



LAWRENCEBURGH.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1829.

The Rev. John M. Dickey, of the Presbyterian denomination, will preach in the church on Thursday evening next, at early candle lighting.

A fire occurred in Cincinnati on the 28th ult. which destroyed a cabinet shop, grocery, dwelling house and barber shop on the west side of Main, between 8th and 9th streets.

The Madison paper states, that on the 23d ult. a person by the name of Lewis had his arm so severely fractured by an accidental discharge of a field piece, as to render amputation necessary—he was also much injured in other parts of the body. The accident occurred during the firing in honor of Gen. Jackson, who was at the time passing in a steam boat. On hearing of the accident the General and other passengers on board, contributed liberally to assist the unfortunate sufferer.

Divorces.—The editor of the Western Times, speaking of the number of applications annually made to the legislatures of the different states for divorces, introduces the following anecdote, which we think goes farther to show the impropriety of such cases coming before a legislative body for decision, than all the speeches ever made in opposition to the practice.

The following case was related to me, some time ago, by a Senator who was present, and shows how little the members inquire into the particulars in these cases, and how easily they may be imposed upon, to the ruin of an unoffending father, or mother, and the misery of a respectable family.

The petition introduced into the Senate stated, that the applicant married a young lady of respectable standing; that at the time, her character was fair—beyond suspicion; that he always treated her in the most affectionate manner; that he behaved with prudence, was industrious and moral in his habits, and did every thing in his power to make her happy. That notwithstanding such behaviour on his part, her first child was a mulatto, and the acknowledged offspring of a colored man who lived about the house.

When the petition was read, the member who introduced it, rose and observed that he was acquainted with the case, and knew it to be strictly as represented: a second member confirmed his testimony; and the poor woman, not being there to plead in her own defence, had no mercy shown her, but with the execrations of every member on her head, the bill was read a first and a second time, without a dissenting voice.

Some members thought the granting of divorces a delicate business, but this was a case calling so loudly for their aid that they could not hesitate.—As the ayes and noes were about to be put, however, on the final passage, the introducer said he thought it well to tell the Senate one thing more, as it might weigh with some members in voting, and that was, that the applicant and his wife, were both mulattoes, which was supposed by some, to account for the color of the child; and the former was the colored man alluded to in the petition, as its acknowledged father. Nor had he ever heard of any difference between this man and woman, or wish by the applicant for a divorce, but as the Legislature seemed disposed to divorce every body, he thought it best to commence with the negroes first, as likely to do the least injury,—and this was the only married couple he knew of in his country. Strange as it may seem, this little explanation weighed so much that the bill was lost.

We observe by an advertisement in a neighboring print, that our old friend Judge Scott, ex-editor, &c. is engaged in arranging another map of Indiana, on an improved and enlarged scale. We do not wish to be considered as dictating, but would barely suggest to his honor the propriety of removing lake Michigan about 80 miles west of where it now lies, agreeably to his former map, as it might, at some future day, save a great deal of troublesome legislation.—Those settling where the lake now lies, would no doubt, have good cause of action for damages, were it removed after they had made permanent settlements. We have also to suggest that he will, in his new

map, lay off a state road or two in Dearborn county; a favor the more confidently asked, seeing we have been without such roads ever since his first map was published. We hope his honor will attend to these important matters at an early period of his work.

The Western Times, of the 31st ult., contains the following notice of the decease of a valuable fellow citizen, at one time a resident of this place.

DIED, in the arms of his family, in this place, yesterday morning, in the 34th year of his age, after a long and painful disease which he bore with Christian fortitude, CYRUS FINCH, Esq. late Joint-Editor of this paper, and Prosecuting Attorney for the third Judicial Circuit, in this State.

With a mind of no ordinary force, and an application which never tired, the deceased surmounted the deprivations and difficulties incident to the setting of a new country—rose to the first station as a scholar and a Lawyer, and won for himself the highest honors, and warmest affections of his fellow citizens. But scarce had his "dawning hopes begun," e'er he was torn from the bosom of an amiable wife, and the "pleasing prattle" of three small children, whom he doted, with the strongest paternal affection.

THE AFFAIR AT ST. BARTS.—The editors of the New York Statesman received on the 16th inst. the subjoined letter from an estimable friend, an officer on board the United States' ship Erie, giving a highly interesting account of the seizure of the Buenos Ayrean privateer in the harbor of St. Bartholomew.

U. S. Ship Erie, Dec. 9, 1828.

Off the Island Santa Cruz.

I gladly embrace the opportunity of writing you by lieutenant Morris, who is prize master of a Buenos Ayrean privateer, which we captured a few days since at St. Barts, and have ordered to Pensacola for adjudication.

The affair will doubtless create some sensation: I shall, therefore give a short summary of the facts as they have actually occurred. We had a boisterous passage to the latitude of the trade winds, rendered more unpleasant by the crowded state of the ship; and to accommodate the minister of the Netherlands, who has an estate at St. Martins, where his lady resides, and to afford to General Harrison a short respite from the horrors of sea sickness, the Captain obligingly consented to stop a day or two at the before mentioned island. The day after our arrival a despatch was received from St. Barts, acquainting us of a privateer's having taken a quantity of valuable merchandise from an American brig, and that the privateer was then in the harbor. The intelligence was confirmed by the English brig of war Jeany, who politely ran down expressly to communicate the same information. We immediately got under weigh, leaving the ministers on shore, and as soon as possible after anchoring, the governor was waited upon by the captain, and a demand made, that the schooner should be given up as a pirate. After a procrastination of two days, the Governor and council refused either to deliver up the vessel or to order her from the port.

Determined not to let loose a buccaneer to prey upon our commerce, and believing that she was our lawful prize if once in our power, it was determined to send in our boats with muffled oars at midnight, and cut her out from under the guns of the Swedish batteries. The expedition was entrusted to our 1st lieutenant, who shoved off from the Erie, (at the time in the outer harbor) at 1 o'clock in the morning, in the midst of a tempest of wind and rain.

For a whole hour, nothing interrupted the gloom of the ship's company, who were anxiously watching the direction of the boats, when suddenly the loud report of a heavy gun from the battery announced that the vessel was in possession of our men and getting under weigh. Lights were hoisted by the ship, and a second and third gun increased our uneasiness—but only for a few moments—as the flash of lightning showed the privateer rapidly advancing before the wind, and running along side, informed us that not the slightest accident had occurred. We instantly slipped our cable and extinguished our lights, as the batteries had thrown their shot so near, as to render any delay highly dangerous.

On waking the next morning, I found the ship at our old anchorage, off St. Martins, whence we sailed last evening, on our way to Curacao, to land the Dutch Legation. Much noise will assuredly be made by fastidious people, in consequence of infringing the neutrality of the harbor of St. Bartholomew. But you must bear in mind that the Buenos Ayrean private armed vessels have at the present moment no enemy but Spain, whose merchant flag is never seen, and that they are driven by necessity to acts of robbery, and are protected covertly in three islands of the W. Indies, viz: St. Thomas, St. Eustatia, and St. Barts, where they are principally owned. This fact has been clearly proved in the late instance of the trial and condemnation of the pirates at St. Christopher's. It is the opinion of the most intelligent men in

this part of the world, that if active measures are not adopted to crush the hydra, that the evil will increase to an alarming degree.

I pray you to excuse this careless scroll, which is not only written currente calamo, but during a chase, and the firing of our heavy bow guns, which not only shakes the ship, but the brain. We are desired to close our communications, as the boat is getting ready to send on board the prize. From Curacao, we proceed to land General Harrison at Maracaibo; from thence we steer direct to Pensacola.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 22.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The fast sailing schooner Shamrock, captain Alexander, arrived here yesterday evening in 22 days from Tampico, bringing intelligence that a revolt had taken place in the city of Mexico, which was succeeded by a battle between the adherents of Guerrero, and the Government troops under Pedraza, the newly elected President of the Republic of Mexico. The revolt, it appears, had its origin in the dissatisfaction felt by the friends of Guerrero at the election of his opponent, Pedraza, to the Presidency. The editors of the American are indebted to an esteemed commercial friend for the following copy of a letter from the city of Mexico, which details the particulars of this event:

"On the 30th of November, at night, a *grito* for the usual pretext of expulsion of Spaniards was given, and the Regiments of Artillery, and one or two Regiments of Militia revolted. On the first of December an action began in the suburbs, between the rebels and Government troops, and night only put a stop to the firing. On the second day, at day break, the fight was renewed, and after some hot work the rebels advanced a few squares. All the Convent tops were occupied by Government. On the 3d, the rebels lost three or four guns, and were forced back to their old posts. The loss on both sides was about equal, perhaps 100 to 200 killed each day. Both sides fought with desperate valour, the action being carried on with canon in the streets, and with musketry from the convents and house tops. On the 4th December, the day was opened by an interchange of messages, and as nothing could be effected by these means, the fighting was renewed with greater violence. At noon one convent surrendered through a forged order, purporting to come from the President, [Pedraza]; and the bells being immediately rung, a panic was spread through the Government troops. In three hours the rebels [rebels] were in possession of the Palace and all the convents, and then the canaille of the town, with the victorious soldiers rushed to the Patria and Portales, and a few other shops, and in two hours cleared out a property estimated at from three to five millions, and making no distinction between Spaniard and Mexican. The leaders of the insurgents were Garcia, who died of his wounds; Sorato, the three Tolosa, two Frenchmen, and another.

Guerrero arrived on the 4th day with fresh troops, and gave an impulse to the action which soon decided the contest. On the 4th and 5th, Guerrero and Zavala took summary measures to stop the pillage, by shooting and cutting down the thieves, and they have since collected much of the property, except what the officers kept for themselves, which would be the chief part. They profess to return the goods to the owners, but as this is impossible, it will go to the officers and troops. They are acting wisely, and trying to make up the administration as nearly as it was before. It consists of the same President and Ministers, except Pedraza—but they cannot get the Congress or Senate to meet, and the whole affair is still in a state of uncertainty. Their energy and activity, however, can accomplish much. Pedraza and Filisola, the commander in chief, have left the city with some hundred horse and many officers, and are collecting forces in Puebla.—They expect to be joined by Rincon, Calderon, Cortesan, Parres and Maizquier, who can bring into the field probably 10,000 veterans; and the new government has only two regiments of practised or disciplined troops. At first we certainly expected an immediate reaction, which would quash the new party, but they seem to be acting with so much prudence and wisdom, that it begins to look doubtful. No doubt some of the States will resist most resolutely, and the country will be divided for a long time; but the usurpers may keep their post in the city and state of Mexico. The *coducta* is at present safe at Puebla, under Maizquier, and we believe it will get down safe."

The editors of the American are also indebted to the same source for city of Mexico papers to the 10th ultimo inclusive. That of the last date announces that tranquility has been restored throughout the city. The editor is loud in his praises of Guerrero, whom he styles "the immortal Guerrero, the hero of the South."

ST. LOUIS, January 6.

The Indian War.—Some time since we published an extract from a letter written by Maj. DUGHERTY, U. S. Indian Agent, giving information of the hostile designs of a part of the Pawnee nation of Indians. We now learn from Maj. HAMTRAMICK, who has arrived in this city from his Agency in the Osage nation, that the news of the successful operations of the Camanches and Pawnee Pickers, on the Santa Fe Road, had been spread through the neighboring tribes, and aroused the whole to some daring action. Runners had been passing between the Camanches, Arapahoes, Pawnee Pickers, and Kiamachis, for the purpose of spreading the excitement, maturing plans, and forming a concentration of forces. It is supposed they will watch the Santa Fe Road, and in the event of finding nothing on it, our frontier may suffer. Maj. HAMTRAMICK is of opinion from evidence in his possession, that Mr. Means, of Franklin, was killed, and his companions robbed, by the Pawnee Pickers. A party of this tribe attacked the Osages in October last, when he was with the latter; but being repulsed and driven from their camp and reserve, the victors found a great many horses and mules which must have belonged to Means' party, and other indications tending to fix the robbery upon them.

Gen. Atkinson has, we understand, received orders to afford protection to our frontiers. The Osages have volunteered the services of from 300 to 1000 warriors, which the government have accepted, in the event of the General's requiring an auxiliary force. The Osages are disciplined in the Pawnee mode of warfare, and intimately acquainted with the topography of their country. If a movement should be made upon the Pawnee towns, much may be expected from them.

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January, 5th, 1829.

DEAR SIR:—We have heard with

the deepest sorrow, of your late afflictive

bereavement in the death of your truly

dear and amiable wife; and we have met

to mingle our tears with yours for the ir-

reparable loss you have sustained. To

weep on such an occasion is not blameable;

it is but a becoming tribute to de-

parted worth; yet, at the same time, we

should bow with submission to the will

of him who "gives and who takes away

at his pleasure." She has gone, we

trust, to those mansions "where the wicked

cease from troubling and the weary

are at rest,"—where the voice of malice

cannot reach her, or the tongue of ca-

lumy disturb her.

On such an occasion, where Religion

is deprived of one of its brightest orna-

ments, and society of one of its most

valuable members; we consider it our

duty to offer to her memory, the tribute of

esteem which is her worth; and to

give you, Sir, our sincerest condolence

for this late afflictive dispensation. At

the same time we offer our fervent pray-

er, to the Almighty disposer of human

events, that your administration of the

high office to which you have lately been

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