Murder in Lancaster

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, April 17.

DIED—On the night of the 31st ult. at the residence of his father, Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, aged 21 years. son of the Rev. *Joshua Williams* of Cumberland county.

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv.

Russia Turkey and Greece.

The latest accounts from Constantinople are contained in Vienna papers of the 24th of January, in which it is stated that every thing was tranquil in the capital of the Sultan, on the 29th of December, and from every appearance, it was believed there was little chance, at present, of a rupture with Russia. The government, it is stated, were pursuing the most energetic measures to produce this effect and among other steps, had reduced the forces in Wallachia and Moldavia to 4000 men. Previous accounts say, that the porte had agreed to evacuate these provinces entirely, but not till after the expiration of a certain time, in order meanwhile to put down the Greek insurrection. The last note of the Divan, containing these propositions, is said to have been sent from Constantinople to Vienna, on the 9th December, and that it was forwarded to St. Petersburgh on the 28th, accompanied with a note from the Austrian cabinet. These joint notes were expected to reach the Russian capital on the 10th of January, and the reply of Alexander was looked for about the end of that month.

The French ambassador, the Marquis de Latour Maubourg, arrived at Constantinople on the 26th of December, and received the formal visit of the interpreter of the Porte, and the presents usual on such occasions. According to the last advices from Egypt "the Turks had penetrated far into Abyssinia, and had sent many thousand slaves or rather prisoners to Egypt," Great doubts are entertained as to the cause of the death of the Persian Prince; he is supposed to have been poisoned. Upwards of 7000 Persians are said to have fallen victims in a few days to the cholera morbus.

An article dated Vienna, January 14th, states, that Ali Pacha had at length sunk under the Ottoman power; that the castle of Joannina had been taken by storm, and that Ali had perished. This, however, does not seem entitled to much credit.

As to the Greeks, we learn very little by the papers before us. If Russia makes peace with Turkey on the terms proposed by the latter, the cause of Grecian emancipation will be in great jeopardy. Still, all hopes of success need not be abandoned, as the Greeks have hitherto single handed, maintained the superiority; and we observe by the Hamburgh papers that, in addition to the numerous foreigners who have espoused their cause 500 Danes have offered their services to assist in defending the liberties of Greece, and that 2,500,000 Dutch florins have been contributed at the Hague for this noble purpose.

It is stated, in accounts from Venice of the 8th January, that "Omer Urione, pacha of Delvinon, who occupied the citadel of Athens, has capitulated, together with the commandant who held the castle of Thebes; they surrendered those two cities on condition that the Greeks should allow them a passage to Janina. The capitulation has been strictly observed by Ulysses and Pallascus, the Greek leaders.—Both the Turkish commandants have arrived at Janina." A letter dated Odessa states that "two deputies from the Greeks arrived some weeks ago at St. Petersburg, and after demanding an audience of the emperor, were immediately ordered to depart." We can scarcely credit this.

A general insurrection is stated to have taken place in Servia, the chiefs of which do not hesitate to make unequivocal declarations of their determination to effect the liberty of their country. It is added, that four corps of Russians, under the orders of generals Witgenstein, Sacken, Yermaloff, and another had passed the Dniester, and were followed by fresh troops from the interior; but this statement derives no confirmation from any of the accounts received through other channels.

Spain and Portugal.

The constitutional system is evidently gaining ground in these two kingdoms. Some partial excitements had taken place at Burgos about the end of January, but not of a nature to disturb the general tranquility. The cortes have the confidence of the people, and that is every thing. They had appointed commissioners to proceed to South America to adjust all differences. It is this circumstance, perhaps, which has given rise to the report, in the London papers, founded on letters from Paris, that the government of Spain had at length acknowledged the independence of the South American states. The acknowledgment is said to have taken place on or previous to the 28th of January.

[The above was prepared last evening, since which the ship Fanny has arrived at this port, from Cadiz, whence she sailed on the 24th of Feb. and has brought papers to the 23d.—We understand that the Cortes were engaged in discussing the report of the special committee, and at the last advices had not taken the final question.]

In Portugal, the Cortes, not having to contend with intriguers, as in Spain, have made rapid progress in approving the new political system, and its practical results are already beginning to be noticed in the improved condition of the people, the promotion of agriculture, and the encouragement given to commerce. Accounts from Lisbon, of the 12th of January, say that a motion had been made, which was supported by all the Americans in the Cortes, having in view to declare Lisbon a free port for Brazil productions, and to repeal all the custom house regulations which embarrass the trade between Portugal and Portuguese America.

France.

Insurrectionary movements in four different places in France appear to have lately taken place, at Saumer, Relfort, Brest and Rochfort. At the two latter places the tri-coloured flag has been displayed, and all of them, but especially at Brest, Belfort, and Roachfort; the military have been the principals concerned. These risings, the French press, when it is allowed to hint at them, informs us, are put down; but if so, it is evidently for the moment. A private letter from Paris says: "At Brest, a misunderstanding amongst the principal leaders is said to have now prevented the success of the project. The spirit and determination manifested by the inhabitants of that important place have thrown the court and ministers into the greatest consternation; both have, in fact, recognized the impossibility of putting this spirit down. Two legions have already been marched from Paris towards Brittany; but, from the general state of the departments, there is no knowing where to provide against what is almost inevitable. The embarrassment of those who have taken the reins of government into their hands is much increased in consequence of a report made to the king on Monday, by Victor, the minister of war, who told his majesty, that after a careful examination and minute inquiry, the fidelity of the troops could not be relied on, as they were all "Carbonaries."

In the chamber of deputies, the new ministry carry every thing before them by overwhelming majorities.—They seem determined to chain down the liberty of the press, and to make France retrograde to the state she was in before the revolution. They have already decided, that *inaccurate* reports in the daily press, or wilful misrepresentations of the proceedings of the legislature, or courts of law, shall subject the journalist, for the first offence, to the penalty of from 1000 to 6000 franks, and, for the second offence, to imprisonment, from one month to three years, and to an injunction as to the proceedings of the chambers and courts in future. Several amendments proposed by the other side having been strenuously resisted, the whole of the members of that side quitted the chamber, so that ministers had the entire ground to themselves, and did what they pleased.

A proposition was agitated by M. Leaumont, purporting nothing short of the reduction of Hayti, the absurdity of which was exposed by another member, who stated that nothing less than an army of 30,000 men, a fleet of 30 ships of the line, and a proportionate number of smaller vessels with artillery, could, by possibility, succeed in so hazardous an enterprize. The chamber passed to the order of the day. This may be regarded as a refutation of the reports, lately circulated in this country, on the authority of accounts from Curacoa, that the French had captured St. Domingo, by an expedition fitted out at Martinique.

One of the witnesses who was examined for the prosecution on the trial of the supposed murderers of Fauldes, has confessed on his death bed, that all he said respecting the matter was *totally false*, and that the only motive he had for this foul perjury was "*the pleasure he expected to derive from government to see the country.*" It will be recollected, that the unfortunate persons, thus falsely accused and executed, strongly protested their innocence to the last moment of their lives.

Great Britain.

On the 4th of February, the British parliament was convened, and opened by the king in person. On the 7th, in the house of lords, lord Londonderry presented despatches from the lord lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the internal state of that country, which, he observed warranted measures of the utmost severity, and he intended, in consequence, to propose the re-enactment of the insurrection act.

Outrages continued to be committed in Cork, Newmarket, their vicinities, and other parts of Ireland.

Answers to the king's speech were voted by the usual majorities.

The trade and manufactures in Birmingham continue to flourish, and the poor rates to decline. The agricultural interest, however was suffering greatly, and meetings were every where held to petition the parliament for relief.

An immense quantity of sovereigns had been lately sent from London to Dublin. One house had exported about 50,000 a week for four or five weeks running.

The exchange was in a state of great agitation, on account of its being ascertained that the governor of the bank of England, the deputy governor, and the principal bankers, had left London early in February, to wait upon lord Liverpool, respecting the obtaining the sanction of the government to a measure which has been some time in contemplation, the discounting of bills at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, in place of 5 per cent.

Intelligence of rather an unpleasant nature, as respects the British settlement at Algo Bay, is stated to be contained in letters of the 14th of November, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is said that the Caffres had commenced a new war, and that Gaika, the Caffre chief, with whom a treaty of peace and amity, which it was hoped would be lasting, had been made, has again taken up arms, and is actively engaged in raising and equipping a force, which is to be directed against the infant colony. As no act of aggression had been attempted by the savages, some hopes were entertained that matters might be accommodated.

NEW YORK, April 4.

Mysterious Affair.

The minds of a considerable part of the city have, for a week or two past, been painfully excited, by rumors and suspicions of a murder committed on one of our citizens, in a house of infamy, at that den of abominations, Corlaer's Hook. Suspicion and conjecture aside, however, it is an agreed fact, that a Mr. J. C. a man having a family—himself personally respectable—in regular settled business, and Master of one of the Lodges in this city has been missing, and absent from his family, and unheard of, since last Monday night a fortnight. On the evening of that day, about 10 o'clock, he was seen in Grandstreet, near the place where it is feared he was robbed and murdered, in a state of partial inebriation. About two o'clock the same night, the neighborhood was alarmed with the cry of murder, proceeding from a house of ill fame, at the corner of Grand and Walnut-streets, so loud and so long continued, as to induce some of the neighbors to open their windows to hearken. The cry of the suffering man seemed to proceed at first from the house, and afterwards from the back yard attached to it. Five or six creditable men, neighbors united in the foregoing account, as to what they heard. They said the outcry was continued at intervals, from seven to ten minutes. They could distinctly hear the entreaty, 'Don't murder me!' and again, as the last extremity he exclaimed, '*I am a mason;* is there no mason that can help me!" with other language expressive of his sufferings, which a mason, it is understood might have comprehended, had there been one of the fraternity within the reach of his voice. Unhappily there was not; and the witnesses when questioned why they did not themselves go to his relief, said that the cry of murder was so common there, that they no longer were alarmed by it, or gave it but a transient notice, like the peasant too oiten mocked by the cry of wolf! Several of the girls belonging to the house, were brought up and examined, but nothing appearing were discharged. Diligent search has been made by digging and otherwise, to find the man if possible but no discovery has yet been made.

A Washington letter in the Baltimore American states as a rumor, and the National Intelligencer seems to confirm its truth, "that the President has withdrawn all the military nominations from the senate, with a view of re-appointing, believing that when the senate shall be made acquainted with all the circumstances, and the reasons which governed in making selections, it will think with him and confirm them." *F. Gaz.*

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

"*Murder most foul, as in the best it is,*
But this most foul, strange, *and* unnatural."

A most wicked and horrible murder was committed in this city, about one o'clock on Tuesday morning last The circumstances attending this horrid outrage, so far as we have become acquainted with them, are briefly these:

Sometime in September last, Mr. Lechler made a discovery, which induced him to believe that too great an intimacy subsisted between Mr Haag and his wife. The business, was, however, we are informed, adjusted by some pecuniary arrangement between the parties. But Lechler growing dissatisfied with the arrangement which had been entered into, made increased demands on Mr. Haag, which the latter resisted. In consequence of this, an altercation took place between Lechler and his wife, she left his house, and he, on the 6th of October last, advertised her in this paper as having "defiled his matrimonial bed" and left his house, and that he would pay no debts of her contracting.

Some weeks after this Lechler took his wife home again, where she has since remained, except on one or two occasions, when she left him, & was prevailed on to return.

On Tuesday morning last, about one o'clock, Haag and his wife were awakened by a noise in his brewery, which adjoins the house; afterwards the the noise appeared to be made by some person in the kitchen, which was seperated from the room in which they slept by a small room in which the children slept. Haag passing through this room to the door which opened into the kitchen, laying his hand on the lock of the door and stooping down so as to bring his mouth near the key hole, he demanded "who's there?" the person in the kitchen, supposed to have been Lechler, immediately discharged his pistols, which were double barrelled, two of the bullets passing through the door, about 6 or 8 inches above the lock and close to Haag's head; the other two passing through the opposite side of the door, one of them grazing the door-cheek. Mrs. Haag who was standing in the door which opened into the children's room, which is immediately opposite to that which opens from that room into the kitchen, received one of the balls in centre of her breast, which occasioned her death in the course of a few moments.

The neighbourhood was then alarmed and the Mayor and other officers sent for, who proceeded to force an entrance into the house of Mr Lechler, who lived immediately opposite to Mr. Haag. Upon entering Lechler's house, his children were found in bed and upon further search Mrs. Lechler was found upon the garret, *hung by the neck with a rope to one of the beams.* From the bruises on the arms, breast and back of Mrs Lechler, it is almost certain that she must have been *murdered in her bed-chamber* [on the ground floor] *and then carried up two pair of stairs and there hung up!* in order to induce a belief that she had hung herself.

Both women were in a state of pregnancy, Mrs. Haag within a few days of her confinement. Each of them have left a family of six small orphans.

The supposed perpetrator of these most diabolical acts has yet escaped, but there is reason to believe from the liberal reward which is offered, and the desire which every man must feel to assist in bringing to punishment such an inhuman wretch, that he will not be suffered to escape.

In this day's paper will be found proclamation of the Governor of the state & Mayor of this city, each offering a reward of $200 for his apprehension. Mr Haag has also offered $200 for the same purpose

Lan. Journal.

☞The above named JOHN LECHLER is now in the hands of justice. He was pursued and overtaken within ten miles of Ebensburg, in Cambria county; and has since been taken to Lancaster.

From the N. Y. National Advocate, April 4.

FROM SPAIN.

By the Fanny, we received Cadiz papers of the 23d of February, containing Madrid dates to the 16th. They make no mention of the reports in the English papers, given on the authority of letters from Paris, that the Spanish Government had recognized the Independence of the South American Provinces. The following are extracts.

They write from Arevalo, that one of the deputies nominated for the new Cortes, had lately passed through that town, who, by his modesty had excited much curiosity. He travels on foot, says the letter, leading a horse, which, with his harness and decorations, cost nine dollars. His garb is more than modest; but his head and his ideas are most excellent.—Nor does he travel in this humble manner on account of his poverty; for he has relinquished for the benefit of the nation, 6000 reals given him by the province and has cancelled fourteen debts of arrearage pay.

General D Rafael de Riego, "the hero of liberty," and deputy in the Cortes for the next legilature, entered Madrid on the 13th Feb. A numerous concourse of all classes of citizens, and many officers, &c. accompanied him, with the first company of chasseurs, forming themselves without arms at the gate of Atocha. He was welcomed with enthusiasm, and addressed them in a speech, which he concluded with "Long live the constitution, Religion, the Cortes, the Sovereign, Nation, and the Constitutional King."

Condy Raguet, Esq. a member of the Senate of this State, has been appointed by the President of the United States, Consul at Rio Jeneiro, the Senate having concurred in the nomination.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 2.

SUICIDE.

Last week a young man of the name of JOHN BARD, aged about 24 years, who resided with his widowed mother in Letterkenney township, put a period to his existence by hanging himself with the reins of a bridle! He had bridled a horse to go to mill, but his mother making some objections to his then going, he returned the beast to the stable, and immediately fastened the head of the bridle to a beam in the barn and committed the act. The vital spark had just flown when he was discovered by his sister!

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The enrolled inhabitants subject to militia duty residing within the bounds of the first Brigade 10th division Pennsylvania militia, in conformity to law, are required to parade in companies on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, and the battalions will parade for review and inspection as follows:

The second Battalion one hundred and eleventh Regiment commanded by Major Marshall on Monday the 13, day of May next.

The first Battalion of said Regiment commanded by Major Shields on Tuesday the 14th.

The second Battalion twelfth Regiment commanded by Major Kiblinger on Wednesday the fifteenth. The Brush Valley volunteer Rifle company are requested to meet with said Battalion.

The first Battalion twelfth Regiment commanded by Major Eatkin on Tuesday the 16th.

The first Battalion 22d Regiment commanded by Major——on Friday the 17th.

The 2nd Battalion commanded by Major Dickson on Monday the 20th.

The first Battalion 73d Regiment commanded by Major Sharron, on Tuesday the 21st.

The second Battalion commanded by Major Walker, on Wednesday the 22d.

Officers having returns to make, will have them ready to deliver to the Brigade Inspector on or before the day of Battalion training.

S. HORREL, Brig. Ins.

April 9th

Bible Society.

Tuesday the 9th instant having been the regular day of the annual meeting of the Bible Society, of Centre county, on account of the rain, and the unfavorable state of the weather, but a few of the members met, and those of them who did attend, after consultation, thought it best to adjourn the meeting until the 23d instant; and the meeting was accordingly adjourned until that day, to meet in the Bellefonte Church at seven o'clock in the evening.

J. G. LOWREY, *R. S.*

April 10th 1822.