

FROM NILES' REGISTER. LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A great fire broke out at Manchester on the 16th Oct. The warehouse of Barnaby and Faniker were destroyed—and, among the contents, 700 bales of cotton.

The Leicester Herald mentions the following facts:

"A few weeks back, several farmers residing in the parish of Thurleston were obliged to pay the poor-rates in wheat, immediately after it was taken from the fields. Last week the whole of the tenants of the earl of Cardigan, residing in Nottinghamshire, sent in a round-robin to his lordship's steward, stating that it was impossible for them, under the present distressed state of affairs, with no market for their produce, to think of remaining in their farms at the same rents. We have not yet heard his lordship's answer. A similar document has been forwarded to the steward of sir Justinian Isham, by his tenants; the worthy baronet, in reply, has informed them that he felt for their distressed state, and that he had ordered the whole of their farms to be revalued, and the price regulated according to the present times. He further added, he could not suffer one of his tenants to leave him. Many other farmers are following a similar plan, the poor-rates being in some parishes as high as twenty-eight shillings in the pound annual, and at the rate of three pounds an acre."

Ireland contains about 12,000,000 of Irish acres (or 19,000,000 of English); there are about 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics, about 800,000 Presbyterians, and about 600,000 Protestants.

Portions of the country had been visited by violent storms, which caused the rivers and creeks to overflow their banks, doing great injury. On the coast, between Sunderland pier and Henderson, within the distance of half a mile, eighteen vessels were stranded, most of which will become wrecks. The loss of vessels on other parts of the coast, was also very considerable.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Turks appear to have been in a miserable state at the moment of making peace. The papers announce the capture of many ports by the Russians. Some of them important—had the war continued. It is said the war indemnity was not inserted in the treaty of peace at the request of the sultan, who was fearful that his influence would be lost when it was known that he was tributary to "Christian dogs"; but in verity, the influence of the mighty shah has already dwindled to the briefest span. The Prussian ambassador, it appears, has played an important part in the late king's game, and displayed quite a Machiavellian spirit.

The ship United States, 675 tons burden, which was built in New York about three years ago, has been recently purchased by the emperor of Russia. He pronounced her the finest vessel he had ever seen, and intends to use her as a model, after which she will be sent to the Black sea.

The emperor of Russia has published a manifesto, congratulating his subjects on the restoration of peace with the Porte, complimenting the army and indicating the course he has pursued. The rejoicings and religious ceremonies at St. Petersburg are of the most splendid character. There was a grand procession and a military review of 26 battalions of infantry and 29 squadrons of cavalry. The emperor, on the same day, conferred additional honors on the generals employed in the late campaign.—Counts Diebitsch and Paskevitch are raised to the dignity of field marshals.

The sultan has despatched orders from Constantinople to all the pachaliks of the empire, to cease hostilities against the Russians, and to treat the Russian nation as one on the most friendly terms with the Porte. The inhabitants of Servia are looking with much confidence for a public declaration putting them in possession of the rights stipulated for them by the treaty of Ackerman.

Turkey.—The whole population of Turkey, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, is 23,650,000 souls. The annual revenue is only £2,900,000 sterling. Expenditures £2,270,000.* The national debt is between 7 and 8,000,000.

Switzerland.—The villages of Miox and Calanca, in Switzerland, have been nearly destroyed by an inundation of the rivers Maisa and Calancasca. Grono is almost wholly destroyed. At Rogoredo a river now flows in the place where the church of St. Sebastian, and many fine habitations stood. At Cauco, the clergymen and parishoners assembled in the church, gave up all hopes of being saved and recited the prayers for the dead. However, only one young man was drowned. This was in September.

Portugal.—The Correio do Porto of the 10th inst. says: "We have 'just taken the liberty' to make this some two millions more than we have seen it stated in many papers. The idea of the expenditures of Turkey being only £270,000 cannot be entertained. And if so, the payment of the indemnity to Russia would be a small matter."

21st September, gives the sentence of the twenty-one individuals who went from England to Portugal, on board the Belfast steamboat, in June of last year. They are condemned to be degraded from their rank, to be decapitated on the Placa Nova, their bodies to be burned, their heads to be exposed on the sea coast where they landed, and their property to be confiscated to the royal treasury.

John Bull seems to wonder whether "Jonathan" will demand satisfaction for the base treatment of the crew of the American whale-ship Galatea, on board Don Miguel's frigate, the Diana. "John" admits that he himself has submitted to the vile doings of the "usurper," but thinks it likely that "Jonathan" may not. We guess he won't.

Virginia Convention. Since the proceedings had on establishing the basis of representation, nothing important has been done in the convention, though many propositions had been submitted and much discussion was had upon them. The question as to the basis seems to have been laid aside for the present, and the other, hardly less important, as to the right of suffrage, has been considered. Seven weeks had elapsed, and the "Enquirer" of the 21st said, "the convention is not yet in sight of land." Twelve of the members are also members of congress, and others are members of the state legislature, and both of these bodies are about to assemble. Will the discussion last until the convention may be thus dissolved—or will the remaining members elect others to preserve the body in its numbers? The last, and to the extent that would be required, will not, perhaps, be agreeable to the people, and may not represent their wishes.

Messrs. Wilson, Campbell, (of Brooke), Powell, Leigh and others, had submitted different projects as to what shall constitute the right of suffrage and how it should be exercised, &c. The proceedings occupy much room, but have no great present interest, except to citizens of the state, in observing the movements of their own particular delegates. It is stated that Mr. Leigh, on the receipt of his speech at Harrisonburg, was burnt in effigy at that place—an incident much to be regretted.

The Richmond Whig of Nov. 23, says:—Nothing is yet determined in the convention. For the last week the question of the extent of suffrage has been chiefly discussed, and has called forth almost as much warmth and interest, and quite as many speeches as that of the basis of representation.—Parties on this subject are differently divided. There is less of sectional feeling, although there is yet much. To extend suffrage somewhat, is the disposition of nearly the whole convention, Mr. Randolph perhaps, and a very few others excepted. Difference of opinion exists as to degree, and the parties may be thus classed: 1. Those who adhere to things as they are, and who think that the constitution issued perfect from the hands of Geo. Mason, as Minerva sprung armed from the brain of Jupiter. 2. Those who wish some extension, but are not willing to depart from the land. Mr. Monroe on Saturday declared his adhesion to this sentiment, which, after a former speech, occasioned some surprise. This party is considerable in point of number, but much less, we believe, than a majority. 3. Those who go beyond land, and

*The following is reported as parts of Mr. Leigh's speech—which, surely contains extraordinary opinions.

Would he have deprived FRANKLIN and SHERMAN and BITTENHOUSE, and thousands of others—"day laborers," of the right of suffrage, because that they earned their "daily bread?"

"In every civilized country under the sun, some there must be who labor for their daily bread, either by contract with, or subjection to others, or for themselves. Slaves in the eastern parts of this state, fill the places of peasantry in Europe—of the peasantry, or day laborers, in the non-slave holding states of this union. The denser the population the more numerous will this class be. Even in the present state of the population beyond the Allegheny, there must be some peasantry; and as the country fills up they will surely have more—that is, men who tend the herds, and dig the soil; who have neither real nor personal property of their own, and who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow. These by this scheme, are all to be represented—but none of our slaves. And yet, in political economy, the latter fill EXACTLY the same place. * * * I ask gentlemen to say, whether they believe that those who are obliged to depend on their daily labor for daily subsistence, can or do ever enter into political affairs? They never do—never will—never can. * * *

* Now what share, so far as mind is concerned, does any man suppose the peasantry of the west—that peasantry which it must have, when the country is as completely filled up with day laborers as ours is with slaves—can or will take in affairs of state? Gentlemen may say their laborers are the most intelligent on earth—which I hope is true—that they will rise to political intelligence. But when any rise, others must supply the place they rise from."

desire to give every man a vote, who being a citizen resident for a certain time before he offers to vote, in addition, pays his share of state tax. This party we are of opinion is the strongest, and were we to hazard a conjecture, it would be that the convention will settle down upon its opinions. 4. Those who wish to give every citizen resident for a certain time, bearing arms, and paying taxes, state or county, the right of suffrage.

Mr. Talliaferro has resigned, on account of sickness in his family. It is said that Mr. J. S. Barbour will, because of the ill-health of his lady; and added that Mr. Monroe will probably retire because that his private views of what should constitute the right of suffrage are directly opposed to those of his constituents—which latter are for a very liberal extension of the right.

The Whig of the 24th (the latest dates we have) says—"It will be seen by the sketch of yesterday's proceedings, that another day has passed without producing any result, and indeed, there is no more reason to hope for the speedy decision of any principle now, than there was three weeks ago. The important matters under deliberation are susceptible of such infinite modification, and there is so great a propensity for speaking in this country, that it is difficult to say when any thing will be done. Nevertheless, we are induced to hope, that this day will close the debate on suffrage. We are as much, or rather more than ever at a loss to conjecture upon what extension of suffrage the convention will settle down."

From the (Ga.) Southern Recorder.

A case of rather a singular kind has occurred in South Carolina, growing out of the power vested in its Chief Magistrate to commute the punishment of capital offences. A man named Jeremiah Smith, for a crime committed, was sentenced to death in 1821, but was pardoned by the Governor on condition of his suffering an imprisonment of three months, and then leaving the State, never to return to it. After undergoing the imprisonment, Smith left South Carolina and settled in North Carolina near the line of the two States. He was a blacksmith, and in 1827, the people of a neighborhood in South Carolina adjacent to that in which Smith lived in North Carolina, wanting one of his trade, induced this man by their persuasions to move into their settlement, assuring him he would not be in danger, as his good conduct since his conditional pardon, would make his residence among them safe. It appears that he lived unmolested in South Carolina in 1827 and 1828, until one of his neighbors with whom he had a fight informed Governor Miller of Smith's being in the State, when the Governor issued a proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension. Smith in the meanwhile had returned to North Carolina, where he was pursued by the person with whom he had the fight and two or three others, seized and brought without any legal authority into South Carolina, and on the affidavit of one of the captors, committed to prison.

Having been brought before Chancellor Harper on a writ of Habeas Corpus, it was urged against his discharge, that although his arrest in North Carolina was without authority, yet his detention in South Carolina was lawful—that not having complied with the conditions of his pardon, Smith was a convicted felon, unpardoned & unpunished, & ought not again be let loose upon the community, no matter how irregularly he had been brought within the jurisdiction of South Carolina.

Among other arguments used by the Counsel for the prisoner it was contended, that having become a citizen of N. Carolina, he had as such rights under the Constitution of the United States of which no inferior tribunal could deprive him—that a clause of the Constitution declares, that citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the immunities of citizens in the several States." That as a citizen of North Carolina he had a right to come into South Carolina, and that in this character he came pure into the sister State—he had not become a citizen of North Carolina upon conditions, as the Constitution makes none. It was contended that the pardon could not affect constitutional rights, and when they came into conflict, the conditions of the pardon must yield to the rights which the prisoner had acquired as a citizen of North Carolina.

The Chancellor decided against the release of the prisoner, and remanded him to jail. His case which had excited a good deal of interest, is to be again argued on the motion to pass upon him sentence of death.

The Creeks. Benjamin Marshall, a Creek chief, has just returned from Arkansas, and gives of the soil, climate, & abundance of game, so flattering an account, that all to whom he had made known the true situation and prospects of the country allotted to the Indians, had signified their intention to emigrate; and it was Marshall's opinion that half the Creeks would remove before next fall.

Tippecanoe battle ground. We have, a few days since, gratified a desire long felt to visit the ground where the memorable battle of Tippecanoe was fought. It is situated about three miles from the mouth of Tippecanoe river, on section 23, township 24 of range 4, west of the 2d principal meridian, immediately on the bank of Burnett's (by some called Harrison's) creek, which empties into the Wabash a short distance below the mouth of Wild Cat. It is a narrow strip of open timbered land, elevated 12 or 15 feet above the prairie, which lies north-west and south, something in the shape of an equilateral triangle. The prairie on the south is about 300 yards, that on the north 200, and that on the west a quarter of a mile in width, extending about one mile down the creek. The trees which occupy the ground, unconscious of the fact that their roots are mingled with the dust of the gallant dead, furnish evident traces of the closely contested struggle of that eventful night. In 1822 Capt. Huntington visited the ground with a company, and buried the human bones then bleaching on the plain but many horse bones are yet to be seen.

We will not attempt a description of our feelings when reflecting that, under the mild olive of peace, were permitted (in company with one of the brave officers who took part in the conflict,) to visit the spot where the gallant Davies, Owen, Spencer and Warrick fell. Mingled emotions of veneration and regret, together with a contrast between what then was, and now is the aspect of the surrounding country, occupied our every thought. The war-whoop of the savage has ceased to be heard, and the wilderness is beginning "to bloom and blossom as the rose."

The battle ground is a part of the land which will be offered for public sale, by a late order of the President, commencing on the 2d Monday in November next, at Crawfordsville. It is the intention of one of those who was engaged in the bloody conflict, to purchase the ground for the purpose of having it enclosed, to prevent a destruction of the timber, and other depredations, calculated to render less visible the traces of the battle.

Would not the citizens of Indiana, together with the amount which could be raised in Kentucky, subscribe, and erect a monument to be built on the ground, commemorative of the fame of those, whose gallant conduct has consecrated the spot, as one where savage ferocity was made to yield to the bravery of civilized man.

Altho' the ground on which the battle was fought, is in point of soil, of an inferior quality, yet, in its immediate vicinity, there is a large body of rich land. About one mile east, commences the "Pretty Prairie." This, as its name denotes, one of the most beautiful Prairies in the world, beginning on the margin of the river, and extending about four miles in width. On the east side there is a regular chain of Mounds, such as are often seen in the Western country, and particularly in the Prairies, extending across the whole width of the Prairie. They vary from 30 to 50 feet in diameter at the base, & from 7 to 15 feet in height. These Mounds open a field of speculation for the inquisitive mind, which delights in extending its researches into the mysteries of nature, and accounting for things on philosophic principles, which, to the casual observer, can only afford a pleasing astonishment.

It might be well to state, for the information of the emigrant, that this Prairie, which is surrounded by excellent timber, and on the edges of which may be found a quantity of never failing springs, is a part of the land which will be offered at the sale above mentioned, and after which any part remaining unsold can be entered at government price.

Miami Times.

BEAR HUNTING.

We have a friend, "away up country," who sometimes writes us very amusing epistles. He gives his consent under his own hand and seal for publishing the following. Although "calculated for another meridian," as the Almanac makers say, it will suit for this or any of the towns in New-England. Probably the story may awaken some reminiscences in this village.

Our friend informs us that in the village where he is at present located lives a very worthy farmer, of "some sixty-five or seventy years of age." He had a large flock of sheep running "in the old pasture back of the barn," and from time to time his sons (three robust stout young men) reported that they had found dead sheep in the pasture, with their legs broken, heads beat to a pumice, and bodies mangled in a most terrible manner—by golly! Appearances indicated that the perpetrator could be no other than a bear. After hearing two or three of the above reports the old man, i. e. the father of the three sons, said there must be something done. They accordingly watched—set traps—kept three dogs out &c. &c. the result of these efforts were as follows: Caught in the traps, one dog—old calf—two sheep—and one of the "old man's" daughters! This last was a misfortune. But the old man with a truly philosophical feeling said "he was darn'd

sorry Sal got catch'd for she wasn't able to milk nor rake hay for a long time." Finally, after every attempt of the boys had failed, the "old man" was determined to watch himself, and accordingly started out a-bout 6 o'clock in the evening with his three sons armed with pitch-forks, hoe handles, flails, &c.—old Putnam like—determined to meet the marauder of the sheep pasture." At the corner of the barn he stationed himself. His three sons formed a sort of *vidette* "down a-long." They had not long occupied their stations when the enemy hove in sight, bearing between his formidable jaws (as was supposed,) one of the finest sheep in the flock, as it looked uncommonly large. The alarm being given, they were upon their "feathers."—The supposed bear not altogether relishing the warlike dispositions in front, resolved upon forcing the ranks which threatened to enclose him, and commenced the assault with great fury, mowing down every thing which obstructed his passage—one of the sons amongst the rest, leaped the ban yarn fence—came violently in contact with the gate upon the opposite side, but it resisted his utmost exertions and stopped him for a moment.

This gave the old man time to rally, for prompted by the spirit of '76, he was determined on victory or death. The animal in vain attempted to force the gate, near where stood the old man. On his passing, he wielded the pitchfork with as much dexterity as might have been expected from one whose nerves and sinews had been strung together for at least three score years, and plunged the tines of the instrument, the whole length into the hind quarters of the creature, when to his utter astonishment, instead of the bear facing him as usual with such animals when attacked in the rear, the well known sound of Bo-o-o, Bo-o-o, issued from the other extremity of the quadruped, who, being under great headway before receiving the pitchfork, let out one link more, as the saying is, and went down the hill as if the "old boy" had kicked it in end.

The old gentleman having discovered his mistake, sung out "Why Joe—that ain't a bear, it is our old Black Heifer!"

In the sequel it appears that the heifer had been in the clothes yard, where, by some means, she had attached a sheet to her horns, which was mistaken for a sheep.

Bellows-Falls paper.

We are sorry to observe that the publication of the Natchez Ariel has ceased. It was one of the best arranged and edited country papers in the United States. We regret its discontinuance the more, since it appears to have been produced by dissention amongst those who were the proprietors and managers of it. Newspaper partnerships, by the bye, are ticklish things, unless where the parties have a community of feeling as well as of property.—National Intelligencer.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum is a rule of action to which we most heartily subscribe, and accordingly we have quoted the above compliment to our deceased neighbor. But query—how long is it since the gentlemen of the Federal City made the discovery that Natchez was in the "country"? Why, Messieurs, it is an incorporated city, with its Mayor and Council—Churches, as many too as there be in said Metropolis—Court House and Jail—Masonic Hall—Theatre—Circus (Locomotive)—Orphan Asylum—Societies, learned and unlearned, charitable and uncharitable. Our commerce, too, almost equals that of the Tiber, (unchristianly "Goose Creek.") Our experts are more than four millions of dollars; our imports fall but little short of the same amount. Natchez, too, is a port of entry, and Uncle Sam, a whimsical dog, took it into his head one day to give us a Light House, which, by the bye, his worthy collector of customs located directly in front of the city, to the no small edification of night-walkers, and probably hinting thereby that need there be that said city should be enlightened.—A "country paper," indeed! and thus, in the prevailing spirit of reform, an honest and substantial little city is to be reformed out of a "local habitation and a name?"

Southern Galaxy.

Sisterly Affection.—A boy named Philip, playing on a slab in the Snug-banna, was upset, and apparently drowned. He was taken from the water, and after necessary applications showed symptoms of returning life. At this crisis, his lovely and loving sister, exclaimed, with a significant shake of the head, "Well, if Phil ners come to, I guess he'll get one darn'd lickin'!" Bath N. Y. Adm.

The printer of an eastern paper says, that many of his patrons would make good wheel horses, they hold back so well. By the same rule, type-founders and paper-makers would make good leaders, they pull so well.

The greatest man of the present day is a young man, a native of Pitna, in Sweden. He is in his nineteenth year: his stature, though his growth is not yet completed, is nine feet three inches and three lines! and even at eight years of age he had attained a height of three feet four inches!