It is ascertained that the king said to the offi sors that were presented at Liege-"We have to open rebellion will join his standard. been patient) very patient, gentlemen; but the

time for concessions is past, and I rely on God and my battalions, which are strong and my merous to defend the cause of Belgium and its On another occasion, according to the Liege

papers this day, the King said, in the presence of several persons, that he retained a hope that the affairs of Belgium might terminate shortly, and in a pacific manner, " but," he added, " the period of concession is past, Belgium has exhaus-ted, every sacrifice; if new ones are required,

not given them shortly by the conference.

There are persons who think that the marriage of the King will again be delayed. What contributes to strengthen this belief is, that the publication of the bans of marriage, which, accor-

the Army of the King of Holland: including ar- | clothing as well as that of the crew. tillery and infantry, amounts upwards of 100,000 fighting men.

The Belgian Army .- The whole strength of vice.

The death of the Duke de Reichstadt puts an he expectations of the Buonaparte end to al er rising again into-distinction and family, of power. We know of no descendant of either of the brothers of Napoleon, who appears to possess the genius or talents necessary to make a figure on the European stage-who bids fair to overturn thrones, conquer nations, and assume an imperial or oven kingly scoptre. The short lived. but brilliant and astonishing career of the family, will be viewed in the history of the times, as a splendid and dazzling meteor, which excited the actor of the other branches of the family, which is calculated to excite the surprise or alarm the fears of nations. Had not Napoleon led them on to fame and power, in all probability they would to determine what to do with them. have passed their lives in obscurity at Corsica. pursuing the ordinary occupations of peaceful

na carry his successes much farther, thousands, i who want but a favorable opportunity to proceed

## FROM SMYRNA.

By the brig Tenedos; Capt. Allen, we have received the Journal de Smyina to the 1st July. from which we have made the following ex-

tracts. A new paper has been commenced in Napoli, called the Greek Mirror. It is published in Greek and French. The first number was issued on the 26th of May last. SMYRNA, June 30.

The Ottoman fleet consisting of 57 vessels of war and about the same number of transports, we shall appeal to God and our army." These words lead to the belief that it will not be long before war breaks out, and that the Bel-gians will be the aggressors, if satisfaction be

SMYRNA, June 23. A Maltese vessel which arrived here on the 18th inst. from Napoli, with three English passengers and a servant, was attacked off Cape d'-Oro by a piratical boat with twenty five men. ding to the code of Napoleon, must precede ten They robbed the passengers of their money, days at least the solemnization of the nuptials watches, jewels, cloths, and indeed of all their has not yet been made at the Mairie of Brus- effect .-. The Capt. having at first refused to tell

them where a sum of money was concealed on board, was severely beaten and forced to deliver

The Dutch Army .- The establishment of it up to the pirates, who also carried off all his

The passengers thought they recognized a-mong the robbers several individuals whom they had seen at Napoli previous to their departure. the Army of Belgium, including 20,000 Civic | The fact is, this boat had followed them, having Guards, amounts to 80,000 men fit for ser- left Napoli the same day they did. It is even supposed to be the guard boat, or at least one in the employ of the government, for the men on

board of her said that not being paid by the gov-ernment, they were obliged to commit piracy for a subsistence.

The Austrian corvette Adria, Capt. Cehilina, has returned here this week, having minutely examined every corner of the Archipelago fre quented by pirates. Captain S. captured near Cape Colonne, a Greek boat, on board of which were only two men, but there was found a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The men said they had been compelled by the crew of a piratical vessel to transport them fifteen in astonishment and the fears of the civilized world, number, with ar. s, ammunition, and provisions, during its momentary passage, and then vanish- to another vessel of the same description, and ed into darkness. There is nothing in the char- that those fifteen men escaped to the mountains as soon as they saw the landing from the corvette in pursuit of them. These individuals were sent back to the commander of the division

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25. The palace of the Stavres, which, was comlife, and entirely undisturbed by the dreams of menced at the time of the dissolution of the body power, the wealth of nations, or the splendours of of Janissaries, has just been completed after six royalty. Bonaparte's life and death furnish a most im- guished artists of the Capital, and a great num pressive and valuable lesson to men whose minds ber of Europeans, were employed in the con-are filled with ambition, and who are disposed, struction of this mansion, the magnificence of at every sacrifice, to grasp at power and fame. which could hardly be described. Some idea Military glory was his first object ; and having may be formed of it from the fact that the mint attained that, he pushed on, step by step, until furnished 20,000 Dutch ducats for the purpose he had conquered almost every State, kingdom, of gilding the doors, which are broaze, and the and empire in Europe, dethroned sovereign after arts in relief with which they are surmounted. sovereign destroyed the lives of some millions of In this superb. place has been produced for the human beings, wasted some of the finest regions first time a happy combination of Oriental and an that continent, produced a greater degree of European tastes; where at the same time may misery than marked the footsteps of Tamerlane, be seen the exquisite arts of the West and the Timour, or Attila, and grasping an imperial dia- riches of the East The first manufactories in dem, became the dictator of Europe, and eventu- Paris or London have furnished the furniture, glasses, chrystals, &c. The gardens particularly are of rare beauty and in no respect inferior to passed out of remembrance, except as a beacon to the most celebrated. His Highness has not yet takes rank next to the Peers of Great Britwarn other military adventures, of the folly of removed to this magnificent residence ; he has ambition, and the danger attempting to usurp and just paid his first visit to it with all the persons of distinction, and ministers among others. This

" FRONTIERS OF SALONY, July 20. " News finds its way from Poland to Germa ny very slowly, and in a very imperfect state. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that an army of 40,000 Russians has been recently formed close. They then turned him upon his face upon the bed; and taking a lively cat out of a to the German frontiers. Every thing clearly proves, that Russia having completely given up the idea of tranquilizing Poland by good govern-ment and improved institutions, has finally re-solved to depopulate the country, with the view of colonizing it with a new race of inhabitants. A principal part of this plan is the transportation of children. This practice has hitherto been carried on in the already incorporated provinces of Lithuania, Volbynia, Pododia and Ukraine, without any particular regulation, on the ground of a general ukase, and extended to both sexca. But in Poland it is against the male sex of the poor classes that the measure 'is directed, which in fact extends it to about 19,20ths of the male children of the country. Their ukase on the subject is dated the 29th of March, and Prince Paskewitch addressed his own instructions founded upon it to the counsellor of state Fahram : The boys are sent off in divisions of 100 each to the Government of Minsk. A peculiar dress is given them before they set 'out, but one half die on the route. Most of the villages are sinpt of their youth, and thereby of all prospect of aid for future labor .- The descriptions of the miseries of these poor dying children are heart rending. In the Voigtlandische Blatt, a very interesting weekly journal, of July 18, there are very ful details of removal of children, which seem to deserve farther proof, and indeed, as passion readily exaggerates, correction, if that can be done with truth. Investigation ought to be desired, even by the Russian government. The com plete suppression of the University at Wilna is but too true; and no less certain is the news of several thousands of fugitives having taken refuge in the words and morasses of Lithuania, from which fastnesses it has not yet been found

## From the United States Gazette.

possible to expel them."

The Speaker of the House of commons. A Speaker is regularly elected on the commencement of every new Parliament, or on the demise or resignation of the member called to the chair; previously to which the mace is placed under, not upon the table. Sir Thomas Hungerford in 1876, (51st of Edward 111,) appears to have been the first who obtained this honorable distinction.

The emoluments formerly did not amount to £3000 per annum, and in consequence of this some held offices at the same time under the crown. But so sensible was the House of the inadequacy of such a salary, and so justly jealous of permitting

this bout for taking a quarter instead of a tenth from every poor man in the parish bag which they brought with them, they set the cat between the proctor's shoulders: The beast, being nearly as much terrified as the proctor, would endeavor to get off; but being held fast by the tail, he intrenched every claw deep in the proctor's back, in order to keep up a firm resistance to the White boys. The more the tail was pulled back, the cat tried to go forward; at length. when he had, as he conceived, made his possession quite secure, main force convincod him to the contrary, and that if he kept his hold, he must lose his tail. So, he was dragged backward to the proctor's loins, grappling at every pull, and bringing away, here and there, strips of the proctor's skin. to prove the pertinacity of his defence. When the cat bad got down to the loins, he was once more placed at the shoulders, and again carded the proctor (toties quoties) according to his sentence."

Warrenton, (Va.) Sept. 8. DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE, -On Friday evening, August \$1st, we had amost powerful visitation. While Chief Justice Marshall was sitting in the house of his son James, shock of lightning prostrated before him his son James and Edward; his Grandon John, the son of Thomas Marshall, and two other Grand children, John and Mary Harvie-the fluid prevaded the whole house. Messrs. George Alexander, Henry Marshall and John H. Thomas were also shoked although not prostrated. For twenty minutes all of the first 5 were considered as dead; the application of ice water was immediate, and proved to be efficacious in the restoration of all. The Chief Justice, Major Ambler, and Thomas C. Marshall, were in the room with the sons, were not injured, although so much shock-

Jeseph B. Hinton, Esq. of Beaufort. Col. Robert Love, of Haywood. Gen. Geo, Lee Davidson Of Itedell Hon. Leonard Henderson, of Granville, Tow districts have not yet nominated Candidates. OPEN YOUR EYES. One of the foremost leaders of the Nullifiers,

and Barbout men in this Town, having made a bet with one of our other citizens, that Van Buren would not be elected Vice President, exclaimed with great triamph-"I have got you sir, there will be no election by the people, and as the Senate will not eloct either Van Buren or Sergeant; Mr. Tazewell will be the Vice President."

THE WANDHMAN

FOR PRESIDENT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENS.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Electors to support the above Ticket.

John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford.

Thomas Settle, Esq. of Rockingham.

Walter F: Leak, Esq. of Richmond,

Owen Holmes, Esg. of New Hanover.

Richard Dobhs Spaight, Esq. of Crayen.

Dr. Matthias E. Sawyer, of Chowan,

Hon. Joseph J. Daniel of Halifax.-

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Can you see no reason now for urging the opeless cause of Mr. Barbour?

The proceedings of the Union meeting at Concord, are received and shall havo a place in

our next. We can only remark, that they do credit to the high spirited and patriotic source Josiah Tatnall; Esq. commander, was at from which they emanate-Nullification is in anchor outside the Bar, from a cruise of bad odour in this state generally; and no where

Vir. Fisher has unged upon you with as ma confidence and zail, as if he were the first of seiver of the notion ; it is that an import viz a tax on 100 bales of British goods of the cent. is equal to so much tax on cutton &c. from this country, in exchange for those goes New if this be true in one country, it must true in another. Suppose then a canro of was lens, or hard ware is brought here and exchanged for tobacco-when that article gets to Liverna under the British laws, it has to pay a due of 200 per cent. Now according to this new an gled doctrine, the import duty being equal terms export, the shipper of the cloth, or hard which has to pay a duty of 200 per cent, on his per modifies, which would be worse than a set fice of his whole outward cargo. The of a trade of this sort being carried on, said that this position cannot be true. The leases flection must satisfy us that no business in a country could be followed for two years, and a such a tax. Six per cont on their capital interbest profit that our farmers make on an average The following gentlemen have been nominated in ordinary times, and most of them are satisfied with that, Do you believe they would fail Col. William C. Lockhart, of Northampton for two years, a business that brought their debt forty-six dollars a year, for every human dollars they were worth. According this see ry it would take but little over two years, to hat you all sold out of houses, lands, negroescand every thing. And yet we see no symptoms such a catastrophe with the most of you. Facts speak very loud, and whatever you may be told about the low price of goods in the land-we all have seen and know, that they may ver came down in this country until the aris came into operation, and as that has been increase ed, we have seen goods gradually decreasing in price. I am willing to admit that this may be partly owing to other causes, but that the Jari has had some agency in effecting this, seems to plain to be doubted. When we think of the sum tity of labour that necessearily must be comployed a most of the articles of every day consumption we are almost astonished at the lowness of the prices that at present prevail, and but for the lowness of prices of the the thirgs we have give for tham, we ought to be more than satisfie with these rates. Could we have the Tariff a far reduced as to give a free outlet to our age cultural productions, and thus raise the prices of them, we would be the best off of any people a this contenent. As it is, we see but little reash to complain with so much bitterness: Hard times

hard limes! has been the cry ever since I can na member. Old men are prone to lock back and compare the present times unfavorably with the past; and we all are more for less given fo the same fully. For my part I can see nothing in the times that are so dreadfully hard as hir. Fisher tries to represent them-I see my near bors here well dressed-I find them able and prompt to pay me whenever I have denends against the n-I see but few suits on the debet for debt-I never hear of an honest man going jail for what he owes-when I go amongst yo in the country, I get a good dinner, a clean bed and I find contentment and plenty prevailing. I go into the work-shops in town, and I see our industrious mechanics with a plenty to dofortably, and when occasion requires, even de gantly elad. In vain then do I look from this frightful picture of hard times that the gratia man has held up to your fancies, for its correspon-ding reality. In vain do I look abroad for the disolating consequences of the 'Tariff that is a most stopping your breath with its oprojection In truth, we have great cause to thank the bound tiful disposer of human affairs, for his kindness to ns. And if this lesson were as industrious urged upon you as its opposite, it would be much more becoming, and do-much more good. What if it be true, Fellow Citizens, that the people at the north are better off than we are what if it be true that some portion of the south ern country be afflicted with the immense jacs bus of poverty and destitution: we are not to s tribute the whole to the Tariff; other cause have had a powerful agency to repress the energies of the South, and of North Carolina particular. I have the very ocst authority saying this; at least it is an authority which the gentleman who addressed you hast, will not de pute, or under-rate. It is a report to the Logi lature of North Carolina, in the year 1828, in the subject of cotton and woollen manufacture signed by one Charles Fisher, Chairman of Select Committee, a ger, deman whom I know village. Whenever a merchant can buy goods at the very well, and whom I wish you all knew a the North for less than his neighbor, he undersells well as I do. This pamphlet is the best thing that I have ever seen from him, and indeed with do much cre lit to any man. You will see from the first rage, that other causes than the Tarif. conspire to check the prosperity of the South "Owing" says this writer "to the want of na igable streams in our State, leading to good mat kets, hitherto but few of our agricultural prenext recruits his assortment. This it is, that in | duets would admit the expense of carrying some considerable degree, keeps the tariff from ( market." . Well, I suppose he will hardly fail the Tariff with our want of Rivers. "Cotta says he, "and Tubacco from the interior, are a most the only articles that will bear transporttion, while rice and naval stores on the sea board are the principal exports. When the price of these artiles were up, the farming inferestsd North Carolina presented something like appearance of prosperity; but a great depressive has taken place in their value, and at this tim they are scarcely worth producing. The le of the West India trade has lessened the deman Tariff, for I have heard Mr. F. full sites the blame of that, at other doors. "Tubacon says this Mr. Chairman Fisher "is new take does not keep pace with its increased production Our Tariff had no hand in laying the Break Tariff of 600 per cent. on tobacco, nor caal charged, I apprehend, with making more com grow than we ought to raise : But let us prost with the pamphlet of this sensible, & praise wa who last addressed you, had read and this very able writer, before he had made histdress to you, it might have saved him some play and difficulties in accounting for the inferiority the Southren States. "Egypt, Greece, the Britis East India possessions, and South America, all well adopted to the culture of the article. If the planter in North Carolina can barely after to raise cotton at 8 cents per pound, he must soil be driven from its culture altogether, by she for mers of the West, whose new rich lands entit them to produce it with less labor and expende ludecd! These are powerful causes, all nust alion of our business, without calling in the ast tance of more. But this is not all, he proceed to show that the ballance of trade is against us that our money is depreciated at the North, en away without the aid of the Tariff.

ally died a wretebed powerless exile on a barren rock, in a distant occan. Alree-ly has he nearly e vercise universal dominion

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

## LATEST FROM CHINA.

By the ship Roman, Capt, Lavender, we have received Canton papers to the 21st of April. The Chinese Courier of that date, speaking of the tebellion which has broken out among the moun-taineers of K-rangener. Kwang set and Hoog-nang Provinces, says, "We understand that the success of the rebels continues, and that, a few days since, a hody of troops escorting treasure to the amount of 20,000 taels was surrounded and cut up, and the commander, a Mandarin bearing a blue button, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who immediately put him to death. Innumerable reports are in circulation, but none in which much confidence can be placed. The Chinese seem certain that bribery and treachery will seen put a period to the rebellion, by throwing the leader into the hands of the Imperial for-\*Ces."

As this rebellion has assumed an aspect of more than usual importance, we subjoin some extracts from papers of previous dates, tending to show the character and purposes of the insurgents. The Canton Register of April 7th \$ F Y8,---

A native map has been prepared, shewing, for the information of the Governor, the relative sittration of the mountains, forests, and cities from which these rebels have issued forth : and the position of the troops sent from Kwangse, Hooarrow in an action with the rebels. They have taken the city of Keang-bwa in Hoo-nan pro vince ; and have in several skirmistics been succossful against the Imperial troops : a small party of whom went over to their side. His Majesty's efficers taken Ly them have been put to the sword. We cannot of course vouch for the accurney of these statements, but we give them as reports. The map, which confirms the greater part of what is rumored we believe to be offi-

eial. The opinion of many of our native informants is that the hill-men are not urged on by famine, the Claremont estate, which he obtained with but that the rising is the result of a deliberate and the hand of our inestimable Princess. Should presingerted plan-as a proof of this they are his second bride possess the same accomplishsaid to have a ailed themselves of the unusually ments of mind and person as the first his Belgian in a large stock; for this necessary of life they are in general dependent on the provincial govemments, which thus have a great check on them. They are said to be well armed, strong, and brave ; and now zeting in concert with the natives of the hills in all the adjoining provinces; they may, perhaps, be connected with some of the secret societies. The troops sent against them by the Canton authorities were, we are told, attacked, front and rear, and forced to surrender; the officers being then put to death in lar feeling. cold blood; this may perhaps explain the report. It is said, of the going over to the rebels of some of the tutional State

circumstance has given life and a new aspect to this part of the Bospuorus. Boston Gazette.

LIMA, Despatches from the charge d'Affairs at Lima, have been received by the department of State, giving notice that the law, prohibiting the introduction of flour has been suspended, but its importation is burthened by a duty of nine dol-

in Government paper. Bleached cotton goods are also admitted on The Lords and Commons originally sat paying a duty of 90 per cent, one half on Government paper; and tobacco is also admitted at a duty of sixty pesos per quintal.

The same despatch represents the demand for American flour to be very small, in consequence of the introduction of wheat from Chili, at a comparatively low rate of duty.

Extract of a Letter from a Friend of ours in France.

Dated July 16th, 1832. "Havre is a fortified town, surrounded by two, and having in some places three ditches these ditches are full of eels, and for the privileges of fishing in which, some of the poor pay about \$300 a year: about five weeks sidee, the fish in the head spring of the creek, (or as they term it, river,) began to die, and they had been dying gradually until the time I arrived, when the poisoned water reached here, and at which nan and Canton against them. The Hoo-nan time the ditches were covered with floating fish, General is said to have been killed by a poisoned in a patrid state. The fisherman are ruined. The water is as black as ebony."

Bergen County Courier.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. The Marquis of Pamella' arrived in town last

night.\* The King of England had sent to the King of Prussia a beautiful model of a ship of war. for the amuscment of the royal family on the Lake the House. Of course his compensation is though it was a peice of real old Dutch of Potsdam.

Leopold, it appears, acquires a fortune of £50. 000 with his new bride ; just the income, besides wooers upon record.

GERMANY.

any thing like dependence on the executive branch of the government to exist on the \$500,000 in specie on board. The Grampart of their chairman, that a few years since the sum was doubled.

At present, therefore the allowance is liberal as it appears to consist .-- 1. Of a house. 2-Of ±1,000 equipment money. 3, Of 2,000 ounces of plate. 4. Of two hogs- The officers and crew of the Montezuma, heads of Claret annually; together with an allowance of £100 for stationary; and 5 An income of \* £6,000 per annum.

The Speaker of the House of Commons United States, ain, and has also the precedence at the Counsel table.

sence, no buisiness can be done, or any of capture by the Grampus of the Mex- ent. question proposed, but that of adjourn- ican schooner Montezuma, the Montezuma

was formerly itinerant, being summoned, crew amount in number only to forty-three, in ancient times, to meet at any place accor- the rest of the prisoners, thirty-seven, are lars per barrel, and six in specie. and the residue ding to the exigency of the circumstances, soldiers. The prize has been ordered to this or the will of the regency or the monarch. and deliberated, and voted in the same apartment. When the legislature became stationary and seperated, the former occupied the buildings adjoining to Wesminister Hall, and the latter the Chapter House, until they removed to the place where they as- ing at cards at the inn. He did not dissemble.

This is the ancient Chapel of St. Stephen but then returned immediately. On reach-Westminister, originally erected by King ing the room, he was met by the waiter who Stephen, in honor of the martyr of the same | said, "I know what you want, sir, you have name it was afterwards rebuilt by E dward lost something." Yes, khave lost a ten 1st and being consumed by fire Edward pound note." "Well, sir, I have found it, Ill restored it to its former state, and ren- and here it is.". "Thanks, my good lad, dered it collegiate. Spon after this, it was here's a sovereign for you." "No, sir, I want zens & burgesses, and has been usually de- him with a knowing grin, "wasn't, it lucky nominated the House of Commons. St. Ste- none of the gentlemen found it ?"-Athenphen's has since experienced many altera- aum. ations and repairs, and has of late been render ed more comfortable,

tatives of the United States.

of every new Congress. Formerly the Spea- When about four years of age, he was awoke ker used to be elected at every session. one night by a rat, who was leisurely graw-He receives double the pay of a member of ing his great toe, with as much gusto as 16 dollars per day; he has an elegantly cheese. Young Nicholas cautionsly took furnished room in the capitol, set open for a loaded pistol from under his pillow-fer his reception. His stationary is found during even at that early age the bent of his gerprivilege continues throughout the year the rat without rising from his roce mbent He has also power to depute a member, posture. The pistol contained two buck

senate being equally divided. He receives

5,000 dollars per annum; has a room as-

signed for his reception, and has the

franking privileges and stationary during

his continuance in office He succeeds the

low price of salt during the last two years, to lay Majesty will have been one of the most fortunate by the rules of the House to act as speaker shot only, but so true was the aim of the pro tem This deputing of a temporary spea- youngster, that both took chect, each one ker cannot be made to continue longer than entering an eye of the rate which fell dead spirit of competition, and that it may be done and on the spot, without a struggle. a single day.

six months on the Mexican coast; with

pus captured on the 61th Aug. the Mexican schooner of war Montezuma, Capt. Pedro Villeneal, for committing an act of piracy on the schr. William A. Turner, 47 days of and from New York, for Matamoras. and the prize is ordered into a port in the district.

ed as not to see the lightning or the thun-

CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN SCHR. OF

The New Orleans Courier of the 27th

ilt. states that the U.S. schooner Grampus,

WAR

BY THE U. S. SCHOONER GRAMPUS.

der-the sufferers are all recovering.

NEW ORLEANS, 30th Aug.

It appears from Tuesday's Emporium that The Parliament, like the courts of justice, committed near Matanzas. The officers and place

> The Grampus has but \$123,000 on board.

ver, at a circuit town, in Ireland, dropped a ten pound note under the table, while play-

It is said that Nicholas, one of the best The Speaker of the House of Represen- gunners in the American Navy, is son to a barber, who formely resided at Gay Head The officer elected at the commencement His skill as a marksman is surpassing.

more than in Cabarrus County

District Convention .- At a Convention of Delegates from the counties of Orange, Granville and Person, assembled at Roxborough, on Tuesday the 18th inst. for the purpose of nominating an elector on the Jackson and Van Buren ticket, the Hon Leonard Henderson, Chief (eight in number, including a company of Justice of the Supreme Court of this state, was soldiers) are in irons on board the Grampus; unanimously nominated as the elector for that

> At a meeting of the delegates from the Counties of Iredell, Surry, Ashe, and Wilkes, in

Wilkesborough, on the 10th inst. friendly to the This branch of the legislature is in some the papers of this city generally were lead re-election of General Andrew Jackson for Presrespects regulated by him. During his al- into error in regard to their notice of ident, and Martin Van Buren, for Vice Presid-

> GEN. GEO. L. DAVIDSON, of Iredel County, was nominated as the electoral Candidate for this district.

J. P. WAUGH Sec.

Speech of H. C. Jones, Esq. Delivered at the Anti-Tariff Meeting held in the Town of Salisbury, Thursday 23d of August, 1832, in reply to Mr. Fisher, (Concluded.)

Competition andrivalry in trade, is the bes security we can have against high prices-we all see and know its effects in every country cover his loss until he was going to bed, the rest .- To prevent him from engrossing the custom, every other merchant in the same village, puts down his goods to the lowest possible price. so as to make a little profit, and often from a spirit of competion, how will sell them for cost and CARRIAGE, hoping that he may be able to make it up by advantageous purchases, when he fitted up for the reception of the knights, citi no reward for being honest; but," looking at hurting you. When the importing mer he at cames home with his British goods, having bought them at twenty-five per cent. chec.oer in England, on account of this high duty, "he is enabled to sell them 25 per cept. c' caper when he gets them here, and from this ever active

principle of competition, bo docasell them at this reduced rate. This cf com se compels the manufacturer in this co' atry to put his article as low as the one imported, and perhaps a little lower; so that by these attempts to undersell each other, goods, even the protected articles are brought for lumber." Well this cannot be laid to the down by a price exceedingly low. Many believe that the British manufacturer is competing at a dead loss for the purpopse of breaking down our establishments in this country. I think it more in the British markets, more than 600 per cet probable, that he is indemnified against loss, by while the demand for cotton, our other great stape. lessening the pay of his poor journeymen, who the session of Congross, and his franking jus had become fully developed, and fired a: we all have heard, are brought nearly to the point of starvation, and are at this very time, almost ready for rebellion on this account. Our true policy, my friends, is undoubtedly to keep the British manufactured articles, and our own, so nearly on an equal footing, as to keep up this thy Chairman, and I would that the geniless continue permanent-we think there should be a further reduction of the tariff; we fear that the present contest is so unequal that the British manufacturer cannot stand it very much longer. We dught so to manage it, that we, the consumers, whose interests are different, and distinct from both should never be entirely at the mercy of either one or the other of these great competitors But above all things, we ought not to be made dependent on the tender mercies of the British merchants by withholding all protection from our domestic establishments, and permitting them to be over un and crushed by foreign importers. mit, and are sufficient to account for the depres It has been said that we would be safe frem harm. by competition amongst the foreigners them-selves; but my good Sirs! how easy it is for the masters, or owners of a few dozen British vessels, to come to an understanding, not to take less that thus we loose-that the Banks are indebted. than a certain price for their commodities, when and are curtailing their discount, so that more they get to this country, and then where would is becoming secree-that the United States be the benefits of competition? The very first Bank is forcing the local Banks, and conscillent thing that the British manufacturer would do them to force their ill provided debtors. The if he were clear from American competition, says this able writer "impels thousands of of would be an act of justice-he would raise the citizens to abandon their homes and they have wages of his poor starving, dispairing dependents, in their native State, and seek refuge abreat of course he would lay this amount on his goods, where better prospects are opened to them. and the next thing would be, its collection off of then it seems that people can be ruined and dat the consumers. There is one delosive argument urged first - With your leave my Fellow Citizens, 1 in by Mr. M. Duffie, on the for of Congress, which | read you some more passages from this pampe

taineers in their neighborhood, and the hill peo-ple of Known-se; and the Chinese say that very indicates measures have been adopted by the re-bels for carrying on the comparison, they being well furnished with provisions and warfike stores. Many of the officers cominanding the forces sent against them have, been taken and destroyed, and after a serious dest, in which his troops were entirely routed a serious dest, in which his troops were entirely routed a serious dest, in which is a roop were entirely routed a serious and marker and how-knowng was made prosent. The temper of the Chinese people, generally, i regard to the present imperial government, is ta; irom loyal, and there is hitle question that e hould the new self nominated Emperor of Chi-

The Germans in London are printing papers in their native language, and sending through The Vice President of the United States Prussia, Poland, &c.

The arbitrary measures adopted against the is the presiding officer of the Senate, and press in Germany render the transmission of the has a vote only in the single instance of the few liberal journals which continue to be published extremely difficult, and the others contain very partial representations of the state of popu-

It is said, that delegates from all the Constitutional States met about a week ago in the Bathe march of the new King will be directed North towards Peking, and that no further inva-sion of this province is to be apprehended. From the Chinese Courier, April 14. Electoral Hesse, in which a strong spirit of in dependence has recently been manifested, were suddenly dissolved on the 26th, by the Prince

The rebels have communication with the moun- suddenly dissolved on the 26th, by the Prince taineers in their neighborhood, and the hill peo- Co-Regent. In the sitting of the day before,

EXTRAGT FROM A POEM. BY DENNIS O'MURPHY MAHON OF CORE. Que Liorning ould Doctor M'Fun Went out to shoot with his gun, And at the first shot (Believe it or not.)

By jingo, he blew out the sun! With his gun, By jingo, he blew out the sun!

Then the Man in the Moon gave a shout When he saw that the sun was blown out. (For he hated the great staring sun;): And Arrah, my honey! come up To the moon, and I'll give you a cup

Of the finest poteen That ever was seen, Bekaise you have blown out the sun.

With your gun, Long life to you Doctor M'Fun

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