

SLEE-LOADING CART.
Mr. David Edwin of Virginia, has invented a cart for removing earth, which according to the certificates which he has published, with one man and two pair of oxen "can move from the hill and put in the valley as much earth in one day, as six men can do with the same teams and two carts, with shovels to load them." The cart "usually loads itself so as to be heaped, and we have no doubt then contains as much earth as will be 2 1-2 cubic yards when compacted, equal to 5010 lbs. or 2 1-2 tons. In favourable ground it will load itself in going to the distance of about 44 yards, and when from the point at which the loading commences, to the place of deposit, the distance does not exceed 70 yards, it will make about twelve loads in an hour."
Bost. D. Adv.

From the Savannah Georgian Oct 3rd **SOMNAMBULISM.**

A boarder in the City Hotel, recently arrived from New-York, on Saturday night during his sleep, rose from his bed, and threw himself from a window in the 4th story on the pavement. He was taken up much bruised, but we understand without breaking a limb. The perpendicular height of the window from the street, is upwards of 35 feet, and when all the circumstances are considered, it is really matter of astonishment that he was not killed on the spot. Such was the force with which he descended, that the impression of his heels is left on the flag stone, from which they have completely broken two entire pieces.

Arkansas, Sept. 1
The Osages and Cherokees.—We learn, by a boat which arrived here a few days ago, from the U. S. Factory in the Cherokee Nation, that the Osages are collected on White River to the number of about 1,500, and have sent in a runner to advise the Whites to remove their families and property from among the Cherokees, as they intended shortly to make an attack on the latter, and would treat all they should find in the Cherokee nation as enemies. This intelligence had created considerable alarm among the Cherokees, who were holding councils every day, to concert measures for their defence. For several months past, we have had various and contradictory reports respecting war parties, sometimes from one nation, and sometimes from the other, going against their opponents, without any engagement taking place, until we begin to place but little reliance on any of them. Upon the whole, we believe, from the best information we can collect, that both nations are heartily sick of the war, in which no advantage has been gained by either party, and both would gladly bury the tomahawk, and with it the grounds of dispute which have caused the late unhappy rupture between them.

An incorrigible Rogue.—The Montreal papers of the 22d ult. inform us, that Pierre Du Charm, who was condemned to the gallows, to be executed on the 21st June last, but who was afterwards pardoned through the clemency of his excellency, was again committed to jail, for having stolen, (since his pardon,) twenty-eight sheep.

October 11th, 1821.
Action in Baltimore County Court for Seduction.
George Fogleman,
vs.
Anthony Nobilet.

This was an action by Fogleman against Nobilet for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. It is, we believe, the first case of this nature which has ever occurred in Baltimore county court. The defendant kept a shop for the sale of ready made clothes—These were mostly manufactured by poor women. Here the plaintiff's wife repaired, among the rest, for the purpose of obtaining work—of course she became in this way acquainted with Nobilet. This intimacy with her increased from day to day, and ended in her seduction and final ruin. The seduction was proved by the most credible testimony. The defendant was a married man with a family of children—and the plaintiff was the father of four children. The moment he discovered the infidelity of his wife he banished her from his house, and his family was broken up. The jury after hearing all the testimony, signing to the argu-

ments of counsel, and sitting nearly the whole of the day—retired to their rooms, and soon returned with a verdict "for the plaintiff of two thousand five hundred dollars damages."
— American.

From a Montreal paper.
A child four years of age, the son of Mr. Vecher, residing in the second concession of Lancaster U. C. being missed on the 19th inst. in the morning, and it being supposed that he had strayed into the woods, immediate search was made, but although conducted by a great number of persons, it proved fruitless until the afternoon of the 21st, when he was found in the woods, two miles from any habitation, asleep with his head under a fallen tree; his dog lay with his head upon that of his young master, asleep also; upon being disturbed, he sprung upon the person who had discovered him, but was readily pacified, & the young adventurer, was taken, half famished, to his father's house, where he was received with unbounded joy, by his distressed parents.

FOREIGN.

New York, Oct. 11.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.
The fast sailing Packet Ship Albion, Capt. Williams, arrived this morning in 41 days from Liverpool. By this arrival files of various London papers to the evening of the 30th August, Liverpool to the 31st. The Albion left Liverpool on the 1st of September, the NW. buoy on the 2d, and the coast of Ireland on the 11th.

The following summary embraces a notice of every late occurrence which appears worthy of attention.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The papers as usual, abound with letters, and extracts from the continental papers; relative to the affairs of the Greeks and Turks, but they are equally as unsatisfactory & contradictory as former accounts have been. We have made a few extracts, and have also epitomized the different rumours.

A letter received in this city from Liverpool dated Sept. 1, states that a rumour was afloat in the Exchange at London, at 5 o'clock P.M. of Aug. 30, that the Emperor Alexander had declared war against the Turks; and a Liverpool paper of the same date, contains a similar story. This is news which we should like exceedingly to hear corroborated—but

The British Traveller of the evening of the 30th, in a Postscript dated at half past 3 o'clock says—
"We stop the press to announce the following important intelligence:
Royal Exchange, 3 o'clock.

The Levant Company have received an express that the Turks have agreed to the Ultimatum of Russia. Stocks have risen in consequence one per cent.

This account from the shape in which it comes, is entitled to more credit than the other, although the other purports to be two hours later. And if it be true, the "Interlude of Grecian liberty is over, and the curtain falls again, of darkness and despotism."

The Greek nation is engaged in the formation of a government, to be exercised by a Senate and Deputies from the Peninsula and various islands. Leontari, near the centre of the Morea, is chosen for the seat of government. The Turks are feeble in the Morea, but in the northern provinces their power is completely established.

The major part of the accounts are rather in favour of the Greeks. There is a fragment of an address from Germano, Arch Bishop of A-chala, dated Calavryta, 2d of July, announcing that the whole of Peloponnesus is in the hands of the Greeks. Lala Dinietzana, Caritene, Phanari Tripolitza, Calavryta, Vas-titza and Monembasia, are free under the colours of the cross. Seven hundred and twenty four villages are besides liberated from the yoke of the Turks, who, shut up in the fortress, must, it is said, be soon starved into a surrender. The story about the great victory gained over the Turkish fleet was premature. At the latest dates, the fleet was on its way with a strong force, to succour the Turks in the Morea. If the Grand Seignior should succeed through the mediation of G. Britain, to pacify the Czar, it is doubtful whether he could succeed in inducing the Asiatic hordes to return to their territory without the expected spoil, or bring the inhabitants of the Porte to witness tranquilly the reconstruction of the

christian churches. It is asserted in an article from Posen, that the Russian troops stationed on the Duna, had broken up for the southern frontiers.

There is another report that the Divan has accepted the mediation of England. In the mean time a secret negotiation is carried on between Russia and Austria. The meeting of another congress is expected, in which will be decided the definitive existence of Greece. The three divisions of the Russian army are concentrated on the Pruth; they have their advanced posts on the extreme frontier for the purpose of watching the movements of the Ottoman forces under Jussuf Pacha. Prince Alexander Ypsilanti is placed under the surveillance of an Austrian officer. At Constantinople, conferences have taken place between the Divan and the Austrian Internuncio, but the latter has displeased the Porte on account of the manifest partiality displayed to the cause of Russia. The Porte leans particularly towards England; and the British ambassador has frequent conference with the Ottoman Ministers, and every thing seems to authorise the presumption, that the cabinet of St. James has definitively declared itself mediator.

Various accounts in the German papers state the Russian armies to be anxious for orders to enter the Turkish territory; the soldiers are inflamed with religious enthusiasm, on account of the atrocities committed by the Turks against the Greek christians. It is declared that Constantinople must be attacked by sea and land, and that the Greek empire must be re-established. Notwithstanding that Ypsilanti has been withdrawn from Wallachia, which was caused by the desertion of the Albanese, the insurgents remain in considerable force. In Little Wallachia almost all the convents have been fortified by them; and the Greek chieftains occupying the mountain positions near Busco. A chieftain of very intrepid character and well versed in warfare, is at the head of 1200 formidable warriors. The situation of the two provinces is extremely deplorable.

ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.

Nothing material has occurred since our last advices. The King continues in Ireland, and the attentions paid him by the whole mass of the population, are unabated. He intends visiting Hanover, Vienna and Paris, during the season; and a Regency will, it is said, be appointed to administer the government during his absence.

The London papers are filled with the proceedings of the inquest investigating the particulars of the death of Honey and Francis, who were killed during the Queen's funeral in London. The radicals are making a political matter of the circumstance, and an attempt was made to have a grand display at their funeral. There was some difficulty between the troops and the mob, but no lives were lost.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid are to the 17th of August. We are gratified to perceive that profound tranquillity prevails in all the populous cities of Spain, and there are strong indications that political liberty and liberal principles are becoming more firmly established. The hordes of banditti, however, still prowl about through various districts, and in some instances they laugh at all the measures which the government orders against them. On the 8th of Aug. a proclamation was issued by the political chief of Valencia, stating that the king had ordered 10,000 reals de vellon to be paid to Juan Navarro, for having killed the famous Marrana, one of the chiefs of the band of Jaime Alfonso. A reward of 30,000 reals is offered for the apprehension of Jaime himself, 10,000 for that of each of the individuals who have been more than four years with him (so long has he carried on his depredations) and 6000 for each of the other persons who belong to the band at the publication of this notice.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of this decree, Jaime contrived to take prisoner a son of the above Juan Navarro, and he has had the insolence to send to the afflicted father, demanding 2000 piasters for the liberty of his son, assuring him that if the sum is not paid within six days, the boy (a lad of 15) shall be flayed alive! What a dreadful alternative for a poor father. He is doing his utmost to collect this enormous sum, and some generous inhabitants have contribut-

ed, and then the demand of Jaime, that the father himself shall bring the Sierra alone without any escort!

The King has directed an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes. The proclamation sets forth the objects for which the extraordinary Cortes is to be convened. They will be occupied with the division of the Spanish territory and of the measures necessary to settle the political government accordingly; with the project of a decree respecting beneficial establishments; the means which the government proposes to the Cortes in order to secure the tranquillity and promote the welfare of America; the criminal code and the code of procedure; the reform of the tariff; the liquidation of the officers of government, the necessary means to avoid the heavy injury suffered by the nation from the circulation of false or defective foreign money; military affairs; the decree for the organization of the active militia; and the project of an organic decree as to the naval force. The Cortes is to be installed on the 24th Sept. because this day can hardly fail to remind both that and other nations of the valour of the Spaniards against their foreign enemies, their constancy in adversity, their desire and purpose to live in just liberty, and their loyalty & love to the august person and family of the King.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon papers had been received in London to the 18th of August. We find no extracts relating directly to the affairs of Portugal. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 11th of August sundry dispatches were read relating to the late occurrences at Brazil. They spoke of plots and disaffections, and machinations, of a "hideous disposition" which existed to disunite the Portuguese of the two hemispheres. It appears that the Junta of Bahia have refused to act under the government of the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro, or any government except directly under the King. The Cortes highly approve of this resolution, (for what reason we cannot divine.)

GERMANY.

The German papers are chiefly filled with letters and accounts of almost every description and complexion, relating to the affairs of the Greeks and Turks. A Venice article of the 15th, says that the King of England will proceed to that place, after his visit to his Hanoverian dominions. "It is expected his majesty will arrive about the 23rd of Sept. Prince Esterhazy, who announced this news, has given orders for the necessary preparations at his seat of Eisenstadt, to receive George IV. on his way hither. His majesty will only make a short stay amongst us, as he will depart in Oct. to return to England, taking Paris in his route thither."

There has been an affray at Dantzic, between the Jews and Christians, which was not terminated without bloodshed. The Brussels Oracle of the 18th Aug. says that they value the property which Buonaparte placed in the different banks at 36,000,000 of francs. As to the memoirs which he wrote at St. Helena, it appears certain that there exists three copies of them; but it seems doubtful whether they will be delivered to the Printer for some time to come.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples mention that a resolution has at last been taken, to exile a certain number of persons who took more or less distinguished part in the revolution. The list it is said, will extend to about 90 persons, including Poerio, Borelli, Arcovito, Petronelli &c.—Liberty will be given them to reside in Austria, Prussia, or Russia. A letter from Palermo states, that the Sicilian government had concluded an agreement with M. M. Rothschild and Agerman, for the loan of a thousand ounces of gold. The conditions are the same as those stipulated for the loan of ten millions, previously effected by the Neapolitan Government.

BLOODY ENGAGEMENT.

(From the Limerick Irish Chronicle of Aug. 18.)
On Wednesday night upwards of two hundred misguided wretches, mostly armed, many of them mounted on horseback, and the entire dressed in white shirts, surrounded the house of Mr. John Ives, a tithe proctor, at Inchrouke near Askheaton. After dragging him out of the house on the highway, they

proceeded to confine him, and prohibiting him from ever interfering in the tithe business; and all this employed, a party of Mr. Goings Police, consisting of seven men, constables; under the command of Thomas Doonan, Esq. chief constable, approached the house, having received private information that Rathkeate that such proceedings would take place during the night. On being challenged by Mr. Doonan, and commanded to surrender, they drew up in regular line for battle, and immediately commenced firing on the police, by an order from their leader. In that discharge, one of the police, named T. Manning was shot dead. Mr. Doonan instantly ordered his party to fire in return, which was quickly obeyed, and a regular volley obliged the assailants to break line and disperse in all directions. A charge was then made by the police, who succeeded in taking three prisoners, in full costume; two were also found dead similarly attired. A pursuit after the fugitives took place, and many skirmishes occurred, in which upwards of 60 shots were fired by the police.

From every information that can be collected great numbers have been wounded, and we are told, several dead bodies are concealed in the neighbourhood. Those found by the police in the first instance, were taken to Rathkeale, where they were interred on Thursday without coffins, in a large hole dug by their companions in a piece of waste ground, near the Guardhouse. The two prisoners were compelled by Mr. Goings, to perform all the offices at the burial; after digging the hole, they were obliged to bear the bodies and place them beneath, and afterwards to shake quicklime plentifully over them. Another of the gang died last night in a hut on the mountain, where he had been removed from the scene of action, his name was Moran, and was brother to one of the prisoners in custody; he was shot through the abdomen. Many more would have been shot by the police, but after the first volley the fellows all dismounted, and took shelter behind their horses. The roads in the neighbourhood of Askheaton present a most horrid appearance; streets of blood in various parts, and the wounded were borne away, are all besmeared with blood. There were 15 horses brought into Rathkeale, by the police, upon which those wretches were mounted, but had deserted; many of them were dreadfully wounded. A considerable number of spits, old scythes, and some fire-arms, were brought into Rathkeale by the police. Mr. Doonan missed fire twice at the leader of the gang, his pistol having got wet. He was very close to him at the time, and would certainly have shot him dead, had the pistol gone off. Before the police came near Ives's house, there were regular sentinels placed at different points, to give the main body notice of any alarm. When they were challenged, the answer was "we are christians" After the volley fired by the police, the captain or leader of the gang, who was attired in a most conspicuous manner, with a white dress, a cocked hat and feathers, endeavoured to rally his troops, but without effect.

Turkey—The last intelligence received from Constantinople is of a rather more warlike complexion than the previous advices. The ultimatum of the emperor Alexander would not, it was thought, be accepted by the Porte. This ultimatum we gave, in substance, a week or two since; but, if the following enumeration of its demands be correct, they differ in some slight degree from what has already appeared. It is now said the emperor of Russia extracts—

1st. The evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia in favour of Russia.
2d. Amnesty to the Greeks.
3dly. Free navigation of the Danubius full and complete.
4thly. Full and complete indemnification to the Greeks for the loss of property already destroyed, and security against further destruction.
5thly. Complete repair of the Greek churches, and re-establishment of the Greek religion.
6thly. A public and open apology to Baron Strogonoff for the continued insults which the Porte had offered him.

A period of 8 days only was allowed to answer this demand from the Court of St. Petersburg. The Divan, it is said had been in close consultation upon the subject for several days, and the European ambassa-

adors were invited to attend some of their deliberations. Lord Stratford, in particular, possesses great influence.—Doubtless, any course which the Ottoman government may pursue, must be mainly directed by the knowledge it may possess of the feelings and dispositions towards it of the other European Cabinets, and of none more than that of Great Britain.

Constantinople, July 25.—The Turkish fleet has arrived at Samos; they found the towns and villages deserted—the inhabitants supposed to have fled to the mountains.

London, Aug. 30.
According to letters from Hamburg, the Allied Powers have formed a plan for reviving the Knights of Malta, in order to make a provision for the cadets of noble families in the different States in Europe. The scheme is to admit Protestant, as well as Catholic Knights, and the provision to be made out of the territorial possessions of the Mahometans in Europe.

Extracts of a letter from Stuttgart.—"We have declared war against the Grand Turk, we have had a meeting, we have elected a committee, we subscribe considerable sums, and we mean to send a sacred battalion to assist the Greeks in becoming free. We have already despatched one of our volunteers to Greece to apply to the Greek senate to know whether they are most desirous of money or men. M.—, whom you know, has been made President!" &c.

In the manufacturing parts of Scotland, trade is so flourishing, that the operatives are not been so comfortable as in 1812. A Scotch nobleman has sent a letter to the Emperor, complaining of the manner in which Dr. Lushington, in his mission to Vienna, came to Geneva. He is distressed to see his countryman's remains transported under a French flag; and that the Ottoman Government should be thus prepared with redoubled activity to receive the reinforcements of the Danubius are repairing with all possible expedition. A gas boat floated in a pipping for this strait. The Reis, however, has renewed his relations with the Russian Ministry, but there is, as yet, nothing decided relative to the ultimatum of the emperor Alexander, on which the Divan continues deliberating. The Austrian Internuncio, and lord Strangford, the English Ambassador, having received fresh instructions from their respective Courts, have had several interviews with Baron de Strogonoff, at Bujukdere. It is remarked that this Minister is now treated with more courtesy by the Turkish Agents.

A private letter, received in London from Constantinople of the same date, repeats the rumour respecting an immediate war with Russia; and adds, that the British minister, lord Strangford, was on the most intimate terms with the Divan, over whom he possessed more influence than any other foreign Ambassador; and that, in the event of a war with Russia, G. Britain would support the Turks! The British Consul is said, in the same letter, to have been so roughly handled by the Greeks at T'agandorf that his recovery was difficult. In Constantinople the executions had become less frequent. Out of 23 Greeks brought from the country, only 10 were beheaded; the rest were made slaves. Letters of 19th July, received at Constantinople, state that the Turkish fleet, consisting of 60 sail, had taken Samos.

A new German Journal, established at Frankfort, states under date of Constantinople, July 25, that an insurrection has broken out in Arabia, the intelligence of which has excited the most lively sensation in the capital of the Ottoman Empire. A man, it reports who is unceasingly repeating passages from the Alcoran, and who affirms that he is descended in direct line from Mahomet, has gained over to his cause numerous partisans, who increase daily as he traverses the country. The same Journal says, that another insurrection has broken out in Egypt. The crops are, by all accounts, extremely promising in Ireland, and it is expected there will be an abundant & productive harvest.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Heslop, master of the Harmony, of London, dated Barcelona, 14th Aug.—"My carpenter, and one man, have died of the plague, and the vessel is ordered to Mahon, to perform 40 days quarantine. This place is a state of confusion; most of the people have left the town."

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