

FOREIGN

From the Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 10. 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.

On the 3d 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. The East India Company's Transport ship, the Lotus, Capt. Charles Brown, was lost on the 23d of July, upon the Sagu Sand, at the mouth of the Hoogly. The sea was very high, and of 105 souls, only 4 were saved.

GREEKS AND TURKS.—The only article upon this subject which we find, is the following 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'Affairs 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 Miaulis, had 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.

RUSSIA.—The leading, indeed, the principal contents of the papers still relate to the death of the Emperor Alexander, and the incidents growing therefrom. Paris papers have been received in London of January 5, by express. The Courier of the evening of the 6th says, "The intelligence from St. Petersburg, at length clears up all doubts as to the succession of Constantine to the Imperial Throne. It appears there did exist a formal document, signed by Constantine, by which he renounced, in favour of the Archduke Nicholas, his right to the Crown. When the news reached St. Petersburg, of the death of the Emperor Alexander, this document, which had been signed and attested in triplicate, was opened and read: but Nicholas refused to act upon its conditions; and instead of placing the Crown on his own head, he, and after him the whole Imperial Family, the Senate, &c. took the oaths of fidelity to Constantine. The latter, meanwhile, conscious of the solemn engagements into which he had entered, and contemplating no violation of them, remained at Warsaw, when he heard of the demise of his brother. This explains a circumstance which had naturally excited observation and gave rise to various rumours. At length, however, Couriers despatched from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, apprised him of the course which events had taken, and yielding to the will of his august Brother, of the Imperial Family, the Senate, and the constituted Authorities, he consented to ascend the vacant throne. His presence in St. Petersburg was momentarily expected, and the day of his arrival was to be the only suspension of that public-mourning which had been ordered for the deceased Monarch.

Extract from a private letter:—I think I shall gratify you by sending copies of two letters, which the Princess wrote to the Empress-mother. They have been copied and circulated at Court, and I pledge myself for their authenticity. They present the simple expression of profound grief and Christian resignation. Taganrok Nov. 18, (n. s.) 1825.

Dear Mother—I was not in a state to write to you by the Courier of yesterday. To-day, a thousand and a thousand thanks to the Supreme Being, there is decidedly a very great improvement in the health of the Emperor—of that angel of benevolence in the midst of his sufferings. For whom should God manifest his infinite mercy, if not for him? Oh! my God, what moments of affliction have I passed; and you, Dear Mother, I can picture to myself your uneasiness. You receive the Bulletins. You have therefore seen to what a state we were yesterday reduced—and still more last night; but Wyllie (an English Physician) to-day, says himself, that the state of our dear patient is satisfactory. He is exceedingly weak. Dear Mother—I confess to you that I am not myself, and that I can say no more. Pray with us—with fifty millions of men, that God may deign to complete the cure of our well beloved patient. ELIZABETH.

November 19.—Our angel has gone to Heaven, and I—I linger still on earth. Who would have thought that I, in my weak state of health, could ever have survived him? Do not you abandon me, Mother, for I am absolutely alone in this world of care.

Our dear deceased has resumed his air of benevolence; his smile shines to me as he is happy, and that he gains on brighter objects than exist here below. My only consolation under this irreparable loss is, that I shall not survive him; I hope to be soon reunited to him. ELIZABETH.

Curious Wager.—A gentleman lately made a bet that he would cause all the bells of a well frequented tavern in Glasgow to ring at the same period, without touching one of them or even leaving the room. This he accomplished by turning the stop-cock of the main gas pipe, and involving the whole inmates in instant darkness. In a short period the clangor of bells rung from every room and box in the house, which gained him his bet, amidst the general laughter and applause, even of the losers.—London paper.

THE LEGISLATURE

Friday, February 10. HOUSE.—The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cole in the chair, on the bill brought in by Mr. Foote, authorizing the commissioners of the land office to sell the lands donated to this state, by the Holland land company, and to appoint an agent to prosecute for trespasses on said land. Mr. Heacock said that as the United States had appointed engineers to survey the Alleghany river, preparatory to taking measures to improve the navigation thereof, it would be advisable to postpone the sale of these lands; for in case of such improvements, they would be much more valuable than they are now. Mr. Speaker was in favour of the bill, but he thought the purchasers ought to be required to pay down one half of the purchase money. Mr. Foote acceded with the Speaker, but he considered that such provision ought to be confined to timber lands, as a considerable portion of the tract is land of poor quality and not valuable, and it would be an object for the state to get such land settled. Mr. Spencer offered an amendment to the bill requiring all purchasers of land to pay down fifty per cent. of the purchase money. This amendment prevailed and the bill then passed.

Saturday, February 11. SENATE.—The Senate then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cray in the chair, on the bill to prevent injury by dogs. After a brief discussion, the committee rose and reported: the report was laid on the table, in order to print the bill; and the Senate adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 13. SENATE.—Bills read a third time and passed:—To cede to the U. States, the jurisdiction of this state to certain land at West Point. To vest in the U. States the jurisdiction over certain lands on Stony Point, and for other purposes.

Some time was spent in committee of the whole on the bill to increase the common school and literature fund to promote the education of teachers and regulate their appointment, when the committee rose and reported, and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, February 14. SENATE.—Mr. Spencer, from the literature committee, reported a bill to allow the New-York manumission society to receive one dollar per quarter for each pupil taught in their school. At twelve o'clock the Senate proceeded to the nomination of state officers.

Wednesday, February 15. HOUSE.—Petition.—Of Stephen Van Rensselaer and George W. Featherstonhaugh, in behalf of themselves and associates, for the incorporation of a company with a capital of \$300,000, with leave to increase to \$500,000, for the purpose of making a rail road from Schenectady to Albany.

Thursday, Feb. 16. SENATE.—Mr. Viele, from the bank and insurance committee, reported at length on the banking system, and concluded the same with the following resolution, and brought in a bill to incorporate the Partner's Bank in New-York. Resolved, That a law ought to be passed at the present session, repealing the restraints upon private banking, and regulating the conditions upon which the business shall be conducted. Mr. Viele, from the same Committee, also brought in a bill to incorporate the Merchant's and Mechanics' Bank, in Troy.

HOUSE.—The bill to give effect to letters patent, granted after the death of the patentee, and the bill authorizing supervisors of towns to take and hold burial grounds were read a third time and passed.

Friday, Feb. 17. HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Root in the chair, on the bill introduced by Mr. Williams, to amend the act for relief against absent

and absconding debtors: some amendments were made, and the bill passed.—The bill extends the remedy to any number of creditors who have debts to the amount of \$50, if any one debt exceeds \$50, and provides that when the officer below whose process are commenced, under the act concerning absconding debtors, &c. of the insolvent act, or the act relating to imprisonment for debt, is unable to proceed in the case, any other officer authorized to perform the duties of judges of the supreme court, may proceed therein. That trustees may take the oath of office before any officer authorized to take the said oath, to be read in the supreme court. The act further provides, that the order under the second section of the absconding debtor act, for the debtor to appear, shall not be less than six, nor more than ten weeks; and in case of absent debtors, that trustees shall not be appointed in less than four months, and in case of debtors residing beyond sea, in less than twelve months.

DOMESTIC

Intrepidity.—We learn from Noah's Advocate, that on the evening of the 14th, a fire broke out in an unfinished three-story dwelling house in Kenwick-street, in the third story of which a poor woman and her family had been permitted to reside. At the time when the interior was on fire, and no descent could be made by the stairways, the distressed woman appeared at the third story window imploring assistance. After considerable delay, she with a son and daughter, reached the ground on a crazy ladder, which threatened every moment to tumble beneath their feet, and dash them to pieces. The woman then discovered, with feelings that can be better imagined than described, that her youngest child had been left in the house; when a young man boldly ascended the ladder, and after groping the rooms filled with smoke and flames, returned and said he could find no child. A fireman seized a torch and ascended the ladder, dashed through the flames and returned, dragging what seemed to be a bundle of rags, black and burnt—it was a child about 6 years old, almost lifeless which he found in a back room, nearly smothered. We regret that we have not the pleasure of recording the names of the two individuals who so generously exposed their lives in the cause of humanity.—N. Y. States.

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-privater Lavalaja had captured off Rio Grande a ship from Oporto, a brig and three schooners. The brig and a schooner were retaken 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 adhere to Spain. But if the Governor of Chile does not soon receive reinforcements, it was in contemplation to establish another republic. Several very rich silver mines have been discovered in Arapucana; and the Chilean papers estimate that the product the present year, will not be less than five millions of dollars.

Party Spirit.—The National Intelligencer says: "The extent of party spirit in Georgia may be estimated by the fact, that it descends even to the removal of Clerks in Banks, on account of their politics. If there is any thing in the world that can have no proper relation to party divisions, it is Banking. It is hardly to be doubted that the same principle which changes the officers of banks, regulates also their discounts. Thus, governed, Banks are engines of tyranny and instruments of oppression."—This extreme of political animosity, is more discreditable than any thing we have yet heard from that quarter.

Daring Outrage.—On the 10th inst. a ruffian entered the dwelling of a Mr. Zebler, in Wilmington (Del.) and asked for money. Mrs. Z. who was alone excepting a small child, replied she had none. He replied that he knew better, and seizing a knife, thrust it through her back, so that it penetrated nearly through the abdomen. He then left the house, leaving the woman weltering in blood. The cries of the child brought a neighbour to the house, and there was life e-

scaped in the woman to enable her to tell the horror. On Sunday, a man answering the description, was arrested below, two or three miles below Wilmington, and he has been committed after an examination. The woman is dead.

Charleston.—Three additional attempts have been made to burn the city of Charleston, in three different parts of the town. The Courier states that in all these situations, one at each extremity, and the other in the centre of the city, the most unequivocal evidences of a determination to destroy the town, are exhibited. The steps hitherto adopted to avert this awful calamity, do not appear to have produced the desired effect.

Contumacy.—A southern judge, some time ago, in his charge to a grand jury, denounced duelling in terms so severe, that they presented two men, one for giving, and the other for receiving the challenge. The magistrate caused both of the parties to be arrested, and enforced the law so rigidly, that both parties after the rising of the court, challenged him. To round the circle of absurdity, the judge accepted the challenge, fought and wounded them both.

Accidents.—A son of Mr. Case, at Canandaigua, N. Y. aged 5 years, was killed by being dragged on the ground, by a horse which he was imprudently suffered to lead to water. His hand was entangled in the nose of the halter, and his arm was torn from his body.—Mr. Sylvanus Paine, of Woodstock, Vermont, while chopping in the woods, was killed by a falling bough.

Kidnapping.—The Mayor of Philadelphia has recently received a letter from Mississippi, stating the arrival of a Kidnapper, by the name of Ebenezer F. Johnson, with three negro boys, and one negro woman, for sale—the three former having been kidnapped and stolen from Philadelphia. The woman was a slave taken from Virginia. The boys have fallen into the hands of a humane protector, and will probably be reclaimed. The mode by which they were entrapped was this. A mulatto man engaged them singly, to help bring melons on shore from a sloop; and when they went on board, they were taken below—seized, confined, and carried off.

Accident.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night last, it being extremely dark, and the road upon the ice obscured by the overflowing of the water, the driver of an Albany and Boston Stage, in attempting to cross the river at Troy, drove into an opening caused by cutting the ice during the day. Four valuable horses, and the greater part of the carriage, was lost.

The new Chancellor, we understand from the gentlemen of the Bar who practise in his court, gives great satisfaction. On Monday last he made several decisions on questions argued the previous week, and among others, in the case of DeJaffel against Ferrers, on a motion to dissolve an injunction relative to claims recovered under the Spanish Treaty. This opinion, although thoroughly matured, was in this case delivered without writing. It is said by those who were present, to have been one of the most lucid specimens of judicial reasoning ever heard from the Chancery Bench. Not a fact in the cause, which the most anxious suitor could deem of any importance, was left unnoticed or even unexplored, nor a principle of law or equity brought to bear upon it, which did not command immediate assent, either by its intrinsic truth or the arguments advanced in its support. One of our legal friends among the juniors of the Bar seems to be a perfect enthusiast in his admiration. He says he could not conceive it possible for the human mind, however well disciplined, to range its ideas with much fullness, clearness and methodical accuracy, without first reducing them to writing. He applies to the symmetry, which distinguishes the new Chancellor's intellectual productions, a strong expression frequently used by the late Provost of Columbia College—"the thoughts are dovetailed together."—Com. Adv.

On Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, as Mr. Auguste Jouan was traveling on foot from New-Brunswick to Patterson, N. J. about three miles and a half from the latter place, he was stopped in a retired place by two coloured men, who after threatening to take his life if he made the least noise, robbed him of a Pocket Book, containing one bill of 1000 dollars from the Franklin Bank of New-York, three 50-dollar bills, and from 15 to 20 ten dollar bills, on the United States Bank at Philadelphia. Also a paper containing twelve doubloons. One of the Robbers was a large black man, the other a small mulatto. Mr. J. has offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of

the robbers and recovery of the money. Information for the editors of the Patriotian Intelligence.

Epsum Salt.—A duplicate of magnesia is so abundant in a cave near Corydon, Kentucky, that it is carried away by the water. It sometimes appears in masses weighing 10 pounds, and a bushel of the same of the same size weighs from 20 to 25 lbs. of the salt. Epsum salt is found in the mammoth cave in Kentucky.

NEW PAPERS

"OPEN TO ALL.—INFLUENCED BY NONE." JAMAICA, FEB. 23, 1826. State Officers.—The following gentlemen were elected, on the 14th inst. by the separate nomination and joint concurrence of the Senate and House of Assembly. Aarish G. Flagg, Secretary of State. William L. Marcy, Comptroller. Samuel A. Talcott, Attorney-General. Abraham Keyser, Treasurer. Simeon De Witt, Surveyor-General. Alexander M. Mair, Commissary General.

Clerk of Suffolk.—The Huntington Eagle of the 23rd inst. contains an elaborate recitation of C. H. Havens, Esq. Clerk of Suffolk County, in reply to certain charges made by Mr. Hunt, Editor of the Sag-Harbour Corrector, and to the charges contained in the letter of the Governor, which we published some weeks since. As we have had nothing to do with the controversy between Mr. Havens and Mr. Hunt, we shall only copy so much of the reply as relates to the charges specified in the letter of the Governor to Mr. Havens, and which we should have done two weeks since, had the Eagle, arrived when it ought to have done.

"We have one word to say as to the charges enumerated in the governor's letter, and we have done. Dr. Havens may in some instances have miscounted the folios of an instrument recorded, but any man is liable to similar mistakes; and the facts that he has more frequently undercharged than overcharged, and that the variance is in all instances but small, as has been admitted in writing by his accuser, abundantly prove his innocence.

"He has never traversed the county to administer the oaths of office, to gratify his cupidity. In one or two instances, he has proceeded to the eastern part of the county to deliver the commission to the persons appointed; but from the interests of the

of their commissions, as he charged extra for bringing them to them. We speak advisedly when we say Dr. Havens challenges a single instance to be produced, where he has charged any thing for administering the oath of office to a military officer whose commission bears date since the act of 1823. Had these circumstances appeared in the affidavits sent to the governor, as would have been the case had an opportunity been furnished to cross examine the witnesses, the result would have been with the governor, as it now is with every honourable man acquainted with the facts, the entire exculpation of Dr. Havens from all manner of blame."

Influenza.—This epidemic continues to rage, with unabated violence, throughout the whole extent of our country. We have not opened a paper for the last three weeks, that has not complained of the effects of this troublesome disease; but of all the newspaper paragraphs, which we have seen, the following, from the Connecticut Mirror, affords the most consolation to the afflicted.

The Influenza.—By this we mean an attack upon the nose, the shoulders, the legs, the throat, the eyes, the lungs, the disposition, the purposes, and the feelings generally, corporeal and mental. The sinews, membranes, the deltoid, and the recti, and glutai muscles—the tonsils, uvula, vesiculae pendulae palati, the cornua, in short, every one of these hard terms is called out to answer to its name.

These learned words need no explanation. Every body that has had it—and who has not?—may turn over the leaves of a glossary of his own experience, and translate for himself. Yet it may not be the worst thing that could happen. Perhaps the decision in the house of representatives on the judiciary bill, was caused by the same epidemic, for what else could have stopped their thousand amendments but utter inability to talk, or hear, or think. There is no quarrelling now, except that which each man does with himself, as he sits sulky over the fire, with himself, and blood-shot, and alexisematic, and hark the word around him, and thinking himself poor as I neglected, his person wretched, his pants a miserable one, and his present situation the very worst that can be imagined. There is no gossiping done in this stage of the complaint by male or female. No long and inflammatory letters are written by those who would set the world in an uproar; and no long and inflammatory scoldings by gentle dames, who (when well) delight to get