

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. At the commencement of the Old Bailey sessions upwards of 600 prisoners occupied the prison, owing to the adjournment of the sessions for the accommodation of the city law officers.

The archbishop of Casbel, (Ireland) received a few days ago, from lord Normanton, son of the late archbishop Agar, 13,000*l.*, a renewal fine, on a new lease of those parts of the archiepiscopal lands leased to lord Normanton.

Mr. Oxenham, the auctioneer, was indicted at the Middlesex sessions, on Tuesday, for knocking down a Mr. Nathan.

A certain "noble peer" had eighty thousand pounds staked, or pledged, on one horse race. It is to be hoped that he lost it.

France. Part of the goats imported into France some years since, from Tibet, or Cachmere, were sent to Switzerland, where their cultivation has succeeded well.

Spain was much distressed on account of the Portuguese constitution—and some of the most efficient of the Spanish troops were deserting, or rather marching off to Portugal in large bodies. The king has issued a severe decree against them.

Italy. The Algerines lately made a descent near Rome and carried off 20 men and 3 women. If the pope could employ com. Rogers as a negotiator, such things would not happen!

Germany. The authorities of Dantzic have announced that there is a deficiency of coarse grain in that place and vicinity, and not sufficient for consumption during the winter. Potatoes had risen to 400 per cent; and the poor were threatened with a famine.

Russia. It is said, has been invaded by the Persians—that is, one of the distant provinces of the mighty empire of the autocrat has been touched by them in arms, and Persia may be added to the unweildy mass of nations. It is also said that some of the Persians are furnished with English uniforms, and that they have many British and French officers among them. The emperor Nicholas has lately given 110,000 *slaves*, to different favorites. The empress *Kate* gave a much larger number to her various bed-fellows.

It is stated that Turkey has, by no means settled her disputes with Russia—the latter has a large body of troops ready to cross the Pruth.

Greece. Fabvier has driven the Turks out of Athens. Colocotroni was preparing for a grand attack upon Ibrahim. Lord Cochrane had not arrived.

Turkey. A Paris paper of the 26th Sept. positively asserts that when the latest advices left Constantinople the city was in flames, supposed to have been by the disaffected. No particulars are given except to show the great extent of the conflagration.

A Turkish fleet of 2 sail of the line, 3 frigates, 5 sloops of war and 15 smaller armed vessels, was at Metiline on the 27th July. Some grand attack appeared to be contemplated; but the reinforcements expected from Egypt had not arrived, and it is intimated that they would not—for want of funds.

Africa. The slavers on the coast were endeavoring to re-establish Trade Town and were building a battery to protect their infamous traffic. This place is adjacent to the American colony, and the nest of villains must be broken up. Monrovia begins to be a place of considerable trade, and is frequently visited by American vessels, who dispose of their cargoes on advantageous terms, and the colonists were acquiring strength. The climate, however, is still fatal to the whites. The Rev. Mr. Holton is to be added to the list of those who have sacrificed their lives to promote the colonization of our liberated people of color.

A valuable treaty has been made between the colonists and the chiefs of Cape Mount. It does not acquire an absolute property in the soil, but allows the establishment of a factory, and stipulates that the territory shall never be transferred to any other than the colonists of Liberia. The trade of Cape Mount is valued at 50,000 dollars a year. The value of the wood and ivory exported from Liberia, from 1st Jan. to 15th June, of the present year, is given at \$43,980.

QUICKSILVER. The most productive quicksilver mine in the world is at Iria in Carniola, in the dominions of the emperor of Austria. This mine has been worked four hundred years, and is seven hundred feet deep. The good ores contain from 70 to 75 per cent. of pure quicksilver; and the mercury is sometimes found in a pure state issuing in a slender stream from some fissure in the rocks. The ore, after being pounded and washed, is placed over a furnace in the roasting oven, where the action of the fire separates the quicksilver from the other substances; it rises sublimated along with the smoke, and passes through winding flues until it cools and descends into hollows made to receive it. The quicksilver is then packed in sheep or goat skin bags.—The mine now employs

400 hands, (in its flourishing state it gave bread to 1,200 men,) produces annually 336,000 pounds of quicksilver, and yields a profit to the government of \$90,000.

In 1803 a fire originated in the wood work of the mine, and for five weeks the flames raged in the bowels of the earth with the greatest fury; when the shafts were opened, the smoke, filled with mercurial and sulphureous exhalations, rolled forth and struck down every one that came within its reach. As a last resource, the director turned in a stream of water and allowed it to flow two days; in the course of the second day, in consequence of the prosecution of steam, or the kindling of inflammable air, an explosion took place which shook the mountain, rent the huts of the miners, started houses farther on from their foundations and made the panic-struck inhabitants fly in dismay; it was a splendid artificial earthquake. The fire was extinguished, but it required two years to pump out the water. It was carried off into the river Idria, and contained so much vitriol and iron that every fish disappeared from the river except the eel, which bids defiance to every thing but actual broiling and roasting.

Mr. Russell, from whose "tour" the foregoing facts have been collected, descended into the mine by one of the inclined shafts, where there were successive flights of steps all the way, as regular as in a private dwelling. He says it is necessary for the visitor to leave behind watches, rings, snuff boxes, &c. which would infallibly be affected by the quicksilver. Two fashionable ladies who went down during the congress in the neighboring Laybach, returned the one with her gold watch converted into a tin trinket, and the fair cheeks and neck of the other were made black by the sulphur. Some of the mining operations produce trembling fits and convulsions, and the mercury generally discolors and destroys the teeth. The wages of the miners are very small; they are always in a state of destitution, and their lives are short.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 2.

The S. American Service.—We have received a letter from a friend, a young gentleman now in Mexico, and who has been for several years past in the service of the Patriot Armies of the South but who is now in the Mexican Army. The following extracts may afford some interest to our readers. "You may remember, when I left Philadelphia, with what extravagant anticipations of fortune and glory, I and my two companions embarked for the South. Alas for young men! how wild are their notions! I firmly believed there was a spacious theatre before me, in whose arena I might act a proud, a distinguished, and a profitable part—I was mistaken. I have struggled hard; watched and prayed; but in fortune, I am in a worse situation than I was in yours—my native city—and as for preferment, although I have had the good luck to become Colonel of a Regiment of 500 men—fighting *Colonel* as they call it here—I find that the honor will neither mend a wounded leg, or fill an empty stomach, much less a vacant purse. It is true I am in a better situation than hundreds of young men from the United States who have joined the Patriot service. Many who have entered the service with sanguine hopes of advancement, in a short time became disgusted; and either by self indulgence and the extinction of their ambitions, gave themselves up "to prey on fortune," ruined and worthless; or returned to their native land, to seek their destinies in other pursuits. I would caution every young man who has an idea of making his fortune by coming here, to stay at home. If he merely wishes to fight for the sake of liberty, it is another thing. I have lately seen Commodore Porter—the People look to him with great reliance. He has a hard task before him, but he has commenced it with vigor. He has already established a Naval School."—*Freeman's Journal*.

From the Rochester N. Y. Daily Advertiser Oct. 25.

A ROGUE OUTHWITTED.—A few days ago a fellow offered a horse for sale to a rifle manufacturer in this place; and as a further inducement to the latter to purchase, he agreed to take rifles, instead of money, in exchange. The bargain was struck, and the fellow marched off in quick time, with a couple of rifles over his shoulder—"doubly armed," as Cato has it—saying he was "a travelling west to Michigan." His conduct, however, appearing rather suspicious the buyer of the horse went in pursuit, and found him on board a packet, which, instead of "travelling west," was about to plough the "big ditch" in a contrary direction. On entering the cabin, the man with the rifles was the first object that met the pursuer's eye. Suspicion of the fellow's villany was now confirmed; and the pursuer, in a tone that aroused the rascal from his slumber, cried out, "where are my rifles? That horse is a stolen one, and the owner is now in town!" The artifice was successful. In a trice the fellow shook off his drowsiness, and by his actions acknowledged the justice of

the charge. With the agility of a squirrel he bounded from the cabin; another moment saw him landed, and running as if the deuce were at his heels. A boatman chased him long enough to see him tumble into a mud hole from which however, he extricated himself before he could be arrested.

SHIPWRECK.

LOSS OF 23 LIVES OFF REDCAR.

The Esk a Greenland vessel, bound to Whiteby, came on shore during a tremendous gale of wind, about eleven o'clock at night, nearly a mile from Redcar, and adjoining to Marsk.—The life boat was promptly obtained from Redcar and several individuals, at the imminent danger of their own lives, fearlessly hastened on board, and put off towards the vessel in hopes of thus saving some of their fellow creatures from a watery grave; but after many fruitless attempts to gain the vessel, in which they were as frequently driven back by the boisterous billows, and not having sufficient hands on board to manage the boat, they were reluctantly compelled to give up the hope of affording the wretched crew any assistance from that source. The ill-fated vessel kept beating against the rocks &c. until nearly 5 o'clock the next morning, when she parted completely in two and the crew consisting of twenty seven persons, were instantly precipitated into the foaming deep!—Twenty three of these unhappy beings soon found a watery grave. The Captain and three of the sailors, were washed on shore; every attention was paid to them, and the sailors soon recovered; but the Captain, on arriving within a few yards of the shore, was so severely struck by a log of timber which had floated from the wreck, that, on being taken up on the beach, life was found extinct.

Napoleon's Widow.—The last Blackwood's Magazine has a strange rumour in it, that Washington Irving is in a fair way of marrying Her Highness the Archduchess of Parma, the widow of Napoleon! It seems that the Editors of certain papers are determined that she shall marry some one, as it was only a few weeks ago they had her wedded to a French Count of inconsiderable merit. Were she to study true dignity, the title she now wears would never be changed. *Balt. Pat.*

SALISBURY, OCT. 31.

Destructive Hurricane.—One of the most tremendous awful and destructive Hurricanes, of which we have any record, passed through the country about 25 miles above here, in nearly an east direction, on Friday evening, the 20th inst. The current of wind was only about 100 yards in width. In its course it swept every thing from the ground; such was its resistless fury that the sturdiest oaks, and heaviest rocks, were torn from the earth and blown off like feathers before an ordinary wind. This is extravagant language, we know; but it is no more so than the reality will bear us out in using. The forest where the hurricane passed was levelled with the ground! presenting the appearance of a meadow of luxuriant grass, with a single swarth mowed through the centre of it. Wherever it passed a plantation, it totally annihilated every thing in its course. The greatest sufferer we have heard of, is Samuel Jones, Esq. (late sheriff of this county.) The hurricane unfortunately passed directly over the most valuable improvements on his plantation near the Yarkin river, about 24 miles above this; and it left desolation and death in its wake. His large dwelling, the kitchens, smoke houses, negro houses, and a great number of other out-houses, with all their contents, were entirely swept from the ground where they stood, and blown off into thousands of atoms, and scattered over the country for miles around. Two negroes were killed, and another not expected to live. Fortunately a number of negroes, on hearing the coming of the wind, ran into a large barn, which was but little injured, the current of wind passing east of it. On the north-east side of the river, the hurricane in its course passed directly over the farm of Mr. Jacob Hoover; swept away all his buildings, and every thing in them; and killed his daughter, aged about 11 years. We have not learned the whole extent of the hurricane.

To give some idea of the tremendous force of the wind, we can state, on the best authority, that large timbers, 12 inches square, and 20 or 30 feet long, were carried two and three miles: some of the wearing apparel blown from Mr. Jones' house, was found lodged 6 or 7 miles from there; knives and forks were blown two and three miles, and some of them stuck fast in trees at that distance &c. &c. We could name hundreds of other instances, seemingly as improbable as the above, which are vouched for in a way of a doubt as to their correctness. It is almost impossible to estimate the loss Mr. Jones has suffered: it cannot be less than \$2000.—*Western Car.*

Whooping Cough.—A plaster of gum galbanum, applied to the chest, will cure the whooping cough. This application has never been known to fail.

The following is an account of the Expenditures of the county of Dearborn, from the date of the former exhibit, believed to be the 7th of November 1825, until the 8th of November 1826, inclusive; together with an account of the amount of county debt at that time, with the Receipts of the present year, shewing the situation of the county debt at this time.

EXPENDITURES.

	\$	cts.
For this sum paid the Associate Judges,	96	00
For this sum paid Grand Jurors,	72	50
For this sum paid Petit Jurors,	177	50
For this sum paid for support of and entering paupers,	347	19 1/2
For this sum paid for Record Books & Stationary for the Clerk & Recorder's offices,	134	21 1/2
For this sum paid for repairs of the Jail,	1	37 1/2
For this sum paid Constables attending Circuit Court,	49	00
For this sum paid for rent of House for Circuit Court,	35	00
For this sum paid for wood for Circuit Court,	1	5
For this sum paid Coroner and Jurors of Inquest, holding inquests on dead bodies,	30	34
For this sum paid Sheriff for extra services,	70	00
For this sum paid Clerk for extra services,	27	25
For this sum paid road viewers, chain carriers, &c.	108	43
For this sum paid Collector for collecting county revenue,	66	50 1/2
For this sum paid County Treasurer receiving and paying out,	54	16 1/4
For this sum paid Jailor boarding prisoners and jail fees,	6	00
For this sum paid for rent of jury rooms,	10	00
For this sum paid attorney defending criminals who were unable to employ counsel,	1	35
For this sum paid to returning judges of election,	107	90
For delinquencies on duplicate in 1825,	121	70
For this sum paid Listers of Taxable property	5	00
For this sum allowed for rent of room for supervisors,	2	00
For this sum allowed printers for printing this expose,	40	0
For this sum paid Clerk for making duplicates in 1825 and 1826,	14	6 19
Supposed County Debt 1st Monday in November, 1825.		

\$3102 56 1/4

RECEIPTS.

By amount of Duplicate for 1826,	\$ 1818 05
By Tavern Licenses,	96 20 3/4
By Store Licenses,	290 29 1/2
By Tax on Law Process,	19 50
	2224 65 1/4

County Debt, 8th Nov. 1826, 878 51

Attest, JAMES DILL, Clerk. JOHN PORTER, Pres't.

From a London Paper.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

WESTMINSTER, June 21.

A determined Juror.—*Charlton vs. Cooper.*

There was nothing interesting in this case, which was an action brought against the defendant, a publican, for turning the prosecutor, a farmer at Walthamstow, out of his (the defendant's) parties, who consented that the jury house, and giving him in charge to a should be discharged without giving watchman. The evidence did not leave it very clear whether the plaintiff was sober or not, when he was so treated. Some of them swore he was, and others that he was not.

The chief Justice said, that if a man went into a public house, and was sober, and behaved civilly, he was entitled to refreshment. If he were not, it was the publican's right and duty to turn him out, for a landlord was in some measure a protector of the public peace.

The Jury retired to deliberate. Hour after hour passed, in which they were heard in warm discussion. Towards supper-time the sounds which issued from their room were very angry and vehement. Information was brought into Court that an Irishman had thrown a loaf into their room, and had disappeared. The sheriff's officer, who had been sworn to keep them without meat or drink, rushed in and snatched the loaf, which was a penny one, from the mouth of a juror, at the instant he was about to take the first bite. The Chief Justice had gone home, that Mr. Lunnep, the Clerk of the Court, who was by no means pleased at being kept without his own dinner, went in and reprimanded them for permitting provisions to be received into their room; he trusted they would not be guilty of a repetition of such conduct, nor oblige him to nail down the window; and he harangued them on the duty and necessity of coming to a speedy verdict. They were again left to their deliberations. Not long after, voices again rose high, and there seemed a strong disposition to decide the point after the good old mode, by wager of battle. Towards two o'clock in the morning, all discussion had subsided. Nothing was heard on the outside, except certain sounds, from which it was concluded that the jury had resolved unanimously to try the effect of a sleep in removing the difficulties of the subject. Those in attendance now followed the example. The sheriff's officer who had done, where it was first placed, it was heard the jury in custody, laid himself down distinctly at the distance of nine miles and it opened.

Mr. Hobler, the defendant's attorney, made a pillow of his bag and stretched himself out in court. Mr. Knapp took possession of the Judge's chair, where he soon began to snore most vehemently; but what formed the most singular part of the scene was, that several spectators who were determined to see the thing out, now sought repose, and stretched themselves along the benches.

In the course of the night there occurred a curious instance of somnambulism: A clerk of the plaintiff's attorney was striking out vigorously, as if swimming, and at last he fell on the floor. He got up, rubbed his face, and exclaiming "What a prime bathing place is this," walked out of the Court Room. His foot tripped as he was descending the stairs, and he received a jerk which awoke him.

The jury were found betimes at the work of disposition; but had made no farther advances to a conclusion. One of them made some efforts to negotiate with a milkman for a supply of milk through the window, but did not suc-

ceed. Having obtained the favor of pen and ink, they sent a letter to the Chief Justice, stating, that eleven of them were agreed on their verdict, but that they had given up all hopes of convincing the twelfth.

His lordship on coming into court, spoke to the respective Counsel of the parties, who consented that the jury should be discharged without giving their verdict.—This was done, and they were sent a most sorry sight.

FROM THE NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

Sir—The following exhibits the fruits of about five or six millions of dollars, contributed by England and the United States, to the missions in the east:

Asiatic Missions.—A late Connecticut Mirror contains a letter dated Bengal Bay, in March last, in which the writer says "he was worn out with begging for the Missionary College. The College has 53 students, a part of whom appear piously disposed. At Calcutta, there are five Colleges. They have large and elegant buildings, but the rooms are almost empty." Three of these are called Hindoo Colleges; and we conclude are heathen.—"At Serampore," he says "there is a superb building for a College; but it is nearly empty, & is thought too magnificent for the object. The number of students is about fifty, one class of which is English, and the sons of the Missionaries. The Brahmin class which they had, is almost broken up. In the Bishop's College, there are now only seven students. It has a learned principal, and two professors. It is doing little in promoting general science; the students are chiefly fitted for service in the Government. I am sorry the Missionaries have so much to do with English preaching and printing presses, that they can do but little for the natives. There is but little labour among the natives; and of course but little fruit."

Cast Steel Bells.—We lately inserted a paragraph relative to the advantages of Mr. Hoy's patent bells; and as an exemplification of our remarks, it is mentioned in the New London papers, that there is a bell of the above description weighing 209 lbs. on the Baptist Church at Stonington Point. A certificate signed by several persons is published, stating that while the bell was on the Baptist Church in New-London, where it was first placed, it was heard across the door, to prevent its being opened. "It is calculated from repeated experiments that one pound of the new will sound as far as seven of the old kind of bells. They do not rack the steeple, may be rung by a child and cost less than half price. These are a few among the many advantages which they possess over those in common use."—*Statesman*.

Mount Ararat.—Nothing can be more beautiful than the slope of Ararat; nothing more awful than its height. All the surrounding mountains sink into insignificance when compared to it.—It is perfect in all its parts. No rugged features; no unnatural prominences. Every thing is harmony; and all combines to render it one of the most interesting objects in nature. Spreading originally from an immense base, the slope towards its summit is easy and gradual until it reaches the regions of snow where it becomes more abrupt. As a foil to this stupendous object, a small hill rises from the same base a similar in shape, and in any other situation entitled to rank among high mountains.—No one since the flood seems to have been on the summit of Ararat; for the rapid ascent of its snowy top appears to render the attempt impossible. No man certainly, has ascended it in modern times.—When the adventurous Tournefort failed, it is not probable that any one else has succeeded.

Susquehanna and Ohio.—The Mercer (Pa.) paper, says that about 1000 hands are now busily at work on the canal above Pittsburgh and are making great progress; the weather is most favourable for the work and all goes on well.