptibly effecting in the governing principles and policy of England, and which have been principally effected by the master mind of Mr. Canning, were leading to results which could not but greatly influence the liberties and happiness of mankind. The Holy Alliance had been publicly repudiated and a determination, by force, to resist its principles and objects, had been proclaimed by the late Prime Minister. The general principles which governed his mind were liberal and he was pouring those principles and introducing the men who professed them, into the government of Great Britain and through that government upon the continent of Europe. Whether his death will, or will not retard the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, we are not prepared to say. When so mighty a mind is prostrated in the dust, when so powerful an influence ceases to exert itself who can but mourn?

It is not the least singular of the reflections which rises out of the death of Mr. Canning, that while he is acknowledged to have been thus eminently gifted for his station, to have cultivated and acted upon, liberal principles, and a liberal policy, yet the country most liberal in its principles and practices, and the freest in its institutions of government is the country which has least cause to mourn at the demise of Mr. Canning. It is difficult to account for the fact, but certain it is, that Mr. Canning had imbibed feelings of hostility towards the United States, of so strong a character that they seemed to amount almost to malignant hatred. His hostility was not confined to seizing upon all occasions to cripple the trade and retard the advancement of the United States, but he laid hold of every occasion to indulge in scornful sneers and witticisms at our expense. Peace to his ashes!

Democratic Press.

From the Washington Geo. News of Aug. 16. The death inflicting fever which at present rages in this place and the surrounding country, is the mortality of Savannah in the year 1820 excepted, without a parallel in this state. In many families there is not left one, untouched of disease, to administer to another. Our enterprising and humane physicians are nearly broken down with excessive fatigue, or sinking themselves before the ravages of the distemper. In truth, our boast of salubrity of climate may not now be uttered. Our valleys are no longer tenanted, and our plains melt to the burnings of a malignant sun.—Our mountains are climb-

eddy contagion—our rills and fountains imbibe its venomous influence. Neither in the cottage in the grove, nor in the grove, have we a refuge from the shaft of pestilence. The young, the middle aged, and the aged, alike fall victims of its power. Our houses are hung with mourning, our hearts with sorrow, and our grave yards are literally without a place left in which to consign the dead.

Mr. again.—By Col. Field who arrived at this place on Wednesday evening from Fever River Lead Mines, we learn, that before his departure from that place, a letter was received from Gen. Atkinson dated at Prairie du Chien 20th August, enclosing a letter from Gov. Cass and T. L. McKenney, U. S. Commissioners for holding a treaty with the Indians at Green Bay. Messrs. Cass and McKenney state that they could effect nothing by counselling with the Winnebagoes; that not on fourth of the tribe attended, and that those who did attend, refused to give up the perpetrators of the murder at Prairie du Chien, and those engaged in the attacks of the contractors' boats descending the river from St. Peters. They further remark that Shamly the chief of the Ottoways had been among the Pattawatimies, and reported to the commander at Chicago, that the Pattawatimies and Winnebagoes were making preparations for war, secreting their women and children and preparing provisions for a campaign. Messrs. Cass and McKenney informed Gen. Atkinson that no terms could be made with the Winnebagoes, and advised him to march immediately, fearing that an attack would be made on the miners at Fever River. The letter bears the date of August 13th.

Gen. Atkinson accordingly marched with 600 men from the Prairie on the 29th ult. Gen. Whitesides and Col. Dodge on the same day marched from the mines, with 150 mounted men. Two hundred men from Green Bay, with 100 Menomies were to leave Green Bay on the 15th Aug. for the portage between the Ouisconsin and Fox rivers, where the whole body of troops were to rendezvous. An attack will then be made upon the hostile Indians, and from the force employed, we cannot but anticipate a speedy settlement of our Indian difficulties. The council at Green Bay was to be closed on the 15th August.

Illinois Int.

A Melancholy Event.—On the 20th inst. during the violent thunder shower, four men in the employment of Mr. J. Gordon, three miles north of this village, who were collecting hay, took shelter under a hay stack, when the lightning struck it, set it on fire, and killed two of the men named Horace Averill, and Caleb Orcott. The fluid struck nearly on the top of Mr. Averill's head, a part of which passed over the back part of it, while the remainder penetrated it and discharged itself at his left ear: on the body of Mr. Orcott there was no external mark, and both were found with their arms folded. The two other men were stunned, but soon recovered though they narrowly escaped destruction, as they would inevitably have been burnt up, had not Mr. Gordon, who had just left the stack, discovered the fire in season to save them from the devouring element.

Syracuse N. Y. Gaz.

"Contingencies."—We have just been glancing over a list of the "contingent expenses" of Congress for one year. It is a curious document, and we shall take occasion to publish it hereafter. Among the items we observe "528 lbs sealing wax, \$825 75"—nearly two pounds to a man; "20,650 quills and pens, \$695 50"—two thirds of which must have been used for tooth picks! and "20 2-12 doz. penknives, \$423 25"—a very convenient way of pocketing the people's money! A little further on, are "five razors, hone, soap, and bowl,"—bought for the express purpose of shaving "Uncle Sam"; and then a very moderate charge of three hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty cents, for "SODA WATER," to restore the tone of his stomach, and fifty-six dollars worth of "towels" to wipe the sweat from the old gentleman's face.—Ithaca Jour.

The brig Eugene, captain Maguire, which left this port on September 5th, for South America, returned yesterday in consequence of a melancholy event which occurred while proceeding down the bay. It appears, as we have heard the story, that in consequence of the refusal of John Thomas, one of the sailors, to do duty, the captain had him chastised and tied. Upon his promising, however, a short time after, to perform his duty, the captain directed the first mate, Mr. Robert F. Campbell, to release him, which the latter had no sooner done than he received a deadly stab from Thomas with a sheath or rigger's knife. Campbell died in four hours afterwards, and in consequence the brig returned into port. Thomas has been taken into custody. James B. Stansbury, Esqr. Coroner, held an inquest over the body yesterday morning.

Balt. American.

Rights of Reporters.—In a case tried recently in which a Mrs. Scott and her husband were plaintiffs, and a newspaper reporter the defendant, and in which

the complaint was grounded on a publication of certain affidavits which went to show that she had committed perjury in her subsequent testimony, the privileges of the reporter were discussed at length. Lord chief justice Best presided, and in summing up, took occasion to say, on the subject of reporting trials, that "it was most useful and proper to publish proceedings of causes in the high courts of Westminster, when finally concluded, as such publications were calculated to distribute most useful, interesting and valuable information throughout the country. The public were entitled to such information, even although at the expense of private character, unless the detail was calculated to shock public decency, or to injure the morals of the country." One farthing damages was awarded.

Case of Morgan.—Several other persons have been tried in Ontario county, New York, as concerned in the abduction of William Morgan. They were all acquitted. It is stated that some additional facts in relation to this mysterious affair have been elicited, but the fate of the individual yet seems as much veiled as before. All persons should anxiously desire a development of the facts, that the guilty may be punished and the innocent relieved of the unjust suspicions entertained of them. Much excitement still prevails about this matter, and will exist until the truth is known.

Niles.

AUGUSTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE.

As some men were dragging a seine for fish, near Levana, about seven miles above this place, on Thursday last, the body of Mr. JAMES CARNAHAN, was drawn to shore. Mr. C. had left Ripley in a skiff: and we are informed, alone. We have not learnt that the particulars as to his death are known; but we fear, that they are to be traced to intemperance. Mr. Carnahan was a printer by profession, and formerly published a paper at Ripley; but had latterly been working at Cincinnati. He has a wife and child, left behind, to mourn the premature death of a husband and father.

Augusta Herald.

NEW GOODS.

BAXTER DAVIS

HAS just received direct from New York, and is now offering for sale, at the well known stand, formerly occupied by DANIEL BROWN, on High street, Lawrenceburgh, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

Consisting of a variety of

Broad Cloths,
Casinets,
Flannels, (green, red & white),
Bombazetts, (different colors)
Shirtings & Sheetings, bleached and brown,
Domestic Plaids & Stripes,
Calicoes, newest Fashions,
(Splendid patterns.)
Queens-ware,
Hard-ware,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Raisins,
Brandy,
Wines, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few Dozen Gentlemen and Boys' Sea Otter CAPS;
Brown Otter do.
Nuter do.
Black, brown & grey Seal do.

As the above addition of Goods received, were purchased at the Eastward for Cash only, they can be afforded very LOW for Cash, or in exchange for approved Country Produce.

Having made arrangements to put up Pork this fall, he will purchase

Pork, and Lard Kegs,

For which liberal prices will be paid. Farmers and Cooper will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

September 15, 1827. 36f.

WM. HARRINGTON.

Boot & Shoe Maker,

WISHES to inform the citizens of the state of Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, that he carries on the above business at his old stand, first door above Jesse Hunt's Hotel, on High street. He has on hand a general assortment of work:—

Women's Morocco, prunella, and calf-skin shoes;
Men's coarse and fine boots and shoes.

All of which are executed as well as any in the Eastern or Western cities, and of as good materials. Attention will be paid to all orders in his line of business.

JOURNEYMEN WANTED;

To whom Cincinnati wages will be given. Lawrenceburgh, July 21, 1827. 28 f

New Drug Store,

AND

Family Medicine Ware-house.

LAWRENCEBURGH, Ia.

(On High street, one door below Gray's Inn.)

DOCTOR PINCKARD,
AGENT for the proprietors of *Apothecaries Hall, Cincinnati*, offers for sale unadulterated

Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemical preparations,
Patent Medicines,
Paints, Dye-stuffs,
Spices, &c.

He will constantly keep for sale every article that Apothecaries Hall can furnish, which will be sold at the Cincinnati CASH PRICES; a liberal discount will be made to Physicians and Merchants.

Medicine Chests, containing unadulterated medicines, with written directions how and in what diseases they shall be used, will be furnished families and the masters of boats on reasonable terms.

All the valuable kinds of

Ointments, Liniments,
Plasters, Tooth Powders,
Tinctures, Wine and Spirit Bitters,
Worm Medicines,

and single doses of Medicine, with written directions how they are to be taken, will be kept for sale:—ALSO, during the summer,

SODA, SEIDLITZ, and
BIG-BONE Water.

Brew's Wax, clean Flax, Mustard, Clover, Blue Grass, Timothy Seed, and Hops, received in payment at the Cincinnati prices.

Doctor Pinckard

Will promptly attend to all professional calls in Lawrenceburgh and its neighborhood. Office at the New Drug Store.

Lawrenceburgh, Ia. May 5, 1827. 17-f

To George Farrell and Andrew Farrell,

Formerly partners under the name of G. & A. FARRELL.

GENTLEMEN—Please take notice that on Wednesday, the third day of October next, being the third judicial day of the next October Term of the Dearborn circuit court, I shall move the judges of said court to re-enter and re-instate upon their records a certain judgment heretofore, by the said court—at their September term, in the year 1821—rendered in favor of Conrad Schultz, Frederick König, and Lewis Myers, partner under the name of Schultz, König & Co. for the use of Conrad Schultz against George Farrell, as partner with Andrew Farrell under the name of G. & A. Farrell, for the sum of thirteen hundred and three dollars and fifty cents, besides costs. Also, to re-instate and restore upon the record and files of said court the several executions issued from the Clerk's office of said court upon said judgment.

ALSO—To re-instate and re-enter upon the records of said court a certain decree in Chancery, rendered by said court at their September term A. D. 1822, in a certain bill therein pending, wherein Conrad Schultz was complainant and the said George Farrell and Andrew Farrell were defendants.—The records whereof were destroyed in the Clerk's office, of said court, by fire on the night between the fifth and sixth of March A. D. 1826.

GEORGE H. LUNN, Attorney,

for Conrad Schultz.

August 25, 1827. 23-4w

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have taken out letters of administration on the Estate of JOHN MILBURN, late of Dearborn county, deceased, and that we hereby require and notify all persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same to us and none other—and request all persons to whom he was indebted to present their accounts (properly authenticated) for payment, as the said estate is simply solvent.

THOMAS H. MILBURN, } Admrs.
DAVID MILBURN, }
Sept. 7, 1827. 35-3* w

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the trustees of the School Section for rent or otherwise, are hereby notified that unless payment is made immediately they may expect measures will be adopted to enforce the collection of such debts; and all persons are cautioned against cutting or removing any timber or stone off of said section.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD } Trustees,
DELL ELDER }
EZRA FERRIS. }

Sept. 8, 1827. 36-3w

A Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his valuable Farm situated in Lawrenceburgh township, eight miles from Lawrenceburgh, on the road leading to Brookville, and 3 miles from Bond's Grist & Saw Mills, on White Water. Said farm is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, contains 65 acres of excellent land, 30 of which are well improved, and under good fences; together with a beautiful Young Orchard, consisting of Apple, Peach, and Cherry trees, and two good cabins, one stable, one corn house. On the premises are 3 never failing springs of excellent water, well situated for a distillery or tan yard. Said Farm is well supplied with timber, as follows: Ash, Oak, Yellow Locust, Walnut and Sugar Tree. The above described farm will be sold very low, and terms of payment made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

PETER GROENENDYKE.

August 16, 1827. 32-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE

Postponed to the 29th inst.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, Commanding me to Expose to public Sale the west half of Section No. 13, town 7, Range one west, containing ninety six acres of Land Situated upon the property of Isaac Mettler and Julius Smith, at the Suit of Robert I. Moore; which said Land I shall expose to Sale at the Clerk's Office of the Dearborn Circuit Court, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, on the 29th day of September next, between the hours of ten and four o'clock of said day.

THOMAS LONGLEY SHERIFF, D. C.

August 25, 1827. 33.