

posed to placing the citizens of the United States on an equality with one another, in either respect—and until they are prepared to do that, the people should not listen to them; and it will be time enough to discuss the propriety of amending the constitution to that effect, when it shall be seriously proposed to do away the federal and adopt the popular principle, and thus change the "nature of this government."

From Niles' Register. FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM LONDON PAPERS TO THE 23d SEPT.
Great Britain and Ireland. Trade has considerably revived, and money was becoming more plenty.

Average price of grain for the week, ending September 15; wheat, 55s 11d; barley, 34s 11d; oats, 23s 1d; rye 41s 5d.

Sir Walter Scott has sold off all his superfluous articles and is laboring severely, that he may pay his debts. We heartily wish him success. There will be more merit in thus establishing the character of an honest man, than in that which he has obtained as a writer.

Parliament is to meet on the 14th Nov. for the despatch of business.

The Sheffield manufacturers have produced an alloy which they have named "Peruvian steel" which is reckoned superior to the best Indian wootz, of which the far-famed Damascus blades are manufactured. The experiments of Messrs. Stodart and Faraday have greatly contributed to its invention.

The demand for cotton has revived at Liverpool; 15,070 bags had been sold from the 16th to the 22d Sept. of which 9,740 were American, 4,030 Egyptian, &c. Upland 6 to 7 1-2d. Orleans 6 to 8 1-4. Alabama 6 to 7.

Mexican bonds have risen in England to about 65.

It has said that agents of the government of Buenos Ayres, are endeavoring to obtain a loan of 15,000,000 dollars in London.

The bank of England has declared a dividend of four per cent for the last six months. At the meeting of the proprietors held for this purpose, the governor stated that the branch banks recently established are not to advance money on security of merchandise.—In reply to a question whether the rate of discount was to be altered, he stated that it was not his duty to answer on that subject. It was also stated, that so far from having reduced the circulation, the amount had been increased, and was this year £3,000,000 more than the last year.

An article, dated Towbridge, Sept. 20, says this is the day for paying the paupers, and the market place exhibits groups of men who used to support their families in comfort, ready and eager to labor, but there is no man to hire them. They are now standing in the market place by hundreds, bewailing their sad fate. A gentleman belonging to the road committee, states that the men belonging to the parish are to be employed on the roads, at 16d per day, 8d of which will be paid by the parish and 8 by the committee. He adds that the whole land of the parish would not support the paupers, if things were to continue as they are. This time twelve months, 700l per day were paid by the clothiers in this town for wages, and now the amount does not exceed 250l. In a town, the population of which is about 10,000, the loss of an expenditure of 2,700l per week must obviously create a vast deal of misery, and occasion great embarrassment to all the traders as well as the workmen.

The celebrated capt. Rork, the champion of the poor has issued orders to the landlords not to take more than half rent for the present year.

France. The great enterprise for bringing the waters of the river Ourcq, to Paris, by a navigable canal, 60 miles in extent, 33 feet wide, and seven feet deep, with the two branch canals, St. Denis and St. Martin, being now completely finished, great preparations were making to commemorate the event in a grand fete, to be given on the 4th Nov. the king's birth day.

The Levon and Barracouts, sent out to survey the coast of Africa and Madagascar, have returned, after affecting the object, but with the loss of 35 persons, who died in those unwholesome latitudes. 24,000 miles of coast, imperfectly known before, have been surveyed with all their bays, rivers and harbors; and some points have been found to have been misplaced on the maps 250 miles. Voyages may now be performed with comparative safety. An account of the expedition is to be published, and many parts of it are highly entertaining.

Spain. Two squadrons of the 4th regiment have deserted to Portugal, with all their arms, baggage, military chests, &c. As it is feared that the example will be followed, "a great sensation" has been produced at Madrid.

At Saragossa, lately, an individual of a cheerful cast of mind, endowed by nature with a face which appeared always to be enlivened with a smile, was arrested in the public streets by an agent of authority, upon the following charge: "Villain, you laugh—you laugh at our misfortunes; the misfortunes of Spain—you laugh to see infamy successful in

Portugal; come along with me sirrah, I'll relieve you of all your inclinations to laugh." So it seems that to be in a good humour is a crime in wretched Spain, restored to the arms of the "legitimate sovereign," the adored Ferdinand." We pity not the people who have returned to the despotism under which they groaned, and have submitted themselves to the government of knaves and fools. Let them be as miserable as they themselves will that they should be.

Netherlands. A magazine containing about sixty tons of gun powder, blew up at Ostend on the 19th Sept. Thirty persons were killed, and many more injured. The shock was tremendous—many houses were unroofed—the doors and windows driven in, and the walls yawning from their perpendiculars. The city is "said to be in ruins."

A dreadful sickness prevails at Groningen and its neighborhood. On the 8th Sept. there were 8,185 persons sick in that city. The deaths were numerous. An order had been issued compelling the burial of the dead, in three days under the penalty of fifty florins.

Russia. The coronation of the emperor Nicholas took place at Moscow on the 3d Sept. It was a magnificent ceremony. The troops collected at Moscow amounted to 100,000 men. It is reported as if Nicholas has a disposition to make a quarrel with Turkey. We hope he may indulge it. It is added that he will probably also quarrel with the Persians.

Germany. The price of grain has considerably advanced in consequence of the partial opening of the British ports—the crops were not large.

Greece. In the late battles with the Turks and Egyptians, the Greeks are said to have behaved with more than their usual courage. They have seriously annoyed the barbarians. It does not appear that Athens was captured, as reported—it is now said to be closely blockaded by the Turks. Samos has submitted to the captain Pacha—the bishop and six primates voluntarily went on board his ship, with ropes round their necks, to show their unconditional submission. Canaris made an unsuccessful attack upon the fleet with his fire ships. 6,000 Greeks are possessed of a defile in the Morea. Ibrahim is said to have 25,000 men at Tripopolizza. We see nothing that looks like fact, as to what Lord Cochrane was doing.

Six hundred females, taken by the Turks at Missolonghi, were sold in the slave market at Alexandria, at 12l a piece.

It is said the Pacha of Egypt has offered a reward of 20,000 dollars to any person who may capture Lord Cochrane, alive.

Egypt. It is stated that the crops of cotton will be small, for the present year—yet, it seems, that an unusual quantity of land was planted. Accounts of this character are not to be relied upon.

Africa. The British have lately captured nine slave ships, with 2,563 slaves—all whom were liberated, and put to different employments in the mountains of Sierra Leone. The inhabitants of the coast were sickly. The emigrants to Messurado, who left Norfolk, in the Indian Chief, were recovering fast from their first sickness. All the emigrants that sailed from Boston, at or about the time the Indian Chief sailed from Norfolk, died, excepting nine, who are all of one family—crew all well.

Some piratical vessels, besides the negro stealers, are off the coast, and have committed several robberies. One of these affected to be a Colombian, another we fear, is a North American. The British are on the alert, and may check their depredations.

Outrage.—The following statement made by Mr. Locoste, master of a vessel called the Desdemona, just arrived at New York, we give as we find it in the Mercantile Advertiser. We do not mean to impeach the truth of the statement, but, as it is difficult to suppose that a Mexican commander would wantonly commit such an outrage on a vessel of the United States trading to his country, and as no one will believe, on such testimony, that Commodore Porter had authorized conduct so improper, we must recollect that the statement is entirely ex parte, and suspend an opinion until the enquiry which will doubtless be made into the affair, shall have advised us of the real facts. Sisal is a seaport on the North side of the province of Yucatan.

National Intelligence.
"The Desdemona left Sisal Harbor, October 1, at 1 P. M. bound to N. York. At midnight, was four times fired at by the Mexican brig of war Victoria, Capt. Machin, the fourth, being a cannon shot, fell within ten feet of the main chains, and compelled me to heave to. At 2 A. M. hailed, and asked in English, what ship? &c. After answering their questions, I enquired what vessel that was? They replied H. B. M. brig Beaver. I then desired that he would despatch me immediately, but was answered that I must lie by him until day-light. I remonstrated in vain. At 2 30, the launch was sent with 25 armed men, of which five were soldiers with muskets and bayonets. They took charge of the ship,

and made a strict search for documents to prove her in an illicit trade. They by force of arms, took from me my trunk, containing, with ship's documents and sealed letters to consignees and owners, all my personal and private papers, and then demanded the ship's register; this I refused to give up except with my life, not being able myself, through sickness, to proceed with it on board. Shortly after, my trunk was returned, but all the sealed letters, twenty-four in number, were retained by Capt. Machin. They placed one of their own men at the helm and ordered me into confinement in the ship's cabin. I then again mentioned my illness and the confined state of the air in the ship's cabin. They then made prisoners of my officers and myself on the quarter deck, and imprisoned the seamen in the fore-castle. By force of arms they prevented me from hoisting an American ensign at the mizen peak. After day light I was permitted to proceed with the ship's boat and crew on board the Victoria. I was there again imprisoned with two of my men; my boat was taken from me, and for some time used in their service. When Capt. M. called me down to examine my register and letters I strenuously remonstrated against his breaking any of the seals, stating that several of the letters were to persons of high standing in New York, capable of carrying prosecution to a great extent; yet he persisted and broke seven of the seals. When I further remonstrated against the rash proceeding, the ransacking my ship, taking it from me, and imprisoning myself and crew, he told me, in reply, that such were Commodore Porter's orders. I then stated to him that I would lay my remonstrance before the Government of the United States. He then flew into a violent rage, calling me an insolent American son of a b—h, and after having held armed possession of the ship eight hours, and detained her dollars only were staked, mostly in small ten and a half hours, I was dismissed, with liberty to proceed on my voyage. They urged many very pressing invitations to my crew to ship on board the Victoria, offering fourteen dollars per month, three months' pay in advance, and twenty dollars bounty, to prevail on them to desert the ship, and thereby leave me in distress."

Cobbett.—This man is unquestionably the most impudent breathing. He sets himself up for parliament, behaves like a ruffian, comes nowhere near being elected, and then asks the public to pay his expenses! The following is a true and exact account of the effort recently made to place him in parliament:—Total amount expended, £1701: 4: 6; total amount subscribed, £1343: 9: 5; deficiency advanced by Cobbett, £1242: 4: 11. O the above subscription Cobbett says: "Than the election, nothing could be managed with more frugality—none of us drank a drop of wine. The charge at our inn was 2s. for a dinner, and 1s. 3d. for a breakfast. Sir Thomas Beever travelled, first and last more than three thousand miles; I and one son, travelled more than five hundred; Sir Thomas Beever and I were, in the two trips, forty-two days at Preston and on the road; in the last trip the whole of us were thirty-four days at Preston and on the road; we canvassed every house in a town of 30,000 inhabitants, and in order to do the real work, we were compelled to be forty of us, or thereabouts, constantly hard at it for twenty-five days." He adds significantly—"Readers of the Register, you perceive that there is a deficiency of £142: 4: 11. The sums fail, at present upon me; and I think that I shall not be thought unreasonable if I express a hope that it will be made to me by a farther subscription."

Noah's Enquirer.
PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 27.
Extract of a letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated September 22, 1826.

We were visited on the morning of the 18th inst. between 3 and 4 o'clock, with one of the most awful earthquakes that has been felt here for fifty years past, at which time nearly one half of the town was destroyed. There were two shocks the second more severe than the first and the duration of each was about one minute. The noise resembled the rumbling of heavy loaded wagons dragged over a paved archway, and finished with a tremendous explosion, like the simultaneous discharge of an immense number of cannon. The confusion was unexampled: men, women, and children, suddenly leaving their beds, and running in every direction; some with little clothing on, many entirely naked. The most pitiful cries and shrieks were heard from these terrified people, who were to be seen running to the Cathedral and offering up the hurried devotions of the moment: some were stupefied with fear, some crossing and beating themselves with great zeal; others calling loudly on the priests to assist them with their prayers. Indeed it seemed that most of them thought of and asked the aid of their Creator for the first time in their lives. It was generally supposed, from the weather being so close and sultry, that a repetition of the shock would take place. This however, did not occur. But few houses were thrown down, no lives lost

and the damage was comparatively trifling. Numbers of large fish were observed jumping and playing about the vessels in the harbor just before the shock.

Huzza for Michigan!—A few weeks ago our citizens were gratified by witnessing a handsome foot-race between two young men one a native of this Territory and a resident of this city, and the other a native and citizen of Ohio. The Ohio man was tall, rather slender, but muscular, and had the appearance of a runner. The Michiganian, whose name is Berthelet, has nothing extraordinary in his appearance—he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, and weighs about 140. Many bets were offered against the Michiganian which were not taken, a few only being aware of his speed. They ran 75 yards—Berthelet soon taking the lead and keeping it with ease—occasionally looking over his shoulder to see how far his Ohio friend was left behind, who really seemed quite convinced that he was laboring to no purpose before he had gone over half the ground.

Whether the fame of Berthelet, in consequence of the above race, reached the state of New-York, or whether our sportsmen sent a challenge to her athlete we know not, but certain it is, that on Tuesday last, one of her most celebrated runners came passenger in the steaming Superior, for the avowed purpose of trying his speed with Berthelet. We have been told that the New-York champion has gained several heavy purses on Long Island and in Boston—it must have been therefore, really mortifying to be distanced by a Michigan lad. On Tuesday evening bets to any amount could be had on the New-York man—but few, however, were taken—the fame of the stranger having alarmed our sportsmen for the safety of their dollars—about 300 of the dollars only were staked, mostly in small sums, and on Wednesday morning the trial of speed took place in our main street, in the presence of several hundred spectators. The distance was 100 yards. At 50 yards Berthelet was about a yard in advance; after which the stranger gradually gained, so that Berthelet came out only about a foot ahead. The result being declared by the judges, three cheers were given for Michigan, and the spectators quietly dispersed.

Detroit Gazette.
MONROE (M. T.) OCTOBER 23.
Cleared from this Village, on Sunday last, an Irish Tailor, named Heman Bonny—probably about 20 years of age. He may be easily known by one crooked leg, which rendered his locomotive powers somewhat wavering. He wore a blue coat and drab pantaloons—and made tracks towards the State of Ohio. He remained in this place a week or two and contracted several debts, of people in indigent circumstances; and owed us \$2 25. It is earnestly hoped, that printers at the South and east will give this depredator his due, by publishing this notice.

Centinel.
From Baltimore, we hear that the General Assembly of the Manumission Societies was actually held in that city last week, though the papers of that city prudentially have been wholly silent on the subject. We do not learn that any proceedings took place calculated to give uneasiness to those with whose contras Societies of this description interfere unwarrantably, where they interfere at all. There was a good deal discussion, with open doors which rather had a tendency, as we learn to weaken the claims of the Assembly to the title of "Congress of Visionaries," which we thought not improperly applied to them, when their convention was first announced. A proposition to approve of the scheme of the African Colonization Society was voted down. The most decisive measure resulting from the meeting seems to have been a recommendation to petition Congress to appropriate money for transporting abroad such slaves as may from time to time be manumitted. This recommendation proposes nothing contrary to the Constitution, or hostile to the interests of the South; and we are glad to learn that a majority of the General Assembly had no worse projects in view.

From every thing that falls under our observation, it is obvious, whatever a few fanatical persons may propose to themselves, that no respectable portion of our fellow citizens of the East have the slightest intention to act upon, or in reference to, this subject in any manner contrary to the known views or wishes of the States of the South. This being the case, we hope we shall never hear of another Convention of this sort; for, however it may propose to limit its operations, the actual effect of every such assembly is, from misapprehension of the scope of its aim, to alarm the proprietors, and to unsettle the foundations of the public peace, in a portion of our country. In mere friendship to the slave, in real humanity to their fellow man, these Associations and the individuals composing them, ought to forbear: for it is a proposition as demonstrable as any to be found in Euclid, that rigor of treatment and severity of discipline must be increased by

insecurity of tenure and relaxation of subordination, which are the necessary consequences of the agitation produced by these convocations. Nat. Intel.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 11.
Execution.—Yesterday, pursuant to his sentence, PHILIP LEWIS a coloured man, suffered death on the Gallows. A large crowd of spectators collected around the Jail at an early hour, and at a few minutes after 11 o'clock, A. M. the criminal was taken out. His outer dress consisted of a white jacket and trousers. He mounted the cart without assistance accompanied by the Roman Catholic Priest, who had, with other ministers of the Gospel, attended him in jail since his sentence. Escorted by the military, he was conducted to the place of execution, which was selected on Mill Creek bottom, a short distance below the City. The crowd of spectators was very great—some say 10 some 12, and others 15,000—and it was thought by many that accidents would result from the vast concourse of horses and carriages of every description. We have heard of none.

On arriving at the gallows, the prisoner mounted the scaffold with apparent unconcern, and in fact during all the ceremonies preliminary to his execution he seemed cool, deliberate, and unaffected.

An address was delivered by the attending clergyman, and at about half past 12, Sheriff Ruffin read the sentence of the Court, and preparations were immediately made for performing the last tragic scene. After a few minutes delay in tying knots, &c. every thing was arranged—and at 20 minutes before 1 o'clock, P. M. the rope was cut which held the platform, and the ill-fated prisoner was launched into eternity!

But very little struggling was observable after he swung off, and we could discover no symptoms of perturbation previous, even to the last moment. The spectators on the surrounding rising grounds had a very fair view of this heart chilling scene, but those in the immediate vicinity of the guards had but a poor opportunity, owing to the low construction of the gallows.—We presume it is a circumstance heretofore unheard of, but it is nevertheless true, according to the best of our judgment that the prisoner's feet after he had swung off were within three feet of the ground! If these marks of civilization are exhibited as public spectacles, for the purpose of guarding the present and rising generations against the commission of crime, they certainly ought to be made as public as possible: but as such occurrences are extremely rare in this section of the country, we are proud that our civil authorities are rather awkward at the business.

At a few minutes past 1 o'clock the body was cut down and placed in a coffin, when the multitude dispersed. Something was said by the priest, previous to the execution, concerning the reports in circulation that Lewis had sold his body—but what, we could not understand—we think, however, it merely amounted to a denial. The Bishop also read some passages from a book, while himself and the prisoner were kneeling, which we presume were certain articles pertaining to the Catholic faith. Ind. Press.

Hanging was, for the first time, introduced into Russia in the case of the late conspiracy. But it was done clumsily. Five men were to be executed. In three instances the ropes broke, and it was 10 minutes before the tortured culprits were suspended again. After their execution, the scaffold was broken to pieces and burnt on the spot. Before the execution, the uniforms of the 5 culprits were taken off and burnt, and white gowns were put on them, with black boards hung at the breast, on which their names and crime were painted in yellow letters, their swords were broken over their heads. They were to be drawn and quartered, but the Emperor would not permit it. The naval conspirators had their uniforms taken off and thrown over board, coarse canvas clothes put on them, and their swords broken over their heads.

Extraordinary Feat.—Yesterday week, Townsend, the pedestrian, started from the Swan, Islington, Edgbaston, at twenty minutes past five in the afternoon, to go ninety miles in twenty-four successive hours, and half of them to be walked backwards. The distance measured was half a mile through the toll gate, and along Calthorpe street, on which he went to and fro. The weather was very favorable, with the exception of a little rain on the following morning; and he kept moving at the steady pace of about four miles an hour, which, if continued throughout, would allow him an hour and a half for rest and refreshment. For the last eight miles he had about two hours and five minutes left; but seven of the eight were to be performed backwards. His spirits were good to the last. He never slackened his pace; but towards the latter part of his task, it was evident, from his apparent exertions, that his difficulty increased. He, however, gained five minutes in the seven miles, and then, having the last mile to go forward, he performed it in good style in about ten minutes and a half; thus accomplishing the arduous task with more than a quarter of an hour to spare.

Birmingham Chronicle