

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** Parliament has been further prorogued until the 14th of November. It will be seen by the order in council that oats, rye, peas and beans are to be admitted for a while, and that the people may eat those foreign products, if able to purchase or obtain them! This great privilege has been received with shouts of joy!

The Bristol Mercury says there is not the least sign of an improvement in the woollen trade. Goods are selling at prices truly distressing.

Lord Rodon has caused forty evictions to be served upon his tenants who voted in favor of the popular candidate.

**Spain.** The work of legitimacy goes basely on. The trial of 72 deputies who voted for inability of the king in 1823, has, at last, terminated; and they are condemned to be strangled, and their property is confiscated. Their names are given.

A man has been capitally punished for heresy, at a lay tribunal at Valencia, with some of the ceremonies of an Auto-de-fe.

The Columbian privateers are committing great ravages on the coasts of Spain—they have nearly annihilated the coasting trade.

Things in Spain appear to be very fast ripening for a general revolution. All the affairs of government are deranged and inefficient, and the people are miserable beyond description—frequent murder and robbery is added to the distresses of the half-famished population. In case of another revolution we hope that those who shall take a lead in it, will lay the foundation of permanency for a just and liberal government, by seizing, and without hesitation, shipping off the whole herd of *government* priests. There cannot be peace and quietness until these worthless fellows are disposed of. Many of them distinguished for their persecutions, might make good oarsmen in the galleys, and perchance, sometimes stop a bullet aimed at better men.

**Portugal.** A conspiracy, the object of which was to proclaim Dom Miguel king of Portugal, and the queen mother, regent of the kingdom, had just been discovered at Lisbon, and defeated. On the night of the 21st of August, the four cavalry companies of police, which formed the principal strength of the conspirators, were surrounded and disarmed, and immediately the greater part of the individuals of whom the conspirators consisted were embarked for the Azores. This operation was conducted with a promptness and vigor which show that the government exercises equal vigilance and decision. On the 22d, a supplement to the official gazette was published, giving an account of the detection and suppression of the affair.

**Russia.** A Paris paper contains a rumor of troubles at Moscow.

**Greece.** The frigate Hope, built at New York, sailed from thence for the Mediterranean, last week. The other frigate has been sold, or at least is detained, that the Hope might be fitted out, though ample means had been provided to have caused both to have been on duty, long before this. An explanation of these matters is promised. A abominable waste of money raised on loan, has been made in England and we suspect that the £155,000 sent to the United States to build these frigates has been managed with an equal degree of baseness. The exhibit of the product and disposition of the Greek loan, presents a "beggarly account of empty boxes" that would do honor to the talents of any gang of our own "rag barons."

Gen. Lallemand, in relation to a charge made against him, by the Greek deputies in London, in their statement of May last, says—

It having been published in several of the journals of this city, that a sum of £12,000 has been allowed to general Lallemand by the Greek committee, general Lallemand takes this opportunity to declare that the said statement is false.

General Lallemand will not answer the personal reflections and injurious remarks which, in some journals, have accompanied the statement. He owes it to the delicacy of his situation, and to his character, to wait for the publications on the subject of the Greek ships, which have been promised to the American public. He will then make such remarks as may be requisite; and the truth, which the different documents shall disclose, will be a full answer to all calumnies.

CHAS. LALLEMAND.

New York 13th Oct. 1826.

And the Commercial Advertiser gives it as probable that only 1,200 instead of 12,000 pounds, had been paid to him for services rendered—which may have been moderate enough. The same paper says positively, that the sum of *fifty thousand dollars per annum* was charged for the *rent of the year* in that city in which the Greek ships were built, together with the *personal attendance of one man in each*! If so, it may be easily supposed how the money remitted from London was wasted. The Greeks seem to have to battle it with Turks as well in London and New York, as at Constantinople. Messrs.

Orlando and Luriottis, the Greek deputies, at London, have been recalled by the government, and only Mr. Spaniakoff left there. Great complaints are made of the strange neglect of the engineer to whom the construction of five steam boats had been committed. They are so ill built it seems as to be unsatisfactory! This will check for sometime, the plans of Lord Cochrane. The engineer, Mr. Galloway, (whose son is in the service of the Pacha of Egypt) will be prosecuted for his negligence. He received an advance of £125,000 (about \$500,000) from the Greek deputies.

The whole of the proceeding taken together, "beats any thing that we ever heard of."

It is stated that the Turks have failed in an attack upon the island of Samos, with the loss of two frigates and two brigs. Ibrahim was inactive, perhaps unable to move, until reinforced. Gen. Nicelas, the "Turk eater," is said to have been killed in a late severe affair with the Egyptians. There are rumors of serious disturbances at Constantinople, and of great slaughter of persons, or of an insurrection.

Lord Cochrane was in the bay of Cagliari, on the 11th of August, with a large steam vessel, waiting for some ships to join him.

Letters from Constantinople state, that Stratford Canning, in order to quiet the discontents of the Turkish government, has declared to the divan that lord Cochrane was no longer a British subject, and that if he was taken prisoner in the war against the porte, the English cabinet would not demand him.

The Turks have possession of Athens, through the treachery of a Greek captain who went over to the Turks with 500 men. The pacha immediately honored him with the caffian, and discharged the arrears of pay due to his troops. Commodore Hamilton, of the British ship Cambria, with a laudable zeal for the preservation of the relics of antiquity in that city, has procured a firman from the porte, prohibiting their mutilation.

The plague rages dreadfully in some of the provinces of Asiatic Turkey. Two out of five attacked, die.

The English frigate Sibille, captain Spencer, in an attack upon some Greek pirates, had lost upwards of 100 men killed and wounded, and was obliged to withdraw from the attack and surrender a prize and some prisoners she had taken.

(From the Batavia (N. Y.) Advocate, extra of Sept. 29.)

Pursuant to notice given, the inhabitants of the county held general meeting at the Court House, on Monday, the 25th inst. The object of the meeting was briefly explained, after which, Aaron Van Cleave was appointed Chairman, and Jonathan Lay, Secretary.

Nine depositions were read to the meeting, giving an account of the conduct of certain persons, in relation to the carrying away of WILLIAM MORGAN, the manner in which Mrs. Morgan was treated; and a full statement was made by persons who were present, of the arrest and detention of David C. Miller, by one Jesse French, aided by a mob armed with clubs.

The meeting was then addressed by a gentleman present, after which, the following resolutions were severally moved, seconded, and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That by the depositions duly attested to, which have been produced and read to this meeting, by the numerous concurring circumstances well known to the public, it appears that Wm. Morgan, a native of these United States, born in the State of Virginia, and

for about three years past, a resident of the village of Batavia, was on Monday, the 11th September inst. forcibly seized, and carried away in a stage-coach, by Harry Seymour, Holloway Hayward, Henry Howard, Nicholas G. Cheesbrow, Isaac Everston, jun. and one other person whose name is not known to this meeting. That the same persons hired an extra stage at Canandagua to come to Batavia and go back immediately: That although they alleged to the stage-driver, who was unwilling to proceed, that they had legal process against him, for stealing some clothes, they produced none; and it is absurd to suppose that those persons would have taken such a course, and incurred such useless expense, to arrest a man accused of a petty theft.

And it further appears, that Morgan was forcibly taken to Canandagua, tried for the alleged theft, and acquitted; then put into the jail of the county for an alleged debt of two dollars, and afterwards by trick and violence, seized and carried from there, notwithstanding his cries for help—that he was put into a carriage accompanied by several men, who continued to travel all night—passed through Rochester about day-light, and was left at Houghton's landing about sun-rise; that from all the facts and circumstances attending these transactions, there is great reason to believe that the said Morgan has been dragged out of the jurisdiction of the United States, into the adjoining dominions of the King of Great Britain, without the sanction of any real or even pretended legal authority. From the

express declarations of persons pretend-

ing to be in the secret of his fate there is some reason for the horrible apprehension that his life has been secretly sacrificed to the vindictive malice of persons who openly justify the conduct which has been pursued towards him. That it further appears, that within 24 hours of Morgan's departure in custody, of said persons, his wife applied to the sheriff of this county, for information and advice, who at once admitted his knowledge of the transaction from the beginning, and his belief, that the accusation of theft was a mere pretext to effect the taking away and concealing of her husband; that in pursuance of a negotiation conducted by the said Sheriff, the unhappy woman was the same day conducted to Canandagua, with an infant two months old in her arms, under the pretended protection of two men, one of whom is named George Ketchum, of Rochester, who agreed to let her see her husband, upon condition that she would give up to them certain papers which her husband had directed her to keep safe, and which it was therefore her duty to preserve. That she was kept at Canandagua a considerable time; her distress trifled with, and herself alarmed by false tales in relation to her husband; that she was not permitted to see him, or learn his fate. That the said papers were obtained

from her by the said Ketchum, by means of working on her fears for her husband life, and her earnest desire to discover his situation, and by the pretext that the possession of said papers would enable him to discover the situation of her husband, and his solemn assertions, as before

the Supreme Being, to be faithful to his promise of using his utmost exertions to discover and inform of the situation of his husband. That after such unmanly and cruel conduct towards an unfortunate woman, she was put into the stage, and left to return unprotected, with her infant in her arms, suffering under the most violent and well founded fears for the life of her husband. And she remains now, after the lapse of two weeks, in total ignorance of his fate, and without means of support except by the aid of charity.

That on the 12th day of Sept. inst. about one o'clock in the afternoon, a man named Jesse French, asserting

himself to be a constable, appeared in this village, accompanied by more than 50 men, most of whom were furnished with large clubs, newly cut, and to all

appearance provided for the occasion, and nearly all whom were unknown to the inhabitants of this village. That two of them forcibly seized upon David C. Miller, an inhabitant of this village, took him by violence to the village of Stafford, guarded as a criminal. After

steadily refusing to exhibit any process or state the nature of the charge against him, but giving him and his friends by their conduct and manner to understand that the process was in a criminal proceeding, issued by Justice Barlow of Le Roy.

That he was found about four hours after his arrest, by his friend and counsel, shut up in the large room over the store occupied by L. D. Daniels, the outer door locked, and his person guarded by five men armed with clubs. That the said French there again, positively refused to show or even exhibit to the said Miller or his counsel, the warrant or process

by virtue of which he detained him, still leaving the impression on the minds of Mr. Miller and his counsel, that his pretended warrant was in a criminal proceeding.

That notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of Mr. Miller, his friends and his counsel, against such unwarrentable delay, and their repeated requests and demands to said French in person, to proceed on to Le Roy, the said Miller was kept shut up about an hour in said large room, guarded as a criminal between two men armed with clubs, who refused to make known their names, then expressly required by Mr. Miller or his counsel, the warrant or process

of these was about ten feet. The car, handsomely decorated, was then brought out and fastened to the cords. About

five feet above the car, was a large hoop to which the cords from above and below were attached. Across this hoop were placed two poles of about 25 feet in length each

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an old and respectable family of this village, including the females, requiring them to attend at Le Roy as witnesses, under pretext of which, the head of the family was unreasonably compelled to ride twenty miles, mostly in the night, for the alleged purpose of being a witness in sham suit, never intended to be prosecuted. That on the very night before Morgan was taken, and while those who took him were in or near that village an attempt was made, (attended with circumstances which evinced much previous preparation,) to burn two houses in the village, for the apparent purpose of destroying some printed sheets, the publication of which has been reprobated by a number of men, who do not even pretend to know their contents, and of which the said Morgan was the reputed author or compiler, and in which houses were then sleeping about fifteen persons.

Resolved, That this meeting deem it a sacred duty to their country, to themselves, and their fellow citizens, to take all lawful means for the full investigation of these outrageous violations of the rights and liberty of a fell citizen, however humble his situation in life, or however he may have secretly offended, and for that purpose,

Resolved, That the above statement of facts and circumstances be laid before the citizens of this county and the American Republic, and that such statement be accompanied with a suitable address, calculated to call the attention of our fellow citizens throughout the U. States to these horrible transactions.

NEW YORK Oct. 11.

Mr. Robertson's last Ascension.—Mr. Robertson made his last ascension in America, previously to his departure for Mexico, yesterday afternoon, and fairly outdid all his former doings. The day was serene and bright, and Castle Garden, as is usual on such occasions, was filled to overflowing. The battery, also

was crowded with thousands of people, and the roofs and windows of the houses adjacent completely covered and filled.

There were probably five thousand people within the garden, and at least quadruple the number without. The preparations proceeded with the utmost regularity, and were completed without accident, although they were delayed for more than half an hour beyond the time.

Several small balloons were despatched at different times during the afternoon, to ascertain the precise direction of the wind.

To one of these a silken parachute was fixed, beneath which a miniature car, containing a cat. Having ascended to a reasonable height, the match attached to the cord for that purpose, severed the parachute from the balloon & while the latter rose more rapidly, the former spread itself and descended gradually and gracefully until it was found

herself embraced in the bosom of the waters. She was not drowned, as one of the multitude of small boats which were darting to and fro upon the bay, flew to her assistance & bore her safely ashore.

The large balloon was fully inflated at half past four, and the four smaller ones which were to attend it like the moons of Jupiter, were filled as speedily after wards as possible. The diameter of each of these was about ten feet. The car,

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the upper regions. The lady entered the car with the most perfect coolness, smiled, and waved her hand as she departed, and when the garden walls were cleared, waved her handkerchief in return to the loud cheers with which she was greeted.—The wind, which had been brisk from the Northwest during the day, had died almost entirely away, and the balloons ascended almost perpendicularly for some time, but very slowly. Several bags of ballast were successively thrown out, when the balloon ascended more rapidly, and floated away gradually over Bedlow's Island, in the direction of Newark. It was distinctly visible for near forty minutes, and until it had apparently begun to descend, but long before it had reached the earth, the shades of night had rendered it invisible.

The spectacle was not as imposing as the night ascension lately made by Mr. Robertson; probably because the hazard was not felt to be so great. But it was nevertheless very grand and beautiful, and the interest, being less fearful, was increased by the appearance of the intrepid lady, and of longer duration, because the balloons were so long and so distinctly visible to the naked eye. We have not heard of the slightest accident during the day.—*Com. Adv.*

POSTSCRIPT.—Two o'clock.

We have just been informed by a gentleman who has seen Mr. Robertson, that he descended last night at Westfield, N. J. between 7 and 8 o'clock about eighteen miles from this city, and that he arrived in town about twenty minutes since.

Since the above