

own men. The Portuguese war is therefore at an end, and the Spanish war also, for ought we can see to the contrary.

TRANSLATED FOR THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.  
MADRID, May 25.—Agreeably to the plan of operations agreed on between the Duke of Terceira and D. Jose Ramon Rodil, Castle-o-Branco was occupied by the Spanish troops on the 15th instant, and Thomar by the Portuguese. The Miguelites, who abandoned the (latter) city at their approach, retired to a league and a half, pursued by the cavalry, to Seiseira, a point from which they could proceed either to Santarem or Abrantes. This was the reason why the Duke of Terceira proposed to General Rodil to march upon Abrantes with the Spanish forces, and accordingly they left Castle-o-Branco and arrived at Sarceda on the 20th.

From this point and on the same day, this General communicates the results of an action which took place at Seiseira on the 16th, and the news of the retirement of Don Miguel from the strong position which he held at Santarem, in the following extract of a letter from the Duke of Terceira, dated at Golegana on the 18th:

"It appears that the action at Seiseira was decisive; for Don Miguel durst not remain in his weakened position at Santarem, but fled towards Yelves."

In the letter enclosing this extract, General Rodil states, that in consequence of that engagement, he had determined to turn back from Sarceda with the divisions of infantry, and cross the Tagus at Malpica and Herroña, where Colonel Tena had been for two days, getting the boats of that vicinity in readiness, and "if," says General Rodil, "they are in order on my arrival, the vanguard will be in Spain to-morrow, and the 1st division on the following day."

The following despatch was issued in a supplement to the *Cronica Constitucional* of Lisbon:

Illustrious and Excellent sir: I have the honor to advise your Excellency of the receipt of your despatch to-day, accompanied by two copies of the orders which your Excellency received from the Government at Lisbon, as well as a quantity of proclamations, published by Sr. Don Pedro, Duke of Braganza. In reply, I have to say to your Excellency, that to avoid the further effusion of Portuguese blood, the propositions, a copy of which your Excellency transmitted to me, are acceded to. As it is permitted to Don Miguel to embark at any port, and in any vessel of the four allied nations which he may select, he chooses the port of Sines, or some other port in Algarves, and an English vessel; and I wish to know whether her Serene Highness the Infanta Donna Isabel Maria, who is in the town of Elvas, desires to accompany him. It is proper now that we proceed regularly, for which purpose I await the orders of your Excellency. I am ready to be present at any place you may appoint, if you think it will further that end. God preserve you many years.

Evora, 26th May, 1834.  
(Signed) JOSE ANTONIO DE AVEIRO LEMUS,  
Lieutenant General.

To his Ex. Count de Saldanha.  
The Captain General of Estremadura, under date of May 26th, announces that the town of Yelves has acknowledged the authority of the Queen, Donna Maria II., and that Gurumena, Campomayor and Oguels, were about to follow the example.

SEVILLE, June 1.—By express received at half past one o'clock this day, his Excellency the Secretary of War confirms the important news of the decisive advantages gained in Portugal, and the surrender of the Miguelite and Carlist forces; and adds, that the Pretender, in consequence of his having claimed the protection of the Secretary of the English Legation, who was at his head quarters, proceeded with his family to Lisbon, where instructions had already arrived from the British Government, applicable to such a conjuncture.

(Signed) THE PRINCE OF ANGLONA.  
CAPTURE OF DON CARLOS AND DON MIGUEL.

CADIZ, JUNE 1.—Civil Government of the Province of Cadiz.—The Captain of the Port has just favored me with the following intelligence:

"A felucca has arrived from Ayamonte, the captain of which says he left there right before last, bringing the letter for the Captain General of the Department; and states that the Infantes Don Carlos, and Don Miguel, had fallen into the hands of the Spanish troops at Evora, having been delivered up by their own men. Also, that four waggon loads of silver had been captured."

(Signed) JOSE DOMINGO DE VIDART.  
Cadiz, June 1, 1834.

Convocation of the Spanish Cortes.—On the 20th of May, a decree was issued for the convocation of the General Cortes of Spain, at Madrid, on the 24th of July; and another, directing the election of Deputies on the 20th of June, with the mode of procedure, &c. This last decree comprises 48 sections, and would fill three columns of the Journal of Commerce.

Pithy Answer to a Short Advertisement.—A shopkeeper in Grand street, the other day, stuck upon his door the following incoming advertisement: "A boy wanted." On going to his shop the next morning he beheld a smiling little urchin, in a basket, with the following pithy label: "Here he is."—*New York Transcript.*

Riots in New-York.

ABOLITION RIOTS.  
NEW YORK, JULY 10.

It is with pain that we record the occurrence of three more riots last night in this city. It was rumored yesterday that another Abolition meeting was to be held in the evening at the Chatham street Chapel, and such had been the excitement occasioned by the recent course of the Fanatics, that serious apprehensions were entertained lest personal violence might ensue. Nor was that apprehension causeless. We have long been of the opinion, and frequently expressed it, that the Abolitionists are the worst enemies the blacks of this city have. They are holding out to them the prospect of amalgamation, feeding their pride with impracticable hopes, exclaiming and denouncing the prejudices against color, leading them to believe that they are unjustly and cruelly treated by the whites, by denial of equal political and social privileges, fomenting their passions, denouncing all who will not join them in their absurd crusade as kidnappers, villains, man stealers, thieves, and pirates, inviting them to sit with the whites indiscriminately.

We all know, that in a large city like this, there is ever a body of men ripe and ready for scenes of riot. They neither know nor care for causes or consequences. The pleasure of a row is all they seek. They scorn amalgamation with the blacks, and therefore, are the more ready to resent the offensive proposal. It is to this class of men generally, so far as we have been informed, that the riots of last evening, and on the preceding days, are mainly to be ascribed. They accord in sentiment and feeling, it is true, with the great mass of the white community, but the more respectable and orderly portion of our citizens disclaim, in all sincerity, recourse to violence, and believe that these fanatics may and will be put down by the operation of the laws, and the overwhelming power of public opinion. We are happy to learn that nothing in these disturbances can be ascribed to the colonizationists. They had no part nor lot in the matter. It was an affair not connected with their interests or objects. It grew out of the absurd and outrageous project of the abolitionists to force public sentiment, and mulatto-ize our posterity.

The curtain of the first scene was drawn at the Chatham street Chapel. About dusk the street was thronged with people, collected, some to look on, and others to participate in the scenes that might take place. But we learn that an agent of the proprietor of the building, learning the uses that had been made of it by Mr. Green, the lessee, had endeavored, in the course of the day, to procure an injunction to prevent the desecration. Not being able to procure it in sufficient time, it was deemed prudent to close the gates; and the keys was deposited with the Mayor.

About 9 o'clock, however, the crowd found means to effect an entrance into the Chapel. Mr. William V. Wilder was called on to preside. He addressed the meeting, and gave a sketch of the miseries brought on the slaves at St. Domingo—which he himself witnessed, by the too sudden abolition of slavery in that Island. He then moved a resolution to adjourn until the next meeting of the Anti-Slavery society. The resolution for adjournment was put, and unanimously carried, and the meeting was dispersed.

As this had gone off too quietly for the taste of those who were disposed for a row, an invitation was loudly given to repair to the Bowery Theatre. A Mr. Farren, the stage manager, an Englishman, and whose benefit night it was, had been accused of using language disrespectful to the Americans. Handbills to that effect had been posted up through the city during the day. An immense mass surrounded the Theatre, and soon effected an entrance. They then took entire possession of the house; and, notwithstanding the apologies and entreaties of Messrs. Hamblin and Forest, they succeeded in putting an end to *Metamora*, without waiting the tragic conclusion to which he was destined by the author. By the interference of the municipal authorities, the Theatre was at length cleared, and comparative order restored.

Not as yet sated with tumult, a bell was rung, and a cry arose of 'Away to Arthur Tappan's.'

An account of the disgraceful proceedings that followed, we copy from a morning contemporary. A great number then proceeded to the house of Mr. Lewis Tappan, in Rose street, broke open the door smashed the windows, and threw the furniture into the street.

"The watchmen now made their appearance here also, charged the crowd, and for a time cleared the street. The mob retreated, provided themselves with brickbats, and discharged a volley at the watchmen, who were thus driven from the ground. The mob now lighted a fire, and fed it with the bed and bedding taken from the house. At this time, an alarm of fire was ordered to be sounded which brought the engines to the spot, and order was finally restored at this place, though not till near two o'clock in the morning."

It is perfectly evident from what has transpired, that our city is in a combustible state. In addition to the fuel applied by the abolitionists to increase the excitement in the way before referred to, a series of ar-

ticles have been published in the *Emancipator*, signed by E. Wright, Jr., in which intimations were thrown out, covertly inviting to a forcible resistance to the laws which authorize the recapture by their masters of runaway slaves. Encouraged probably, by these inflammatory numbers, the walls of our street were placarded on Tuesday night with infamous handbills.

Although none disapprove more decidedly than we have done, the course of Mr. Tappan, and his professors, in relation to the subject of abolition, yet we condemn most unqualifiedly the attack made last night upon his premises. We profess to live under a government of laws and the sanctity of private habitation and repose are not to be violated. We hope the authors of the injuries to his dwelling will be detected, and brought to condign punishment. No provocation can be sufficient, where the laws are peaceably and impartially administered, to justify a resort to personal outrage.

Whispers are afloat that further violence is in contemplation. We earnestly hope that it is without the shadow of foundation. Let every lover of the city's peace put his face against every movement calculated to disturb it. By personal violence, the rights and property of others, besides the obnoxious individuals, may be destroyed. Should there be the least indication that these rumors are not the offspring of a fevered brain, we trust the Public Authorities will take the earliest and most efficient measures to put down, with a strong hand, the first budgings of disorder.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

From the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, July 11.

Further Disturbances.—The excitement nourished by the Abolitionists has burst into a flame; and they are now in danger of being consumed by fires of their own kindling. For their protection they must stand indebted to those they have vilified, whose motives they have aspersed, whose conduct and characters they have assailed by every term of contumely and reproach, and whose identity as a nation of white men, they have sought to degrade by reducing it to the condition of mongrels. We rejoice, however, in the belief that they will be protected, and that however much they may have forfeited any claim to personal sympathy, the supremacy of the laws will be maintained.

The rumors to which we alluded yesterday, and which we then hoped were unfounded, gathered force as time advanced, and we perceived with regret that the whirlwind which the fanatics had raised, it would be difficult to allay. Fortunately, however, although it could not be wholly allayed, its fury was repressed by the interposition of the civil and military authorities, and the efforts of the more peaceable order of our citizens.

About dusk as we learn, a great assemblage made their appearance in the vicinity of Mr. Lewis Tappan's house, in Rose street, evidently with no friendly design. Being ordered however, to disappear, they obeyed the command.

The next movement was in the direction of Dr. Cox's Church, at the corner of Laight and Varick streets. Here they assembled in great numbers, and began pelting the windows with stones, with every variation of voice and diversity of noise that had been heard from the confusion of tongues at Babel. The Mayor, Justice Lawndes, the District Attorney, and a posse of police officers and watchmen arriving, they were prevented from committing further depredation.

Dr. Cox's house, No. 3, Charlton street, was the next object of attack, and thither they repaired in squads from various directions. The Doctor anticipating an attack, had sent a letter in the morning to the Mayor, requesting the protection of the civil authority, and after packing up and removing his furniture, had, with his family, left the city in the afternoon. As soon as the mob arrived, they commenced the work of destruction, by breaking in the lower windows with their blinds, and the door. The latter had been barricaded, and they had scarcely effected an entrance, before the police officers and watchmen, aided by two detachments of horse that were at hand, dislodged the rioters. They were thenceforward kept at bay, but the street, as far back to the east as Thompson street, was filled with persons with paving stones, which they snote together, saying, in a deep undertone, 'all together.' A fence in the neighborhood was torn down and converted into clubs, and ranges of carts drawn together across the streets, in many places to impede the horsemen, should the latter assail them. Formidable, as however, as these indications were, the attack on Dr. Cox's house was not renewed; but in the meantime a portion of the rioters returned to the Laight street Church, and recommenced hostilities. A few more panes of glass were broken, but no further essential damage was done, although it was not until a very late hour that the tumult had entirely ceased.

POSTSCRIPT.—One o'clock.—We regret to add that appearances indicate a renewal of the disturbances of to-night. A large collection have been assembled around Dr. Cox's house all the morning, and have increased, it is said to the number of 300 already; and the police have just despatched 100 officers for the preservation of the peace. Again, we say, let every lover of

good order set his face against these proceedings. Especially, let no one repair to any scene of riot merely as a spectator. If they do not choose to assist in quelling it, they had better remain at home. Their presence only increases the confidence of the rioters, and weakens the power of the officers, at the same time that they expose themselves to accidents personal and legal.

Military force, we presume, will be again resorted to. Nearly all the Aldermen and Assistants were on the spot during the night. Some of them have been severely hurt, and it is too much to expect of them that they will be kept on fatigue duty of this sort, night after night. Let the leaders, who have been instrumental in producing the present state of things, give a pledge to desist in their mad career, and we are satisfied that immediate security of their persons and property may be relied on, and the city restored to its wonted tranquillity. Such a pledge would be more effective than a regiment of soldiers.

Saturday's Official Gazette contains upwards of three columns of Land Office Notices of Sales of Public Lands, to be held as follows:

IN ALABAMA, at Mardisville, the seat of the Land Office for the Coosa district, on the first and third Mondays in November next; at Montgomery, the seat of the Land Office for the Tallapoosa district, on the first and third Mondays in December next; at St. Stephens, on the first Monday in December next; at Demopolis, on the third Monday in December next; at Tuscaloosa, on the first Monday in December next; at Houtsville, on the second Monday in December next; at Cahaba, on the first Monday in December next.

IN MISSISSIPPI, at Chechuma, the seat of the Land Office for the Northwestern district, on the first Monday in December next; at Columbus, the seat of the Land Office for the North-eastern district, on the first Monday in December next; at the same place, in continuation, on the third Monday in December next; at Augusta, on the first Monday in December next; at Mount Salus, on the second Monday in December next.

IN INDIANA, at Crawfordsville, on the second Monday in November next.

IN ILLINOIS, at Palestine, on the fourth Monday in November next.

IN MISSOURI, at Jackson, on the first Monday in December next; at St. Louis on the second Monday in December next; at Fayette, on the third Monday in December next.

IN MICHIGAN, at Mineral Point, on the second Monday in November next; at Detroit, on the third Monday in October next; at Bronson, on the third Monday in October next.

IN ARKANSAS, at Washington, on the first Monday in December next; at Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next; at Little Rock, on the third Monday in December next.

IN FLORIDA, at Tallahassee, on the first Monday in December next; in the same place, in continuation, on the third Monday in December next; at St. Augustine, on the second Monday in December next.  
*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Something new under the Sun.—An Aerial Steam Boat.—A gentleman in Cincinnati, by the name of Mason, has invented an Aerial steam boat, in which he proposes to ascend on the fourth of July. It is said that the inventor is very sanguine, having already made, (to him) a very satisfactory experiment.

The boat is thus described in a Cincinnati paper:—"It is about ten feet long; the ribs being covered with silk, in order to render it very light. The engine, of two horse power, is placed in the middle, and turns four vertical shafts projecting over the bow and stern, into each of which are fixed four spiral silken wings, which are made to revolve with a sufficient velocity to cause the vessel to rise. Over the whole is fixed a moveable silken cover, designed to assist in counteracting the gravitating force, at the same time tending to assist in its propulsion forward. The whole boat, including the engine, weighs 60 pounds, and has cost about \$300."

By an official return, made to the government of Sweden, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, it was found that there were 170,000 distillers in the kingdom; that the ardent spirit made by them, amounted to 45,000,000 of gallons, consumed by about 3,000,000 of people, equal to fifteen gallons to each man, woman and child in the nation. The report states that unless immediate steps be taken to stay the evil, the nation must be destroyed.

A man who can make himself taller at will.—At a late Meeting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, M. Nalpeu exhibited a man who possesses the very singular power of making himself two inches taller or shorter at will. Standing erect he can elongate the spine, and contract it again by moving the sacrum, which plays like a wedge between the bones of the pelvis. He is at present forty years of age, and had a carriage paw over his body when a child, to the injury received at which time the power of executing this curious manœuvre may be attributed.

*Gazette des Hopitaux.*

Communications.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Fellow Citizens of Mecklenburg:

We have truly fallen on evil times; the mal-legislation of our national agents has created a monied monopoly, which is convulsing the empire from one extremity to the other; it has thrown defiance to the teeth of its creators, and assumes to be the fifth power of the government: by its pervading and pernicious influence, it has produced a political concussion which has broken up all the old party associations and have formed new leagues of the most discordant materials. "An enemy has done this;" the same enemy which labored to defeat the objects of the Convention that framed the Constitution; the same enemy that projected and procured the charter of the first U. S. Bank; the same enemy that elevated the author of the reign of terror; the same enemy that has agitated the county immediately preceding every Presidential Election since we had a Government. Its votaries have been sometimes called Federalists, sometimes Constitutionalists, sometimes National Republicans, sometimes Jeffersonian Republicans, and lastly, presumptuously, call themselves "Whigs." Their object in all these protean assumptions, has been to deceive. The proper name of this enemy is the spirit of Federalism. It originated the present U. S. Bank, and its votaries worship this mammoth institution as idolatrously as do the Hindoo his blessed Juggernaut. Under the name of Constitutionalists, they endeavored to subvert the constitution; under the name of National Republicans they opposed every Republican measure of the government; Their favourite engine, the Bank, has produced and is now producing, a most unhappy state of feeling in the whole community. Its influence pervading every section of the Union: When it expands, it extends its loans, on mere nominal security; the State Banks of necessity do the same, money becomes plenty, a spirit of speculation and overtrading is excited. The Farmers, Merchants and tradesmen extend their purchases, relying on Bank accommodations, till all become ripe for destruction. The U. S. Bank contracts its abdominal muscles; the State Banks tremblingly follow suit, the country is drained of its currency, property falls in value; now for deeds of trust, mortgages and secret conveyances—run and Bankruptcy are complete; Lawyers, Clerks, and other subordinates fatten on the spoils, and many who were lately in affluent circumstances are left without a house to shield his head and curse the day that Hamilton projected the paper system. The influence of this soulless corporation is like "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," till it fixes its golden fangs; then it becomes "the destroyer that wasteth at noon day." It has no sympathy for the Orphan's moan or the widow's tears. It never says enough. Now, my fellow citizens, can you vote for any man friendly to this enemy of liberty? Remember you are virtually voting for a Senator to Congress, and two of your candidates have pledged themselves not to vote for a Senator opposed to the U. S. Bank, and have indulged in the most unmeasured denunciations against the President of your choice. Are you willing to contribute to his difficulties, by Voting for an opposition Senator; if you are not, stand firm. Away to the polls, cause the ballot box to tell, that you are still free, that you have not yet sold your birthright for a mess of Pottage, or even a Golden Pill. Watch the cunning devices, and the subtle sophistry of your opponents, be not seduced and we will yet prove to the world, that we are worthy of our aires.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST OF '78.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor:—On Saturday, July 10th, I witnessed a meeting in the Court House at this place which was well calculated to raise the patriotic feelings of every lover of liberty; here we have seen a true specimen of democracy, the humble and unassuming farmers called to the chair, to preside over a large and respectable meeting of their fellow citizens, while engaged in preparing sundry resolutions and making sundry appropriate remarks, on different political questions which now agitate the union! What can be of more interest to every true republican, than to see the freemen of this great and happy country collecting together to assert their rights thereby proving to the world the lively interest they have in their country's laws and institutions, and the high sense of gratitude they entertain for the patriot chief Andrew Jackson, our present chief Magistrate. Although the factious Senate and their abettors, would endeavour to put the venerable man down, as a tyrant and usurper! in vain are these charges made against the man of the peoples choice. Who has given so many signal proofs of his love of country and its liberty: The general reader is fully in possession of the many false charges made by the Senate of the United States against this worthy patriot! the voice of a free and grateful republic will brand that body with the proper initials of its character—Feds, Whigs, and Nullifiers—it does not require very acute observation to see the necessity to break up this amalgamation, who have formed a coalition no doubt for the purpose of breaking down the Republican party, and destroying the democracy