





FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ships Hannibal, Capt. Hebard, and the Pacific, Capt. Crocker, have arrived at New York, the former from Liverpool, and the latter from London, bringing London papers to the evening of the 31st August, and Liverpool papers to the 2d of September.

Come at last!—We learn from the New York American that the Minister Extraordinary, John Randolph, who was sent with a roving commission to St. Petersburg, has returned in the Hannibal. As he has not been negro his post since the cholera has prevailed in Russia, he will not, we presume be subjected to quarantine.

The most important intelligence brought by the arrivals relates to the cause of Poland, which is represented as being in a condition almost hopeless, the population of Warsaw in a state of open rebellion against the government, the Governor displaced, Skrzynecki dismissed, the capital in a state of anarchy and without resources, and the Russian army approaching. The articles which contain these accounts are from the Prussian State Gazette, and will be found among our selections. The London Times of the 31st, however, questions these accounts, giving as its reasons the great influence of the Polish Diet and Government over the people; the little credit possessed by the patriotic club who are said to have caused the insurrection, and who are said to be composed of a few hot-headed students, and finally, the popularity of Prince Czartoryski, which renders it exceedingly improbable that he should be suddenly displaced to make room for men standing so low in the estimation of the people of Warsaw as Gen. Kraskowicki and Prondzinski. The same paper further remarks:

The approach of the Russian armies to Warsaw, and the consequent interruption of all communication between the rest of Europe and that city, allow room for these fabrications, which the Prussian Government has shown itself too apt to encourage. The lie (if it be one) may last a fortnight, or till a decisive battle takes place; and in the mean time the friends of Poland are kept in suspense, or are prevented from acting with the requisite energy.

We shall not, however, disguise our conviction, that if the accounts which we yesterday published should turn out to be correct, the cause of Poland is lost, and that, for a season, streams of noble blood have flowed in vain.—The promotion of the two Generals above mentioned to the head of the Government and army, would be both the evidence of a deadly schism in the state, and the immediate precursor of Polish subjugation. All those who have hitherto defended the good cause with their swords, or supported it with their councils, would refuse to range themselves under men whom they deem unworthy their confidence, and who would betray them into the hands of their enemies; a civil contest would thus arise with a foreign foe at the gate.

There are reports mentioned in the French papers of negotiations in progress between the Emperor Nicholas and the Polish authorities; but they do not seem to be generally believed. The Diet of Switzerland is again disturbed. "At Basle" says an English paper "every body is under arms. A severe fight had taken place between the troops of the Diet and the peasantry in favor of the Provisional Government, who were assisted from Solerue, &c. and remained master of the field."

POLAND.

WARSAW, AUG. 10. "From the latest number of the Gracow Courier, we hear that there was yesterday a very important secret sitting of the two Chambers, united, in which a special military deputation to the General-in-Chief, was appointed, with full powers to suspend him in his command if it should be deemed necessary, and provisionally appoint another in his room. This deputation is to consist of two members of the Government—viz. Prince Czartoryski and Mr. Vincent Niemcewicz, the Woiwode Ostrowski, the Castellan Wenzkyk and five members of the Chamber of Deputies. The deputation proceeds immediately to the army, where it will hold a Council of War, and then proceed according to the dictates of its conscience and the welfare of the country.

WARSAW, AUG. 17.

Yesterday and the day before were days of horror. The Patriotic Club, long irritated against the established authorities, and dissatisfied at not seeing General Jankowsky condemned to death, at length determined on taking violent measures. On the 15th, at 8 P. M., the Club formally demanded that General Skrzynecki should be ordered to Warsaw. Hereupon they proceeded to the Castle, where the 200 National Guards scarcely offered any resistance. The seven prisoners of state were found, and murdered in their room, and the bodies thrown into the gutter, or hung up at the lamp posts. The rioters then proceeded to the houses of several persons already acquitted, and to the House of Correction, in which not only the agents of the late police, but also debtors and cheats were confined, many of them were put to death and their bodies

were hung up without much ceremony. In this way thirty-five persons lost their lives the first night. Among them were Generals Jankowski, Hurlig Salacki, and Benikowski, the Russian Chamberlain Fustiane; a Russian Lady of the name of Bazanow, the Councillor of State Hankiewicz, who had been acquitted. Major Petrowski and several police agents.—Each of these persons, who had been acquitted, was saved with much difficulty by General Krukowicki.

Yesterday, about noon, a Russian Captain of Cavalry, who had been wounded and taken prisoner, was seen from the wagon as it entered the city, and equally murdered. In the afternoon Raweki, the curator of the schools, was hung up at the lamp post. During the night General Krukowicki was re-appointed Governor of the city. His first measure was to send for military reinforcements, so that a repetition of these horrors is scarcely to be expected. The French and Austrian Consuls had already demanded their passports, the Government being no longer in a condition to afford them protection. To-day, however, in compliance with a wish intimated to them, they have determined not to set off as yet. To-day the Government hitherto existing has been dissolved, and Gen. Krukowicki has been placed at the head of the new Government, with very extended power. During the hours of terror, he displayed much energy and personal bravery. He has already had the President and ten members of the Club arrested. By virtue of the powers placed in his hands he has appointed Gen. Prondzynski to the chief command in the army, who is said to have already accepted the appointment.

BERLIN, AUG. 13.

Private Correspondence.—Nearer and nearer the thunder-clouds of war approach to the Polish capital, and the deciding blow must soon be struck. Paskewitch's army is reckoned at 70,000 men and 300 cannon. Rudiger has passed with 20,000 of his 30,000 across the Vistula; so fit we believe the Russian notices) the forces of the Russians on this border of the river amount to 100,000 men. Skrzynecki has scarcely half so many, but if he is not forced to fight in open field, he may reckon on the fortifications of Warsaw, which are well worth 50,000 men!

This Day of Algiers, it seems, is in France, and his reception by M. Casimir Perrier, has awakened a suspicion, which has been entertained by many, of the intention of the French government to abandon their conquests in Africa. It is said with much confidence, that the Duke de Nemours, the second son of Louis Philip, King of the French, is to marry Donna Maria, the daughter of Don Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil. Should this prove true, there can, we think, be no doubt of the intention of France to place the crown of Portugal on the head of Donna Maria.

ENGLAND.

The Reform Bill was dragging slowly along. The 22d clause was passed on the 30th August, after a long and tedious debate. The 21st being the ten pound clause, was passed on the 26th, as originally presented, after many amendments had been proposed and rejected. The 22d was taken up on the following day and the discussions upon it lasted during three sittings. Forty clauses remain to be disposed of, at the same rate of proceeding, they cannot be got through with in less than three months. Accounts from Antwerp, which were believed in London, stated that a British garrison was to be sent to that port, with the consent of all the Allied Powers. The reported acts of the King of Holland, must, we are inclined to think, be exaggerated in the accounts from Belgium.

Preparations were making for the coronation of King William and Queen Adelaide. A programme of the procession is published in the London Sun of the 31st August.

ITALY.

It is said by the Paris Quotidienne, that more troops have been sent into the Roman States by Austria, without any expression of opposition by France.

HOLLAND.

Emigration continues very great from Rotterdam for the United States of America; within the last month between 400 and 500 persons, principally Germans, have sailed. Two fine ships, the Coral, Capt. Chance, for Baltimore, and the Lewis, Capt. Pike, for New York, will sail, the first on the 4th and the latter on the 5th of next month. Both carry a great number of emigrants.

Death of Lord Norbury.—The Jeffries of Ireland, or as he was termed "the hanging Judge," is no more. His death took place on the 27th of July last, in the 86th year of his age. He has gone before that tribunal where we hope he has experienced that mercy to which his heart was a stranger while on earth. Pity, that divine attribute of justice, never found a sanctuary in his mind nor a responsive chord in his torpid sensibility. The blood stained scaffold had a charm for his eyes; the groans of dying victims had a melody for his stubborn soul. He was ennobled by Pitt for his remorseless cruelty to the Patriots of 1798, as well as for

his venal exertions in accomplishing the baleful measure of the legislative union.

As we shall soon give a biographical sketch of him, all we will say now is, that there is not a single patriotic, just, liberal Irishman, out of his own family, who will throw a garland on his grave, or honor his memory with the tribute of a tear.—Lord Norbury's chief deeds, were deeds of blood, of inhumanity and oppression. They will defile and darken the historic page that shall record them.—Phil. Irish Shield.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the National Republican party of the county of Morgan, convened at the court-house in the town of Berkeley, on Wednesday the 28th of September, 1831, Col. Robert Gustin was called to the Chair, and Thomas B. White appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were presented for the consideration of the meeting, by Cromwell Orrick, Esq. and adopted.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson is conducted upon principles subversive of the glory, and hostile to the best interests of this country.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of all who are anxious to preserve the purity of the government from the corrupting influence of Executive patronage, and to guard the great and essential interests of the country from the dangers which now threaten them, to endeavor by all fair and honorable means to defeat his re-election.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the scheme of the National Republican Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in December next, for the purpose of nominating a fit and suitable candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to the present incumbent, and we deem it proper that the sixteenth Congressional District should be represented therein.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the plan suggested by our fellow citizens of the county of Berkeley, and consider the appointment of committees by the several counties, as the best mode of effecting a proper representation of this Congressional district in said Convention.

Resolved, That Cromwell Orrick, Jonathan Jones, and Samuel Graham, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee on behalf of the National Republican party of the county of Morgan, to confer with such committees as have been or may be appointed on behalf of the National Republican party of the other counties of this district, with full power and authority to represent the wishes and feelings of this county in the selection of a Delegate.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the selection of Chapman Johnson and Robert Stanard, Esq's, as Delegates of the State in said Convention, believing that in their exalted talents, elevated worth, and fearless independence, we may justly confide the interest and honor of our party.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the ability, firmness, integrity, and public services of HENRY CLAY, eminently entitle him to the consideration of the National Republican party of the United States; and without imposing any instructions upon the representative from this district, we recommit Mr. Clay to his consideration, as combining in a degree, unenjoyed by any other individual in this nation, the confidence, esteem, and gratitude of our party.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Martinsburg Gazette, Virginia Free Press, South Branch Intelligencer, and Richmond Whig, be requested to give the above resolutions an insertion in their papers.

ROBERT GUSTIN, Chairman, THOMAS B. WHITE, Sec'y.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Hampshire county opposed to the re-election of Gen. Andrew Jackson the next Presidency, convened at the Court-house agreeable to notice, on the 5th day of October, 1831. Col. Alexander King was called to the chair, and John Kern, jr. appointed Secretary.

A committee was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, consisting of the following persons, viz. William Naylor, Robert Newman, John Kern, jr. A. W. McDonald and Robert Sherrard, who, after a few moments retirement, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That whilst we feel a solicitude for the honor and prosperity of our country, we believe from the experiments which have been made that the election of Andrew Jackson to be President of these United States, is an event much to be deplored, and that his election for another four years would be a cause of serious alarm.

Because—from his utter incompetency to discharge the important duties of his office or to select those for his confidential counselors who have the virtues or the talents to give him correct advice, he has fallen into the hands of those who have made a traffic of the patronage of his office for their own emolument, and are exercising that patronage to prolong his

misrule for their own advantage. And because—that as American citizens, we have cause to blush for the late developments at the City of Washington so derogatory to the honor of our country in the eyes of foreign nations. In the dismissal of the whole executive council of the nation, not because they differed with the President in some matters of great national concern; but because some of them refused to consent to regulate the domestic intercourse of their families; thus indicating a disposition to sacrifice the whole interest of these United States to his individual preferences.

And because—preventing to be a friend of the Tariff and Internal Improvement, as he had previously been, he was supported on that account at his election by a great majority of those who voted for him, and was at the same time warmly supported by the enemies of the Tariff and Internal Improvement, in a confidence on their part that he would favor their views; which with great duplicity he has since fulfilled in part, and given strong indications that he would go much further to accomplish the whole of their ruinous plans, inasmuch that the Nullifiers of the South have enlisted in his behalf.

And because—his partisans by late quarrelling with each other about the division of the spoils of their victory; the honors and emoluments of the nation; for which they had combined; have unfolded to the world the most odious and detestable intrigues for the bribery of retainers and subsidizing the public press, sufficient to excite the contempt of the champions of liberty all over the world, who were disposed to make the administration of our government their example.

Resolved therefore, That we concur with our fellow citizens in the other counties composing the Congressional district in selecting some suitable person to represent this district in the Convention which is to meet in Baltimore in December next, for the purpose of nominating some proper person to be supported at the next election for President, in opposition to Gen. Andrew Jackson—and that William Naylor, Robert Sherrard, Thomas Muldrew, Christopher Heiskell, Vause Fox, John Kern, jr. and John Sloan be appointed a committee to correspond with the committees of the other counties for that purpose, and to make the selection.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the South Branch Intelligencer and the Martinsburg Gazette.

And then the meeting adjourned sine die.

A. KING, Chm.

JOHN KERN, Sec'y.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of the county of Berkeley, at the Court-house in Martinsburg, on Monday the 10th day of October, 1831, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention to be held in Lewisburg on the 31st day of the present month, upon the motion of Edmund P. Hunter, Esq. Gen. ELISHA BOYD was called to the Chair, and SEMANS GARARD, appointed Secretary. After some remarks by Mr. Hunter, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted to the meeting by him and unanimously adopted:

The subject of Internal Improvement possessing at this time, an interest in the eyes of the people of Virginia, unprecedented in the history of the State, it is important that that interest should be cherished and encouraged by the body of the people. The most practicable schemes have hitherto failed of success in our legislative assemblies, not so much from the opposition of the enemies of a general system of Improvement, as from a conflict of sectional interests and consequent division among its friends. Union and harmony among the people of the west, are essentially important to the promotion of their general interests, and to secure these it is necessary to hold among themselves a full and free conference, and deliberate comparison of interests. Therefore

Resolved, That this meeting concur in the proposition, submitted by the people of Kanawha at their meeting on the 27th of August last, to all the counties west of the Blue Ridge, to appoint delegates to Convention to be held at Lewisburg, on Monday the 31st instant.

Resolved, That six delegates be appointed to represent the county of Berkeley in said Convention, any one or more of whom may act.

Resolved, That this meeting do recommend to those counties interested in the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to appoint a delegation to said Convention in order that the claims of the northern section of the State may be fully represented.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint the delegates under the second resolution—whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, Matthew Ranson, Jacob Wever, Charles James Faulkner, Jacob Vandoren, Tillotson Fryant and Edmund P. Hunter.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Martinsburg Gazette, Virginia Free Press, South Branch Intelligencer, and the Winchester Republican and Virginian.

Upon motion, Resolved, that this meeting be now adjourned.

E. BOYD, Chm.

SEMANS GARARD, Sec'y.

DOMESTIC.

From the Oxford (N. C.) Observer.

Mr. Editor.—Mr. Potter has published to the world a garbled and incorrect statement respecting the main committed by him on Lewis K. Williams and myself. Mr. Potter is now in jail, and at March Court has to stand his trial for the main committed on me. As soon as that trial is over, (if I live) I will give to the world a full and correct statement of the whole transaction. LEWIS TAYLOR.

THE RUMORED INSURRECTION.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 10th says: We have seen a letter from a most respectable gentleman who resides in Easton, Talbot county, on the Eastern shore of this State, dated on the evening of Friday last, the 7th instant, which explains the origin of the alarming reports in circulation, of insurrections and outrages by the blacks on or near to the line between Delaware and this State. We are satisfied from that explanation, that the reports are either wholly unfounded or greatly exaggerated; and that in fact no real ground for any serious alarm exists on that shore.

The Raleigh Register of Thursday says: We learn from authentic sources that the plot of a meditated insurrection has been discovered amongst the slaves engaged in the Gold Mines of Rutherford and Burke. Several arrests have taken place in consequence, but no disturbances are now apprehended. There has been great excitement in that quarter, and many exaggerated statements have got abroad as to the extent of the plot, the design, and number of the insurgents, &c. A very serious plot has also been detected in Richmond county. We learn that there are about twenty negroes in the jail of that county, and that a number of iron spears have been found, manufactured for the purpose of carrying their diabolical plans into operation. The report of the Anson plot, we believe, without foundation.

The Frankfort Kentuckian states that a rumor has reached that place, that the negroes have risen in Louisiana, and have possession of the coast both above and below New Orleans.

Curious Burglary.—The New York Daily Advertiser, of Friday, mentions that the office of Dr. Scudder, Oculist, was entered on Tuesday night last, and robbed of a case containing 30 or 40 artificial eyes, and also a case containing about 40 or 50 worth of pure gold, the gold being in lamps, each of about the size of a pea, used for lining the artificial eyes. A case was also stolen, containing a box of flint enamel, worth about \$70; the enamel was in sticks. Also, some very valuable enamel for imitating blood vessels, contained in a tin case, and worth about 70 or \$80—being covered by the black oxide of gold. Dr. S. states that the thief is welcome to the gold if he will return the eyes and the enamel; or if the thief should prefer, he will put him in an eye gratis.

The Siamese Twins carried two days at Exeter, (N. H.) the last week, and many of the inhabitants "availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting one of nature's most extraordinary feats."

They appear to be "spoilt children," and use their own whims and freaks a little too much; the consequence is, that they are rather insolent. The Exeter News Letter says: "We understand that a gentleman, while visiting the twins, who was doubtless prompted by a due regard to the advancement of science, addressed them several questions, to all of which they did not return satisfactory answers. He asked Chang what would be the consequence if he thrust a pin into him; if his brother would feel it &c; to which Chang pertly replied, 'If you stick a pin into me the consequence will be that my brother Eng will knock you down.'"

Trotting.—The Philadelphia Chronicle of last Tuesday, says, "As was anticipated, there was unusual attraction yesterday at the course of the Hunting Park Association. The first trot was in harness, 2 miles and repeat, between Mr. F.'s bay horse and Mr. B.'s black mare, which was performed as follows—1st heat 8m. 54s.—2d heat, 9m. both won by the mare. This trot was one of the most interesting matches that has been performed for a considerable length of time, both for fleetness and equality of speed, they being nearly neck and neck all the length or two in both heats.

The 2d match was against time—Mr. D.'s horse Chancellor, to perform 3 miles in 8 m. and 45 s. which he did with ease in 8, 24.

The 3rd match was also against time, to do 17 miles in harness, carrying the rules of the course, 147 lbs. in one hour, which was performed in 57 m. 30s. with apparent ease to the horse.

We learn that Chief Justice Marshall yesterday submitted to the painful operation of lithotomy. Dr. Pringle was the acting surgeon, and the venerable sufferer, we understand, is more comfortable than could have been expected.—[U. S. Gazette.]

Progress of Methodism.—According to the year's return, there are 60 travelling preachers, nearly 300 local preachers, & 12,355 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.

Each travelling preacher probably on an average twenty five sermons a month. According to this estimate, the travelling preachers of the Methodist Church in Canada, preach one thousand five hundred sermons in a month to the people of this province. The local preachers perhaps preach nine hundred sermons a month. If this estimate be correct, 2,400 sermons are delivered to the people of Upper Canada every month, besides the other public & private duties of the missionaries, the labors of exhorters and class leaders, Sunday school teachers, &c. (York, U. C. Guardian.)

THE CONVICTS.

The Rev. Mr. Potter, a Missionary to the Cherokees, who recently passed through this city, informs us that he saw Messrs. Worcester and Butler a few days ago, in the penitentiary at Milledgeville. He says they are cheerful and happy. This we expected. We have often read of others devoted to the same pursuits, and inspired with the same sentiments, singing and rejoicing amidst the flames that devoured them. We are glad, however, to learn that they are treated with every respect due to convicts, though they were denied that which was due to citizens and clergymen. They were equipped in the coarse uniform of the prison, with the usual badges of criminals attached. One of them employed in making bedsteads, and the other in turning a large wheel-grinding, like Samson, in his prison house. We propose that they should furnish each of the leaders in this disgraceful drama, with a ground-rare and a tottering bedstead, so that their midnight reflections, and the fear of their throats, may bring them to repentance.

Putting them to the hardest labor in the prison, accords with the instruction of Gov. Gilmer, to inflict upon them the penalty of the law, in its utmost severity. But it should be remembered that these subjects of Egyptian oppression have been mostly accustomed to sedentary pursuits. Their minds, it is true, are trained to severe labour and strenuous exertion; but their bodies, and even the health of one of them, are on that very account comparatively delicate and feeble. To the barbarity of their treatment, under such circumstances, must be added the violent deprivation of their liberty, their confinement within the narrow limits, and foul, gloomy precincts of a prison; their being associated with thieves, robbers and murderers; and the wicked attempt to brand their memories forever, with the name and infamy of criminal convicts. On this latter point, however, Georgia is mistaken. She has got in her own hand the hot end of the branding iron, and her mad cupidity is inflicting on herself a mark of disgrace which will dishonor her name till the sun itself shall be blotted from the heavens. Already is public indignation stamping its ban upon her conduct; we had almost said, upon her forehead.

We rejoice to perceive that the papers throughout the country advert to the persecution of the Missionaries in the severest terms of reprobation. Even the leading administration papers, which have heretofore upheld the course that the Georgians have taken, on account of the part which the administration has acted in aiding and abetting them, are struck dumb; and one of them has even ventured to quote some severe animadversions upon Georgia. We learn, too, that in the immediate vicinity of Georgia, in Alabama and Tennessee, the mass of the people are very much excited; and that probably an army of ten thousand might be raised to deliver the Missionaries by a power similar to that by which they were taken and imprisoned. At this we are not surprised. We are persuaded that still greater indignation animates the breasts of those more distant, though it is not likely to be manifested by the exhibition of military prowess. The Georgia oppressors do indeed deserve to be treated as outlaws: still we believe if they should ever be found among the friends and fellow-citizens of the abused and persecuted Missionaries, they will be ashamed with better treatment than that which they have inflicted upon the innocent subjects of their malignity.

The Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary at Prince Edward, in Virginia, at their late meeting, unanimously confirmed the nomination of the Synods of North Carolina and Virginia, and have appointed the Rev. John McDowel, of Elizabethtown, N. J. to be a professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity, in said Seminary.

THE MARKETS.

ANNAHARRIS, OCT. 15. FLOUR.—We continue to quote the wagon price of flour \$5 12½, though in some instances as much as 5 15 has been paid.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 15. FLOUR.—The wagon price has generally been at \$5 62½ per bushel, in some cases, within a few days past, a fraction more has been paid.

THE FREE PRESS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

We regret that the Convention in New York, of the friends of Liberty, is fixed at so early a day. The need for the appointment of delegates from sections of the country, especially of objects. We are sure that a large number of our friends, particularly in Philadelphia, Virginia furnished will also have no voice in the Convention. We are glad to see that our readers will send that a meeting for this county, to be held in the House. The time is short—and a necessary, if at all.

We have seen a list of the names of the American System in Virginia, of dropping Mr. Clay, and the banner of any other man for the Nothing but Mr. Clay's death, or withdrawal, can induce them to enter position. As Mr. Wirt has been the Anti-Masons, a correspondent James BARRETT of Virginia, but National Republican Ticket, as V.

It will be seen, by the proceed this day publish, that the National Hampshire and Morgan have followed their plan of appointing delegates, as committees to confer with those counties of the congressional district representative to attend the Baltimore Convention. A meeting in Fauquier, has no Thomas TOMKINS, as the delegate of the National Republicans of that District, to attend the Baltimore Convention.

John Lee, Horatio McPherson, James M. Coale, Wm. Schley, Dr. Eichelberger, Wm. C. Johnson, Lewis Motter, Wm. O. Niles, Ne George M. Conrad, have been deputies in behalf of a meeting held county, Md. to the convention to city of New York on the 28th of month, by the friends of the Liberty Industry.

The news from Poland in a fre heartening character.—Internal bondage of civil freedom every where upon the vitals of that gallant and fearless powers of Europe are chilling indifference.

It may be well to remind persons that a sale of Road Stock will Charleston on Saturday next.

Some of the papers are taking place—some of 12 ounces and one a few days ago, raised in the Samuel Young, of this town, who outdoes.

What is the Tariff?—A Revenue Law imposing on Foreign Capitalists, an American Working-Man, a competition of large superior skill, and more chinery.

It restrains the English riding down the American. It secures to America and industry the fruit of the just reward of enterprise.

It enables the American fortune—who, without toiling to increase the English Capitalists, and swed debt of the British—bar. It has expanded our citizenship mansions, and placed roll of American manufacture of houses.—Penn. Whig.

At the Annual exhibit Franklin Institute, Philadelphia a variety of interesting fabrics presented, a ton counterpane, curious by Miss Miranda Richard Arundel county, in Md shown with much grace especially as the fair woted the cotton herself.

Dr. E. GEDDINGS, of has been elected Professor in the University of

The election which held in the State of D resulted triumphantly tional Republican cause jortly in the State is abe

The Doylestown De "Mr. Mina, charged by der of Wm. Chapman, sis, arrived in this place evening last, under sheriff Morris. He was fore J. Y. Shaw, Esq. ted him. We understand will be tried in Decemb

Mr. Randolph has to at the Atlantic Hotel, B regret to learn that Mr. weak and precarious sta

DR. F. HOU OFFERS his professional inhabitants of Charlesto ty. He may be found at Me Oct. 20, 1831.







