



# THE PATRIOT.

"Not for himself, but for his country."

MONDAY JUNE 21, 1824.

## DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

The newspapers for some time past have been literally filled with details of crime and accidents, and it would seem as if they were to increase. We have just learned the melancholy death of a woman of the name of JOHNSTON, at Chess Creek settlement, in Clearfield county. Her son had been engaged in cutting down timber, and several trees were lodged. In attempting to disengage them one fell upon his mother, who was gathering some sticks a short distance from where he was, and killed her instantaneously. It is said that her head was dashed to atoms. No blame whatever can in any way attach to the young man, but his feelings may be easily imagined. A scene followed which beggars all description. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death."

## STATE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAN-VASS.

It would seem as if JOHN QUINCY ADAMS would receive a majority of the electors of Maryland. It is a matter of doubt who will receive the vote of Virginia; hitherto it was thought that Mr. CRAWFORD would be exclusively supported in that state, but latterly Gen. JACKSON is said to be gaining on him. The Governor of New York has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature, which will in all probability follow the example of Massachusetts and permit the people to choose the electors. This will militate against Mr. Crawford in that great state. In such a case Jackson and Adams will divide the votes with him. The eastern states support Adams of course, and from all appearances his prospects are as brilliant as any other of the candidates. Mr. CLAY is almost out of the question.

An attempt is making in some of the eastern counties of this state to get up meetings and raise a convention to nominate an electoral ticket in favor of Crawford, but we apprehend nothing can take this state from Gen. JACKSON. We shall keep our readers constantly advised of the state of the canvass without attempting to republish a great deal of what is said in other papers that wish to make a fuss about the matter, many of whom have said some of the most invidious things respecting the candidates, particularly Mr. Crawford. The health of that gentleman has been very delicate, and indeed it is said that at one time he was dangerously ill. With such dispensations of providence, newspaper editors have nothing to do, nor indeed any one else; but the Columbian Observer editor has thought proper to announce and comment upon it in what "country folk" would think rather an unchristian spirit. However, Mr. Crawford has recovered and will in all probability live as long as Mr. Simpson, and be as useful a member of the community.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

We are happy in being able to say, that, in about three weeks, the turnpike road from this to Millerstown, on the Juniata, will be completed. There will then be an uninterrupted turnpike from Philadelphia to Lake Erie. Between Harrisburg and Lewistown there are but two inconsiderable hills, and the whole route through, as we are informed by gentlemen who have been along it, is one of the most pleasant imaginable for summer travelling. The turnpike companies between Pittsburg and Meadville, we understand, are prosecuting their respective works, which, when completed, will give a choice of turnpike roads from Philadelphia to the Lake, to wit, by Bellefonte or by Pittsburg. There is also a choice of roads between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, by Lewistown, and by Bedford.—Har. Chron.

## FALL OF LIMA.

We have received part of our files of Jamaica papers, brought to this port by the schr. Express, capt. Claytor. From the Public Advertiser of the 26th May, we extract the following: We have been most politely favored with the extract of a letter to a very respectable house in this city, dated Lima, Feb. 24, 1824.

"The fortress of Callao was then under Peruvian colors, but on the 9th the Spanish flag was hoisted, and Casa Riego, a Spaniard who held the rank of Captain in the King's army, and had been imprisoned by the Patriots, appeared as Governor, and Mayano seemed to be only second. Gen. Rodil, from Pisco, with about 1000 men, is expected at Callao about the 26th. The Peruvian Admiral Guise, in the frigate Protector (formerly Prueva) arrived on the 18th and is blockading the harbor. There is no long-er any President of the Peruvian Republic, or any Republic, or any Congress; the latter transferred all power to Bolivar as Dictator; Gen. Nicocaea to be Governor of Lima; there is not force sufficient to defend it; the regular dence, soldiers, civicos, &c. amount to about 1,100. General Rodil stated in conversation with an Englishman at Pisco, that British property would be respected.—We do not expect a confiscation as threatened by General Canterac last July, but a heavy duty of above 35 per cent. In this disagreeable state of affairs all business is at a stand."

In addition to the above, we learn that a despatch was received at Jamaica from the British Consul at Colombia, mentioning that Lima had actually been taken as well as Callao, by the Royalists, who were in number about 2000 more than the Patriots, (say 7000 or 9000 or thereabouts)—An action was expected, and it was feared that the Patriots would have the worst of it—they were collecting men at Carthagena, and along to the south, as last as possible.

Federal Gazette.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, JUNE 10.

The Pharos, arrived at this port from Gibraltar, has brought papers of the 1st of May, containing a confirmation of the intelligence in the Paris papers received by the Marmon, that the Dey of Algiers had determined not to receive back the British consul resident there previous to the rupture between the two powers.

Count Bourmont, who had been superceded in the command of the French troops in Spain, left Madrid for Paris on the 20th of April. A convention, relative to the continuance of the French troops in Spain, was signed at Madrid on the 9th of February last, by the Spanish minister and the French ambassador, and ratified by Ferdinand on the 27th of the same month. By this convention, it is stipulated that 45,000 French troops are to remain in Spain, till the 1st of July 1824, and to be maintained by Louis at his own expense, the Spanish government merely paying the difference between the peace and the war establishments, which had been estimated at two millions of francs a month. If, previous to the 1st of July, Ferdinand should "think that he can dispense with the presence of the French army, it shall be immediately recalled by the French government; as, on the other hand, the latter shall have it in its power to withdraw its troops previous to the same period, if it should deem it necessary. And, lastly, the high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of ascertaining, in concert, whether, at the same period, it will be expedient to renew the convention upon these basis."

Affairs in Portugal assumed an appearance very unfavorable to the cause of liberty. The king, who had always been favorably disposed towards the establishment of a free constitution, was openly opposed by the queen and her son, who had caused proclamations to be posted up in Lisbon, to excite the people to call for a regency. It has also been ascertained that the minister of the king, who was lately murdered, did not meet with his death on the spot where the body was found, but that after the assassins had completed their bloody deed, they carried it during the night to the spot close by the palace, where they left it in order that the king might see it, and learn the fate which awaited him, if he opposed the views of the fanatical and ultra party, who aimed at restoring unlimited despotism.

A letter from Smyrna, dated March 5, announces fresh atrocities on the part of the Turks. "The village of Folleri," it says, "has just been the theatre of a sanguinary catastrophe. Eighty-four Greeks have been massacred at that place. A Turk, returning from his Che fit, fell from his horse, and was wounded by his dagger, which came out of its sheath. He was carried to Follieti's house, where the people followed him, asking by whom he had been wounded? He answered that it was by himself, in consequence of a fall from his horse. "No"ish where it grows, or be gathered by the people, excited by ill disposed persons, attacked all the Greeks whom they met in the streets on the 17th and 18th Feb. and massacred 84.—Tranquility was partially restored on the 19th.

ODESSA, April 6.

A Turkish squadron is assembling in the Dardanelles which will convoy 10,000 men to the coast of the Morea, with flat-bottomed boats to land them from. Several of the frigates and transports to compose the squadron left Constantinople on the 19th March.

MADRID, April 1.

The son of the Marquis of Cassa Irujo (formerly Minister to the United States) is appointed First Secretary of State, as a recompense for the services his father rendered to the Monarchy.

The banker Guebard has contracted with our Government for a loan of 200,000,000 reals (about ten millions of dollars) and he is coming in person to Madrid to negotiate a second loan.

Gen. Bourmont (the commander in chief of the French forces in Spain) is now at Toledo, with his staff.

## INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

We learn, by gentlemen from Batesville, that the most serious alarm exists among the citizens above that place, on White River, in consequence of the disorderly movements of the Shawnees, Delawares, and other Indian Tribes, who have been removed to the section of our territory within the last two or three years. Some of the old and friendly chiefs have given notice to the white inhabitants, that they cannot restrain the ardor of the headstrong young men, who are resolutely bent on murdering the whites, and the strongest apprehensions are entertained by them that they will very soon carry their savage designs into effect. Two or three old and respectable chiefs, finding their efforts unavailing to maintain peace on the part of young and refractory men of their nation, we understand, have actually removed from their country, and are returning to their former residence. The white people, as may well be supposed, are in a panic struck. Some have already left their habitations and improvements, and many others are preparing to leave as soon as possible; and are in the opinion of some of the most intelligent men in Independence county that the country above Batesville, will soon be abandoned to the Indians, unless some efficient measures are

promptly adopted to secure our unprotected citizens from the aggression of their savage neighbors.

The General Assembly of this Territory have for years past, petitioned the general government for the establishment of a military post on White River, which they considered indispensable to the security of the inhabitants in that quarter; and recent events show that their fears were not without foundation. Indeed, it is the opinion of many, that since such a multitude of Indians of various nations, most of whom were arrayed against the United States during the late war with England, have been collected together in the north west section of our territory, a military post on White River, is as necessary as at almost any other point on the western frontier.

The assurance, contained in Mr. Conway's letter, that the Indians on White River shall be removed north of the limits of our territory, will we sincerely hope, speedily be realized.

Lieut. Pierce M. Butler, of the army, passed this place last week on his way to Fort Smith, in about 15 days from Washington City.—When Lieut. B. left the mouth of White River, a steam boat was momentarily expected from New Orleans, with troops for the garrison on the Arkansas.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, JUNE 10.

Intelligence has been received at Arkansas, that the troops at Fort Smith had left there for the new post at the mouth of Verdigris river. The unwelcome news had also been received of the death of Mr. NATHANIEL PHILBROOK, a native of New Hampshire, & who was a few years since engaged in mercantile business in this city. He was drowned on his way up, in attempting to cross Grand river, which empties in on the south side of the Arkansas. The Osages are said to have promised to send down the murderers who committed the outrage on a party of hunters last winter, and are supposed to have been waiting the arrival of Mr. Philbrook to receive them in charge. A large majority of the Osages appeared friendly towards our government, and seemed to discontinue all outrages. Mr. Barbour, for sometime a trader with this nation, had been appointed successor to Mr. Philbrook.

ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI, May 13.

New Mexico.—We have been politely favoured with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Franklin, to the Secretary of State in this place, representing that the Governor of the Province of New Mexico had dispatched a special messenger to the Council Bluffs, to apprise the commandant of that post he should arrive there on or before the 10th day of June next with fifteen hundred men. "His object, as we understand from the express, is, to make an impression on the Indians between this place (Franklin) and Santa Fee, to secure the trade, and facilitate the intercourse between the two countries." A friendly intercourse between Missouri and Santa Fee, is of much importance to our citizens, and we hope great care will be taken to secure and place it on a safe foundation. There is much wealth to be drawn from this source, and perhaps the way may be opened for that laudable enterprise, which has been prevented from ascending the Missouri, to draw from the bosom of the wilderness an immense wealth which must now be left to grow and perish in its native soil. Inzens of some other government, to the great loss of Missouri.

## COLOMBIAN CAPTURES.—In publishing the account of the capture of the schooner Mechanic and other American vessels by the Colombian privateer General Santander, the New York Mercantile Advertiser makes the following remarks:—

"A large amount (from 60 to \$80,000) of the cargo of the Mechanic, is insured in this city, which is understood not to be Spanish property. It appears to be a subject of inquiry of sufficient importance to engage the attention of our government, how far Colombian privateers are to interfere with the commerce of the United States. The right to capture American vessels, even if laden with Spanish property, cannot be admitted. Colombia formed a part of Spain, and with her we have a compact that the flag covers the goods, by which Colombia must be bound until we choose to release her from this obligation. The case of the General Santander is one of peculiar turpitude, as it was not two weeks before that she left the Mississippi, (where she enjoyed our hospitality) to prey upon American commerce—probably acting upon information obtained in our own ports.

## THE MERMAID.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

"What have we here? A man or a fish? dead or alive? A fish; it smells like a fish. A very ancient and fish-like smell. A strange fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver; any strange beast there makes a man. I do now let loose my opinion; I can hold it no longer; this is no fish, but an islander that has lately suffered by a thunder-bolt." SHAKESPEARE—Tempest.

Of all the strange fish that visit this metropolis of notions, during the election week, the Mermaid, brought here by captain Dodge, from Manilla, is surely the strangest. A new made senator, suffering all the tortures that can be inflicted by the constitutional prefix honorable to his christian name; a representative, newly translated from behind his counter, where he sold tea by the quart, molasses by the pint, rum by thimble fulls, and gunpowder by the dozen; are nothing at all, great and wonderful curiosities as they are, in comparison with the Mermaid.

The question continually asked is, is it really and truly, bona fide, a Mermaid? We answer,

go and see. Examine for yourself. If the skin of a large codfish stuffed with a skeleton of a child's body put on in the place of the cod's head, the jaws and teeth of a cat inserted into that which represents the head of the child, and the whole, except the scaly part, enveloped in a bladder, or some other skinny substance, and smoked well with burning camphor, can make a Mermaid, then as sure as a fish is a fish, or as certainly as Doctor Mitchell is a great philosopher and no witch, there is a Mermaid now to be seen in the room adjoining the New England Museum, Court street, where may be seen a great many curiosities, for the small sum of twenty five cents. We hope that captain Dodge will not think us ill-natured, and desirous of preventing people from going to see the Mermaid. We wish to do him service; and doubtless, the more we abuse his odd fish, the more money he gets. But, seriously, we advise him to submit it immediately to the inspection of our learned professors, who are skilled in ichthyological anatomy, and procure a certificate of its character. If they will say, on the ir honors, after anatomizing the creature, that it is nothing more nor less than a Mermaid, he may pull in his quarters of a dollar by bushels, maugre the Vampyre of the Ocean, the Egyptian Mummy, or even the Sea Serpent.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BOOTH.—We regret to learn that this distinguished actor was seized with a violent fit of insanity on Saturday. On Friday night he played Othello, and in some passages is said to have been imitatively fine, while in others it was thought by some he was turning the character of the Moor into burlesque. In the dying scene, we are informed he even excelled himself. But before the drop of the curtain, he turned over, facing the audience, raised his head upon his hand, and said, "There, what do you think of that!"—These circumstances were looked upon as very strange at the moment; but no farther notice was taken of it at the time. About eleven o'clock on Saturday, he was in the entrance of the theatre, conversing with Mr. WOODHULL, when suddenly, but with an air of calmness, he said to Mr. Woodhull, "I must cut somebody's throat to-day, and whom shall I take? Shall it be Wallack, or yourself, or who?" Woodhull asked what he meant. Why, "I mean what I say," replied Booth. Woodhull then observed that he was grasping a dagger under his coat; and at that very moment WALLACK passed along. Booth made a pass at him, but as Woodhull called him at the same instant, by turning round, the blow missed its object. Wallack then rushed into the street and Booth after him, and Woodhull after him. Booth gained upon Wallack, and just as he was making a plunge at his back, Wallack providentially stumbled and fell, and Booth passed over him. He was then seized, disarmed and secured. In the evening he was taken to the house of a friend, not to the asylum, as was mentioned in a morning paper, where he is treated with every kindness and attention. He has become tranquil, and it is hoped that he will soon recover from this painful indisposition. Miss Johnson, in Desdemona, certainly ran a risk of being murdered by the jealous Moor in good earnest, and may felicitate herself on her escape. We should not have noticed this painful subject had it not already been mentioned in the morning papers.

The New York American says that Mr. Booth has completely recovered, and is now attending to his usual duties at the theatre.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO FOR JUNE.

## WAGER OF A BATTLE IN NEW ENGLAND.

The conflicting claims of two towns in Connecticut, Lyme and New London, to certain lands, once gave rise to a mode of adjusting the title, of which we apprehend no trace can be found in the common law or the code of the civilians. The land, says Dr. Dwight, though now of considerable value, was then regarded as a trifling object. The expense of appointing agents to manage the cause before the legislature was considerable. In this situation, the inhabitants of both townships agreed to settle their respective titles to the lands in controversy by a combat between two champions, to be chosen by each for that purpose. New London selected two men of the name of Ricket and Latimer; Lyme committed its cause to two others, named Griswold and Ely. On a day mutually appointed, the champions appeared in the field, and fought with their fists, till victory declared in favor of each of the Lyme combatants. Lyme then quietly took possession of the controverted tract, and has held it undisputed until the present day.

An accident somewhat similar to this is said to have taken place between two individuals, in this state; but our information is not sufficiently accurate to enable us to relate the particulars; even if the personal nature of the controversy did not, for the present, at least, forbid the disclosure.

FROM THE GLASGOW COURIER, APRIL 19.

MURDER.—JAMES DEVON, accused of murdering his wife, has been committed to take his trial. The deed perpetrated is one of singular atrocity, and stands upon a level with the brutality of Thurtell. The last time the poor woman was seen alive, she was sitting upon a stool, at a distance from the bed, where the corpse was afterwards found. The stool was found sprinkled with blood. It would appear that the murderer had come behind her, and, in effecting his horrid purpose, had drawn the razor obliquely upwards with such strength, that the windpipe was completely severed, by a cut to the depth of two inches, and the tongue cut completely through near the root! The sight was most shocking. When told he was committed to take his trial for the murder, the culprit was greatly agitated.