

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 ejectments 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-da-fé.

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 Don Miguel king of Portugal, and the queen mother, regent of the kingdom, had just been discovered at Lisbon, and defeated. In 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 formidable 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 republic. 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 yard 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. Spaniolacki 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 unseaworthy! 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. Nicolas, 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 caftan, 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 a general meeting at the Court House, on Monday, the 25th inst. The object of the meeting was briefly explained, after which, Aaron Van Cleeve 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 Canandaigua 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 Canandaigua, 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 Handford'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 Canandaigua, 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 Canandaigua 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's 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 her 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 I. D. Danolds, 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 unwarrantable 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, to declare them, but who, it is now understood are named Roswell or Russell Wilcox, and James Hulbert. That they made an attempt to detain Mr. Miller several hours longer under the idle pretext of wanting to get supper at a tavern which was only four miles from Le Roy: That about dark, Mr. Miller having set off on foot to walk to Le Roy, and absolutely refusing to get again into the wagon, he was about one mile from Stafford placed again in the wagon and at last got himself placed before Justice Barlow, when it appeared that the process was in a civil suit, commenced by a man named Daniel Johns, who failing to appear to prosecute, the justice dismissed the suit. That notwithstanding such disposal of the suit by the justice, made in the presence of a crowd of persons, the said French attempted to re-arrest and detain Mr. Miller, avowedly by virtue of the same warrant, and thereby manifested that he was abusing the forms of the law for the purpose of outrageous oppression and that the real design of the said French and his associates in the scandalous transaction was not to enforce a lawful claim against Mr. Miller, but to detain him in their private and secret custody, and in all probability to kidnap him, and take him out of the country beyond the reach of legal aid and the services of his friends.

That the process of law was further abused by the service of a subpoena at the instance of the said Daniel Johns, on

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 a 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 this 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 Ascent.—Mr. Robertson made his last ascent 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 puss 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 & bro't 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, 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, two poles of about 25 feet in length each were placed transversely, to the ends of which the four smaller balloons were fastened by cords. From the extremities of these poles, around the whole circumference, rich festoons of blue silk were suspended, uniting at the corners, and superbly decorated with garlands of flowers. Mr. Robertson was very active in superintending all the preparations, and every thing was completed at a few minutes past five o'clock. It was advertised that a lady was to make the aerial voyage in company with him, but as yet no one had been fortunate enough to see the fair one, and many began to suspect that her ladyship would prove to be an unreal woman—especially as an automaton lady, tastefully dressed, was discovered upon the stage, in company with his musical excellency, the trumpeter. These ungenerous doubts, however, were somewhat weakened by the discovery, of an "animated" friend of ours, of a pair of bright eyes, and a nodding plume, through the interstices of a window blind; and soon afterwards they were entirely dissipated by Mr. R. who when all was ready, stepped to one of the saloons of the garden, and led forth a beautiful young female, whose composure was as complete as his own. She appeared to be about twenty, of beautiful form and features, dressed with much taste and elegance in blue silk, with a tiara and plumes of the same color. As she tripped across the garden with sylph-like tread, and entered the car, the welkin resounded with the most rapturous applause. She was no sooner seated than Robertson sprang in, and every thing adjusted, the fastenings were unloosed, and the balloon with the attending flotilla and the intrepid passengers, ascended slowly and majestically into

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.—*Conn. 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 was written, we have conversed with Mr. Robertson. He first descended at Union Village, between Newark and Elizabethtown, N. J. and left the young lady, when he re-ascended, and remained up a considerable time and then descended at Westfield.

Mr. Robertson and the young lady are in good health.

DIED. Recently in Woodbury, Conn. SAMUEL MOODY under extraordinary circumstances. We are informed that he fell into the river in that place; and was taken from the water a short time after, apparently dead and efforts were made to resuscitate him; but this proving ineffectual, every one concluded the vital spark had fled, arrangements were made for his interment—the grave was dug, and his remains were clothed with the usual habiliments of death, when he suddenly came to life, and rising up, exclaimed with an oath that he was not dead yet, and should live to the period of two years! But the anticipation of the unhappy man were not realized in this particular for after the funeral arrangements had been countermanded, and his grave filled, he swooned, and in fact died. Let this case be a warning to the attendants of such as suffer from this cause, not to relax in their efforts to resuscitate, lest a friend should be committed to the grave as dead, while actually a live.

Li chfield paper

PROPOSALS.

BY

JOHN FRANCIS DUFOUR,

Post-Master at Pevely, Indiana,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A

WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL,

UNDER THE TITLE OF THE

WESTERN FARMER.

IF in laying these proposals before the public, an apology is due, for adding one more to the long list of periodicals of the day, it will suffice to observe, that while those kinds of publications which are devoted to Religion, Literature, Politics, &c. are very numerous, and still increasing in numbers, those devoted to Agriculture are but few, and their number remains the same, and that the present state of the Agricultural interest in the Western Country seems to call for, and all enlightened agriculturists will readily perceive the advantage to be derived from the publication of such a work as the one now proposed to the patronage of the public.

By means of the WESTERN FARMER, that most useful and numerous class of our Fellow Citizens, will be enabled to obtain the aid in pursuit of their avocation, which is derived from the interchange of ideas, and the mutual communication of experience, discoveries, &c. &c. To promote this end its pages shall be principally occupied by communications from practical agriculturists, Original Essays, and selections from Domestic and Foreign publications, on Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural and Domestic Economy.

The editor having on hand a number of interesting answers to a Circular which in January, 1825, he directed to many gentlemen throughout the Union, on the culture of the vine, (which all health and other circumstances have hitherto prevented him from publishing,) and being an eye witness to the successful experiments which have been made, and are now making in that branch of agriculture, as well as in rearing the silk worm, in Pevely and its vicinity, will have it in his power to lay before his readers, a considerable stock of valuable information on those important subjects.

The market for the surplus productions of a great part of the farming population of the western country, being so often glutted, the introduction of some new object of culture, the production of which shall be deemed such as would find an advantageous market, either at home or abroad, shall be advocated, and no pains will be spared in collecting such information as will have a tendency to facilitate the undertaking, as well as to render this work useful and interesting to the great body of American Farmers.

CONDITIONS.—The Western Farmer will be printed on a Super royal half sheet, good paper, in such form that each number shall contain eight pages, and be deposited in the Post Office, securely wrapped, to be forwarded by mail to subscribers, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, or on the appearance of the first number.

Fifty-two numbers will form a volume, to which a Title-page and an Index will be added. Publication to commence so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained to defray the expenses.

Subscriptions to the above work will be received at this office.