

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 potato 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 1396! 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 100,000l. 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 treadmill!—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. 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, lest 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 unto 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 aforetime, 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 wilt 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 Buff 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 DODSWORTH.

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 Star, as an offset to the tale of Roger Dodsworth.

Gentlemen.—Sur—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, hid 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 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 and 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 Mr. Nicholas Grimshaw, at Preston,) my friend will willingly show you the skates, also the wound made in his hand—just under his knuckle—by the hook attached to the bait.

It may be proper to mention that he complained at first of a light stiffness in his joints; but has since recovered so much as to have been enabled to travel eighty miles by the coach, in order to vote for me at the late Preston election, against the odious taxes, and much spitten upon Mr. Staley.

I am, Sir, yours,

WILLIAM COBBETT.

Nancy's Hill.—A few miles below the Notch of the White Mountains, in the valley of the Sac, is a little rise of land, called Nancy's Hill. It was formerly covered with a thick growth of trees, a little cluster of which is yet suffered to remain, probably from the sad story connected with the spot. The pass through the Gap of the mountains was discovered by Nash, a hunter who, with others in their excursions, long before the settlement of that part of the country, used to make this hill a resting place, and draw together the thick boughs and tops of the smaller trees so as to provide a temporary shelter. This spot for years after inhabitants began to settle along the rivers, was a common halting place, and the grantees of our Northern townships, many of whom lived in and about Portsmouth, passed over this route to their lands. Col W—, of Portsmouth, settled upon his fine township of Dartmouth (Jefferson) in 1773; and, among his servants was Nancy—, a young woman of respectable connections, who had fallen deeply in love with a young man, also in the same service. At the close of Autumn they had agreed to go to Portsmouth, where they were to be married; and the girl, confiding in the attachment of her

lover, placed in his keeping her little stock of money, and hard earnings of several years in industry. For some cause or other, she was induced, before the time fixed for their departure, to visit Lancaster. When she returned, the young man was gone; and she determined to follow him. The snows of an early winter had already fallen to some depth; there was not a house between Dartmouth and Bartlett distance of thirty miles, and the way through the wild woods, a foot path only. The family labored to dissuade her from the journey; but she persisted in her design, and wrapping herself in her long cloak, proceeded on her way. Snow after snow succeeded, and the very sky seemed to glisten with frost, for several weeks when some persons from Bartlett passing up this route, reached the hill at night. On lighting their fires, an unearthly figure stood before them, beneath the bending branches, wrapped in a robe of ice, and reaching her head, as if in sleep, against the trunk of a large tree. It was the lifeless form of Nancy, who fatigued with her journey thus far, had stopped here to rest, and, falling asleep, died of the intense cold.

Newspapers.—People are much given to talk of the influence of the press; of its being the palladium of our liberties, with a deal more of such vague panegyric. They forget the condition of editors and printers. The very individuals who sing the loudest songs in praise of the press, are more regardless of our professional rights. They resort to the meanest modes of defrauding us of the just recompense of our intellectual and mechanical labors; of our legal responsibilities and our pecuniary hazards. Of stealing newspapers we do not so much complain for the law has affixed a penalty to that offence; but we do not earnestly protest against the system of borrowing them. Men do not borrow each others coats and shoes to the injury of shoemakers and tailors; yet we are greatly curtailed of our fair patronage by their borrowing our journals.—*Nash's Enquirer.*

Massachusetts is about to enjoy the honor of putting into operation the first rail-road in this country. There is an immense ledge of beautiful granite in the town of Quincy, from which the Bunker Hill Monument Association intend to draw the materials for the construction of their monument. It was found that a railway from the quarry in Quincy to the water's edge, would be of great public advantage, and accordingly an act of incorporation was procured, and the rail road commenced in May last. Its whole length is about three miles. It has a stone foundation, so as to resist the frost, and the top timbers are faced with iron, on which the rail road is laid. The whole road is nearly finished. Contracts for the delivery of the granite in Boston, have already been made. The liberality and public spirit of a company of the citizens of Boston have supplied the means for the formation of this valuable work.

Baltimore American.

Captain Brown arrived at Boston, from Bilbao, informs that no less than six Colon and Bayonne vessels actually engaged the Spanish commerce in the Bay of Biscay; that the day previous to his sailing, a schooner privateer of two guns only, captured off the port a brig from England with a cargo of dry goods, valued at 100,000. manned and sent her to South America. The officers and crew were put on board a brig in ballast, also captured by the privateer and sent into Bilbao with the consoling remark that, if caught out again, they would hang every man at the yard arm.

The Norfolk Herald of Friday, informs us that since the commencement of the present month, the condition of that town has experienced a gloomy change. A malignant fever—reported in some papers to be yellow—but which the Herald states is yet to be accurately defined, has made its appearance; the bill of mortality for August exhibited only eight deaths; but from the 1st inst. it is supposed that the deaths have amounted to about four in three days, one half of which number must be attributed to the prevailing disease. The fever is at present confined to one section of the town—South of Main street, from its intersection with Commerce street to Town Point. Nearly every family on Main street, from the Virginia Bank to the western extremity, had removed within the last three days;—it is much to be lamented, (continues the Herald) that those in the heart of the district could not be induced or compelled to follow their example. They may escape, it is true, but we consider their safety no greater than that of the soldier in the heat of battle."

Inflammable Gas.—We have hitherto, says the Lockport Observatory, neglected to mention the existence of an inflammable Gas Spring, in Hitchcock's basin on the canal, in the town of Royalton. The water in the space of several feet, is kept in continual ebullition, and resembles boiling water. By sinking a tube which is contracted at the upper end, and applying a candle, a beautiful clear blaze is produced by the gas, which will continue to burn until the tube is removed. An anecdote is told of it, which is too good to be kept among a few who have frequently indulged a hearty laugh at its recital; we give it greater publicity. A gentleman who had, or was about to bargain for the property embracing the spot from whence the gas emanated, and who was probably most profoundly ignorant of the science of chemistry, concluded to make an experiment. He accordingly procured a hoghead open at one end, which he placed directly over the spring, and sunk it to sufficient depth in the water to prevent the gas from escaping. This done and the hoghead, as he supposed, sufficiently charged, he seated himself upon the top of it, and with a gimblet made a vent, to which he applied a candle. The result was dif-

ferent from what he had anticipated; instead of a steady blaze at the aperture, the fire was communicated to the inside of the hoghead, which produced an explosion that sent the chemist, in company with his chemical apparatus, some feet in the air, where he was left to descend, not so much by chemical process, as by the force of gravitation. Deprived of the privilege of selecting a place to alight he found himself in the waters of the canal, with one stove of the hoghead here and another there.

A Ride and a Duck.—Michael Harvey, well known as a boatman at Brooklyn ferry not long since, either through carelessness, or the influence of his daily drink, chanced to pass with his boat under the large tide wheel, used by Mr. Watson in boring pumps. The wheel was going at its usual rate, and Michael, to save himself from drowning, clung closely to the wheel, and was thus carried over somewhat in the manner that Don Quixote was by the windmill. At every revolution of the wheel, poor Mike was soured deeply in the water, and the agitated spectators expected him to lose his hold, and go to the bottom, or break his bones among the timbers of the enormous wheel.—But Mike's time had not yet come. After six duckings and drainings Mike preserved his breath—the wheel was stopped, and he was dragged out unhurt. As soon as he was able to speak, he said, "I thank ye gentlemen—come, let us go, and have something to drink together!"—*Brooklyn Star.*

CINCINNATI OCT. 4, 1826.

We have been requested to insert the following article, and we hope Editors in the neighborhood of Canals will aid in extending the notice.—*Ed. Com. Reg.*

A caution to Conductors of Canals in the U. States.

The Conductors of Canals and other public works are notified, by way of caution, that JOHN HEPBURN and WARREN JARVIS, contractors on the MICHIGAN CANAL, absconded a few weeks since from this line leaving their sub-contractors and laborers without paying them their dues. A few days previous to their elopement they received from the Commissioners upwards of four thousand dollars on account of work performed under their contracts, no part of which was paid to their hands. These men have heretofore been esteemed as Contractors of respectable standing both in this state and in New-York, and well calculated to impose upon the community where they may go. They came to this state in June 1825, from the New York canals, in company with a number of very respectable and responsible men who came out as contractors. Hepburn formerly resided at Rochester, and Jarvis near Pittsford, N. Y. They were seen going through Zanesville some days after leaving their jobs, and stated at that place, that they were going to Pennsylvania. Also a few days since George and James YORSE (Scotchmen,) absconded in like manner, having drawn the day previous from the commissioners, seven hundred dollars. They were heard of making their way eastward through the counties of Clermont and Brown. They came from the James River canal.

It is deemed a duty with a view of placing public agents upon their guard against these men, to make this statement which is done upon the authority of the acting Commissioners of the Miami canal. Editors throughout the United States may serve the public by copying this notice.

Some time ago Mr. Miller, editor of the Batavia Advocate, and Mr. Follett, editor of the Batavia Times, had sundry disputes in their respective papers, and Mr. Miller, among other serious charges declared that Mr. Follett was a freemason, and added as we learn, that he himself was a freemason, but being disgusted with the craft, was about publishing a book, revealing the mysteries of masonry, and exposing them to the contempt of the world. We understand by a gentleman just arrived in town from the west that several hundred freemasons came into the village, seized Mr. M. and carried him several miles in a Wagon; he was rescued from them, but was compelled to give up his manuscripts. And it is further said that three attempts were made to set fire to his printing office, and that his friends, after attempting to conceal him, had finally determined to send him to Canada.

About Frenchtown, Elkton, Newark, Christine, and in nearly all the lower region of Delaware below Wilmington, the fever and ague and bilious fever prevail in a degree almost unexampled.—Very little rain has fallen there during the summer.

The Newport Mercury says that the sloop of war Lexington, now lying at New York, has been ordered to proceed to Trinidad, to bring home the remains of Commodore PENNY. Captain D. Turner, of the Navy, (who was with the Commodore at the time of his decease) will go out in the Lexington, as Agent for the Government, to attend to the dis-