

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, Feb. 20.

Latest from England.—The packet ship Manhattan, Capt. Marshall, which arrived on Saturday, from Liverpool, brought the editors of the Commercial Advertiser regular files of London papers to the evening of the 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th ult. inclusive.

The following summary and extracts, embrace all the information which those papers contain, of either interest or importance.

The Morning Chronicle having put forth a portentous paragraph, stating that in consequence of the accession of Constantine to the Russian Throne, the Great Austrian diplomatist, Prince Metternich, had arrived in London, immediately upon which event a cabinet council was convened, the Courier overthrows it all by stating that it was only the son of Metternich, a young gentleman attached to the Legation in Paris, who had come over to London on an excursion of pleasure.

On the third of January nine men perished in a coal pit at Whitehaven, from suffocation in consequence of a body of coal and other combustibles taking fire.

From India.—The East India Company's Transport ship the Lotus, Capt. Charles Brown, was lost on the 23d of July, upon the Sagan Sand, at the mouth of the Hoogly. The sea was very high, and of 105 souls, only 44 were saved.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Batavia, received in London, Jan. 2, dated September 15:—

The Javaes are in a general state of insurrection, particularly in the southward and middle districts, where several thousands of the natives were assembled in arms, and receiving no check from the Dutch Government, in consequence of the great reduction of their troops, such large requisitions having been made for their Macassar expedition. The numbers of the insurgents are daily increasing, and assume a more menacing aspect.

An expedition has gone out against them from Samarang, which has been repulsed, with loss, and some English residents have been killed. A general panic exists at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya. Every European resident has been ordered out on duty for the protection of their respective settlements. All intercourse with the interior is cut off.

The general opinion is, that without a timely supply of troops the European population will be driven into the ocean. At Peking the Malays were rising in all directions, and the military are quite insufficient to suppress them; the inhabitants here have also been put into requisition for the protection of the city.

Greeks and Turks.—The only article upon this subject which we find, is an extract from a private letter received and published at Vienna, Dec. 20, from Constantinople. The most interesting news they contain is, that pretty warm disputes have lately taken place between the Reis Effendi and the British charge d'affaires relative to the affairs of the Peloponnesus. On the other hand, the Porte has received information that the Captain Pacha, as soon as he learnt that the Greek fleet, under Mitsis has appeared near Missolonghi, hastened to leave the coast to avoid the battle which seemed to be imminent. This news has greatly displeased the Sultan, and it was generally believed that the Captain Pacha would be disgraced.

The gale at Gibraltar.—We have already published an account of the distressing hurricane in the bay of Cadiz, on the 6th of December. It seems, however, that its violence was still more tremendous at Gibraltar. An American gentleman writes from that place on the 12th, that upwards of 200 vessels were driven on shore at Gibraltar, 40 of which were square rigged vessels.

Extract of a letter from J. A. Hayes, dated Gibraltar, Dec. 12, 1825.

"Early on the morning of the 7th, I discovered the Tontine, shewing a signal of distress, a large brig then foul of her, and it still blowing a gale. After having a boat and 10 men, I succeeded in getting on board, when the weather appeared flattering until night, when it again blew tremendously. Two vessels being foul of us we were dragged about half a mile further, and brought up off the point of rocks near the mole. 100 fathoms of cable out and now lying in a good birth. We lost both boats and received considerable damage in spars, rigging, &c. Such a time has never been experienced. Dead bodies are daily drifting on shore. The ship Mary, Brown, has just arrived from Philadelphia.

Carpenters refuse to work under four dollars a day. I found our long boat yesterday on the Spanish side, and attempted to go on board to see if she was much injured, when the Spanish sentinel drew his bayonet and threatened to run him through."

Another vessel foundered.—The schr. Syren, of Biddeford, Captain James P. Perkins from St. Johns, (E. F.) whence she sailed 24th Jan. laden with five oak timber bound to New-York, was abandoned 1st inst. in lat. 29, lon. 69, the crew were taken off by the Ship Hantonia, Tisdale, of and from Portsmouth, N. H. bound for Hampton Roads, where she has arrived. The Syren experienced a heavy gale from the N. 31st ult. at five o'clock, A. M. during which she was knocked down by a

trip of the sea, which partially swept the deck load, carried away the coat, taffrail, quarter boards, mainsail, mainboom gaff and both pumps by the deck. At 8 A. M. was knocked down a second time, which swept the deck of every thing; the jib and foresail (both headed,) were carried away, when she became completely unmanageable—remained on the wreck 34 hours, when they were fortunately fallen in with by the Hantonia.

Buenos Ayres.—The latest advices from Buenos Ayres are of Dec. 14. Monte Video had not fallen into the hands of the Patriots of the Banda Oriental. Skirmishes, however, took place daily between the Patriots and Brazilians—Always resulting in favour of the former. The news of the revolution in Chili, is confirmed.—Bolivar, it is said, has 15,000 troops on foot, well disciplined. A colony of 500 emigrants is daily expected at Buenos Ayres, from France; 400 were expected from Great Britain and Scotland. All have been selected by agents, with great care, in respect to their morals and habits of industry.

The patriot privateer Lavalleja had captured off Rio Grande a ship from Oporto, a brig and three schooners. The brig and a schooner were re-taken by the Maria da Gloria, and the rest with their prizes were bound for the coast of Patagonia. The Spanish Islands of the Archipelago on the coast of Chili, still adhered to Spain. But if the Governour of Chile does not soon receive reinforcements, it was in contemplation to establish another republic. Several very rich silver mines have been discovered in Araucana; and the Chilean papers estimate that the product the present year, will not be less than five millions of dollars.

Free Press.



AUBURN: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1826.

The demise of the Emperor Alexander has presented a singular state of things in relation to the succession to the vacant throne. He left no lineal heirs, and the Grand Duke Constantine, his next younger brother, having married a wife of plebeian extraction, and thereby offended his imperial mother, had by a solemn document, renounced his right to the succession, in favour of his next younger brother, Nicholas. It is said that Alexander, the nobles, and council were parties to that document, and that Constantine, who was Viceroy of Poland at the time of the Emperor's death, adhered to his act of renunciation; but Nicholas declined the succession, and caused Constantine to be proclaimed Emperor at St. Petersburg. Constantine has thus been made Emperor by a sort of royal compulsion; and by the refusal of a younger brother to take upon himself the reins of government. Great as is the burden of governing fifty-one millions of people, we imagine that few who had the right, could withstand the temptation.

Prison Discipline.—After being satisfied with the judicial doctrines of this county, that prisoners have no rights, that every upstart in the prison has the right to whip and knock them about in his own discretion, and that nobody has a right to inquire, Why do ye so?—it may afford some relief to the people to read the following extract from a charge recently delivered by Judge DURN, to the Grand Jury of Albany county; which was dictated by honest and just conceptions of law, and by the legitimate feelings of humanity.

Besides the cognizance of public offences of an ordinary character, and of common occurrences, there is, gentlemen, a less obvious, but not less important branch of duty, to which the Court feels itself bound to invite your attention.

It is to an inquiry into abuses in the execution of the laws, and into oppressions which may be practised by ministerial officers of justice, under colour of their authority. For this purpose, it will be proper to visit the gaol, and other places where persons are confined or collected, in charge of public officers. Here are sometimes to be found individuals, who from their guilt, depravity or misfortune, are cut off from the sympathy of society; and are frequently without the means of awakening it to their relief, except such as may be afforded them by the occasional inspections of a Grand Jury."

The next Circuit Court for this county will be holden on Monday next. The time for noticing causes for trial at this Circuit is elapsed. Some people have supposed that certain libel suits against us, and our neighbour of the Republican, would be tried at this Court; but the Judge has again neglected to bring them on. Doubtless he has good reasons for so doing.

INTERESTING TO MANY OLD SOLDIERS OR THEIR HEIRS.

We copy the following letter, says the National Intelligencer of the 26th of Jan. from a Louisville paper, supposing that the information it so concisely affords to the constituents of the writer may be important also to residents of other states:

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR—Under the provision of an act of Congress, of the 16th of September, 1776, each officer and soldier who engaged for, and continued to serve during the war, or until discharged by Congress, is entitled to a quantity of land, according to their rank, as follows:

To a Colonel, 500 acres; to a Lieutenant Colonel, 450; to a Captain, 300; to a Lieutenant, 200; to an Ensign, 150;

to a non-commissioned officer or soldier, 100.

No one who did not enlist to serve during the war is entitled to land under this act.

A tract of land in the state of Ohio, has been set apart by the United States Government to satisfy these claims. Many persons entitled to do so have not yet claimed, or received their land. Under the belief that there may be some, or the heirs of those whose just claims have not been satisfied, resident within my district, I write you this letter, and request that you will cause it to be published in your paper.

I have forwarded to the clerks of Jefferson, Nelson, Bullet, and Oldham counties, forms and instructions, by which the evidence is to be embodied, in order to obtain the warrants. If there should be found any one who has not been satisfied for his claims to bounty land if he will cause his papers to be forwarded to me, while here, it will afford me great pleasure to aid him, without fee or charge. I am very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

A. G. WICKLIFFE.

N. B. No matter in what state the soldier may have enlisted, if it was after the 16th September, 1776, and during the war, he is entitled to land.

"Murder will out."—A gentleman who has just returned from Batavia, states that a Mr. John Murry has been lately taken for a supposed murder committed about a year ago, and put into the jail in that village. The circumstances appear to be these: That a traveller came on horseback to the house of Murry, (who was a tavern keeper,) and put up; that he handed his portmanteau to M. who put it in the bar—that he went to bed. In the morning "while it was yet dark" he arose to pursue his journey. The traveller asked M. to show him a place to wash—he did so, which was at a pump in the back yard. While washing the maid came into the bar room, and was sent for a towel. When the man entered, from washing he was knocked down by M. who stood in the door with a club. He was killed, dragged off, secreted. While killing the stranger, the girl entered with the towel—she was called away by the wife of M. Fears were entertained that she would disclose the whole, and she was threatened with death—she begged for her life, adding that she would never divulge it. A few days ago, in a hysterick fit she talked so much about the murder, that when she came out of her fit, her family compelled her to tell the foregoing, which she has since sworn to. It is said too, for a fact, that about the same time the murder is said to have been committed, that M. was suddenly possessed of considerable cash. The girl's name who made oath to the foregoing is Miranda Johnson. Time will determine whether these statements in all their blackness, are true or false. The fears now are that they are too true.—Monroe Republican.

[Since the above was in type, we have received the following statement in a Batavia paper, which proves the whole story to be a base fabrication:]

THE MURDER.

It will be seen by the following certificates of Judge Chandler, and Sheriff Thompson, that the story of a murder having been committed by John Murray, is a most ridiculous, or most malicious fabrication. It is enough that men should bear the weight of their "actual transgressions;" and most men have enough of these. But to persecute them with groundless imputations of this kind, is certainly too much. The currency given to this story in a Rochester paper, without waiting for any proofs, seems cruel and ungracious; and ought to be as publicly retracted, as it has been promulgated.—There is not a shadow of rational suspicion resting upon Mr. Murray, who as a tavern keeper, must necessarily suffer from the currency of such a report, until it is thoroughly contradicted.—People's Press.

THE CASE OF JOHN MURRAY.

I, Daniel H. Chandler, do certify, that I caused the arrest of John Murray, on Wednesday the 14th inst. as a magistrate of the county of Genesee, on a complaint made to me, of his having been guilty of the murder of a stranger. I took his examination and the testimony of a number of witnesses in relation to the charges made against him, and in justice to Mr. Murray, I feel it my duty to state to the public, that so far as I was able to learn from the evidence before me, there is the most perfect conviction upon my mind, of his innocence—and there is great reason for the supposition that the story of his guilt originated in malice or falsehood.

DANIEL H. CHANDLER. February 24, 1826.

I, William R. Thompson, Sheriff of the county of Genesee, do certify, that I arrested John Murray on the complaint above mentioned, and from the facts which have fallen under my observation, entertain no doubt of his innocence of the crime charged against him.

WM. R. THOMPSON. February 24, 1826.

Mr. Jefferson.—An application has been made to the legislature of Virginia, to pass a law enabling Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his property by lottery; the object of which is simply to obtain a fair price for his estate, which, if sacrificed,

will leave him to embarrassment, if not poverty. His patrimonial estate suffered during the revolutionary war, and continued to suffer, for want of those personal attentions which were devoted to the service, the great and illustrious service rendered to the country.

On his retirement from the presidency, he carried but little with him to meet the expenses at Monticello. He is "the mark and model of the age." The patriot, statesman and philosopher—the traveller and foreigner—the man of science—the youth of the country, all bent their steps towards the abode of the venerable patriarch, and his doors were ever open to receive and entertain them.

It must be painful even to grant the small pittance he asks, when we reflect who it is that presents himself for legislative favour; but we can say with confidence that if a bill is passed the chances in such a lottery will be eagerly sought for, and the result may be entirely satisfactory to the venerable petitioner—much more so, no doubt, than legislative provision. The freemen of this country would raise a princely sum for Thomas Jefferson, if he would, venture to accept it.—Noah's Adv.

A resolution has passed the legislature of Virginia authorising THOMAS JEFFERSON to dispose of his property by lottery. We regret to learn that this venerable patriot suffers from pecuniary embarrassment in his old age.—Syracuse Advertiser.

A good Example.—A person of our acquaintance is in the habit of looking over the contents of his book-case, at the end of every quarter of the year, for the purpose of ascertaining and returning every borrowed book which has been on hand a reasonable time. "When a person finds about him any article which does not belong to him, he ought, like a civilized man, to return it to its owner."—Geneva Gaz.

BOSTON BARD.

Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard, writes from Yorktown, Westchester county, N. Y. in the following manner:—

"My health has been, and continues to be, so bad, that I have not been forty rods from the house in which I reside, since last November; and from the bands of a Quaker family I receive the pittance of clarity—the common necessities of life. For these things, I assure you, I am grateful—but there are medicines, and certain condiments, an invalid requires, which I am altogether unable to obtain; my clothes are few, and unfit for the inclemencies of the season. I will not say that my countrymen are ungrateful, in the main—but I now absolutely need the assistance of humanity to smooth the passage to the grave. Will relief be granted? For numerous public journals I have poured out the effusions of my brain, as the rains of heaven—seldom receiving any pecuniary recompense for the same, or even wishing a reward, while health and hope attended my earthly pilgrimage; the scene has changed, and I am an American beggar at the portals of my countrymen! This is not literally, but truly speaking; and why is it? Show me, the verse of mine which the father would hesitate to lay before his offspring; show me the line which tends to the destruction of virtue; point out, to me the poem, that, directly or indirectly, encourages cruelty to the brute, or oppression to the son of Africa's torrid clime; tell me the hour when I forgot to pour my song above the tombs of the departed brave!"

Poor fellow! He is like many of the ancient bards, and like Chaucer and Otway, starving amidst plenty, and proving how frail a tenement is genius to keep out the "pettings of the pitiless storm."

A few dollars, sent by the charitable, by the lovers of poetry and friends of American talent, to Coffin, would cheer him, and afford comfort against the ravages of consumption. The good people of Boston, whose bard he is, should send him a trifle.—Noah's Advocate.



MARRIED.

In Cheshire, Berkshire county, Mass. on the 29th Jan. by Elder John Leland, Elder SYLVANUS HAYNES, of Elbridge, Onondaga county, N. Y. to Miss MARY COWAN, of the former place.



DIED.

In this village, on the 26th ult. Mr. ALFRED SHIELDS, printer, aged 26 years.—[Editors of papers in Massachusetts and Vermont are requested to publish the above.]

In this village on the 27th ult. Mr. MARCUS TOMLINSON, aged 18 years, son of Mr. Nathan Tomlinson.

In this village, on Thursday last, EVELINE, daughter of Mr. John R. Boddy, aged 21 months.

In Brutus, on the 27th ult. AARON B. SHELDON, Esq.

In Victory, on the 23d ult. Mr. SHERMAN SHEPARD, aged 32 years.

In Canandaigua, 9th ult. MARY BRIMS, daughter of J. D. Bemis Esq. aged 17 years.

At St. Phillips, on his return from the Province of Texas, on the 15th of Sept. last, Mr. ANSEL WARD, formerly merchant of this place, aged 34 years.

In Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. LUTHER PHELPS. He was a man between 60 and 70 years of age; was never married; lived like a hermit alone in the world; and finally died by the influence of fanaticism. He usually wore his beard, which descended half way down his breast; as he believed shaving to be sinful. He was lately persuaded, as it is said, by one Ahner Durham, a worthless wretch, who calls himself "the Prophet of the Lord," to undertake the more than mortal task of fasting forty days and forty nights, under the assurance, that, if he survived that time without food, he would never die. He preserved five days without any sustenance; and survived with very little some fifteen days more, when he at last departed this life, a victim to fanaticism and imposture.—Traveller.

Sabbath-School Union.

A MEETING will be held at the Court-House, in Auburn, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. immediately after the meeting of the County Bible Society, for the purpose of forming a Sabbath-School Union for this county. All who feel interested in the cause of Sabbath-School instruction, especially ministers of the Gospel, are earnestly requested to attend. Auburn, March 1, 1826.

THEATRE.

MESSRS. SMITH & DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Auburn and its vicinity, that they will perform with their company for a short season, at the Circus, which has been fitted up for the purpose. The public are assured that every exertion will be made to deserve their patronage. The Theatre will open on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, (MARCH 8) when will be presented the much-admired historical play, in 5 acts, called

DAMON & PYTHIAS,

OR The Trial of Friendship.

Damon, the two friends, Mr. Davis. Pythias, (tyrant of Syracuse,) Gilbert. Dionisius, (tyrant of Syracuse,) Troubridge. Damocles, (a senator,) Thomas. Philistius, (pres't of the city council,) Smith. Procles, (a warrior,) Ashley. Lucullus, (an Italian,) Reed. Priest, Brown. Calanthe, (betrothed to Pythias,) Mrs. Gilbert. Hermion, (wife of Damon,) Thompson. [Her first appearance here.]

After the Play, COMICK SONG—"Nothing at All," Mr. Gilbert. COMICK SONG—"Knowing Joe," Smith.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the laughable farce of the

LYING VALET.

Gayless, Mr. Ashley. Justice Guttle, Gilbert. Beau Trippel, Thomas. Cook, Troubridge. Sharp, (the Lying Valet,) Smith. Melissa, Mrs. Gilbert. Kitty Pry, Davis. Mrs. Trippel, Miss Moore.

Doors open at 6, and the curtain to rise at 7 o'clock, precisely.

Box Tickets, 50 cents—Fit, 25 cents—Children half price. Tickets may be had at Hudson's Hotel, at Buttre's, at Brown's Hotel, and, on the evenings of performance, at the Box Office of the Theatre.

Seats are placed in the Theatre to render it comfortable.

Performance this week, every evening.

JUST PUBLISHED,

GEORGE BOND,

(NEW-YORK.) THE

American Athenaeum:

A Repository of Belles Lettres, Science & the Arts, no. 42, VOL. I.—FEBRUARY 16, 1826.

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MISCELLANY—Objections against Animal Food; Lines on the Death of Napoleon; Pope's Works.

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EDITORIAL—Meteorological Observations; Calamities of Genius.

THE WREATH—The Mauiac; The Patriot's Farewell; Lines written on board the ship Isaac Hicks; The Blind Harper.

Subscriptions received at this office, where the work may be seen.

HARK!

THE subscriber wishes to remind his customers that on the 11th day of April, 1825, he discontinued business in his name individually, and is very desirous of having his old book account settled up to that date; and for that purpose has opened an office in the second story of Grover & Gunn's store, where he will be pleased to see all those concerned as early as possible.

Of those whose accounts and notes are now due, he will expect payment.

S. G. GROVER Auburn, June 14th, 1825.—31f