

#### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** The crops of grain are short, and it is thought that the ports must be opened. Money was plenty in London, but wanted employment. The state of things in the manufacturing districts is said to be slowly improving; but the distresses in Ireland beggar all description, and threaten that devoted country with the greatest of all calamities—famine. Indeed, starvation has already commenced its work, and to add to this misery, the appearance of the crops is very unpromising. In consequence of the drought, apprehensions for the potatoe crop were very serious. Oats had advanced to 20s. per bushel, and the price of cattle has fallen 30 or 40 per cent. within the last eight months. But this is not all. An alarming fever prevails in Dublin to a frightful extent, which has been brought on by privation and distress."

This fever is thought to be contagious. The patients in the hospitals amounted to 13,961. Diseases also prevailed in the country, which was suffering on account of the drought. In some places, the people "were living on one meal a day, of boiled nettles!" This is dreadful. Poisoned or adulterated meal has caused the death of some persons.

The demand for cotton has rather increased at Liverpool, and the prices had a little advanced, on some of the qualities.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester was held on the 17th of August, which was attended by at least 2,500 persons, and crowds were unable to obtain admittance. A strong address to the king was drawn up, recommending the repeal, as promptly and effectually as possible, "of every law which enhances the price of bread, and obstructs the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of Great Britain; and also the immediate abolition of taxes to an amount which the petitioners do not presume to specify, but which, that it may produce the desired results, must be sufficiently great to put an end to all national expenditure beyond that which shall be suited to the altered value of money, and directly conducive to the freedom and greatness of the kingdom."

The new tunnel, (under the Thames,) has proceeded about sixty feet from the shaft under the bed of the river; a solid blue clay being as yet the only soil the workmen have met with.

Six hundred of the weavers employed at road labour near Dublin, returned to their work on the 14th of August, on the terms proposed by the relief committee, namely, the single men to receive 6d a day, and those with families an additional 1d for every one in family, not, however, exceed 1s in all.

It is asserted in the Times that there was an alarming deficiency in the revenue of the current quarter, particularly in the customs, which was reported to have fallen short of the produce of the last year, not less than 100,000*l.* weekly.

A clergyman, residing near Weymouth, the reverend George Chamberlain, prosecuted six little boys, the eldest about ten years old, for robbing his orchard; and in opposition to the wishes of the presiding justice, had caused them to be sent to the tread-mill!—having no mercy on the little ones, and willing to extinguish in them a sense of shame, though they begged and cried most bitterly.

Parliament had been prorogued from the 24th of August to the second of Nov. At Lancaster assizes, 42 persons convicted of being engaged in the late riots, have been sentenced to death!

**France.** A sixty gun ship, built at Marseilles for the Turks, stuck on the plane, when attempted to be launched.

In publishing the constitution of Portugal in the Paris ministerial papers, the part relative to the liberty of the press was suppressed.

**Spain** remains in great terror because of the liberal constitution of Portugal, and new persecutions of Spanish constitutionalists have commenced. All persons charged with being thought such are to be arrested! Such is the order to the president of the Criminal Tribunal. "Let Spain rejoice"—her legitimate king now reigns!—"the Bourbons are restored!" as Governor Morris said.

**Netherlands.** Dreadful fevers prevail in several parts of the kingdom. At Groningen 7,000 persons, or one fourth of all the inhabitants, were sick at one time, and hundreds were dying, some in almost every family, and after short illnesses. This disease is supposed to have been caused by the late inundations.

**Germany.** Money, probably because of the want of employment for it, is loaned at Hamburg at 1-2 per cent. interest, per annum.

**Russia** is apparently quiet and things go on as heretofore.

**Greece.** The king of Bavaria has given 5,000*l.* for the assistance of the Greeks. Lord Cochrane had arrived—but particulars are not given.

There is a report that Lord Cochrane had attacked the Egyptian fleet at Navarino, and completely defeated the barbarians. Ibrahim is said to have lost 2,000 men in the late unsuccessful attack upon the Greeks near Calamata, and had

retired to Modon.—The gallant Fabvier it seems, is charged with the command of Hydra.

**Colombia.** Bolivar was expected at Bogota on the 4th September. The financial affairs of Colombia are much deranged. Certain privateers had captured some valuable British vessels off the coasts of Spain. Business at the Colombia ports was very dull, in consequence of the unsettled state of things.

From the Portsmouth, N. H. Advertiser.

#### MODERN CHRONICLE.

1. In the 8th year of the reign of James the King, the wise men took counsel that he should be no longer King.

2. And they were of one mind on this matter, and said one unto another, which of us shall be King over the people?

3. Then some one from the West said we will have Andrew to reign over us, for he is a mighty man of war, and slayeth our enemies.

4. But they from the East said, nay, let he slay us also.

4. Then others from the West arose and said let us have Henry to rule over us, for he is pleasant of speech, and taketh every man by the hand and kisseth him.

6. But they all with one voice answered and said, not this man, for he is given to *tricks* from his youth, and he will deal hardly with us, when we have given this honor into his hand.

7. And they from the South said, let us have the King's Counsellor of War to be King.

8. Then the King's Counsellor of War said unto them, give me the second place in this kingdom, and when my beard hath grown, come then and sit under the shadow of my wing. And all the people said Amen.

9. But they from the East took John, who was son unto him that had been King aforesome, and said, let him be King, for he is a wise man, and holdeth the pen of a ready writer.

10. But they said, he did foolish things in his youth, for he cleaved unto our enemy, even unto Babylon the great.

11. And they from the East answered and said, verily, but he hath repented of his folly and deserted the friends of his youth, and his father's friends, and put on sackcloth and ashes, and humbled himself, and spoke with a loud voice against Babylon the great.

12. And they would not be persuaded and said it is not good to choose two Kings from one household; we will not have the son of a King. The King's Treasurer, he shall be King.

13. Then their decrees went forth that all the people should choose the King's Treasurer to be King.

14. Howbeit, the people would not hearken unto the decree, but took among them Andrew and John and the King's Treasurer, and said to the grand Sanhedrim, choose ye one for us from these three.

15. Now Henry, even he of Kentucky, whispered unto John and said, if thou will make me to sit at thy right hand, I will speak unto my friends and make thee King.

16. And John made a sign unto him, that he would give unto him half of his kingdom.

17. Then John became King over the people.

18. Now John the King had travelled into far countries, and had learned wisdom, and he called wise men to stand in his presence; and he called Daniel, and made him to be his chief counsellor.

19. Daniel also called prudent men unto his council, and they became strong to defend the King against his enemies.

20. For the friends of Andrew, and the friends of those who had hoped to be King, gathered together and said, we will overthrow this King, and one of us will reign in his stead.

21. So they vexed the King, and made many speeches against him, that he should not send Embassadors into other countries, to do great things for his people.

22. And John of Roanoke cursed the King and the King's father, and him that sat at the King's right hand; and in his wrath he cursed both his enemies and his friends, even those of the ancient dominion, King Thomas and King James.

23. And he cursed with a grievous curse, John of Maine, who tho' clad in a coat of mail, of polished brass, durst not lift so much as his voice to gainsay the words that were spoken against him.

24. Then Henry, he that sat at the King's right hand, armed himself with a spear and went out to fight John of Roanoke.

25. And John met him on the bank of a river in his own country, saying lest I die, then bury me in the land of my fathers.

26. Then John commanded him to draw near. So Henry drew near even to the distance of ten paces, and he threw his spear and the spear rent the garment of John of Roanoke. But John disdained to smite Henry, and he cast his spear behind him.

#### YANKEE VALOUR.

At the battle of Elaw, after the British line had been broken, and the Old Buffs a regiment that had boasted of the extra-

ordinary feats they were to perform, were running from the field, Lieut. Manning sprang forward in pursuit; directing the platoon which he commanded to follow him. He did not cast an eye behind him until he found the British men on all sides of him, and not an American nearer than one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards. He did not hesitate a moment, but springing at an officer who was near him, seized him by the collar and exclaiming in a harsh tone, "D—n you, Sir, you are my prisoner," wrested his sword from his grasp, dragged him from the house into which Cruger and his York volunteers had thrown themselves, and keeping his body as a shield of defence from the heavy fire from the windows, carried him off without sustaining any injury. Manning has often related that at the moment when he suspected his prisoner would make an effort for liberty, he with great solemnity commenced an enumeration of his titles—"I am, Sir Henry Barry, Deputy-Adjutant-General of the British Army, Capt. of the 32d Regiment, Secretary to the Commandant at Charleston." "Enough, enough, Sir, you are just the man I was looking for; fear nothing for your life; you shall screen me from danger, and I will take special care of you." Manning was of inferior size, but strong and remarkably well formed. This probably led Barry, who could not wish his capture to be commented on, to reply, when asked by his brother officers how he came to be taken, "I was overpowered by a huge Virginian."

#### ROGER LODSWORTH.

Our readers cannot have forgotten the account, lately published, of a gentleman by the name of Roger Dodsworth, who lately resumed life and activity after having been buried a century or more under an avalanche from the Alps. The relation of one extraordinary incident induces some one else to produce a parallel; and in this instance, the renowned William Cobbett has sent the following letter to the editor of the London Sun, as an offset to the tale of Roger Dodsworth.

#### Galaxy.

Sir—As the public seem to doubt the truth of Mr. Roger Dodsworth's statement, permit me through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to relate a fact which is at least equally veracious, and goes a great way to corroborate his story.

A friend of mine, when skating last January on a pool in Westmoreland, unfortunately fell into the water, and the frost—as perhaps you may well remember—being very severe at the time, he was quickly frozen in. On reaching the bottom he instantly took off his skates, laid himself down in his boots, and putting his coat under his head for a pillow went quietly to sleep, in which condition he remained until the frost broke up, when he awoke with a slight headache, (proceeding I should conceive from having slept so long without a night-cap,) slowly swam to land, and reached home just in time for dinner. I doubt, however, whether he could have done so, if he had not been assisted in the following manner:

—A fisherman trolling with a live gudgeon for a pike, happened to cast it in his bait just at the time my friend was getting up, who being, as you may naturally suppose, rather *peckish*, made a vigorous snatch at the fish. The angler of course thought that he had hooked a fine pike, but what was his astonishment when he drew to shore an elderly gentleman, just four feet two inches in circumference holding a pair of skates in one hand and the live gudgeon in the other. I doubt this statement, (sworn before)

27. For the friends of Andrew, and the friends of those who had hoped to be King, gathered together and said, we will overthrow this King, and one of us will reign in his stead.

28. So they vexed the King, and made many speeches against him, that he should not send Embassadors into other countries, to do great things for his people.

29. And John of Roanoke cursed the King and the King's father, and him that sat at the King's right hand; and in his wrath he cursed both his enemies and his friends, even those of the ancient dominion, King Thomas and King James.

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