

FROM NILES' REGISTER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From French and English papers to the 16th ult. inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Accounts of the harvest continue favorable. A large quantity of foreign grain had been received and placed under lock. The account of lord Strangford's mission to Portugal has proved to be a fabrication. The duke of Wellington has summoned the editors of the Morning Journal before the grand jury of Middlesex, for a libel.

The frigate Constellation, captain Wadsworth, which sailed from New York on the 17th August, with Messrs. Rives and McLane, our ministers to Paris and London, arrived at Cowes on the 18th September.

Among the rumors as to the course England will pursue in regard to the victorious advances of the Russians, there is one which states the cabinet had resolved on declaring war against the czar, and was only waiting to sound the intentions of Austria, and be assured of succor from France. The duke of Wellington, it was said, had held conferences with the principal capitalists for the purpose of engaging the necessary means.

The number of persons in the woollen trade, who have recently failed, amounts to at least twenty, and their debts to £1,200,000.

FRANCE.

A most bitter contest is still waging against the ministry, in which there has been additional changes. It is accused of being secretly in the interest of England and Austria, and of meditating a coalition with these powers in a war against Russia, should the latter power refuse to abandon the war against Turkey, on the submission of the porte to the terms of the treaty of London. The visit of gen. Lafayette to his grand daughter, near Lyons, which caused him necessarily to traverse several provinces of France, was seized upon by the opponents of the cabinet to signalize, through festivities to this veteran of liberty, their detestation of those who now administer the public affairs. The triumphal progress of Lafayette was only second to that made in the United States. The old general returned to Paris on the 18th of September. It was remarked, that among all the toasts given at the various festivals in his honor, no mention is made of the royal family.

Prosecutions had been commenced against the conductors of six Paris Journals, for announcing the subscription brieftone; also against three for having defamed the Neapolitan ambassador, and against the editor of a Marseilles paper, for some cause not assigned.

A woman died suddenly at Paris, aged 47 years, of a singular malady, which has been constantly increasing since the year 1815, during which time she refused all medical assistance. She was opened, and a sanguineous and fibrous tumour, weighing seventy three pounds, was extracted from her abdomen. Its circumference was ten feet.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A series of successes has attended the Russian army, and it is probable the troops of the czar are in possession of Constantinople. Adrianople, the second city of the empire, quietly opened its gates to gen. Diebitsch, on the 20th August. The force which took possession of this place amounted to 56,000 men, of whom only 5,000 were kept in the city. The invading general took up his quarters at the seraglio, and was waited on by the chief men, who solicited his protection. The most perfect order was observed, and the Turks appear to be much pleased with their new masters. The remainder of the army was disposed of in various directions, with a view of ultimately advancing direct for Constantinople under gen. Diebitsch, who kept up a regular communication with the army under gen. Roth. The fleet was daily obtaining advantages, and admiral Greig had captured Iliada, situated on the Black Sea, whence they could reach Constantinople very easily. It was said that vice admiral Ricord, who was stationed before Tenedos, had received orders to assist the operations of the army, and as soon as he was advised of the arrival of general Roth at Rodosto, he was to attempt the passage of the Dardanelles. It was supposed that this would be very easy, as the Turkish fleet was shut up in the port of Bujukdere.

Rodosto was captured by gen. Roth on the 23d of August, and a great quantity of provisions and munitions of war found in the city, which is the central point of the commerce of the sea of Marmara, not far from the old forts of the Dardanelles in Europe, to which there is a good road along the coast. Trebisond had also fallen into the hands of the Russians, in which they found immense booty. Gen. Paskewitch commenced the siege of Tokat in the beginning of August. A sharp contest took place beneath the walls of Choumla, on the 18th of the same month, in which the out works of the place were taken by gen. Krassowsky, who would have pursued his victory further, had not the

grand vizier sent him word that he had received orders to negotiate, and that he had written to gen. Diebitsch, to know the place where the plenipotentiaries should meet. This circumstance has, it is said, led to an armistice before Choumla.

The garrison of Nicopoli ventured to make an excursion to the left bank of the Danube, but paid dearly for it; for the Russian commander before Giurgevo, learning that Turkish cavalry had appeared near Tournoul, sent a detachment of heavy cavalry to drive them from the left bank, which was done without much trouble. Many of the Turks were killed, and several hundred taken prisoners.

The near approach of the Russians to Constantinople has given rise to a multitude of reports, from which it appears the sultan is prepared to make almost any concessions which may be demanded to save his capital. Russia persists in her demand of 60,000,000 roubles, or in lieu thereof cessions of territory on the Asiatic side alone, including some fortresses at the entrance of the Bosphorus, as a security for the free navigation of the Black sea and the Mediterranean: there are numerous obstacles, and but little hope is entertained that peace will be effected until the enemy enters Constantinople.

The Turks appear to be panic struck, and wait with the calmness of fatalists the destiny which may be imposed upon them.—There is an inertness among them which all the energy of the sultan cannot shake off, and they make but a shadow of resistance. Constantinople it is said, has been abandoned to a body of brigands, as guards; and a deputation sent by the divan to gen. Diebitsch, to pray him while the negotiations for peace were open, not to attack the capital, as the near approach of his troops might excite a popular insurrection, which would expose Constantinople to the greatest distresses. It is affirmed that gen. D. replied to the envoys, that it depended on the porte to save the capital and prevent the effusion of blood; that the declaration of the emperor at the commencement of the war, was distinct and known by the world; and that even should the Turkish commissioners come to his head quarters to treat of peace, military operations would follow their course, until the end, and that he would not return the sword to the scabbard until the Russian nation had received satisfaction for all the grievances it had suffered.

The sultan was still in the capital; baron Muffling was about quitting it, and the ambassadors of the Netherlands had already departed.

Vienna, Aug. 31.—A French courier, who left Constantinople on the 17th, brings word that the sultan had sent commissioners to the Russian head quarters to treat of peace. The porte has officially communicated this resolution to the ambassadors of England and France."

The New York Post of Monday afternoon, has the following paragraph:—

"We are just informed by a gentleman who saw and conversed with Mr. Beaufr T. Watts, the American secretary of legation at the court of St. Petersburg, who arrived here this morning in the packetship Cambria, which left Portsmouth on the sixteenth of September, that just before he left St. Petersburg, about the end of July, the emperor Nicholas had a personal interview with lord Heytesbury, the British ambassador, at his lordship's office. In this interview, the emperor assured lord Heytesbury that negotiations to avert the fate of Constantinople were useless, for that the Russian army was at that moment at Constantinople. Of course this was meant only as a strong expression of the emperor's confidence in the success and progress of his armies."

An interesting ceremony took place at St. Petersburg on the 18th of August, in the church of the Transfiguration, which had been repaired after the destruction of the interior by an incendiary, and was again opened for worship. The keys of the captured Turkish fortresses, the batons of the commanders, horse tails, insignia of the pachas, standards, &c., to the number of 600, were tastefully arranged on the walls, the spoils taken in Europe being on the right of the principal entrance, and those taken in Asia on the left. Under the keys were seen the memorable names of the fortresses of Brailoff, Anapka, Kars, Akaltsky, Varna, Silistria and Erzeroum.

The Journal du Commerce gives a letter of the 29th Aug. from a French merchant at St. Petersburg, which states that as soon as the emperor Nicholas learned the change that had taken place in the French administration, he said— "It is too late; my troops have passed the Balkan."

PORTUGAL.

The loss of the Portuguese in their attack on Terceira was immense; part of the squadron had returned to Lisbon, and reported 750 men killed and drowned, and 550 wounded and taken prisoners. Another statement says that all who landed were killed or taken pri-

soners, except one officer, who escaped by swimming. The 74 was much shattered, and has 29 balls in her hull. She discharged upwards of 1,900 balls, most of which were without effect, whilst every shot from the shore told. Two of the frigates have gone into Fayal, one totally dismasted."

The news from Europe is important, and, we think, decisive, as to the result of the contest between the Russians and Turks. Adrianople, with the dense population, that surrounds it, has quietly submitted to the victorious Russian—Trebisond, the great Turkish port on the Black sea, has opened its gates, and yielded its vast supplies to those who have subjected the richest parts of Turkey in Asia; and the proud capital of the empire of the Musselmaus, reduced to a state of anarchy by the near approach of an enemy, has, in all probability, been restored to order by Russian discipline—the Black Eagle having supplanted the Crescent on its towers. There seemed nothing in the way to prevent this, except the interference of the British and French ministers; but we cannot suppose that gen. Diebitsch would have leisure to listen to them, until his head quarters should be established in the seraglio, when he might refer them to his master at St. Petersburg, or on his way to Byzantium, the point at which the ambition of Russia has for a century aimed. We think also, that Russia shews a manifest design to possess the whole coast of the Black sea, as well as to command its entrance. Some of her finest provinces border on that sea, and her new acquisitions will place her in a new and important relation to the rest of Europe; and, if she is resolved to hold the possession, who shall deprive her of it? The navies of England and France may close the Dardanelles—but they cannot stop the immense interior commerce opened by the conquests of Russia, secured in her victories by the consent of the people, the greater part of whom have submitted to the dominion of the Turk only from necessity and who cannot be worsted by any change of masters—the knot, itself, having been used with far more discretion than the bow string. And, while Russia, is rapidly advancing in civilization, Turkey is receding from it; and, though we may not rejoice in Russian victories, we have no sympathy for Turkish defeats. We shall not, at the bidding of England, throw up our hats, and huzza for the "Turkish patriots." But we have no part in the fears or feelings of Englishmen or Frenchmen on this subject. The expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the dominion of Russia over the Black sea, must materially benefit the United States; and, if the "Lion of England" and "Lily of France" (each bearing the Cross), are found in "holy alliance" with the Crescent, we shall most heartily wish defeat to them, for attempting to obstruct the march of civilization over the fairest portions of the earth, and to preserve a vast population in ignorance and chains. In its principle, perhaps, the government of Russia is hardly less despotic than that of Turkey—but its practice is essentially different; and the days of Peter, when an emperor might cudgel a man to death in the streets, have passed away; for Russia, notwithstanding the power of the czar, has a government of laws—and all sorts of excesses, or violation of the law, are more and more restrained, or punished, every year. Wandering hordes are located, and population wonderfully advances.

We have no idea that Nicholas will voluntarily retire from his conquests. Perhaps, powerful as he is, he cannot—because of the feelings of his people as to the possession of Constantinople—because of the millions immediately interested in the supremacy of Russia over the Black sea, and its outlet. And, if he shall not retire voluntarily, he cannot be forced. We think, therefore, that Great Britain and France will "make a virtue of necessity," and, instead of quarrelling with Nicholas, look about themselves to take "share in the spoil," and keep up the "balance of power," by laying hold on Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, &c. as may best suit their notions on that subject. The bustle in Europe caused by these things will be of considerable advantage to the United States; but we think that those who speculate on a general war, as a consequence of them, will be disappointed. Indeed, it has sometimes appeared to us, as if a division of Turkey had been arranged between Russia, Britain and France—and that Prussia looked to an acquisition of power, in the way of compromise, or as a secret ally of Russia, to enable her more effectually to act as a check upon Austria, which has latterly much extended herself into Italy.

Niles.

Another Bubble burst.—One would think that speculations on the British harvest should have ceased to have effect in the United States. But people buy lottery tickets, to draw the \$50,000 prize! "Three days rain" in England, at particular periods, causes many to "burn their fingers" in the United States—and wisdom is not learnt by suffering. The fact is, that, by the present duties upon foreign corn, and the management

of British speculators,—semi-starvation must precede the assurance of a reasonable profit on bread stuff exported to Britain from the United States. Bull is not to be depended upon until his belly is empty; and then he will bellow for, and, perhaps, generously grant "free trade"—so far as he cannot avoid it. But give him a plentiful meal—and he will curse the hand that fed him. The tyger, not the lion, should form a part of his coat of arms. The "unicorn" is well enough for all is "oneness" with John—self, self, self.

Ib.

The famous Sam Patch made his "great jump," at Niagara, on the 17th inst. The following bulletins were issued on the occasion.

Steam Boat Niagara, 12 1-2 o'clock,

Oct. 17th.—Niagara River.

Preparation were made to enable Mr. Patch to amuse the passengers by leaping into the river. The boat was stopped. The fore yard was raised about fifty feet from the water, on which the intrepid Sam Patch appeared precisely at 12 o'clock. The jumper took his leap, and a beautiful leap it was. When he came up the passengers gave three hearty cheers. From the manner of his striking the water, it was feared by some that he had hurt his back; but he came on board in fine spirits, perfectly sound.

"Whitney's Eagle Hotel, Quarterly past 4 o'clock.

"Sam has just made his great jump. The day was lowering and rainy. However, the number of 300 persons assembled on the island, to witness the feat: the Canada shore was crowded. To view the platform erected for the fearless Patch, from the Biddle Stairway, did not appear so grand, as the platform reached only about two thirds the height of the bank; but to descend to the margin of the water, in the gulph beneath, and then look up at the perpendicular ladder made, you imagine that it would require superhuman powers to accomplish such an enterprize. Sam ascended the ladder and remained on the top about ten minutes, resting himself, and adjusting his position for the leap; during which he was repeatedly cheered by the spectators. At length he rose, every eye was bent intently on him—he waved his hand, and kissed the star-spangled banner, that floated gracefully over his head, and then precipitated himself like an arrow into the flood below! 'Twas a matchless and tremendous leap. He very soon reappeared, and swam to the shore with great ease."

"A gentleman present, who ascended to the top of the ladder, is of opinion that but few could imagine or appreciate the sublimity of the scene, without they ascended the ladder, which was rising of 120 feet."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

There are 95,593 persons, charged with "state tax, on moveable property," in the state of Virginia—all whom have been taxed, without being represented, because of such taxation.

The inequality of the present mode of electing delegates to the general assembly may be well esteemed from the table shewing the taxables in each county. Many of the counties, and especially those in the valley, or westward, contain from 1,500 to 2,000 taxables—while many in the eastern part of the state, having the same power of representation, have less than 400 taxables—one, Warwick, only 120.

We have mentioned that the business of the convention was parcelled out to different committees. That on the legislative department decided, on the 16th inst. that white population was the proper basis for representation in the house of delegates. The vote in the committee stood thus—

For the resolution—Wm. Anderson, Chapman Johnson, Andrew Beirne, Jas. Madison, Charles Fenton Mercer, John R. Cooke, Philip C. Pendleton, John B. George, Henley Chapman, Lewis Sammers, Philip Doddridge, Wm. Campbell (of Bedford,) and James Pleasants—13.

Against it—Benj. Watkins Leigh, Wm. H. Broadnax, John Tayler, John Y. Mason, John Randolph, John Reance, John W. Greene, Littleton Waller Tazewell, George Townes, John Talaferro, Thos. R. Joynes—11.

The vote in committee, however, was 12 against 12, on the proposition to make the white population the basis also of representation in the senate, Mr. Madison voting with the minority on the other question. It is intimated, that the proposition to elect the senate, according to "federal numbers"—(by which 5 slaves are counted as 3 white person) will be offered by the way of compromise between the two parties in the convention, which already begin to shew a great deal of feeling. The west not yet disposed to concede as to the senate, and the east resisting the proposition even as to the house of delegates.

It is stated that 43 of the members may be counted as the firm friends of representation, according to white population.

The committees were yet busy. We cannot detail their proceedings—and not many important points had yet been definitely settled by them.

British paragraphs. A Portsmouth paper of the 12th ult. says—

"The Constellation American frigate of 35 guns, captain Wadsworth, anchored last night at Cowes, in 28 days from New York. She brings to this country Mr. M'Lane, who is entrusted with some diplomatic mission. The Constellation will proceed from Cowes to Havre, with Mr. Rives, who has some official appointment from the United States to France; she will then take commodore Biddle to the Mediterranean, to which command he is appointed."

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, arrived in the Pacific at Liverpool. "He says the Americans are not capable of governing themselves, and he, consequently, abandons all idea of reforming them."

The London Courier of the 14th inst. sagaciously observes—

"It appears by American papers to the 16th, that the new president of the United States, general Jackson, has had two serious attacks of an apoplectic nature, which created much apprehension for his life, and from which he only recovered by abundant cupping. His medical attendants continued with him two whole nights; and his liability to such dangerous paroxysms occasioned great alarm among his friends, and principally his political adherents; for if he should die within the first year of his presidency, they would not be prepared with a successor to fill his place, and the supreme AUTHORITY must at once revert to Mr. Adams."

[All this is "news" to the people of the United States—and specially shews a profound knowledge of our constitution! But Englishmen cannot comprehend the fact, that a president of the United States may become a private citizen. Whatever may be his fitness or unfitness for the office, Mr. Adams has no more legal claims to a succession to the presidency, than the learned editor of the London Courier.]—[NILES.]

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT. [CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

ARTICLES.	FROM	TO
Ashes, per ton,	8 cts.	8 cts.
Pearl "	95 00	
Bees' wax	100 00	
Candles, dipped	20	
Mould	1b	10 10
Cestings	11	12
per ton	60 00	
Cigars, Amer. 1st qual 1000	75	1 00
Spanish	8 10 00	
Coffee best qual per lb	15	16
Spanish	12	13
Coal, bushel	10	
Gorn, do	28	
Meal do	31	
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10 lb	25	
Feathers live geese & ducks	23	25
Flaxseed bushel	37/4	40
Flour sup. fresh from wagons bbl	3 75	
Fine	3 50	
Ginseng per lb	15	18
Gunpowder Lexington Ky bbl	5 50	6 00
Dupont's "	7 50	
Hemp per lb	5	7
Lead pig and bar	4	0
Leather sole, Eastern tan lb	23	25
do Cincinnati "	25	27
Calf skins dozen	18 00	26 00
Upper do	26 00	30 00
Iron, Juniper hammered ton	130 00	135 00
Puddled "	80 00	100 07
Hoop 6, 8 & 10d "	130 00	
Nail rods "	126 00	
Mackerel No 1 per bbl	10 50	
No 2 & 3 "	10 00	8 50
Molasses, N. Orleans gal	50	