

lightened as the one I am addressing. Why was the concurrence of the senate required by the patriotic and wise framers of our constitution, if we have nothing more to do than to register the edicts of the president? In this case the exalted standing of the individuals make it more imperiously our duty to act firmly. Therefore, I cannot—I will not, advise and consent to this appointment.

From an English paper.

Geo. TALBURTON, once a celebrated horse dealer, at Uttoxeter, who died last December at Cheadle, in his 83d year, met with more accidents than probably ever befel any other human being. Up to the year 1793, they were as follows: Right shoulder broke; skull fractured and trepanned; left arm broken in two places; three ribs on the left side broken; a cut on the forehead; lancet case, flue case, and knife forced into the thigh; three ribs broken on the right side, and the right shoulder, elbow and wrist dislocated; back seriously injured; skull fractured and trepanned; cap of the right knee kicked off; left ankle dislocated; cut for a fistula; right ankle dislocated, & hip knocked down; seven ribs broken on the right and left sides kicked in the face, and the left eye nearly knocked out; the back again seriously injured; two ribs and breast bone broken; got down and kicked by a horse until he had five holes in his left leg; the sinew just below the right knee cut through, and two holes in that leg, also two shocking cuts above the knee; taken apparently dead seven times out of different rivers. Since 1793, (when a reference to these accidents was given to Mr. Madeley, of Uttoxeter,) right shoulder dislocated and collar bone broken; seven ribs broken, breast bone laid open, and right shoulder dislocated. (Having been attended by an unskillful surgeon in this accident, he was obliged to be put into a very hot bath for two days, before the dislocation could be reduced,—the first day, by mistake, 15 hours, and the second 6 hours.) Left shoulder dislocate and left arm broken; two ribs broken, and right thigh much bruised near the pope's eye. In 1819 (then in his 76th year) a lacerated wound in the calf of the leg, which extended to the foot—mortification of the wound took place, which exposed all the flexor tendons of the foot, also the capsular ligaments of the ankle joint; became delirious, and so continued upwards of three weeks; his wonderful recovery from this accident was attributed chiefly to the circumstance of a friend having supplied him with a quantity of old Madeira, a glass of which he took every two hours for eight weeks and afterwards occasionally. Since then (in 1823, in his 80th year) he had a mortification of the second toe of the right foot, with exfoliation of the bone, from which he recovered, and at last died from gradual declining old age. He was the father of eighteen children (by one wife) in fifteen years, all of whom he survived.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.
CHINA.

Extract of a letter, to a Gentleman in Boston, dated Lintin, China, April 23.

"We have had so much business on our hands of late, that I have forgotten whether I gave you, in my last, an account of the affair which happened here on the 1st of March, between the Boats belonging to the fleet lying at Lintin, and two large Chinese armed Boats.—The ship Citizen, of New-York, arrived here about the last of February, and sent a China-boat to Canton, with despatches, in charge of a young man belonging to the ship. This boat, on her return with despatches, and supposed also to have on board the young man, above mentioned, was captured by two large boats, armed, with 40 men each, and pretending to form part of the Chinese fleet of observation stationed here. This was done almost within hail of our shipping. It was immediately determined, by the commanders of the English and American vessels, to man all their boats, and if it should appear that they had made prisoner of the young man above alluded to, to recapture him at all events. If there was no European or American in the boat, it was agreed not to molest them. As our boats approached them, they took to flight, but perceiving that they could not escape, they rounded to, and prepared for action. When sufficiently near to speak them, an attempt was made, by signs and otherwise, to explain to them that our intentions were pacific, and that our object was merely to ascertain if there was an European or American in the boat. Our inquiries, however, received no other reply than a volley of stones which bruised and wounded several of our people; one of them dangerously. Seeing no possibility of coming to an understanding with them, and being in considerable danger from the showers of stones which they continued to pour upon us, the order was given to fire over them! This order was very naturally disregarded by those who were smarting from the effects of a severe blow with a stone, and several of the balls were seen to take effect. The music of musket balls being something new—not according to 'old

custom'—they thought best to decamp, which they did with all possible expedition, leaving the fast-boat behind them. The Mandarins on the River between this and Canton, have for a great length of time, not only without the knowledge of the Government, but in direct opposition to its ordinances made a practice of seizing passengers going up and down the river, for the purpose of extorting money. In some instances they have treated their prisoners with great indecency and cruelty, stripping them naked—suspending them by the hands, threatening them with instant death, &c. until they have been obliged to advance large sums for their ransom. The capture of Mr. Leman, supercargo of the Brig Elizabeth, of Baltimore, which took place in January last, was fresh in recollection, and it was determined that they should not commit another act of such wanton oppression, and in sight of the fleet too, without resistance. The act on our part, was perhaps rash, and, at first view, would appear unjustifiable, for, as it is illegal for a Chinese Boat to receive a foreigner without special license, it was unquestionably right in the Chinese Officers to seize the Boat for breach of their laws. It was apprehended, at first, that serious consequences would result from the affair, at least that there would be a temporary suspension of the Trade. But it appears that the Mandarin Boats in question were not acting under the authority of their Government, or rather that they were not acting strictly according to their instructions, and consequently, that they were not under the protection of their Government. Indeed it is said that the Government have refused to take cognizance of the affair upon the ground that they had exceeded their powers in leaving their station and had no business at Lintin. Whether these Boats were in truth acting without orders, or whether the Chinese are unwilling to revive again the preposterous—unjustified demand of "blood for blood," which was probably granted to them for the last time in the disgraceful case of the Emily of Baltimore, is uncertain, and perhaps immaterial. One thing is certain, it will have the good effect to teach the petty Mandarins, that the foreigners for the future will not be deterred from defending themselves against insult and robbery, by the fear of killing a subject of the "Celestial Empire"! Nearly two months have now expired since the affair took place, and it is very improbable now that any notice will be taken of it. It is pretty well ascertained that there are seven or eight of the Chinese wounded, one of whom has since died of his wounds. As the above affair occasioned considerable excitement at the time, and incorrect reports of it may have reached America; you are at liberty to make what use of this statement you please."

Coach without Horses. A Dublin coach-maker has attracted the attention of multitudes by the exhibition of a very handsome and ingeniously constructed carriage having but three wheels and propelled by a gentleman sitting therein, at the rate of not less than eight or ten miles an hour. The force applied is in the operation of four levers, which are alternately acted upon with much ease, either by the hand or foot, and cause the carriage to make an angle with much greater celerity than a coach drawn by horses can do. The maker, it is said, is building another on an improved large scale, which it is believed will supersede the present system of mail and other coaches drawn by horses.—*Traveller.*

American Ingenuity. Mr. Perkins has been engaged by the French Government to build steam artillery. A piece of ordnance is to throw sixty balls of four pounds each in a minute, with the correctness of a rifle musket. A musket is to be attached to the steam generator, for discharging a stream of lead from the basin of a fort. It is to throw from one hundred to a thousand bullets in a minute, as occasion may require. A series of satisfactory experiments had taken place at Greenwich, attended by the French Engineers appointed for the purpose by the Duke d'Angoulême, with one of his aids, and prince Polignac. Lord Wellington remarked, that a country defended by this kind of artillery, would never be invaded.—Lord Exmouth, after witnessing a few showers of lead, said he believed the time would come when a steam gun boat, with two large guns in her bow, would conquer any line of battle ship; and sir G. Cockburn said, the mischief of it was, it would be to nations what the pistol was to duellists—it would bring the strong and weak on a level.

London paper.

Singular "Coincidence."—The ship Florida, Tinkham, Henry IV, Skiddy, & Thomas Dickason, Anthony, which arrived here on Thursday, from Liverpool and Havre, all sailed from this port on the same day (the first of July) and have only been absent seventy five days. Such despatch and equality in sailing is not often witnessed. It is also worthy of remark that these vessels, on their outward passages were all spoken on the same day, by a ship which arrived at the Eastward.

N. Y. Gazette.

Dairy Secret.—Have ready two pans in boiling water; and on the new milk's coming to the dairy take the hot pans out of the water, put the milk into one of them, and cover it with the other. This will occasion great augmentation in the thickness and quality of the cream.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

COLUMBUS OHIO, Sept. 13.
Distressing Accident. On Wednesday the 5th instant, a few miles from this place, Mr. Leonard Saul, and his two sons unfortunately lost their lives, by descending into a well filled with damp or carbonic acid gas. The well had been commenced sometime before, and at the time this melancholy accident happened was about 30 feet deep. They had not yet come to water. A son-in-law of Mr. Saul's was let down in the afternoon, but had not reached the bottom before he desired to be drawn up again, explaining, that he could not stand it to stay down in the well. One of Mr. Saul's sons then descended who fell lifeless at the bottom.—Another of his sons followed to see what had happened of his brother, who quickly shared the same fate. Mr. Saul then prepared to descend, anxious to learn what had befallen his sons, and was in vain cautioned as to such rashness by his son-in-law. He had been let down but a few feet before he fell out of the bucket to the bottom of the well—joined in death his unfortunate sons. The bodies were drawn out, and some means used to resuscitate them, but in vain. So strongly was this well charged with the deleterious gas, that light let down only a few feet, was instantly extinguished. Mr. Saul was a respectable citizen of about 50 years of age—his sons were just entering the prime of life. A little prudence on their part might have saved the lives of these unfortunate men. A well charged with damp can be told by its extinguishing a candle let down in it; and the deleterious gas may be destroyed by burning straw in the well, or some other combustible. * *State Journal.*

Indian Death Blast. At Bandah, in Buncund, one of the northern provinces of Hindostan, there are numerous rocky hills, which during the hot winds, become so thoroughly heated as to retain their warmth from sunset to sunrise. The natives, at that sultry season, invariably wear large folds of cloth around their heads and faces, just leaving themselves sufficiently exposed to be able to see and breathe. This precaution is taken in consequence of the terrific blasts which occasionally rush in narrow streams from between the hills. Persons crossed by these scorching winds drop suddenly to the earth as if shot by a musket ball. When medical assistance, or a supply of cold water, is instantaneously procured, a recovery may generally be expected, but if no immediate remedy be applied, an almost certain death is the result.

Moral influence of dress.—It is an observation I have always made, (though it may perhaps be considered a frivolous one) that dress has a moral influence on mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, old surtouts, soiled neckcloth, and a general negligence of dress, he will in all probability, find a corresponding disposition to negligence of address. He may, endishabille, curse and swear, and speak roughly, and think roughly; but put the same man in a full dress; powder him well, give him an evening coat, breeches, and silk stockings; he will feel himself quite another person. To use the language of the blackguard would then be out of character. He will talk smoothly, affect politeness, if he has it not, pique himself on good manners and respect the women. Nor will the spell subside until, returning home, the old robe de chambre or its substitute surtouts, and other slovenly appendages, make him lose again his brief consciousness of being a gentleman. Some women mistake the very nature of dress. Glaring abroad, they are slatterns at home. The husband detests in his spouse, what he is too apt to practice himself. He rates a dirty wife she resorts upon a ruffian husband, and each of them detests the other for neglect, which neither will take the trouble of avoiding.—*Sir John Barrington's Sketches.*

Predictions.—At the ensuing fall election, efforts will be made to elect a legislature who could be moulded to suit the ulterior views of certain politicians. This ascertained, a congressional caucus will be held, and an attempt made to nominate a candidate for President of the United States, more congenial to the anti-tariff policy than either Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams. If successful—then the legislature of this state is to repeal the *Electoral Law*, choose the electors, and thus give the undivided vote of New York for the candidate who may be so favored as to receive a caucus nomination at Washington.—*Schen. Cabinet.*

During the last week nearly one thousand persons have arrived at New York from Europe as Steerage passengers! Large numbers have also arrived at other ports, making, in all probability, not less than two thousand. The largest portion are from Great Britain and Ireland; but considerable numbers from Germany and Switzerland. In addition to this, a very large number of the same class of emigrants are constantly coming into the United States from Canada, Nova Scotia, and other places. Many, though not of the upper class of Society, are yet possessed of some property.

Balt. Gazette.

Swear not at all.—A sailor recently in New York, brought a suit against the captain of a merchant vessel, for assault and battery in causing him to be severely beaten on board the ship, at sea, for swearing. The captain admitted the act, but pleaded the rules of the ship, which prohibited others. The court gave a verdict for the captain; at the same time saying the regulation was salutary and praiseworthy, and the captain justified in punishing for its infraction; that they regretted it was not more generally adopted—and at all events adhered to by the captains themselves?

Another Hour on the Niagara.—The grand farce of floating the "condemned vessel" over the Great Fall, on the 8th Sept. collected more than 10,000 visitors, and from a view of their sheepish looks on their return home, the editors in various parts of New York pronounce it a climax to all former Yankee tricks. The old condemned schooner was purchased for a trifle, and nearly all the bolts and other irons being extracted, she was let into the rapids weak as a raft of withered logs, and fell over the cataract in fragments. This cheat beats the wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints of New England all hollow. Two bears, ashamed of the trick, cleared from the wrack in the rapids and swam ashore: the geese flew away disgusted; the buffalo and other animals were killed by falling spars, &c. and those who fed and drank at the inns, angry at the imposture, left their speculating landlords without paying their bills.

N. York paper.

Miraculous escape.—On Saturday, as the workmen were blowing rocks at the quarries of Schuylkill Falls, by a severe charge, two stones weighing at least from 1500 or 2000 pounds each, were thrown into a stone dwelling on the banks of the Schuylkill on the opposite side of the road; the stones entered the front door, taking the door with both jams of the wall along with them. The larger stone went through the partition of the next dwelling, destroying tables, chairs, furniture, and crockery. Remarkable to relate, two women and a girl who were in the front room, all providentially escaped, though one of them was thrown into the river and a little bruised.

U. S. Gazette.

Murder in Otsego county, N. Y.—Levi Kelly, (a respectable farmer living near Cooperstown) in a fit of passion, killed a Mr. Spafford, his hired man, on the 3d inst. Their families lived in the same house. The next day after their dispute, Mr. and Mrs. Spafford were in a room with Mrs. Kelly, when the murderer entered, presented the muzzle of a gun, loaded with coarse shot, within three feet of Mr. S's breast, and discharged its contents into his body. He died in about three minutes. Kelly is in prison. Nine days before perpetrating this horrid deed, he saw Strang suffer a death which doubtless now awaits him.

Ostriches.—The Boston Traveller mentioned that three live Ostriches were brought to that city by a brig from the Cape de Verds. The captain procured them from a caravan of animals. The Traveller says, that "the largest, only 8 months old, in a natural posture, is 9 feet high—the others are younger and smaller, but seem growing very rapidly. They swallow bones, broken stones, iron nails, &c. with avidity, and the gastric fluid of the stomach possesses the peculiar property of dissolving them in a little time!" The plumage is at present rather disordered, as they plucked each other's feathers on the passage. This bird has but two toes on the foot; the leg large, and white as a man's arm, is a great curiosity of itself. Its eye is large and vacant, and what is remarkable, the ostrich appears entirely destitute of attachment to its own species, or those who have them in charge. The natives oftentimes ride them; and though their wings are too small for flying, their speed over the deserts of their own native country is greater than the fleetest Arabian horse."

Alabama.—The late election in this State have resulted in the re-election of the former Governor and Representatives to Congress, viz. John Murphy, Governor, without opposition; and Messrs. Owen, Moore and McKee, Representatives—the two first without opposition, and the last by a considerable majority over Mr. Farrar.

N. C. Star.

From the N. Orleans Prices Current, September 1, 1827.

Business appears to be completely at a stand, therefore our quotations generally, may be considered nominal. The weather since our last has been moderately warm, dry and dusty, up to yesterday, when it became wet and showery. The Mississippi has fallen during the last fourteen days, 2 feet 10 inches, and was yesterday afternoon 9 feet 5 inches below high water mark, and precisely 2 feet higher than this time last year.

An unfortunate collision has taken place between Commodore Porter and the U. S. Attorney, in New Orleans. We much fear the Commodore is not observing that strict neutrality which becomes his duty in a friendly port.

The Republics of Colombia, Lima and Bolivia, are in a convulsed state. We have no hope of their ever being able to maintain a free Government. Mexico too, resembles a volcano before a terrible eruption. Mr. Poinsett our Minister to this Republic, is bitterly complained of for having assisted in opening a Masonic Lodge. Oppressed with such bigotry, no people can be free.

Louisiana Journal.

Governor of Indiana.—A singular war of words is waging in the Indiana papers, between Governor Ray, and a Mr. Merrill, Secretary of State. The latter gentleman has written a pamphlet of some forty or fifty huge octavo's, to substantiate his allegations against the Governor. The reply to this weighty mass of testimony is not yet given to the public, although it is announced as forth-coming. We are not prepared to pass judgment on this singular and unusually novel attack; & if we were, a disposition not to meddle in state affairs, would preclude us from the performance of an officious interference of that character: but as "we cater for the public," as our friend of the Courier would say, we are not unwilling to amuse our readers with a brief review of this thrust direct at his excellency. The charges against Governor Ray are, first, improperly drawing money from the public treasury, and refusing to refund the same, or only returning it in part. The second charge is, that of a promised disposal of the offices in his gift, in his private contracts for building, in order to get his work done lower. Third, that of taking the oath of office, when he was not, by age, constitutionally eligible. Fourth, of open electioneering, soliciting the withdrawal and annunciation of candidates, as was most congenial to his schemes. Fifth, of fraud, falsehood, and oppression, by denying debts, endeavouring to ruin persons opposed to him, &c. Sixth, while commissioner last year to form an Indian treaty, he is charged with disposing of his own property, and demanding of the United States more than five or six times its value. These are among the principal charges ushered to the public through the medium of Mr. Merrill, against the Governor of Indiana. Whether guilty or not, as we before stated it was not our business to inquire, it seems rather laughable, that a Governor should promise his carpenter some paltry nominal office, if, in return, he demanded a smaller sum than was customary, for the driving of his nails, or the cutting of his shavings. It is rather a farce of a ludicrous nature; and can not result in any possible advantage to the state, on the score of official dignity.

Augusta Ky. Herald.

Some persons have attempted to poison a family of Shakers, amounting to 61 persons, in Enfield, Conn. by throwing a quantity of arsenic into the pump. But one person suffered severely. A physician states that the arsenic deposited was enough to kill a thousand persons.

NEW GOODS.

BAXTER DAVIS

AS just received direct from New York, and is now offering for sale, at the well known stand, formerly occupied by DAN'L. BROWN, on High street, Lawrenceburg, 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 Coopers will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

September 15, 1827.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership formerly existing between BEESON & GIBSON was dissolved on the 5th instant by mutual consent. All those indebted to the late firm are earnestly requested to call on either of the late partners, at their old stand, now occupied by Ewing and Gibson, and make immediate payment as much longer indulgence cannot be given.

AMOS BEESON.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

Lawrenceburg, Sept. 20, 1827. 38-3w.

37-1f.

ERASTUS TOUSEY.

Sept. 21, 1827.

37-1f.

Notice.

THE subscriber having removed his Store, and settled with all persons indebted to him, to call and settle with DANIEL HAGEMAN Esq.