

and any time find a refuge under the regular government of the Island. While captain Rhodes was unloading his mules, there came on board six or more men to purchase who appeared like regular breed merchants or planters. From these facts the conclusion is irresistible that the government of the island is privy to persecutions upon the law of nations and of all civilized society. The government should be made responsible for them. Such were the sentiments of captain Graham, that on his return to Havanna with a long train of oats which had belonged to vessels burnt by the pirates, that he threatened the governor with making such a representation to the British government as would induce it to take possession of the Island, unless a speedy check was put to these piracies. The late account from there was that an embargo was laid at Havanna for three days to prepare an expedition against these freebooters. We hope this effort may be successful, and if not, that our government may send out all its disposable naval force to occupy the port and harbours infested by these merchants, with or without the consent of the Spanish government.

We learn that the two passengers on board the sloop Fly, lost on the coast of Mexico, were Spanish gentlemen. The Fly had on board about 50,000 dollars when she went down.

National [Phil.] Gazette.

Extraordinary Phenomenon on the Borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Our correspondent at Leeds has forwarded to us the following account of one of the most extraordinary phenomena of which we remember to have seen an account in England.—

"On Thursday last, the 21 instant, at Haworth, five miles south of Keighley, in the West Riding of the county of York, and on the borders of Lancashire, about six o'clock in the evening, a part of the highlands on the Stanbury moor opened into a chasm, and sank to the depth of six yards, in some places exhibiting a ragged appearance, and forming two principal cavities—the one was about two hundred yards, and the other not less than six hundred yards in circumference. From these hollows issued two immense volumes of muddy water, and uniting at a distance of upwards of 100 yards from their sources, continued, for about two hours, an overrunning flood from forty to sixty yards in width, and seldom less than four yards in depth. This dark slimy mixture of mud and water followed the course of a rivulet, overflowing its banks for twenty or thirty yards on each side, and to the distance of seven or eight miles from the immediate eruption; at this way there is deposited a black mucky substance, varying from eight to thirty-six inches in depth, and mixed occasionally with sand and rocky fragments, pieces of timber, and uprooted trees, which had been borne along by the impetuous torrent. This heavy and powerful stream broke down one solid stone bridge, made breaches in two others, clogged up and stopped several mills; laid flat and destroyed several whole fields of corn, and overthrew to the foundation several hedges, and walls. In its course it entered the houses, floated the furniture about, to the astonishment and terror of the inhabitants. At the time of the eruption the clouds were copper-coloured, and louring; the atmosphere was strongly electric, and unusually close and salty. There was at the same time loud and frequent thunder, with much zigzag lightning, peculiarly flaring and vivid. An hour before there was scarcely a breath of stirring, but the wind quickly rose to a hurricane, and after blowing hard from six to eight o'clock, sunk into a profound calm, at which time the heavy rain, which had continued all the while, ceased, and, with the exception of a few floating clouds, the sky was very serene. The whole is conjectured by the neighbors to be caused by some subterraneous commotion, the most considerable as to its results that has taken place in this kingdom for many generations. The river Aire, at Leeds, presented the effects of this phenomenon last Friday afternoon; the water that came down the river was in such a polluted state as to have poisoned great quantities of fish; and the water continuing in much the same turbid state, has become entirely useless for culinary purposes as well as for dyers, &c.

DARIEN (Geo.) Oct. 5.

Extract of a letter received from a friend in the country, dated Sept. 15, giving an account of the late disastrous hurricane in that quarter.

"Yesterday a considerable quantity of rain fell during the day, and the wild and unsteady movements of the clouds strongly indicated an approaching storm. As the evening set in, the heavens seemed to blacken and the

wind began to increase, blowing a gale from the N. N. E. until about eight o'clock, when this violence became alarming; 'twas now a perfect hurricane with constant beating rain intermixed with the salt sprays from the river. Dismal and dark, desolation and ruin pressed upon every mind. Trees, fences, chimneys and houses were with awful foreboding crushed and prostrated: truly it did seem, 'The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.' All that we had already swept away including everything in the crop way, except our dwelling houses, kitchen, and two or three negro houses. At this time, I fear that our house would go, I attempted to secure a way of retreat; but I was baffled, for the rolling tide had already surrounded us, and flowed full two feet around our dwelling; thus situated, we assembled all in one small part of the house, the most dry and there, without murmur, committed ourselves, our lives, and all that we had, to Him who 'Rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm.'

"Thus continued the storm unabating fury until about 11 o'clock, from the same quarter—when it changed without cessation to S. S. E. and blew with equal, if not more force, though in puffs. The tide having reached its height, soon began to recede, and the change of wind hurried it away from us, as fast as it had approached and surrounded us—when our apprehensions gradually subsided, and we felt that God had not been unmindful of such unworthy creatures. The ballance of the night, still filled with anxiety, we passed in anxious expectations for ourselves and our neighbours, until the dawning light revived our sometimes, almost, despairing minds, and the returning sun soon enabled us to leave our 'storm beat ark,' to view the desolation—and now the gale has passed, the danger's over—and all our lives are saved through God's own power. Oh may our hearts be filled with gratitude and love, to Him who rules below, and reigns supreme above."

#### MUTINY.

Our correspondents of the Boston Courier and Patriot have transmitted us the following particulars obtained from Capt. Macy, of the ship Palladio, which arrived there from Ceylon, on Monday morning:—About the middle of June, the ship Globe, of Nantucket, arrived at Valparaiso, the crew having mutinied, and murdered Wm Beetle, first mate, and John Lom bard, second mate. It appears the mutineers took the ship to the Melgrave Islands with the intention of remaining, after putting ashore every thing from her of any use; that they quarrelled among themselves as to who should be captain, and shot the head mutineer, wounded young man, an under officer, and afterwards hung the steward, suspecting him not to be favourably disposed towards them; and while most of the mutineers were ashore, at the Island above mentioned, Smith, (a boat steerer,) who was left on board with one or two men and one or two boys, took advantage of their absence, cut the cables and made sail, and on the Coast of Peru fell in with a vessel, the first mate of which navigated her to Valparaiso, where she was taken possession of by the American Consul, and would shortly proceed to Nantucket, under command of Capt. Raynard. It was understood that Smith and his associates apparently joined the mutineers, through fear, with the determination to seize the first opportunity to effect a rescue of the property and themselves.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Conviction for Murder.—At the late term of the Bedford Superior Court in Virginia, Judge William Daniel presiding, William Ferguson, of Franklin (from which county the trial had been removed, in consequence of the strong current of prejudice against the prisoner,) was sentenced to be hung, for the murder of his wife, on the 20th of last February. We understand that he was defended on the ground of insanity, but the circumstances attending the murder, did not satisfy the jury of the defence, nor should they. The following are the circumstances:—

Ferguson, a short time before day break, on the morning of the murder, went to one of his neighbours, and informed him that his wife was sick, and that he expected she would die in a matter—if of importance, at a very short time, unless she could be lengthened—if of trivial consideration, the alarm was immediately given to some others of the neighbors, who found his wife dead and cold, and her infant child crying by her side.—

Ferguson did not return with them, but was found several days afterwards, with his clothes wet and frozen upon his body. His wife was buried, and no suspicion excited that she had been murdered, until the clothes found upon the dead body were put into the hands of the washer-woman, when it was discovered that there was a hole thro-

For the session only, \$1 50  
For six months, including the session, 2 00  
For the whole year, 3 00  
But should small companies income to avail themselves of the following proposition, we hold it forth

for their consideration: Where four new subscribers, or more, apply for their papers to be sent in a packet, to one post-office, they shall be afforded at \$1 25 a piece. Thus, four neighbors, by inclosing a five dollar note, may have two papers a week each, during the whole session.

The editors beg leave to revert to one other fact, of some importance to subscribers. Formerly, much complaint has been made, about the carriage of papers. We are apprehensive, the failure has in some measure been owing to the want of stronger wrappers than we have used. We intend to remedy this chance of defeat, by procuring strong paper, purposely for wrapping packets in.

MOWRY & CAMERON.  
Harrisburg, Oct. 26, 1824.

#### Agricultural Society.

Agreeably to the act of Assembly passed 6th March 1820, an election will be held on the 24th day of November, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, at the courthouse in the Borough of Bellefonte, for choosing one President, ten Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. The committee appointed to procure subscriptions are requested to collect the amount from the subscribers previous to the election.

#### COLLECTORS

of County Taxes, including those of 1823 and 1824, will be prepared to pay off the amount of their respective duplicates at the next November court. Those who neglect this notice will be proceeded against immediately thereafter, as no longer indulgence can be given.

J. M. PETRIKIN, Treas'r.  
Oct. 27, 1824.

#### Philipsburg & Susquehanna Turnpike road Company.

PURSUANT to public notice, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Philipsburg and Susquehanna Turnpike road Company, was held at the house of JAMES McGIRK on the 20th day of October, 1824, for the purpose of electing by ballot, or proxies duly authorized, one President, twelve Managers, one Treasurer, and one Secretary for said Company, for the ensuing year; when the following persons were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT,  
Hardman Phillips.  
MANAGERS,  
Francis W. Rawles,  
Jacob Test,  
James M. Girk,  
Dr. John Plumb,  
Robert E. Griffith,  
John England,  
John Plegel,  
Henry Lorain,  
Jacob Eyres,  
James Collins,  
William Eyres,  
Jacob Gearhart.  
TREASURER,  
William Bagshaw.  
SECRETARY,  
Thomas Lever.  
ATTEST,  
THOMAS LEVER, Sec'y.

#### Notice.

DOMESTIC attachment issued on the oaths of John Irvin & James Young, against Doctor JAMES D. STARK, as garnishee of Thomas Houghenbury, an absconding debtor, I, therefore, do hereby notify the creditors of said Thomas Houghenbury, to learn the proceedings of their legislative servants, will induce a sufficient patronage, to remunerate them for this extraordinary expense which they are incurring, to gratify public curiosity, and to promote public usefulness.

Their plan will be as follows:

- To notice the presentment of all petitions, by whom, for what object, and how disposed of.
- To publish all reports of committees—if of importance, at full length—if of trivial consideration, the alarm was immediately given to some others of the neighbors, who found his wife dead and cold, and her infant child crying by her side.—
- To insert all resolutions offered to the public interest may seem to require.
- To give sketches of the arguments, on the discussion of questions of public importance—and some of the best speeches at length.
- To insert such public documents as their columns will admit, and the public interest may seem to require.

The terms of the Intelligencer, will be the same as heretofore, viz.

\$1 50 | Administration Account  
TAKE NOTICE that the following administration account has been examined and paid by me, and remains filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all other persons in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's Court, to be held at Bellefonte in Centre county, on the 22nd day of November next, for allowance and confirmation:

The administration account of Jacob Kuyler, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Jacob Yeakle, late of Haines township, deceased.

WILLIAM PETTIT, Reg'r.  
Register's Office, Bellefonte,  
October 21, 1824.

#### Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 22d day of November next,

A certain tract of land containing one hundred and thirty-six acres, more or less, situate in Pike township, Clearfield county, adjoining lands of Arthur Bell, and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Fenton.

ALSO,  
By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place, the ninth part of a certain tract of land containing two hundred and forty acres, being the same more or less, situate in Potowmack township, Centre county, adjoining lands of — Rulce and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Rishel,

ALSO,  
By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place, a certain tract or parcel of land, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, aforesaid; adjoining lands of George Bressler and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick A. Richards, deceased.

ALSO,  
By virtue of a like writ, issued of the court of common pleas of Huntingdon county, will be sold at the same time and place, a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Miller and others, late the estate of Henry Venpoul deceased. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry V. pool, deceased.

ALSO,  
By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place, a certain tract of land containing about two hundred acres, more or less, situate in Patton township, Centre county aforesaid, adjoining lands of — and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Cutrey, by

Joseph Butler, Shff.

#### Notice.

The subscribers have settled all their concerns; and Jacob G. Lebo is authorised to collect certain notes in his hands.—The residue of the accounts, judgments, notes, &c. and the business relative to the store Halfmoon, are to be settled, and other payments to be made, to K. & Wasson, or their agent.

KEEN & WASSON  
JACOB G. LEBO.  
October 25, 1824.

#### CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWENTY DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty cents.—Those of greater length proportion—Rule or figure double these rates. WHICH MUST BE PAID IN CASH at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received less than one year; nor any paper continued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not renew his discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the arrears will be forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their paper carried by the mail, must be paid postage.

Letters add.