

school had declined, but they expected another teacher. They are desirous of having white persons for teachers; in which capacity, and in that of clergymen, only, are they allowed to reside in the Colony. Mr. Devany had visited Sierra Leone, but found it by no means as prosperous as their own Colony, on account of the residence of Europeans among them who engross the trade and abuse the blacks. The Agents of the American Government treat the Colonists "entirely to their satisfaction," placing them on a footing of perfect equality, as much as if no distinction of color existed.

A newspaper is published in Monrovia, by a Mr. Russwurm, a colored man, and a graduate of a college in Maine. He formerly published a paper in New York. He has from two to three hundred subscribers.

A very active and profitable trade is carried on at Monrovia. One Colonist will have made this year, sales to the amount of 70,000. Of Coffee they raise enough for their own consumption, and expect to export considerable. They export dye-woods of different kinds, hides, ivory, palm oil, and rice, provisions are plenty. They have beef, fish, fowls, ducks, &c.

There is a species of sour orange, which is a native of the country. The tamarind and pine apple, and species of cherry, are common. The sweet orange, brought from Sierra Leone, succeeds well, and seeds have been sent from America, from which the Colonists are endeavoring to raise various West India fruits. The palm tree abounds, and is very valuable for its oil.

The Colonists are, with very few exceptions, well satisfied. But one or two had become so dissatisfied as to remove, and those such as the Colony was glad to get rid of.

The health of the Colonists are generally good, though strangers are from ten days to six weeks after their arrival liable to attacks of fever and ague. The water, except kept in tanks, is unwholesome. The climate is mild and uniform; the thermometer never being lower than 68 degrees, nor higher than 85, except perhaps one day in the season, when it has been known to rise to 91 degrees. There is a constant sea breeze, and the weather is sometimes quite cool, not, however, cold enough for frost.

From the Kentucky Olive Branch.

Colonization.—Some of our readers may think that we devote too much of our columns to this subject, and make it a too frequent and prominent topic of remark. But we are thoroughly convinced that it is the most important political matter, arising either out of our domestic or foreign relations, which can engage the attention and interest the feelings of the People of these United States. It is a subject, in comparison of whose importance, the Presidential canvass, which so entirely absorbs the attention of the public, greatly diminishes in our view. This is strong language; but not stronger, we are persuaded, than the aspect which this country will assume in the lapse of half a century, all things continuing as they now do, will fully and more than justify.

The Colonization scheme presents to the world a moral object and effort, grand beyond conception. If this plan shall succeed (and its success or failure is wholly in our power) language will fail mankind to express their admiration of an achievement so splendid and magnanimous. The American name will be encircled with a halo of moral glory, before which the fame and achievements of other nations

"Will stand discountenanced, and like folly show." If it shall fail—but we forbear; we will not permit ourselves to think of it. It will succeed—it is the work of humanity—of glory—of Heaven, we repeat it—It will succeed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the brig Hudson, Capt. Lord, arrived at Boston, London papers to Aug. 15th are received, containing Paris dates to the 15th.

The U. S. sloop of war Concord, sailed from Copenhagen 8th August, for St. Petersburg, having on board Mr. RANDOLPH, Minister to Russia.

It would seem that the ambassadors of the principal European Courts at Paris had not recognized the Government of the new King.

The French peers, whose titles had been suppressed by the new Government, had formally protested against that act.

Private correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—It appears from the communications of those behind the scenes, that the elements of discord are more active and extensive than one might suppose from reading the published accounts, although the actual mischief arising out of it may not be very immediate. I do not draw the same conclusion as some do, that, because no party is quite pleased with the election of the Duke of Orleans and its concomitant circumstances, his tenure of the crown on that account is the more precarious. In a compromise, which his appointment was, it is taken for granted that no party is altogether satisfied; and the same regard for the peace of the country which induced the leaders of all parties to acquiesce in the choice, will, I trust, induce them to abide by it.

However, it is affirmed, 1st, that the larger part of the upper classes of French desire to destroy the peerage and the church, and to make the Constitution one which (without their being aware of such a conse-

quence) would be wholly incompatible with the duration of a hereditary monarchy.

2. A portion—a very small one, it is true—of the gentry are Napoleonists, and an enormous body of the lower classes; although the desire for Napoleon II. is combined with one for a free Constitution.—Thousands of the Parisian mob fought on the 28th and following days of July, to the cry of Napoleon II. and one of the leaders declared to a friend of mine, "Nous sommes tous constants de ce qui est arrivé dernièrement;" meaning the accession of the Duke of Orleans.

3. Nevertheless, the majority of proprietors, now that the event has taken place, will be sure to resist any attempt, from any quarter, to disturb the public peace, by another change in the nature of the existing Government, or the person of the Monarch.

4. It is affirmed by the intelligent men of more than one party, that had Lafayette but filtered in his approbation of the Duke of Orleans as King, there would have been a Republic proclaimed within twelve hours, and Lafayette made President, to the exclusion of every rival. A distinguished person remarked to me, that "no event of such vast importance as the accession of Philip I. was ever attended with less of resistance or enthusiasm—and that amidst all the demonstrations of the newspapers, no one seems to feel for the present King either aversion or affection." This tallies with what I remember being told some months ago, (what I then could not bring myself to believe) that the Duke of Orleans was not personally popular.

6. It is expected by members of the new government of France, that Austria will ere long, declare war against her. An insurrection of the Piedmontese is considered certain, and the march of an Austrian army to repress them, on the same principle as that of the Austrian attack on Naples. This movement France will decidedly resist.

The French government is apprehensive that it will not be able to arrange the Algerian questions, so as to satisfy at once the Duke of Wellington and the French nation. All I can say is, that if the Duke shall quarrel with the French for such a cause, his Grace will have much to answer for.

It is a fact that Ferdinand, not many weeks ago, wrote with his own hand to Charles X. and the letter is now in possession of the French Government, stating that there existed a general plan throughout Spain, for overthrowing him and his monarchy; that all the cities, and upper and commercial classes were against him, the majority of the troops—all the Guards themselves, except the brigade commanded by Moscow; and, in short, unless Charles X. should immediately send an army across the Pyrenees, and despatch a large division of the Algerine army to the South of Spain, he (Ferdinand) and his family were lost. It is believed that a revolution in Spain is inevitable, and close at hand, and much cause will there be for rejoicing.

[From the Constitutionnel.]

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The new Iron Chest.—When M. Mole went to the department of Foreign Affairs to take the place which had been filled for ten days by Marshal Jourdan and General Pelet, a discovery had just been made in certain drawers which were carefully locked, of papers of the greatest importance. Among them are the confidential correspondence between Charles X. and his friend Jules Polignac, the several plans of counter revolution projected against the French people, who have within these few days so miraculously prevented the execution of them. A list of counter revolutionary agents, members of the first authorities, paid periodical and political writers, the statement of the sums regularly given out of the particular funds of the budget to all those agents of crime. We knew positively the names of several of those wretches, whom for the present we only allude to. The honorable list of the victims destined to death has been seen. It is not very astonishing to learn that all those papers were found accompanied with several symbols of devotion—amulets, scabularies, daggers remarkable for their richness and the fineness of the steel. The acts of St. Bartholomew and Charles IX. were doubtless prepared and settled in the same manner.

Report of the wounded in Paris.—The Gazette Medicale of Paris gives a report concerning the persons wounded in the late battles in the streets of that metropolis. The following facts are copied from it by the New York Daily Advertiser.

From all sources, official and unofficial, it is believed that the number of wounded was about seven thousand. Two days before the publication of the report, there were 1700 in the hospitals. About 500 had been admitted into the Hotel Dieu; the surgeons of which establishment had besides attended 300 more. Mortality had not succeeded in the usual proportion to the severity of wounds received. Up to the Tuesday preceding, only 50 had died; and since that day only 18 or 20 more. The principal part of the wounded were from the laborers in the faubourgs. Out of 300 there were not above 25 soldiers, and in the other hospitals about the same proportion was observed. M. Husson remarked that almost all were wounded in front, chiefly in the breast and belly.

Eighty wounded men were received at Beaujon, 120 at la Pitié, 115 at la Charité,

100 at the hospital of the Guard, 8 at a masonic lodge, and 20 at Val de Grace.—The number of slightly wounded it has not been possible to ascertain.

Nearly all the wounds are by fire arms, and very few by stabs and cuts. Many of them are very severe, having generally been given at point blank distance. However, it is hoped that the principal part will be saved. Out of 100, mentioned in one report, none had died, although several had undergone severe operations. It is added, that the surgeons of the capital have been assiduous and disinterested in their exertions for humanity.

United States and France.—The Paris Journal des Debats publishes the following extract of a letter from Algiers, under date of July 31:

"A corvette and frigate of the U. States of America have anchored near our admiral's ship. It is reported that they came to be informed that the French designed to attack Tripoli, where their consul has been insulted as well as ours. We are assured that if such should be the intention, their squadron, which is at Mahon, will combine their efforts with the vessels under M. de Rosnel. Nevertheless, the French have been displeased with the conduct of the commanders of these American ships. They gave no salute, and, without communicating with the Admiral, they despatched their boat on shore. The Admiral was obliged to send very quickly after them a boat, to prevent them from disembarking, and to get an entry to the port.

What more increases the unpleasant feelings of our Etat Major, is the circumstance of the American frigate being the Java, the crew of which had last year at Mahon, a quarrel, in which M. Meynard, an officer of the French brig Faune, was killed. The affair is thus noticed and explained by the Norfolk Herald:

It is to be regretted that a misunderstanding should have arisen between the French and American commanders. The omission of the salute, however, should not be a cause of offence to the former, as it is well known that American captains commanding squadrons never salute but on equal terms, that is, gun for gun; and as admirals never salute a captain but with one gun less than they receive, our commanders have consequently discontinued the practice. They maintain that their command is equal to that of an admiral; that it is immaterial as to the title they bear, whether it be captain, commodore, or admiral, and that they are entitled to the same respect as if they carried the flag of an admiral. Com. Truxton, we believe, established this precedent in his voyage to the West Indies.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, on a cruise, he wrote to adm. Vankeut, who commanded a British squadron then in Hampton Roads, requesting to know if he would return his salutes if he fired one? The admiral replied in the affirmative. Subsequently, however, Truxton ascertained, that the salute would be returned with one gun less, which the 'rough old Commodore' would not submit to, and so brushed past the admiral without honoring his flag with the expected salute.

London, Aug. 14.—It is said that the present King of France refuses to accept the income given to the late King by the nation, and to be willing to take only 6,000,000 of francs (about 240,000 pounds sterling.) This is very probable, for, as Duke of Orleans, he had already a king's fortune, which, from the great economy of his family, and the circumstance of his investigating regularly the accounts of his stewards, was increasing rapidly. We have heard the Duke's income estimated at upwards of 30,000,000 of francs annually.—Of course the sum fixed by the State for the present King, at his request, would not be binding upon his successor.

We hear that vases in rock crystal, oriental agate, jasper, and other rare and precious materials, richly ornamented with enamel, gold, precious stones, &c. of the Florentine manufacture of the 16th century, have been found in the palace of the Dey of Algiers, together with various suits of Spanish and Mosque armour, equally fine and curious, all of which will most probably be brought to enrich the Museums of Paris. Among the gold coin found, there are several of the time of Charles V. Some are very curious, and will be deposited in the Cabinet of Medals.

The following paragraph from the letter of a correspondent of the New York Albion, affords a brief but impressive description of some of the scenes in Paris, during the "three days of blood."

The day and the firing grew intensely hot together. About two o'clock, I was in the Marche aux Fleurs. A cannon charged with grape-shot, stationed on the neighboring bridge, was raking the quay and the street adjacent. The troops suffered in turn; several of the guards were led off killed or wounded. Unlucky bourgeois, who ventured into places exposed to the fire, suffered for their temerity. I saw a student-looking person, who was quietly walking the quay with folded arms, struck dead by a shot from the other side of the river. At the corner of the street where I had posted myself, lay an old man, with his back to the wall, apparently asleep. I wondered to see him rest so composedly in

the midst of the loudest discharges of musketry I ever heard. I looked—a fatal wound was gaping in his breast, and the blood bubbled up—he was dead. About this time I saw perpetrated an act of deliberate murder. On the Petit Point, near Notre Dame, is a sort of guard-house, where were assembled a party of disarmed soldiers, conversing quietly together. I had stopped a moment to gather what were their feelings on the occasion. One of them was saying, that he, for one, would never fire where he might have the unhappiness to hit his own father or his own brother. I had not moved far, when something behind drawing my attention, I saw three armed and ill-looking figures on the bridge, one of whom was in the act of adjusting his piece at the party I had left: he fired and made off. The people ran together to the spot; and as I got up, they were carrying off, dead, the poor fellow whom I had heard the moment before express himself so humanely. The villain who thus in cold blood murdered a meritorious soldier-citizen, was one of the few armed people I saw moving about in the quarters unattacked. The inhabitants for the most part stood with folded arms and pale faces, listening to the repeated bursts of fire-arms and explosions of artillery, that seemed to threaten the subversion of the city. Occasionally an honest man, with a musket on his shoulder, was heard indignantly exclaiming—"Three days ago, and all was peace; we had trade, commerce security—the elections over—the chambers on the point of meeting—everywhere obedience to government: and now!"—the loud roar of a cannon filled up the pause, and answered more emphatically than words.

WILLIAM IV.

This king seems at all events likely to be popular; he has all a sailor's frank sociability. He writes to one friend to "take a bed at Windsor, when he has a mind to," and to another to come and dine with him, "when he can't do any better with himself." When walking up St. James-street, it is said that a female approached and requested permission to kiss his hand—"With all my heart," said the King, "provided you don't bite it." Perhaps this familiarity may be carried a little too far; but it is in good keeping with the age, and we are glad to hear of a king who has common sense enough to be a man.

We have heard a story of his majesty while he was a midshipman in the navy, which if true, does great credit to his head and heart. Being angry with a sailor, he made use of some language that offended the honest tar; and with a fierce gesture and an oath, he exclaimed, "If you wasn't the King's son, I'd give you a drubbing for that." "Never mind that," said the Duke of Clarence, "stripping off his coat—Come, let's go at it, my boy!" All attempts to separate them were useless; and they fought it out. The Duke was benten so soundly that he was carried to his cabin in a swoon. As soon as he recovered, he ordered the sailor to be brought before him. The sailor appeared not a little frightened concerning the consequences of what he had done.—The Duke held out his hand, saying, "You are a brave fellow—I wish there were more such in the British navy. Never fear man—If I am King, you shall be admiral." He was afterwards made post captain through Clarence's influence.

The King sat to Chantry for his bust, as a model for a new coinage.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Strict Construction.—We find in the Charleston Courier the following article:

"About two hundred and thirty thousand dollars worth of Georgia gold, is said to have been received in Augusta, within the last nine months. Report says, Mr. Templeton Reid is coming and stamping, at his mint in Granville, (Ga.) not less than \$700 of this gold per day. Allowing his profits to be 7 per cent, he is making about \$45,000 per annum. This is better business than gold digging."

According to the Constitution of the United States, Art. 5, Sec. 8, "Congress shall have power to coin money, and regulate the value thereof," &c.; and by Art. 1, Sec. 10, it is declared that "no State shall coin money." But as the Constitution does not express that Congress shall have the sole power of coining; and as States only, and not individuals, are forbidden to coin, thus Mr. Reid, who is doubtless of the Virginia school of strict construction, and who is not a State, finds himself at liberty to exercise this high attribute of sovereignty.

N. Y. American.

A Valuable Mine.—A sale was recently made of one-eighth part of a Mine in Burke county, known by the name of the *Bridle Mine*, and belonging to the Messrs. Carsons and others. It brought \$5,000, making, at the same rate, the whole value of the Mine to be \$40,000—a moderate estimate it is thought.—*Ral. Register.*

Prodigious.—It is gravely stated in a late French paper, that the German Philo-sophers have made the important discovery that Indian corn is excellent for fattening hogs. The march of modern illumination is certainly astonishing!—*ib.*

At the late Circuit Court held at Doylestown, Penn. Joseph W. Parkins, formerly Sheriff of London, and known in this country as a principal creditor of Rowland Stephenson, the runaway Banker, was convicted

of an assault and battery upon a constable at Bristol, and fined 20 dollars and sentenced to be imprisoned 20 days.—*ib.*

Sugar Cane.—A large cane which had perfected six long joints measuring 44 inches in circumference, was this day exhibited at our office by Mr. N. T. Green.—It sprang from the first cane ever planted in this country, which was brought here last Spring by Mr. Green and planted in his garden ten miles above this place. We learn that he has many such now growing, and has no doubt, but what it might be more advantageously cultivated than Cotton or Tobacco, particularly in the rich counties below.

Warrenton Reporter.

We are informed that the Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, recently convened in this city, have unanimously concurred in inviting the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bowen, of South Carolina, to take charge of this Diocese, until a resident Bishop shall be consecrated, and to preside in the next annual Convention to be held in this city.—*Ral. Register.*

Petty Counterfeit.—A counterfeit fifty cents N. C. Treasury note was shown to us (says the Raleigh Star,) a few days ago, which is so well executed, that, unless critically examined, it might pass without detection among the best judges. It is dated 20th May, 1834, and signed John S. Haggwood, for Pub. Treasurer. The signature is well written, and is somewhat smoother than the genuine. On comparing the spurious with the genuine note, it will be seen the former is printed on the finest paper; and a little discrepancy between the figures 50, on their corners, will also be observed.

Knapp Executed.—On the 30th ult. John Francis Knapp was executed at Salem, for the shocking murder of Mr. White. His deportment was decorous and solemn, but he made no confession. The religious services were performed in the prisoner's cell by Bishop Griswood. After which, about 9 o'clock in the morning, Knapp was conducted to the scaffold which had been erected about a rod back from the Jail; and the death-warrant being read, the drop fell, and he died almost without a struggle.

Casualty.—We have been informed that one day last week, a difference took place between two negroes, a boy and a girl, belonging to Col. Capeheart, who were engaged in working in what are called the Jeanstown mines, in the northwestern part of this county. The girl it appears, threw a stone at the boy which missed him, and while in the act of reaching for another or to throw away, the boy picked up a stone and threw at her, which struck her on the head and knocked her down; in a few minutes, however, she recovered so far as to get up and go to the river and wash, and afterwards returned to her cabin when she lay down to sleep—from which she never awoke. The cause of her death is attributed to the blow she received from the stone, the girl was grown and the boy but 10 or 12 years old. We have not learnt whether any legal measures have been taken against him.

Rutherfordton Spectator.

A singular adventure has spread an alarm in Mexico: on the 4th of August three individuals supposed to be smugglers, having led a small embarkation on the coast, near Cabo-Rajo, where they landed; the *alcalde* of the village of Tamingua was frightened, and hastily wrote in the most ceremonial manner to the perfect of the port of Tuxpan, to inform him that the Spaniards had just made a new descent; the perfect also hastened to write to the commander of the 5th military section to communicate to him such important news, which finally spread as far as the capital, where having been transmitted by every mouth, the news was reported that five thousand men had landed on the coast of the republic! Already the greatest activity was going on in the offices of the minister of war, when they were finally informed that the pretended army amounted to three merchants that would not pay a tribute to the custom-house.

Counterfeit.—The New-York Courier and Enquirer of the 25th ult. says that a new counterfeit five dollar United States Branch Bill made its appearance in Wall-street the day previous.—It is letter I, No. 337, Nov. 14, 1829, payable at Washington. Its complexion is somewhat lighter than that of the true bills; the paper is thinner, softer, and without the peculiar circle of water mark of the genuine.

The Richmond Whig states that the corn crop throughout Virginia, is likely to turn out much worse than had been anticipated. In the Bay counties, it is stated, the yield will be trifling, and in the Roanoke country, celebrated for corn, the crop is exceedingly indifferent; whilst in many parts of North and South Carolina, there has been a complete failure. The article will undoubtedly command a good price.

A serious affray took place, at Sampson Court-House, on Saturday last, in which one Joiner stabbed a man named Corbin four times with a knife. Joiner was arrested and put in jail. Corbin was not dead when our informant left Sampson, though he is badly wounded.—*N. C. Journal, 6th inst.*

In one of the heavy gales of wind last month, the ship Superb, loaded with a valuable cargo of dry goods, &c. bound to New Orleans, was wrecked on one of the Bahama Islands. Among the valuable saved from the wreck was about \$7,000 in Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company Bills.—going south, it is supposed, for a market.