

United States' horses, except once, when he was lieutenant in a privateer, which sailed from Barbados, in Queen Ann's wars.

Being on a cruise on the Spanish Main, he, with 50 or 60 men, made a descent on a village, in pilfering which, himself, with most of the men, became intoxicated. The Spaniards taking advantage of their situation, got between them and the sea, and killed every man of the party, except himself and another, whom they made prisoners. He attempted to make his escape, cutting a sleep, but was detected and again captured. At New York he married Miss Catherine Cheeseman, his first wife by whom he had 8 children, 25 grand children, and 13 great grand children, and 3 great great grand children. At the age of 51, he married at Philadelphia, Miss Ann Vanover, 16 years of age, by whom he had 17 children, 34 grand children, and 15 great grand children, making in the whole 132 children, of whom 13 are dead, (1792) and 27 now living, the greatest of whom reside in Philadelphia. His second wife died in Philadelphia, 1798, aged 72 years and a half. He never had the head ache, and has often said he thought himself in the prime of life at the age of 90 years; and until his 81st year, he used to carry, in his hunting excursions, a heavy gun and musket. He was a quiet temperate and hard working man, and is now a good humored, hearty old man. He can hear, see, walk about and has a good appetite, with no complaints whatever, except from the mere weakness of old age. He knew the noted pirate, Jack, called Black Beard, and says that an act of oblivion had passed which permitted all pirates return to their allegiance. That Black Beard then came to Barbados where he saw him. This was a short time before that pirate made his last cruise who was killed in Carolina. His grand father Mr. Arthur St. George, died at Boston sitting in his chair, at the age of 101 years.

The above account was made September, 1812, and Mr. Hutton died the December following, aged 101 years and 4 months, without any disease.

We find the following in the Rodney Miss. Telegraph of the 24th ult. We have no intelligence upon the subjects save what is here given. We hope that there is some mistake as to the facts:

"One of the most disgraceful accidents—if, indeed, it was accident—occurred in the late passage of the steamer at Mazeppa from Louisville to New Orleans. On the 10th instant, when about 25 miles below New Madrid, in broad day light, she ran against a snag, which was elevated above the surface of the water so as to be plainly seen at the distance of one hundred yards, stove the flat boat she had in tow—killed three negroes, (one woman and two children) and twenty three horses of the thirty which were aboard! It is reported that the pilot swore, on starting from Louisville, that the flat boat should never reach New Orleans; and the circumstances of the catastrophe go to show that it was the result of design; of a settled purpose to be revenged on the captain or owners for taking the flat in tow. If this be the fact—if the wretch to gratify private malice and personal pique, could thus wantonly sacrifice the lives of human beings, and the property of innocent individuals, the severest sections of Lynch's law are too mild for him. We give these statements from information, and hope, for the honor of humanity, they have been misrepresented. If so, we shall be happy to correct them."

Lynch's Law, again.—We are informed by passengers from on board the *Ellen Douglas*, which came to our landing on Wednesday last, that a member by the name of Field had embarked at Vicksburg on the same boat with the intention of proceeding to Natchez—and that soon after coming on board, was detected in the very act of swindling some of the passengers. He was accordingly by a unanimous voice of the persons on board, taken on shore at the first wood yard and *Lynch'd* after the latest and most approved fashion.

He happened to get into the wrong field for "making a rascal" for once. He will not be apt to trouble them again.

Rodney Miss. Tel.

From *Leaven's New Orleans Picayune Current Oct. 1.*

REMARKS.

Sugar.—Our quotations are advanced to 9 or 10 cents per lb., not in consequence of a real increase of demand, but more owing to the smallness of the stock on hand, which it is thought will hardly serve until supplies of new sugar arrive, and it is a knowledge of this, no doubt, that causes holders to assist so strenuously on the present exorbitant rates.

Molasses.—Small sales at retail are the only business now doing. The estimated quantity made is 1,000,000 gallons.

Tobacco.—Of the sales made latterly, 6,700 cents, as in quality, is as much as running lots have averaged.

Flour.—The demand, in any absence of any considerable export demand, cannot be great but fair sales are making at our advanced quotations. Bakers' \$7, Shipping \$6 50 a \$6 75 per lb.

Pork.—The market for pork continues rather depressed; the price has all along been so high as to cause buyers to purchase as sparingly as possible. Sales correspond to quotations, mess \$17 a set 50; prime \$15 per lb.

Bacon.—It is getting into more request than it has been latterly, and prices have improved a little. We quote hams \$4; middlings 71 a pound; and in most cases he no punishment at all. *Poulson.*

Bacon continues to be very slow of sale, but as the shipping and population increases, it will probably improve.

Lard.—The demand is fair at \$4 a \$1 cents per lb., and the market has a good supply for the season.

Bacon has undergone no change in price since our last.

Wine.—At our reduced quotations, 37 a \$1 cents per gallon, there is more inquiry, though it is not very active.

Coffee.—The quotations given are fully sustained by daily transactions, though sales are by no means extensive, and the stock in the place has received an accession of 2000, by an arrival from Rio. Havana prime Green \$1 10, middling 131, Rio 111 a \$1 10 limited sales.

Spirits.—Except in American Brandy, which is quoted a little lower, no change has occurred in prices; generally speaking, the demand is fair.

Grain, Corn.—Large sales of corn have again been made at 70 cents per bushel for shelled in sacks. Oats are selling on the levee for 53 cents per bushel, demand moderate. Beans, grocers are retailing at \$5 per lb. but are extremely dull of sale.

Fish, Mackerel.—Prices are the same, No 1 \$8 a \$8 50. No 2, \$8 a \$8 50. No 3 \$8 per lb. Of the first numbers, the market is nearly bare, but there is a good supply of the latter. Codfish are selling at \$1 12 1/2, and Herring at 75 cents per box, but these as well as Mackerel are dull.

The preamble to the next resolution, sir, is in the words of a memorial to congress, drawn up by a committee consisting of Daniel Webster, George Blake, Josiah Quincy, James T. Austin, and John Gallison, in behalf of the citizens of Boston, and presented to congress in 1819.

7. "Commerce in slaves, since the year 1808, being as much subject to the regulation of congress as any other commerce, if it should see fit to enact that no slaves should ever be sold from one state to another, it is not perceived how its constitutional right to make such provision could be questioned;" therefore.

Resolved. That petitions ought to be presented to congress, praying for the immediate abolition of the American slave trade, especially that which is carried on in and through the district of Columbia.

S. Resolved. That the cause of liberty and human rights is common to the whole family of man. It is not merely a sectional or national concern. It knows not, it regards not geographical boundaries, or political divisions. Whichever man may be oppressed, there is a subject, for which the philanthropist of every country, every clime has a right, any it is his duty, to plead.

Highway Robbery and Seizing.—A daring robbery was committed near Pulaski Pa. a few days since; the particulars, as near as we can learn, are as follows:—A Mr. Holstein, was met on the road by a man by the name of J. Colvin, as appears from marks on his clothes, who demanded his money, which was given, and Holstein was permitted to proceed; but before he had gone far, Colvin turned and fired upon him with a pistol; the ball took effect in the horse's neck and caused him to throw his rider; which probably induced the robber to believe that Holstein was killed. Colvin was soon after pursued to Liberty, in this county, where, being closely pursued he shot himself through the temple, and when our informant left, which was a few minutes after the deed was committed, he was breathing his last. Colvin is said to be a young man between 25 and 30 years of age.—*War. Chron.*

The Prince of Pasters.—On Tuesday last in the court of oyer and terminer, (says the Philadelphia Gazette,) a man named John Day was tried for burglary; being without counsel, he was asked if he wished to say anything to the jury, when he arose and stated that he had a good defence in his; that though the facts were strong against him, yet he had a technical objection which he thought sufficient, viz: that a burglary cannot be committed by day and must be done by night.—Judge King told the jury, that this defence did not appear to be supported in fact, as the burglary appeared to have been done by night as well as by day; of this opinion also were the jury, and Mr. Day (the punster) was convicted.

In England, such a joke would be *capital*.
Murder.—We learn from the Flemingsburg, (Ky.) Whig, that Alfred Hunt was shot by Nathan Holge, on the 20th ult. in that town. The ball entered the back part of the left shoulder, and it is supposed took a directination to the heart. Hunt expired in a minute or two after. No reason is given for this outrage—Hodge was arrested the next day and is now in jail.

As a substitute for capital punishment, it is proposed by a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, that all the rights and social powers of the convicted be annulled—a civil death instead of physical. The bonds of matrimony shall be dissolved the moment a person is convicted of crime, and all title or interest in his estate shall cease, precisely as if he had been executed. Although not mentioned in the words of the act proposed, we presume that a long confinement in a Penitentiary is also part of the substituted punishment.

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Without this, the other infliction is Poulson.

comet from that date till the end of August, until so late a period that he had not time to answer me before the election; drawn forth as he knew they had been, I will not deign to give a reply to this; but having said what I have to come for your satisfaction, and here nothing to be responsible to all the laws which regulate the conduct of honest men, I pronounce J. W. Davis a base calumniator an empty braggart, and an infamous liar. This supersedes any further argument, and after the exposures I have made, cannot be matter of after complaint.

I am your friend and fellow-citizen.

JOHN EWING.

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

Printer's Retreat, Indiana.

Saturday, October 21.

PROBATE COURT

The Switzerland probate court, will sit at the court-house in Vevay, on the second Monday in November next.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The board of county commissioners will meet at the court house in Vevay, on Monday, the 1st day of November next.

Pennsylvania.—From the returns of the late election in Pennsylvania, there is not the least doubt of the election of Ritner, for governor, by a plurality of votes. His majority over Wolf and Mullenburg, will be several thousand votes.

Vevay Post Office.—John M. King esq. has been appointed post master at Vevay, in place of John F. Dufour, resigned. The office has been removed to said King's store room opposite Leclerc's hotel, westwardly.

By a slip from the Cincinnati Whig office, it appears, that officers friendly to the present administration have been elected in Hamilton co. O., except the county treasurer, (Torrance.)

James Johnson, mail contractor for the stage route from Cincinnati O. to Terre-Haute, Ind. lately died at Indianapolis.

Henry Clay and col. Wolley, at Lexington, Ky. have been fined ten dollars each, for an affray in the court-house at that place.

More news from the Moon.—The Jeffersonian says: "a private letter has just reached us from the cape of Good hope, written by sir John Herschel, in which he states, that he has made a still more wonderful discovery, than any which has heretofore been discovered."

Illinois.—Governor Duncan, of Illinois, has issued his proclamation, convening the legislature of that state at Vandalia on Monday, the 7th of December next, at an extra session.

BIOGRAPHY.—The periodical return of the presidential election, being near at hand, we shall give a biographical sketch of the life, &c. of each of the candidates for that office—beginning with Harrison—then Van Buren and thirdly, our favorite, White.

Having.—Having, in our last, given E. D. John's communication, relative to the pension money. We this day, give Amos Lane's reply. In our next, we will give copies of official documents, that will put the saddle upon the "right horse."

Fellow-Citizens:—Greatly to my surprise on looking over the Palladium of the 10th inst. I find an official communication of E. D. John, cashier of the Lawrenceburg branch of this state bank, in which, after attempting to answer an editorial article in the "Weekly Messenger" and "Rising Sun Times," in relation to the payment of pensioners, (remarks in which I had no agency)—of which I had no knowledge,) he concludes in the following manner:

"In conclusion, I state that all this noise about the non payment of pensioners, &c. &c. has originated with a political demagogue of our town, which is making loud and long speeches against Mr. Merrill, and charging him with having a design in withholding the pension money from this district, and that Mr. Merrill's object is to affect him—to affect who Amos Lane, forsooth, a matter in which but few could be found to intermeddle, much less Merrill."

That E. D. John as an individual should have assailed me in the vulgar language in this article, is what might have been expected from one of his political creed. A man whose political approval would inspire no other feelings than an approaching pestilence. But that he should have made such an uncalled for assault, as the official agent of the bank, apparently sanctioned by the branch, thus placing that institution as a combatant in the political field, is what I had not expected.

I have no unkind feelings towards the officers of the branch—no unfriendly ones to the institution—and that they should have thus suffered themselves to be dragged into the field as my political opponents, and thus court public attention and perhaps public investigation into the charter and its administration, is matter not only of surprise but astonishment.

That all this abuse written in a style that would disgrace Billingsgate itself, should have been applied to me, fellow citizens, for no other reason than that I had, as your representative, been instrumental in having the war-

comet from that date till the end of August, until so late a period that he had not time to answer me before the election; drawn forth as he knew they had been, I will not deign to give a reply to this; but having said what I have to come for your satisfaction, and here nothing to be responsible to all the laws which regulate the conduct of honest men, I pronounce J. W. Davis a base calumniator an empty braggart, and an infamous liar. This supersedes any further argument, and after the exposures I have made, cannot be matter of after complaint.

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