

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. ELLMAKER.—The recent nomination of this gentleman to the Vice-Presidency has created a desire in the public mind to learn something of his character, which, from his retiring habits, is but little known beyond the bounds of his native State. We therefore insert the following very favorable notice of Mr. E. from the Village Record of Sept. 1828:

AMOS ELLMAKER, Esq., Attorney General of the Commonwealth, is one of those men, certainly extraordinary in this age, who unites the highest qualifications for public life, with the least political ambition.

When a student, Mr. Ellmaker was noted for uncommon devotion to his books.—Pleasure could not allure him to idleness. Idleness to him had no pleasure. But the Bacon and Blackstone—Coke and Chitty, and other luminaries of the law, might occupy the time usually devoted by students to the attainment of their profession, the hours appropriated by other young men to relaxation and amusement were by him occupied in literary and scientific studies.—Natural and moral philosophy were those in which he most delighted. Classical literature came in as a relief to severer reading. On being admitted to the bar, the profession found in him a sound, well-read lawyer, of rare endowments, and unusual literary attainments. Without seeking practice, practice flowed in upon him. Without soliciting offices, offices high and honorable have constantly solicited his acceptance. The duties of the public stations he has filled have been performed to universal satisfaction. To say that his principles are sound, and his integrity pure, is to pay but the ordinary compliment due to public men in our State; but the urbanity of manners and delicacy of feeling which distinguish Mr. Ellmaker, add new lustre to the stern virtues which adorn his character. Studios of retirement, fond of literary and philosophical ease, he never courts the angry debate, or voluntarily throws himself into the political arena; but a thorough Republican, an ardent friend to liberty and the rights of man, private inclination would not stand a moment in the way of public duty, when the general welfare should, in his judgment, call for active personal exertions. Distinguished already, it will probably be his lot to act a yet more conspicuous part in public affairs. We know that good men, intimately acquainted with him, look to Mr. Ellmaker as among the citizens of highest promise in the State. At the repeated solicitations of Governor Shulze, he accepted the present appointment. A pattern of public and private virtue, he sets an example to young men, worthy of their strictest attention. More might have been said with truth. I could not say less. Nothing would be more unexpected to him than this notice. Should it meet his eye, the writer craves his indulgence. His justification is, that public men belong to the public.

Mr. Ellmaker was twice tendered a seat on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania—the last time by Gov. Shulze. He was also solicited by President Monroe to accept the Secretaryship of the Navy.

Extract from Notes by a Summer Wanderer.

At home, I had seen but few from the 'nation of New-England,' except that migratory class, who annually disperse themselves over the whole of our Southern country, and nearly all of these are acting as pioneers for the young idea, or as the 'gallant and godly,' or else belonging to the numerous itinerant venders of 'notions,' who are constantly roving about every swamp, highland, and mountain, in our cotton growing region; and as one of their own Poets has sung, 'making by hook or crook a decent living'—while we have been accused by this same Poet, as looking upon this last class of his countrymen, with no more favorable eyes than 'Gabriel did on the d—l in Paradise'; and faith I believe he has 'guess'd' half right. But in our larger towns we often find many natives of the Northern States, who have become permanent citizens; and take these collectively, but few can be found their superiors, in all that constitutes the virtuous and public-spirited citizen. But we who spend the greater part, or all of our time in the country, are too apt to judge of the character of a whole people, by the few we occasionally see perambulating our own retired parts of it. Yet to me it has ever been a subject of great surprise that these 'guessing, thrifty people' should generally send us the poorest specimens of their true characteristics; and it seems to make much against their well known bargaining capacities; yet still the fact is so, and 'poor Paul Pry' can only account for this wayward humor of theirs, in the same way as it is said a certain professor of Duncology was wont to do, when puzzled, as he frequently was, for an answer to some posing question, often made in mere mischief by his pupils, 'that it was one of those inexplicable anomalies in the peculiar construction of man's organic perceptions that even baffled his own abstract enquiries.'

Here I was fortunately destined to see the Yankee at home, to view him in his natural and true situation; in a word, to see him as he truly is, surrounded by all that can elevate man in mental acquirements, in usefulness, in virtue, and consequently in happiness—here I have partaken of his hospitality, around his own cheerful and peaceful fireside, accompanied by a simplicity of

courteousness that would not shame 'Old Virginia' in her proudest days of 'Lang Syne.' And here I have not heard a word that reflected upon my own dear South—it appears as if they, among whom I have the pleasure to mingle, studiously avoid any thing of a sectional tendency; the few remarks that are made respecting our portion of the Union, partake of such a liberal cast, that the most tenacious among us could find no cause to cavil at. A convincing proof that the citizens of our widely extended country only require more intimacy with each other, with quicker facilities for communication, in order to strengthen their bonds of Union and love, by viewing each other at home, the only place where man appears as he truly is; they then will be enabled to form just conceptions of each others peculiar customs, and of the correctness of them. I have found many here who are as anxious for a modification of the Tariff, as the warmest of our opposers to it—the public throughout the whole country is beginning to be awakened to its impolicy, as well as its injustice; none can deny but we must have one, but let it be based upon the immutable foundations of equity and impartiality. Much good is expected to result from the deliberations of the Convention which is to assemble in Philadelphia in September next; and from the great mass of striking facts that will there be exhibited, and no doubt eloquently debated upon, an influence favorable to free trade will emanate, of such a character as must arrest the most serious attention of the ensuing Congress—and I truly hope our State will not act too prematurely, even in attempting to relieve us from what is hanging over it like an incubus, weighing down our prosperity, and causing such an unnatural and dreadful excitement.

The more we associate with our fellow-citizens, from the various parts of our country, the more we involuntarily learn to esteem and respect them, as belonging to the same government, speaking the same language, possessing similar views, with our kindest feelings interwoven by ties of affinity, and by the recollections that our fathers participated in the same common dangers to secure to us the same common advantages; as this intercourse and communion with each other will relieve us of most of those natural and local prejudices inseparable to all men, whose travels or observations have in a manner been limited to their own visible horizon; for I have never yet met with a Southerner who has passed any time at the North, but what has formed favorable opinions, and *Vice Versa*.

**Extraordinary application of Human Fat.**—In the year 1813, a discovery was made in the Schools of medicine in Paris, which strongly excited the attention of the Professors. The servants of one of the anatomical theatres were informed against for trafficking in human fat. They were watched by the police and detected in the fact. A communication was made to the minister of Police, and at his desire a Medical report on the subject was drawn up, in which the principle was laid down that this fat might propagate diseases. A judicial inquiry also took place, in which it was proved that there existed among the servants of the faculty of medicine, and of the private theatres, a kind of association for the purpose of trading in the fat of the subjects dissected, and the fat was also used to grease the wheels of the wagons; that several quacks purchased it as a remedy in various diseases; and it was used in enormous quantities by the enamellers and false gem makers, who bought it under the name of dog's or horse's fat.

**Female Process.**—Whilst Mr. Perry, who keeps the Hotel at Spot Pond, was out with his boat on the Lake, last Thursday, a black eagle was observed by his wife, hovering in the air; he presently descended and alighted upon a tree, about three hundred rods distant from the house; Mrs. Perry loaded her husband's gun, an old fashioned heavy "king's arm," and proceeding cautiously towards the bird, took deliberate aim, and shot at him. The eagle fell, instantly, dead to the ground. He measured, from the extremity of one wing to that of the other, a few inches over seven feet.—*Boston Transcript*.

**Singular Occurrence.**—We have lately heard an account of a transaction which happened a few days since near Caswell C. H. which is without precedent. Mrs. Priscilla Hooper, the wife of Woodley Hooper of Caswell County, in a fit of mental derangement, cut out part of her tongue with a razor. She assigned as a reason for this unnatural act, that her tongue had been a great deal of trouble to her, and she was determined that it should trouble her no longer. She is in a fair way of recovery. *Hillsboro' Recorder*.

The consecration of Bishop Ives took place at Philadelphia, on the 22d ultimo.—The services are said to have been very interesting and solemn. They closed, as is usual on such occasions, with an address to the Reverend gentleman about to be elevated to the Episcopate. This part of the service, we learn from the *Philadelphia Recorder*, was rendered peculiarly affecting, by some very appropriate allusions to his distinguished predecessor, the late Diocesan of this State.—*Raleigh Register*.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Napoleon, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th August, both inclusive.

The news by this arrival is highly important, as proving that the gallant Poles have not only nobly defended themselves against their oppressors, but are in high spirits on the eve of what is considered a great and final struggle for their freedom. What is still more important, there is reason to believe that by their gallantry and perseverance, they have at length compelled the powers of Europe to interfere in their behalf. The London Sun of the evening of the 24th says: "The Courier Francois mentions, in a tone of confidence, that the great powers have at length decided on recognizing the independence of Poland." God grant it may be true.

Accounts from Warsaw, says the Herald, have been received up to the 12th inst.—They state that the Russian General, Field Marshal Count Paskewitch, kept the grand army at a cautious distance from the Polish capital, (fully 30 miles,) and as cautiously avoided coming to an engagement. It was thought that his plan was to cut off the supplies from Warsaw. He was said to be expecting reinforcements of troops from the Russian Asiatic provinces, and fears were entertained of these troops bringing in their train the plague, which had, it is stated, some time ago broken out amongst them. The greatest unanimity prevails in the Polish capital, and all feelings of party spirit have given way to patriotism. The Polish army, at the date of these accounts, was in sight of the Russians, and a great battle was hourly expected.

Despatches had been received at Warsaw from Col. Koss, who accompanied Gielgud to Lithuania, and who was detached towards Poland. The colonel continued to maintain himself in the government of Mohilew. The number of armed insurgents there, and in the vicinity of Witepsk, was estimated at 10,000 men. Gen. Tolstoi had broken up from Wilna to march against them. The report that a part of Gen. Rudiger's corps had crossed the Vistula had not been confirmed. Gen. Dombuski had been appointed governor of Warsaw, and had already begun to act in that character.

Speaking of Belgium, the London Courier remarks,—We have received a letter from our Brussels correspondent, dated on Friday last. The capital was then tranquil, and a very good understanding had been come to between Marshal Girard and the Prince of Orange, as to the proceedings of the two armies. Our account of the reception of the French Commander-in-Chief by the Prince of Orange contrasts strongly with that which had reached us of the conduct of the Duke of Saxe Weimar to Lord W. Russell. The German Duke is said not only to have insulted the noble Lord, but also to have spoken most offensively of the King and Queen of England.

The Reform Bill is still undecided, but all parties agree that a most serious blow has been struck against the motion which gives the right of voting to farm tenants at will, paying annual rent of £50.

**FRANCE.**—The Minister of War, Marshal Soult, declared on Saturday week, that the French troops are not to leave Belgium, but to keep convenient positions to prevent the return of the Dutch. This declaration gave universal satisfaction in France, and though contrary to the pledges of the government, was received with applause. Since then, however, the intoxicated French have returned to their senses, and 20,000 of their troops are, it is said, ordered to retire.—That has been settled by the conference. The march of the troops, and the Debates of the Chamber of Deputies, have occupied the attention of the Parisians throughout the week.—Several amendments to the Address—contrary to the Ministers have been proposed, but they have all been rejected, so that the address will be carried by a considerable majority, and Cassimir Perrier will, most probably, remain in power. This success seems to have embittered his antagonists. On Monday, a tumult took place in the Chamber of Deputies to prevent him from speaking; and one of the Deputies, M. Joussefin, almost pulled him from the Tribune. Such violence has not been exhibited since the first Revolution. The President was obliged to suspend the sitting in order to restore order. We are pleased to see that the probability of change in the Ministry is diminished, for that would certainly lead to war, which could benefit no persons but the salt-petre merchants and the manufacturer of muskets.

The address in the Chamber of Deputies has been agreed to by a majority in favor of the Ministers of 109; 202 members voting for it, and 73 against it.

**The Descriptive.**—In the recently published memoirs of Lord Bryon by his friend Moore, we find the following graphic description of a dinner party: "Yesterday, I dined out with a large party. Like other parties of the kind, it was first silent, then talky, then argumentive, then disputations, then unintelligible, then altogether, then inarticulate, then drunk. I carried away much wine, and the wine had previously carried away my memory; so that all was hiccup and happiness for the last hour or so.

From the Rutherfordton Spectator.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Rutherford county, this day assembled at the Court-House in pursuance of previous public notice—Gen. George Walton was called to the Chair and Col. T. F. Birchett appointed to act as Secretary.

In explanation of the object of the meeting, the Chairman referred to a Card, published in the last Spectator inviting the attendance of the people here to-day, and made such further explanations as were deemed proper by himself, and as appeared satisfactory to the people present.

Whereupon the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

**Resolved,** By the good people of Rutherford county, now here assembled, that a Committee of five persons be appointed to draw up and report to a future meeting, such rules and regulations, as in their opinion should be adopted by the people, as a means to suppress and put down the spirit of insurrection which has recently been discovered to exist among the negroes working the gold mines of this neighborhood—and as will tend to restore among the white people, tranquility and security.

**Resolved,** That the said Committee prepare a memorial, setting forth the danger resulting from the introduction amongst the negroes at the mines, and throughout the County, of negroes from abroad, of bad or suspicious character; and praying the next Legislature of this State, to limit to some reasonable amount, the number of foreign negroes that may be brought to operate in the mines; and to authorize the civil authorities of this County, to inquire, and prohibit entirely, the introduction of any who may have participated in the insurrections or conspiracies to rebel, or who may have been resident at the time of their occurrence within the influence of any of the insurrections or conspiracies, lately existing in the eastern parts of this State, in Virginia or South-Carolina—and report the same for approval or revision at the said future meeting.

**Resolved,** That the said Committee make enquiry of the Executive of the State, if any, upon what terms, and how many stand of arms can be obtained from the Public Arsenal for the use and defence of this county, in case of insurrection,—and report to the next meeting.

**Resolved,** That until a regular and sufficient patrol can be legally appointed, the captains commanding the militia of the county, be requested to recommend to the men under their command respectively, to designate and appoint from among themselves at least six persons to perform within their districts, the duty of regular patrols.

**And whereas,** From circumstances of suspicious character, this meeting is induced to believe, that certain evil disposed persons, not regarding the peace and quietude of society, have mischievously and wickedly fabricated and circulated in different parts of this county, reports of the approach of large bodies of insurgent negroes, thereby exciting great terror and alarm amongst the people, when in fact no such danger existed:

**Resolved, Therefore,** As the sense of this meeting, that we deem such a course of conduct highly improper and criminal; and that it be recommended to take and employ all lawful ways and means to detect and bring all such evil-disposed persons to trial and punishment. And that each false fabrication and mischievous rumors may hereafter fall of the effect intended by their authors, and that the truth may be known in the neighboring country and villages.

**Resolved,** That the Post Master of this place, at Greenville and Spartanburgh, S. C. and at Lenoirton and Morganton, be requested to open a correspondence, giving information weekly, of the true state of their respective Districts.

**Resolved,** That John Moore of White Oak, Jona. Hampton, Sen. Esq. Gen. G. Walton, O. B. Irvine and T. F. Birchett, be appointed the committee in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions.

**Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Spectator, and that a copy be forwarded to the Post-Master at the Court House of each of the adjoining Counties and Districts.

**Resolved,** That this Meeting do now adjourn to meet again on Thursday afternoon of next Superior Court. G. WALTON, Chairman.

T. F. BIRCHETT, Secretary. Rutherfordton, Oct. 7th 1831.

ANTI-TARIFF CONVENTION.

Extract of a letter, dated Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1831.

"I arrived in the city only yesterday evening, and therefore can give no details of the proceedings of the Anti-Tariff Convention, of which you will not be informed by the city papers of to-morrow morning. I may, however, throw out some hints that may indicate the probable views and course of this highly intellectual, and extremely interesting body. An ardent and earnest supporter of the Tariff System myself, as you are aware, I have nevertheless regarded the assembling of this Convention as an affair of deep moment, and favourable import, to the best interests of the country.—By bringing together the opponents of the Tariff, from all parts of the country, it will have a tendency to modify the ultra views of the South, by showing them the difficulties that exist even in agreeing among themselves what modifications they would propose, or whether they would repel the protection laws altogether. In the Congressional discussions on this point, the opponents of the Tariff will never believe they have a fair chance, because they are in a minority.—Here they meet unanimously upon the leading principle, but differing so materially in detail, one section complaining of what another approves, that it must suggest to men of such enlarged and liberal minds, as are the leading members of this convention, the difficulty, if not impossibility, of pointing out the precise evils, and their complete remedies. I said they were unanimous upon the leading principles: on one, however, they are far from being so; the unconstitutionality of the Tariff. There are strong men here, who will not consent to take that ground. They have themselves voted for Tariffs, of at least in 1816, (some later,) and will not pass a censure on themselves by now declaring their own acts unconstitutional! This point, I feel quite confident, will either not be touched at all, or

the constitutionality of a Tariff of duties, for protection, will be conceded. It is understood that a preliminary somewhat of this complexion, has already been adjusted in the committee of 26, (two from each state, of whom Mr. Gallatin is Chairman,) appointed to report the subjects upon which the Convention ought to act.

This Committee have had a sitting, in which Mr. Gallatin and other eminent men, strenuously labored, that the republic should receive no detriment. They have as yet only agreed upon an Address to the American People, and a Memorial to Congress. Of the former Committee, Mr. Berrien of Georgia will be Chairman; and of the latter, Mr. Lee, of Massachusetts.

It is understood that these appeals are not to assume or argue the unconstitutionality of the Tariff. Mr. Gallatin's influence is great, and he is exerting it for the welfare of the country. Disunion will receive no shade of countenance. Your own delegation are prepared, to a man, to protest against and abandon the convention, if any such measure is even winked at. New England, except some of the Massachusetts members, (perhaps the most ultra of the whole body,) will rally all her energies on the same side. The result therefore will be beneficial; and, so far from anticipating disunion, I should not be surprised if resolutions passed urging the whole country to stand by the Union and the Constitution, and to sacrifice all local jealousies upon the altar of the common weal.

The Convention will meet on Monday at 12—when it is expected the committees will report. The main point at which the members seem to be aiming is, a reduction of duties on hemp, coarse wool and sugar. I heard a gentleman from Louisiana, who is a planter, say to a leading member of the Convention, "I am going south to-morrow. If you are to lower the duty on sugar, send me word before hand, that I may be prepared for ruin." He then went on to show how ruinous it would be to Louisiana to repeal or reduce that duty.

This city is extremely crowded. I am writing in an omnium-gatherum; a huge room with half a dozen lodgers—my only resort. Tariff and anti-tariff are the only topics now. Even private parties are imbued with them; and it has been intimated that at one of them a sharp encounter occurred between that perfect cataract of colloquy, Mr. Philip P. Barbour, and the Ajax of the American System party, Matthew Carey, wherein the latter was talked down and compelled to confess that he could write better than he could converse. I have some doubt of this, however, for I saw Mr. Barbour, the other day at Baltimore, greatly distressed in argument with a plain, practical manufacturer from the North. It was a fair test of the superiority of fact over theory.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser*.

From the National Intelligencer.

From the "Free Trade Convention," now sitting at Philadelphia, we learn, that on Wednesday a report was made by the General Committee, of which Mr. GALLATIN is chairman, declaring the tariff laws to be unconstitutional, as well as oppressive, unequal and unjust. The report is spoken of as being very able, and as having been very impressively read by Mr. BERRIEN, one of the Committee.

We have no idea that any such wholesale report will receive the sanction of the Convention. We learn from private sources, that a very great proportion of the Convention are very sensible, moderate men, who desire only a reasonable modification of the tariff; and a part at least of the friends of protecting duties are disposed to meet them in the spirit of conciliation and compromise, which may lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the question by the National Councils. A majority of the Convention are disposed to say nothing about the constitutional question, and Nullification will be heard of only to be nullified. There are those, no doubt, who desire these topics to be agitated, and hence the report which is mentioned above, if it be such as the newspapers describe it. We shall doubtless have it at large in a day or two.

**Logical Illustration.**—A layman in Providence, who occasionally exhorted at evening meetings, thus expressed his belief in the existence of Deity. "Brethren, I am just as certain that there is a Supreme Being, as I am that there is flour in Alexandria; and that I know for certain, as I yesterday received from there a lot of three hundred barrels fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any other person in town."

A joke which has run through the press about Signor Paganini and pretty Miss Waters, arose in the following manner:—At a dinner at De Begnis's, whose pupil the young lady is, Paganini was handing her from one room to another, and she, lost in admiration of him, exclaimed, "I wish I was your fiddle;" to which the Signor instantly replied, "And I wish I was your beau!"

Sir George Smart says, that to musical men, one of the most astonishing features in the performance of Signor Paganini, is the singular facility with which he produces a variation in his instrument without moving his fingers; an achievement utterly impossible, even to the most experienced violin players.