

for. The Hanover Committee argue, constantly, as if a parallel had been run by the Central Address between the Commerce of Norfolk, Va. and that of North Carolina or Wilmington. Now there is no shadow of this in the Report. Norfolk is only once named, and then as an example, to show that a good port does not always imply commerce or a large town, and certainly is not highly "extolled."

It was not the foreign trade of Norfolk which was in our mind's eye when our foreign commerce and our marine was rated at nothing. We placed North Carolina in the first class of States, in territory, and first in the second rank of States, in population; and we knew but too well, without reference to statistical tables, that she was woefully behind in point of foreign Commerce. We regret that we should be obliged to say so, but in sober sadness her foreign Commerce, as compared with that of many of the other States (either in reference to Population, or not) might be reckoned as less than nothing, without any abuse of language, without the fear of being misunderstood, and without offence to truth or patriotism. By the Treasury Report on the Commerce of the United States, of the 22d of April 1834, it appears that among the States that touch the Atlantic or any of the great Bays that make from it, North Carolina is placed only before the little States of New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Delaware. And none of these four States—to avail ourselves of the force of an expressive sporting phrase—are within the distance.—Even the District of Columbia, with its ten miles square, although it is \$50,000 behind our imports, more than doubles our exports.

We need not remind the reader that our exports and imports, direct from the State, do not bear any proportion to the produce of our Agriculture. But it is on the amount of our actual foreign Commerce, and our aptitude for it, that we are at issue with the Hanover Committee. Now, of our want of one or two safe sea ports, can we compare Wilmington, in our opinion, our best port, with Boston, New York, or Philadelphia; or, having that, should we be so satisfied with its excellence, as to make it sinful to wish for a better? Beaufort may be our first port, but we are inclined to place it second. It is not as yet known, accurately, at least at a distance, what its capabilities are. Its actual trade (we mean no offence to our Carteret friends) is yet in the future tense. (To be Continued.)

The "highly extolled" of the Hanover Committee has a strong natural likeness to the eulogy of an Hibernian on the family of his wife. Bating that her father and brother had gone to Botany, and that she had been unjustly peached of lifting, it was the best name in the whole country.

We append a table of some of the most important States with which we may be compared. The other States present very mortifying differences between our imports and their:

	Imports.	Exports.
New York.	55,318,444	25,355,117
Massachusetts,	19,949,911	9,633,112
Louisiana.	9,590,505	18,945,373*
Pennsylvania,	10,551,250	4,078,808
South Carolina,	1,517,795	8,434,325
Maryland,	5,437,057	4,992,267
North Carolina,	198,758	433,935

	Territory.	Population.
N. Carolina,	49,500 square miles.	738,470
Louisiana,	49,300	215,575*
New York,	42,000	1,913,508
Pennsylvania,	47,500	1,347,672
S. Carolina,	31,755	516,667
Maryland,	11,150	448,913
Massachusetts,	8,700	610,014

* It is obvious that Louisiana is the depot for the produce of the Mississippi River.

Progress of Temperance.—A gentleman of Robinson has related to us the following gratifying circumstances, which do credit to the enlightened citizens of that County, and would, if the example were followed, soon effect a reform in the habits of the people, and have an especial influence on the elections, which are now too often and too deeply affected by the use of ardent spirits in electioneering.

A Company muster is usually held at the house of our informant, and, as is customary, spirits kept for retail on such occasions. A short time since, desirous of abolishing this custom, he applied to the Captain, to take the sense of the Company upon the subject, when a very large majority decided in favor of abolishing. At the next muster, an individual from another part of the county, attended with a keg of Brandy, which our informant offered to purchase, for the purpose of supplying on the ground. The owner, however, preferring to keep it for retail, declined selling to him. The result was, that though he remained throughout the day, he did not sell a drop of his liquid fire, and had the mortification, too, of finding himself an object of contempt and aversion to the company.—Fay, Obs.

Witty Repartee.—A Frenchman once trading in the market, was interrupted by an impudent would-be-wagging sort of a fellow, who ridiculed him by imitating his imperfect manner of speaking English. After patiently listening to him for some time, the Frenchman coolly replied, "Mine fine friend, you vud do vell to stop now; for if Sampson had made no better use of de jawbone of an Ass dan you do, he vud never have killed so many Philistines."

Riots at the North.

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Pennsylvania of August 14.

On Tuesday evening, in the Southern part of the town, we regret to learn that very serious disturbances took place, in which a number of persons were seriously injured, and some damage done to property. The cause is variously stated; but the true provocation we have not been able to ascertain.

Early in the evening, a detachment of boys and young men, amounting perhaps to several hundreds, armed with clubs, marched down seventh street, to the open lot adjoining the Hospital, where they were joined by others. After remaining on the lot a short time, as if to concert their plan of operations, they proceeded to a notorious spot in South street, near eighth, where the illegal amusement of flying horses is carried on. The building was attacked and speedily demolished; and from the statement of our informant, it seems that a battle immediately took place between the rioters and the blacks who live in the vicinity. At one time it is supposed that four or five hundred persons were engaged in the conflict, with clubs, brickbats, paving stones, and the materials of the shed in which the flying horses were kept. The mob then marched down South street, tore down the palings of a house occupied by a black family, burst open the doors and obliged the inmates to fly for their lives.

In a similar style they paraded through various streets, Bedford, Mary, and others, in which the blacks are chiefly congregated, committing violence of every kind. The police having, about nine o'clock become sufficiently strong for confidence, made an attempt to rout the rioters and capture the ringleaders, when the tumult became still more appalling. "Down with the Police!" was the general cry, and many of the city and county officers were severely, some dangerously, hurt. McLane, of the county, M'Lane, Manderfield, Bownehower, and others received much injury. Herren, one of the police, was so dangerously wounded, that on Tuesday night it was supposed he would not survive until morning. A number of special constables were sworn in by Squire Loughhead, who displayed great courage and activity, rushing into the centre of the rioters, and capturing about eighteen of the most conspicuous.—They suffered however severely, being obliged to fight their way through the mob to and from the office. Mr. Loughhead was enabled alone to detain the captives by a judicious hint of means more effectual than clubs or maces. The sight of the weapons was sufficiently alarming to keep eighteen quiet before him. They were committed, being unable to procure the bail, a thousand dollars each, which was required. It was ascertained, that with one or two exceptions, the prisoners were from a distant part of the town. Several negroes were taken on the city side, and committed next morning by the Mayor. At about 11 o'clock quietness was restored.

An eye witness to the whole affair assures us that its aspect was terrific, for some time, and threatened results fully as extensive as those which took place lately in New York. Many persons must have received serious injuries, which have not been heard of.

From the Pennsylvania of August 15.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS—SECOND NIGHT.

The riots recommenced on Wednesday night with redoubled activity and fury. In consequence of the disturbances of the preceding evening, the City Police, under the Mayor, were marched just after dark to the southern boundaries of the city, and the Police of the districts were also assembled. The rioters however, did not show themselves in any force until about 11 o'clock, when the peace officers, worn out by the toils of the affray on Tuesday and not anticipating a second riot, had generally retired.

The onset was made in Seventh street between Shippen and Fitzwater streets. Two three storied brick houses on the west side, occupied by blacks, were first assailed. The windows and doors were dashed to pieces, the furniture demolished, and the inhabitants dragged from their beds and dreadfully beaten. In the morning one of them was carried to the hospital. The mob then moved on to Baker street, where three frame houses were almost torn to pieces, and completely riddled with stone. The little property of the inhabitants, beds, bedding &c. was strewed about the streets in fragments. It is not known whether the occupants were much hurt. In Baker below Seventh street, several frame buildings shared the same fate; and in Seventh below Baker street, two other houses were as much injured. The first African Presbyterian Church in seventh street, exhibits serious marks of the fray. The doors are dented and battered, and the window sashes knocked to pieces. The rioters found it impossible to effect an entrance, or the interior of the Church would have been demolished.

In Shippen street below Seventh, two large three story brick houses are reduced to mere wrecks. The doors and window shutters are hanging in fragments, and the houses are thoroughly gutted. A frame house adjacent suffered as badly. The palings, a small front garden, and the fragments of the buildings at this point exhibit melancholy instances of the fury of the ri-

oters. A small court opposite, occupied altogether by blacks, appears to have been an especial object of attack. Upwards of six houses were here assailed and dealt with as violently as others. In Small street four or five frame tenements suffered severely.

The damage above described was seen by us, in a hasty walk over the ground yesterday; but we are informed that it is only part of the whole mischief perpetrated. The scene was a melancholy example of mob violence. The furniture of the houses was broken into the smallest fragments; nothing escaped; the bedding was carried into the streets, ripped up with knives, and the contents scattered far and wide. The beds, chairs, and tables were hacked to chips. The inhabitants who were not fortunate enough to fly at the first approach of the rioters, were treated with brutal cruelty; and we learned that an old inoffensive negro was lying dead from the effects of the treatment he received, in the wrecks of his house. Others who were carried to the hospital, it is said cannot survive. Murder is then to be added to the account of the riots at Philadelphia.

Between one and two o'clock the combined police made an effectual rush upon the mob, headed, we believe, by the Mayor of the city, and quietness was restored. Ten or fifteen prisoners were made, who were carried direct to prison.

Not a house, the dwelling of colored people, was spared. The poor blacks, affrighted at the approaching storm, had tied their houses, and even the city, and took repose by thousands in the fields and woods in the neighborhood of the city.

The mob entered one house where a man, who had not been awakened by his frightened companions, was found in his bed asleep. The rioters in despite of his piteous entreaties for mercy, seized the poor fellow and hurled him out of the window.

On the way down several blacks were inhumanly beaten and dreadfully lacerated. In one house there was a corpse, which was thrown out of the coffin; and another, a dead infant, was taken out of the bed and cast on the floor, the mother being at the same time barbarously treated. The signal words of the mob were "Gunnee," "Punch," and "Big gun." Robbers were busy, during the disturbance, in pillaging the houses that were attacked.

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer, Aug. 15.

Further particulars.—Seventeen of the rioters have been apprehended and committed. We never saw a worse looking set of objects, they appeared to be of the most brutish and lowest cast of society. After the rioters arrested last evening were committed to prison by the Mayor, a colored man named William Robinson, took it upon himself to harangue a mob in front of the State House, on last night's doings. He was requested by the police to desist and go away, but pointedly refused, and was at length taken prisoner. The Mayor declared, that at this period of excitement he would suffer no mobs to collect, and any one detected in an attempt to collect a crowd, would be rigorously dealt with. Robinson was bound over, in the sum of \$300, to keep the peace, and to stand committed until the bail was procured.

P. S. During the course of last evening an immense concourse of persons from all parts of the city, assembled in the neighborhood of the former riots,—several companies of the volunteers are under arms—but up to the hour of closing the paper we had heard of no further excesses.

RIOT AT CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.)

Elopement of a Nun.—A great excitement at present exists in Charlestown, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young lady from the nursery of that place. The circumstances, as far as we can learn, are as follows, says the Boston Journal:

The young lady was sent to the place in question to complete her education, and became so pleased with the place and its inmates, that she was induced to seclude herself from the world, and take the black veil. After some time spent in the nursery she became dissatisfied, and made her escape from the institution, but was afterwards persuaded to return, being told that if she would continue but three weeks longer, she would be dismissed with honor. At the end of that time, a few days since, her friends called for her, but she was not to be found, and much alarm is excited in consequence.

Since the above was in type, we have seen the following:

The Boston Transcript of Saturday states that Bishop Fenwick has authorized the Editor to contradict the statement in the Mercantile Journal of Friday, respecting the absence of a nun from the convent at Charlestown, and which was copied into this morning's papers on Saturday. The whole story is declared to be untrue.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

POSTSCRIPT.

Riot at Charlestown.—The alarm of fire at Charlestown, last night about 11 o'clock, was from the burning of several tar barrels in Charlestown, doubtless with a view of attracting persons from this city and vicinity, to join in an attack upon the Ursuline Convent.

The attack was commenced with disgraceful shouts, and by breaking the windows with stones; but up to 12 o'clock, the work did not appear to proceed with much vigor, and it is probable the rioters desisted, although there did not appear to be any peace officers present.

Quarter past one o'clock.—Our anticipations were incorrect. The Convent is completely wrapt in flames. The occupants probably escaped from the fury of the flames, if they did from the fury of the mob.

We learn from a Charlestown gentleman now in this city, that the main building of the Convent was about 80 feet front by 35 in depth, and four stories high, with wings extending back about fifty feet from each extremity. Along the rear of the main building was a piazza, and at one end, the kitchen establishment, &c. Altogether it made a fine appearance.

Boston, August 15.—The innocent cause of all the tumult at the Ursuline Convent at Mount Benedict is Miss Elizabeth Harrison, a native of Philadelphia. Previous to leaving the institution she had been unwell, and at the time was laboring under a partial mental derangement. She was a teacher of music in the Convent; and her relatives and friends called on her whenever they desired, except during school hours, and were never refused admittance. She has a brother in this city, Mr. Thomas Harrison, an intelligent and industrious copperplate engraver, in the employ of the Boston Bewick company, from whom these facts are elicited, and he assures us that there was nothing about the Convent, or the treatment of his sister in the least degree calculated to cause the past or present excitement other than the fact of her leaving as above stated, and that his sister was not aware that her liberty was in the least restrained.—Her taking the veil was a voluntary act, and she has no disposition, and no consideration, she assures her brother, would induce her to relinquish the Order.

The sister, who was the innocent and unconscious cause of the great inquiry, is not a young girl—a novice—as many think, but a lady who has been attached to the Convent fourteen years, and we believe was second or third in authority to the Lady Abbess.—Transcript.

The Gold Bill.—The anecdote of the Irishman, who, in his wrath against a certain bank, was determined to injure it all in his power by tearing to pieces and destroying all its notes upon which he could lay his hands, is familiar. Much the same sort of injury has resulted to the Bank of the United States, by some of the measures of the government, resolved upon for its injury. The gold bill, for instance, by imparting to coins of that metal a higher legal than intrinsic value, has in effect added about one hundred thousand dollars to the specie in the vaults of the bank, and of course to the value of its stock. Every eagle in its possession, costing the bank but ten dollars, was enhanced to \$10 73; and half eagles and British gold coinage in proportion.

Popular Poison.—When pure ardent spirits are taken into the stomach, they cause irritation, which is evinced by warmth and pain experienced in that organ; and next, inflammation of the delicate coats of this part, and sometimes gangrene. They act in the same manner as poisons. Besides the local injury they produce, they act on the nerves of the stomach which run to the brain, and, if taken in large quantities, cause insensibility, stupor, irregular convulsive action, difficulty of breathing, profound sleep, and often sudden death. The habitual use of ardent spirits, cause a slow inflammation of the stomach and liver, which proceeds steadily, but is often undiscovered, till too late for relief.

[London Medical Surgical Jour.]

Members of Congress.—Elections for members of the next Congress, will be held this year in the following States:—Missouri, in August, two Representatives; Illinois, in August, three Representatives; Georgia, in October, nine Representatives; Ohio in October nineteen Representatives; Pennsylvania, in October, twenty-eight Representatives; New York, in November, forty Representatives; New Jersey, in November, six Representatives. Louisiana, three already chosen. The other States elect in 1835.—N. Y. Ec. Star.

A lady who was a notable housekeeper here many years since, found the eggs in her well stored larder, diminishing almost daily. She did not like to suspect her domestics of nulloctation—but still the eggs went—and went.—She secreted herself in the room and watched. A company of rats came. A large full-furred rat, the principal thief, grasped an egg with all four of his legs, and rolled over on his back.

Two others, his accomplices, laid hold of his tail with their teeth, and tugged their load manfully to a sly rat hole hard by, where it is fair to infer that all hands feasted on the "spoils of victory."

[Portsmouth Journal.]

Thirty-five thousand emigrants were supported by public charity during the last year in the state of New York.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

FIRST OF JULY PACKET. The packet ship Ibernia, Captain Wilson, has arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of July; and by which conveyance the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual supply of English journals. There is no news of stirring interest. A brief summary of their contents follows, and we have a few additional extracts in reserve for to-morrow.

ENGLAND.

The election to Parliament, from Scotland especially, had terminated in favor of the reform party. The Conservatives could hardly make even the show of resistance. The Parliament is not expected to rise the present year, until the second week of August.

Gen. Mina.—A splendid dinner was given on the 28th of June, in London, by his political admirers and private friends to the gallant and patriotic General Mina, on his approaching restoration to his country. Sir Francis Burdett presided. The occasion was full of interest, and several very eloquent and soul stirring speeches were made. The London Courier views the meeting to have been an important one, as tending to cement the desirable bonds of alliance and friendship and liberal principles between the British nation and the inhabitants of the Peninsula. Many Spanish and Portuguese gentlemen were present, and were animated with the same sentiments.

General Mina, appeared in good health. The Count de Surville, (Joseph Beaupre,) was invited as a guest, but being unable to attend, excused himself by the following note:

To Sir Francis Burdett, Chairman of the Dinner to be offered to Gen. Mina, June 28.

"A personal sentiment of gratitude and of sympathy for General Mina, has induced the Count de Surville to unite himself with those who love to render homage to every thing which is true and independent in its noble character.

"Politics have no part in the manifestation of such a sentiment. The Count de Surville has the honor to make Sir Francis Burdett acquainted with the impossibility which will prevent him (the Count de Surville) from being present at the dinner on Saturday next, and to renew to him the expression of his friendship.

"JOSEPH, COMTE DE SURVILLE.

"Mordun, June 27."

The late Governor Penn, who died a short time since, at his seat, Stoke-park, Bucks, at an advanced age, had an hereditary pension on the Consolidated Fund of 3,000 per annum, granted on a Parliamentary compensation to the Penn family, to indemnify them for the loss of territorial rights in Pennsylvania, consequent on the separation of the American colonies from the English Government.

IRELAND.

Dreadful Affray and wholesale Slaughter in Kerry.

DUBLIN, June 27.—One of the most sanguinary fights that ever disgraced this unhappy country, took place on Tuesday at the races of Ballyhearg, thirteen miles from Tralee, between two clans, the Cooleens and the Lawlors, who have been at feud about half a century, and still defy both the law and the gospel, in taking vengeance of each other whenever opportunity offers from generation to generation. Rumors of the intended fight having been in circulation for some days previous, and information having been given to the county magistrates, they applied to the officer commanding at Tralee for a force sufficient to keep the peace at the races. Accordingly, the day previous (Monday) a strong detachment of the 60th Regiment with three officers marched from Tralee barracks to Ballyhearg and on Tuesday took up a position on the race ground, on the banks of the river Cashin, to be ready to interfere on the first symptoms of the expected riot. The two factions soon appeared on the ground in great numbers, but remained quiet till the races were over, at three o'clock. Then the appointed battle began in earnest on the river strand with sticks and stones. A gentleman who witnessed the contest describes it as one of the most savage and merciless scenes he ever witnessed or could imagine to have taken place in a Christian country. The soldiers could do nothing to stem the torrent of fury and blows that raged on every side. At least one thousand men were engaged, for in addition to the resident parties, numbers came from miles around to take part in the conflict against men whom they had never seen before; all for the pleasure of a fight!

The Cooleens it appears received aid from the mountains of Ballylongford, and even some came to join them from the county of Limerick! Captain Hawson, of Enismore, and other magistrates present with the troops, caused the Riot Act to be read, but no body would listen to it. The very women were occupied supplying their friends on both sides with stones, which they carried in their aprons! The battle soon spread to such an extent, that neither the soldiers nor police could possibly interfere effectually to separate the parties. By the magistrates' orders, they endeavored to make individual prisoners, and it appears that about 20 were lodged in Listowell Bridwell, but were not permitted to fire a shot. Indeed, the work of destruction was going on fast enough, no quarter was given.