

Turks have been killed, 8,000 Greeks, who arrived during the heat of the action, fell upon the Turks, and thus accomplished the victory.

These troops were commanded by Col. Fabvier. Ibrahim received his wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to discipline.— After this defeat, Ibrahim took refuge in Lepanto, & passed over to Patras. Thus finished this famous siege, from which the enemies of liberty expected their triumph, and flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery.

The state of things in the Peloponnesus improves every day, and every thing is becoming more regular, and returning to order. The National Assembly, which has been convoked, not at Megara, but at Methora, (between Corinth and Argos,) carries on its business with zeal. The Government has commanded Coletti to set out and assemble and re-unite the forces of the Chiefs of Romeli, and fly with them to the relief of Missolonghi. Colocotroni is to remain blockading Tripolitza, until the place, pressed by famine, is forced to surrender. Colispoli is to go to Patras, and Nicetas is to observe those of the enemy who are at Vavireno, & the President, Condurittis, at the head of the Spartrates, is to besiege Modon & Coron.

Under the date of Ancona, April 15, is confirmed the above defeat, adding the death of Ibrahim.

In another letter from Corfu, it is said Missolonghi still holds out, repelling all the assaults of the Turks. The camp of the Arabs has been burnt.

Another letter, from Zante, April 5, says, every thing is still in favor of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt, and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a very heavy cannonade in the direction of Missolonghi.— We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions & ammunition.

Under the date of Augsburg, April 24, we find the following: "While the French Journals make Ibrahim Pacha take Missolonghi by assault, the Corfu packet brings us letters of the 5th April, which confirm the news favorable to the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault upon the 23d of March; but the Egyptians were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men—three Beys and a Pacha remained on the field. Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded; and, according to a report in the Ionian islands, has died of his wounds. But this last news wants confirmation.

Letters from Zante, received at Venice, April 15, announce the death of Ibrahim Pacha.

[We find many other articles, all tending to confirm the fact, that the Greeks have met with some great and unexpected success.—*Laus Deo!*—Com. Adv.

From the National Journal.

Foreign.—The arrival of the Leeds and Canada packet ships, from Liverpool, has put us in possession of intelligence from England to the 1st ult. The principal items of information which the papers brought by these vessels contain, relate to the great and apparently increasing distress of the manufacturing community.— This distress has become so great & general as to have caused some serious insurrections, which have been only restrained from assuming a more alarming aspect by the operation of the military.— In despite of the soldiery, however, the rage of the distressed artisans has in many instances vented itself in the destruction of power-looms, to which they seem disposed to attribute, in some degree, the existence of the present state of things.— Property to a very considerable amount has thus been destroyed; and it would seem, from the last accounts, that no disposition to return to tranquility has manifested itself, except where the fear of the military has produced a momentary cessation from acts of violence. The more humane of society have held meetings, & commenced subscriptions, which may have the effect of giving a transient relief; but no efficient remedy will result from these acts, however laudable in themselves, however liberally exhibited, however judiciously directed. It is only administering to an effect, when the remedy should strike at the cause.

The existence of this appalling state of distress must be attributed to the policy which plunged G. Britain into that long and expensive war which terminated in the re-establishment of the Bourbon dynasty on the throne of France. This was the source of that overwhelming debt which has pressed, like an incubus, on the energies of the country. This debt— "half of which (to use the words of Mr. Fox.) was incurred to drive the Bourbons from the throne, and the other half to place them on it"—requires an annual taxation on the British public, to pay the

interest alone, of about forty millions sterling, or near two hundred millions of dollars! Added to this, the enormous pension roll of the country, the extravagant sinecures which constitute the great source of ministerial patronage, the expensive civil list, the cost of the army and navy, swell the burden to such a degree, that the back of the nation is almost broken—the very spine seems to have received an injury.

It is here, in this root, from which all the disorders and discontents of this day have sprung, that the remedy should be applied—to this the axe should be directed. Individual charity on the one side, and the military arm on the other, may for a while restrain the people, but it cannot be a permanent restraint. Men who stand on the brink of starvation—whose wives & children are vainly asking of them for bread, have little to fear from the bayonet or the sword: if there be a choice between the two, the speedier death is the most desirable. And to such a crisis, the people of Great Britain seem to be approaching, if we are to believe, to their full extent, the accounts which have reached us. It may well be said, England has purchased her victories and her glory, by the sacrifice of her domestic happiness and prosperity.

Domestic.—The celebrated Chief of the Chippewas, *Kiskanko*, who was confined in the prison of Detroit, on a charge of being accessory to the murder of a Saginaw Indian, in January, was found dead in his cell on Wednesday morning the 17th ult. His eldest son still occupies a cell, charged with the murder alluded to. An inquest was held on the body of *Kiskanko*, and a verdict returned of natural death, although it is stated that he took poison, brought by one of his wives on the preceding day. This woman brought him a cup, and left the cell after delivering it to him. Soon afterwards, a number of his family and his hand called upon him, and took leave of him with uncommon solemnity and affection. The prisoner then requested the jailor to visit him, with whom he affectionately shook hands, thanked him, and asked for liquor, which he had never done before. The next morning a number of his family came to the door, and called him two or three times, but, on finding him dead, expressed exultation rather than surprise. He is described as "one of the most despotic and influential savage monarchs of modern times." He was "of large stature, muscular, and athletic, and his countenance exhibited the peculiar traits of his character, sternness, acuteness, and decision." He had great vices, set off by prominent virtues; but he was unpopular, from his tyranny, and was always attended by a considerable retinue. Whenever he appeared in Detroit, he had always "his war-axe resting on his left arm, firmly grasped with his right hand."

Nat. Jour.

We have had general rumors for some time past, in relation to the unsettled state of the public mind in Spain, but nothing specific has reached us which can serve as a guide either to the immediate cause which has produced this state of things, or to the extent to which it is to be carried. In the Philadelphia Aurora of Monday we find the following.—*Nat. Jour.* Extract of a private letter of the 10th of April, from Madrid.—"For two days the troops in this city have been under arms, and they have bivouacked during the last two nights. This array of military force is attributed to scenes which are said to have passed at Aranjuez, in consequence of an attempt to force the king to change the existing system, or to abdicate. The conditions reported to have been imposed upon him are, the expulsion of ministers, the disbandment of the army, the re-establishment of the inquisition, and the return of the French troops home. His Majesty has just decreed, that the places under government that becomes vacant, shall not be filled up unless they be indispensably necessary."

Novel Fraud.—A merchant of New York, inquiring for his letters at the post office last week, was surprised on hearing a stranger ask for them, giving the name and number of the box accurately, and paying for the letters. The merchant asked the man by whose authority he came for the letters: the man returned a confused answer, gave up the letters and made his escape in the crowd. One of the letters contained a bank check for \$8,000, which would have been paid on presentation.—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON CITY, June 14
A letter from a gentleman in Port au Prince, dated the 30th of May, to one of our friends in this city, says:

"The only news among us is the arrival of the English Consul General and two vice-consuls, in the frigate *Druid*, capt. Chambers—one of them is for the Cape, the o-

ther to remain here. The Englishmen in this place indulge in a variety of speculations as to the probable advantages to result from this mission; but from the arrangements entered into between this government and France, I do not see what can be conceded to them."

American Genius.—We extract the following paragraph from one of Professor Carter's letters, dated at Birmingham, England.—*Telegraph.*

On the following morning our tour of observation was resumed by calling, in company with four yankees, on Doctor Church, a native of Massachusetts, for the purpose of examining his celebrated printing machine. He politely invited us into his study, the tables and shelves of which were loaded with diagrams & scientific publications. In a few minutes we were invited to accompany him to the building, where his invention is "in the full tide of successful experiment." After several years of severe study & labour, he has fully succeeded in his plans, the practical utility of which is reduced to demonstration. Mr. Perkins, of London, remarked to me, that it is the most perfect machine he has ever seen; and few men have had a wider experience in mechanics, or are better qualified to judge.

Dr. Church at first put his press in operation, and directed perhaps a hundred sheets to be struck off, for our examination. He then took the whole to pieces, and particularly explained the various parts. Its motions approach nearer to those of an intelligent being than I could think it possible any combination of inert matter could produce. It reaches out its iron hands, grasps the edge of the sheet, draws it under the form where it receives the impression, returns it to the top of the machine, and there deposits it in regular files. All this is done in an instant, without the least noise or confusion. Between two and three thousand sheets are struck off in an hour, the paper being drawn alternately from each side, and the form being almost constantly employed in producing an impression. It feeds itself with ink by means of rollers communicating with a trough. Three persons are required to work it—one to turn the crank, and the other two to supply the paper.

The typography is beautiful, being uniform in its complexion, and free from blemishes. I examined numerous specimens, taking the sheets indiscriminately from reams of the ordinary work upon which the men are employed. It is designed rather for printing books than newspapers. The price of a press is 1000/— Many applications have already been made from London, and one of them is about to be established in New York. Dr. Church is a silent modest man, who makes no comments on the merits of his own invention, but merely exhibits the result and leaves others to judge. He is now completing his new method of setting types, which is to be effected by melting and recasting the metal at every impression. He remarked, that his greatest difficulty was to prevent the loss of material by frequent fusion; but this he has obviated by a chemical process, which prevents the formation of dross. He is on the whole a very clever man, possessing much scientific research and mechanical skill, enlivened with inventive genius & natural acumen.

It is amusing to see with what boldness and ultimate success adventurers from our country encounter the prejudices of foreigners, and push their fortunes in the principal towns of England. In one of the most fashionable parts of Birmingham, a portrait painter from the woods of Kentucky, has opened his rooms, and is well established in his professional pursuits.—We called to pay our respects, but found him closeted with a lady, who was sitting for her likeness. Such an undertaking requires a more daring spirit of enterprise, than to subdue the forests of the west, or to give chase to the whale, amidst the icebergs of the poles.

Candidates Department.

AUGUST ELECTION,

MONDAY the 7th, 1825.

FOR CONGRESS,

LAWRENCE S. SHULER,

RATLIFF BOON,

THOMAS H. BLAKE.

STATE LEGISLATURE,

BENJAMIN V. BECKES,

JAMES T. MOFFET,

G. W. JOHNSTON,

G. R. C. SULLIVAN,

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

SHERIFF.

SENECA ALMY,

JOHN MYERS.

CORONER.

DAVID WELTON,

DIRECTOR of the POORS' HOUSE.

JOSEPH ALTON,

A LIST of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Vincennes, Ia the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1826, and which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Persons calling for letters in this list, are desired to say they are advertised.

A B C D—Ezekiel Anderson, Amos Adams, James Alton, Gracy Ashbury, Eleanor A. Agin, Henry Beacham, Thos. Baird, Bebe Booth, Martha Baldwin, Stephen Bliss, John Barlin, B. V. Beckes, T. J. Beck, A. V. Burwell, James Boner, David Brown 2, John Brooks, John Barkman, J. B. Boni, Martha Burch, John Bicknell, Thomas Beecher, J. L. Colman, Thomas Cooper, E. B. Carroll, Wm. Collard, Jesse Combs, Wilson Dicken, Elizabeth Dooling, Richard Daniel, 3, Moses Decker, Jeremiah Denovan.

F G H J K L—Betty Florence, Lewis Frederick, Martin Goldman, George Garret, John Gulfer, H. M. Gilham, Diognes Hill 2, Peter Hone, Lucy Higgins, E. M. Huntington, Edw. Hatch, Jos. Hollingsworth, Peter Hancock, Chas. Holliday, Sand. Harris, Sarah Jones, Jos. Jackson 2, Thos. Jordan, Chs. Jarrell, Nancy Jenkins, Wm. Jenkins, Jos. Kirkpatrick, George Knox, Jas. Kyle, Adam Lasher, John Long, H. Lasselle, A. Lallumere, Pierre Laplant.

M N P R S—Thos. Mills, R. B. McCockle, John Myers, Master Vincennes Lodge, Jas. Mackrell, Danl. McClure, John Morris, S. Macy, Jas. McCord, James Mayes, Ben. Melton, Peter Murphy, Henry Miller, Wm. McCoy, Ned Needy, Billy Needy, Jas. Nabb, Benj. Peabody, Wm. Pace, Andw. Purcell, Judge Prince, Hannah Robb, Antoine Keno, A. Racine, W. S. Ritenour, Fr. Stipe, Geo. Synclaire, H. J. Soden, Jane Shuler, Charlotte Singleton, J. B. Smith, Thos. Small, L. Snapp A. Simpson, Jacob Small, Jesse Steward.

T V W Y—John Tipple, Abel Thacker, Saml. Thorn, Ira Thompson, W. H. Vanderburgh, Ebenezer Welton, David Webb, Abner Wood, Aaron Wood 2, John Young, Elijah Yeaton, A. Young, Jacob Youngman.

GEORGE R. C. SULLIVAN, P.M.

July 1st, 1826. 21-L117

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Princeton, Ia the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1826, and which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A B C D E F G H—James Allice, Solomon Brown 2, Lemuel Baldwin, J. S. Butler, Vincent Barnett, A. J. Crawford or I. Fleenor, A. Cunningham, C. Clark, H. Corn, Wm. Chatteader, A. Decker, Geo. Denny, Wm. Embree 2, T. J. Evans 2, Elisha Embree, Sarah Finney, James Finney, J. Gullick, J. Gully, Jos. Hillman, John Henderson, Wm. Hummer, N. A. Hanks, Adam B. Harper, J. L. M. P. R. S. T. W.—Jacob Johnson, S. D. Lowell, Danl. McFetridge, John Montgomery, Sylvester Mascire, Stacy Mitchel, Abm. Mauck, Stephen Mead, Mary McClaren, Milburn & Finney, J. Mosely, Wm. McCracken 2, Jas. McRenson, Robert P. Phillips or Watson Wilbright, Austin Powel, John Robinson, Tabitha Robinson, James H. Stuart 2, John Shrader, Samuel Scott, John Sharp, A. Sillavant 2, Mr. Stephenson, Elias Wheeler, Jas. Woods, J. Witherow, Wm. P. Woods, Thos. Waters, W. Wilhight, Jas. Wheeler, JOHN I. NEELY, P.M.

July 1st, 1826. 21-L61

Sixty Mills Reward.

BANAWAY from the subscriber, sometime in May Eliza Quinn, a bound girl—all persons are cautioned not to harbor or employ her, under the penalty of the law—the above reward but nothing more, will be paid to any person returning her to me, in Vincennes.

JOHN WISE.

July 3, 1826. 21-3

Taken up by Jacob Wolf, living in Hadden township, in Sullivan county, Indiana, as an estray, a Sorrel mare, with a blaze face, seven or eight years old, fourteen and a half hands high, both rear feet white, a saddle mark on both sides of her back, a brand on her off shoulder, but not legible, and a scar under her left eye.

Also, a Roan Colt, one year old, with some white in his face.—The mare appraised to \$30—and the colt at \$12, before me,

S. WHITTELSEY J.P.S.C.

June 15, 1826. 21-rwtp

NOTICE.

DOCTORS J. KUYKENDALL & DECKER take this mode for the first time, of reminding their friends, and the public, that they are desirous of closing their books. It is therefore desired that all who know themselves indebted, either to Doctor J. Kuykendall, or to Kuykendall & Decker, to come forward and close their accounts, with cash, or otherwise. From the long indulgence given, it is hoped all will comply. They propose receiving in payment, country Linen, Bres-Wax, Corn, and Pork, delivered in the proper season. Likewise good fat Cattle—the most liberal prices will be given. If this notice is not complied with by the 20th of December next, other measures will be pursued.

KUYKENDALL & DECKER.

June 2, 1826. 16-1