

guaranteed, consequently no Spaniard is compelled to do that which the law does not command.

All Spaniards are at liberty to publish their opinions through the medium of the press, without previous censorship, and being nevertheless amenable to the laws which check the abuses of the same.

No Spaniard can be prosecuted, arrested, or taken from his habitation except in the cases defined by the law, and in the forms prescribed.

The law can have no retrospective effect; no Spaniard shall be tried by commissions, but by tribunals existing during the period of the alleged offence.

The house of every Spaniard is an asylum which cannot be violated except in the cases and with the forms prescribed by law.

The law is equal for all Spaniards. It protects, rewards and punishes with equality.

All Spaniards are alike admissible in civil and military employments, without other distinction than that which arises from capacity and merit. In like manner all should participate in the expenses of public service.

All Spaniards are bound to pay the taxes freely voted by the Cortes, in proportion to the amount of their respective properties.

Property is inviolable, and confiscation is abolished. Nevertheless property remains liable, first, to penalties legally imposed, and to condemnations of the courts of justice; secondly, it is liable to the State for objects of public utility, but under condition of previous indemnity to be established by arbitrary law.

The public authorities or functionaries who violate individual liberty, or personal safety or property, commit a crime, and are responsible in the eye of the law.

Ministers are responsible for infractions of the fundamental laws, for crimes of treason and malversation, violations of individual liberty or personal safety, or the rights of property.

The Urban Militia shall be organized throughout the whole of the nation, conformably to the regulations and orders by which the Cortes may discuss and approve.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The most affecting details of a recent eruption of Mount Vesuvius have reached us. In a former account we stated that in August an eruption had taken place, which on the evening of the 25th began to subside. On the 27th, 28th, and 29th, new craters opened, and prodigious ravages awful to contemplate. Thousands of families were flying from the native land, old and young, dragging through heavy masses of heated cinders. Fifteen hundred houses, palaces, and other buildings, and 2,500 acres of cultivated land, have been destroyed by the fire. The village of St. Felix, had already been abandoned. The lava soon poured upon this place, and in the course of an hour, houses, churches, and palaces, were all destroyed. Four villages, some detached houses, country villas, vines, beautiful groves, and gardens, which a few instants before presented a magnificent spectacle, now resembles a sea of fire.

On the 3d inst. nothing but stone and cinders were ejected, and every prospect existed of the eruption being soon at a close. The palace of the Prince of Ataviano, and 500 acres of his land, are utterly destroyed. The cinders fell during an entire night over Naples, and if the lava had taken that direction, there would have been an end to that city.

A New Observatory at St. Petersburg.

An observatory far surpassing in magnitude every similar establishment is about to be built at St. Petersburg, by command of the Emperor. The observatory itself will consist of three towers, with moveable cupolas. Two of these towers are to be appropriated to the Koenigsberg heliometer, and the Dorpat refractor; but the centre tower is destined for the reception of an instrument exceeding in size all others of the kind. In the lower part of the towers, the meridian and transportable instruments will be placed. Spacious habitations for five astronomers will be connected by two corridors with these towers, so that the whole will form a continuous building 510 feet in length. Smaller subordinate buildings for various purposes will increase the establishment, for the site of which an eminence between six and seven miles from St. Petersburg has been selected.

Singular Instance of Longevity.

A voice-breaker in France was condemned, in the early part of the last century, and under peculiar circumstances, to the galleys, for a hundred years; and strange to relate, this man recently made his appearance in his own native province, at the advanced age of 120, he being about 20 years of age when the sentence which condemned him to so dreadful a punishment was passed. It may be easily conceived with what eagerness and delight he flew, as soon as emancipated from the shackles which had entralled him for an entire century, to breathe once more the fresh air of the scenes of his infancy. Being in the department of Auvergne, his native home, but time had so obliterated a part of the whole, that he was recognized only by the old

church of Bron, which was the only thing that had undergone no alteration. He had triumphed over laws, bondage, man, time—every thing. Not a relation had he left; not a single being could he hail as an acquaintance; yet he was not without experiencing the respect the French invariably pay old age. For himself he had forgotten every thing connected with his early youth—even all recollections of the crime for which he had suffered was lost, or if at all remembered, it was but as a dreary vision, confounded with a thousand other dreary visions of days gone by. His family and connexions for several generations all dead—himself a living proof of the clemency of Heaven and the severity of man—regretting, perhaps, the very irons which had been familiar to him, and half wishing himself again among the wretched and suffering beings with whom his own fate had been so long associated. Well might he be called the patriarch of burglars.

Great Printing Establishment.

The Boston Courier copies from a London paper an interesting description of the extensive printing establishment of Mr. Claves, where the publications of the celebrated publisher, Charleston Knight, and of the society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, are printed. There are employed, 30 type foundries, 6 stereotype foundries, 7 men damping paper, and 160 compositors. The principal composing room where the type is set, is 270 feet long, and is fitted from end to end with a double row of frames. Two steam engines are employed in driving the printing machines, of which there are eight that can each throw off from 700 to 1000 impressions per hour. There are 15 common printing presses for fine work, and 5 hydraulic presses, of 200 horse power each, for pressing paper. There are in the establishment about 1000 works in stereotype, of which 75 are Bibles. The first cost of these plates would amount to £400,000; the weight is about 3000 tons, and if melted and sold for old metal would be worth £70,000. The average quantity of paper printed amounts weekly to the astonishing quantity of about 2000 reams. When the paper makers and other tradesmen are taken into account, the men to which this establishment gives employment, must amount to several thousands.

The Liverpool Times of the 16th says, Ibrahim Pasha has succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in Syria, though not without conceding to the insurgents freedom from the conscription, the attempt to enforce which was the chief cause of the revolt. The Sultan having learned this fact, and having been strongly urged by the French and English Ambassadors to abstain from hostilities, has commanded his troops to halt, and postponed, *sine die*, the sailing of his fleet. This cloud, therefore, is dispersed for the present, and the east of Europe will continue to enjoy peace for some time longer.

A gentleman informs us that eight families of his acquaintance, in an adjoining county, are making active preparations to emigrate to the west. Poor Carolina! dearly loved as you are by your sons, the strong ties of affection must yield to the apathy and mismanagement which portend nothing but poverty and ruin.

The above paragraph is taken from the Northern Spectator of the 17th inst. It is a source of deep regret that at the moment when Carolina is putting forth her power to attain her former rank in the confederacy, that any of her sons should forsake her and seek a distant land. But this incident ought to remind us of an important lesson. It is the result of that policy which Virginia and North Carolina have too long pursued, and to the fatal character of which both are awakening. Could we read, by the magic wand of the enchanter, the glad and lovely daughters of Virginia and Carolina, who have gone from us to build up the young republics of the west—could they appear before us with their sag train of descendants, now miserably woe-stricken with that miserable policy, which has banished such a goodly host from our land? But the past is beyond our power, and it becomes us to be starting, lest in this generation shall pass from our memories, and the people, unweary and unsuspecting, range into that lethargy, from which, after a long slumber, they have at length awakened.

Something New.

The Blue-Record states, that a small covered canal boat, last from Luzerne county, on the north branch of the Susquehanna, passed that port last week. She traversed on her natural element, along the lines of the Pennsylvania canal, down the Susquehanna to the Juniata and up that river to Holidayburg, and then took the railroad across the Mountain, on Cars, and was launched again into the canal at Johnstown. She is freighted with several families and their goods and chattels, who are bound for the state of Illinois.

The New York Sun says, "an intelligent person has assured us, that more pistols and dirks have been sold in that city within the last month than have been disposed of during any six months for the previous ten years."

HILLSBOROUGH.
Wednesday, November 5.

Fire.—Early this morning, the stable belonging to Dr. James S. Smith in this town, was destroyed by fire. It was perhaps owing to the fortunate circumstance that the little wind stirring at the time blew in an opposite direction, that the dwelling house was saved. As it was, little damage was done except the destruction of the building in which the fire originated and a small quantity of hay which it contained. The proprietor having always been careful that no light should be carried to the building, there appears to be little doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The stable of Mr. George Laws, in this town, was also burnt down some one or two weeks ago, under the same suspicious circumstances. Mr. Laws and all his family were, and still are absent, and therefore the fire could not have been communicated by the carelessness of any one whose proper business took him to the stable. It appears that there are some heartless villains near us, and it becomes the authorities of our town to be on the look out.

THE ELECTIONS.

In Pennsylvania, the election for members of Congress resulted in the choice of 17 Jackson and 11 Whig members. From Ohio full returns have not yet been received; but it is said that of the members of Congress elected, ten are Whig and nine Jackson men. It is probable that Mr. Lucas, the Jackson candidate for governor, has been re-elected.

In South Carolina, more than two thirds of the Legislature are Nullifiers; they will therefore complete their intended alterations in the Constitution.

Mr. Francis W. Pickens has been elected to Congress for the remainder of Mr. McDuffie's term and for the next Congress.

THE HERMITAGE BURNT.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, the roof of the Hermitage was discovered to be on fire, and all attempts to arrest the progress of the flames proving unavailing, the entire edifice, with the exception of the room attached to the north end, and used as a dining room, was in a few hours consumed. The valuable furniture in the lower story was fortunately saved, though much broken and otherwise injured in getting it out. That in the second story was, we understand, chiefly destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the roof by the falling of a spar from one of the chimneys; and there being at the time a light breeze from the north-west, the progress of the flames was proportionably rapid. The numerous and valuable private papers of the President were probably all preserved.

We need not add that the event has occasioned to this community deep and universal regret.

The Nashville Banner of the 15th, in noticing the destruction of the Hermitage buildings by fire, states that the furniture was all saved, though some of it was injured in the process of hasty removal by the servants, the white prison of the family being all absent at the time. The west wing of the building was saved.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives the following description of the location of the Hermitage: "The residence of General Jackson, as your readers know, is ten miles from the city of Nashville. It is an beautiful location—the house having stood about a mile from the Cumberland river, on the south-western bank. The plantation is almost as level as the lawn on the banks of the Connecticut at Derby, Hadley, or Northampton; but the improved seat of the plantation is entirely surrounded by a beautiful forest, not a single dwelling of man being in sight of the General's late residence. The fields having been cleared up more than twenty years ago, no stumps are to be seen and the contrast between the highly cultivated cotton fields and the encircling forest was most strikingly impressive. The plantation, however, seemed lonely. The green belted woods sent back the echoes of agricultural life, as if there were no living response beyond that quiet mass."

Manly Casualty.

Amos Richardson, esp. a member of the approaching legislature from Bladen county, was unfortunately killed a few days since by the bursting of a gun, while in the pursuit of the chase. *Ral. Reg.*

Mr. Wyer, passenger on the Henri IV, is bearer of an important treaty between the government of Spain and this country. *Pulsford's Daily Adv.*

Franklin Superior Court.—The Superior Court for Franklin county was held week before last. A correspondent of the Halifax Advocate states that "the trial of Gideon Tharp, for the killing of Absy Denton, was taken up on Thursday morning and occupied nearly the whole day, when the case was submitted

to the jury, under the charge of the Judge. The jury did not agree until sometime in the night on Friday, when a verdict of manslaughter was brought in. The Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned until the 1st day of January next, but at the request of the profession, the imprisonment was remitted, and he was burnt in the hand, and is now gone home to his family." *Raleigh Star.*

Cholera.—The Petersburg Intelligencer of last Monday states that recent cases of this disease were much milder than the first. There had been twenty-eight cases since Wednesday the 23d inst. and yet but two deaths of this number. The health of the town was improving.

The Charleston papers contain an account of the death of the Hon. Thomas S. Grinke. He died near Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th ult. of the Cholera, aged 48 years. He had gone there, among other things, to deliver a Literary Address. He was extensively known as a zealous Christian and philanthropist. Our country has thus lost one of her ablest and worthiest sons and the Union of the States one of its most eloquent advocates.

RIOTS IN CHARLESTON.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman of Charleston, stating that on Monday night a serious riot occurred in that city. A large number of the Nullifiers marched in a body to a Union house, near the rail road, where a number of Union men were assembled. The house was defended by Union men, who fired at the assailing crowd. Each party accused the other of firing first. Shots were fired on both sides, and six of the Nullifiers were wounded. The Nullifiers immediately turned and rushed to the arsenal, the crowd augmenting as it went along, and demanding arms to revenge themselves. Gov. Hayne and Gen. Hamilton here addressed them, and persuaded them to refrain. This circumstance has created a great deal of feeling on both sides, and as the nullifiers were 'oud in their threats of revenge, it is much to be feared that it is only a precursor to more serious disturbances. We sincerely hope and trust that it will not be the case.

Ursuline Convent.—It is stated in the eastern papers, that Bishop Fenwick has determined on the erection of a Convent at Newport, R. I. to supply the place of the one recently destroyed at Charlestown, Mass.

The whole line of the new rail road between Philadelphia and Trenton will be opened early this week. This road is about 30 miles in length, and is one of the best constructed and most direct and level in the country—so much so, that it is calculated that the whole distance may be travelled, on extraordinary occasions, in about one hour. The usual time will in all probability be about an hour and a half.

A depot is about to be erected in Kensington, whence omnibuses will convey passengers to any part of the city. *Poulson's Dai. Adc.*

James Lamb died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on the 22d inst. of wounds received at the Moyamensing election on the 14th.

Duelling.—The first duel that was ever fought in the Union, was in New England. In 1621, a year after the first settlement of those states, two servants, burning with fierce resentment against each other, chose what was then called the honorable way, in France and England, of quenching their enmity. They met on the field—bravely fought—but both escaped unhurt. The puritans of those days instantly seized them, and for such an ungodly crime against the peace and good order of their society, they condemned the wretched transgressors to be tied head and foot, and to wholly abstain, for the space of twenty-four hours, from drink and food. This salutary example withered in the bud all sorts of duels in those ancient colonies. *Luciston Intl.*

Blood Horses.—Six blood horses, selected from one of the best stables in England, have arrived in Boston. They are for Virginia.

It is stated that the Bleaching and Print Works at Belleville, New Jersey, belonging to Andrew Gray, esq. which originally cost 275,000 dollars, has recently been sold for 45,000 dollars!

DIED.

At Lenox Castle, Rockingham county, on the 24th ult. after a protracted illness, Mrs. ANN BRACKEN, wife of Dr. A. F. Bracken, and daughter of Thomas Scott, esq. of this county.

In Baltimore, on the 19th ultimo, the Most Rev. JAMES WHITEFIELD, Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore.

At his residence in Washington City, on the 23d ult. JOHN ADAMS, esq. son of ex-president John Q. Adams.

A Protracted Meeting will be held at Ware this morning and Friday before the first Sunday in November next, and continue four days. Ministers and brethren are invited to attend. *October 15.*

SPLENDID SCHEME.
NORTH-CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.

5th CLASS, FOR 1834.
To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh,
On Friday the 28th of November 1834.

ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System.
Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$7,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$7,000 is	27,000
1 Prize of 4,000 is	4,000
1 Prize of 3,000 is	3,000
1 Prize of 2,000 is	2,000
10 Prizes of 1,000 is	10,000
10 Prizes of 500 is	5,000
10 Prizes of 300 is	3,000
15 Prizes of 200 is	3,000
50 Prizes of 100 is	5,000
100 Prizes of 50 is	5,000
135 Prizes of 30 is	4,050
200 Prizes of 20 is	4,000
330 Prizes of 15 is	4,950
6,000 Prizes of 10 is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of 5 is	30,000
6,000 Prizes of 4 is	24,000

18,864 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

Whole Tickets, . . . \$4
Halves, . . . 2
Quarters, . . . 1

Agents to be had of
ALLEN PARKS, Agent,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA,
November 4 46-

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that I, Wm. Brinkley, have made and appointed CHESELY F. FAUCETT my lawful agent to settle all my business in this state. Orange County, North Carolina, this the 17th of October, 1834.

WM. BRINKLEY.
November 4 46-36

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment to DR. E. STRUDWICK who is my agent.

WM. F. STRUDWICK.
November 4 46-

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION to go to the Rev. J. W. Witherspoon and on which he is presently residing, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.
November 4 46-

PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be offered at public sale, on the premises where I now live, one the 20th of this instant, the

TRACT OF LAND

where I am now living,
A House and Lot adjoining the town of Hillsborough.
Also the Crop, Stock of all kinds, Farming Tools, together with the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.
The most credit will be given, bond and approved security required.

JOHN ALLEN.
November 4 46-

WANTED.

A FIRST RATE Journeyman Blacksmith, and two Apprentices. Apply to
WM. D. KIRKSEY.
Chapel Hill, October 28 45-

R.V. J.W.V.

FROM the subscriber, without any just cause, on the third day of October last a bound boy by the name of PETER INGOLD, about fifteen years and eight months old. All persons are forbidden from harboring or employing him under the penalty of the law. A reward of five cents will be given to any person who shall return him to the subscriber, but no expenses paid nor thanks.

SAMUEL COBLE.
October 17th. 45-3wp

Sunday School or Family LIBRARY.

THE Publications of the American Sunday School Union, now amounting to 102 Books in paper cover and 236 Books bound, suitable for Juvenile, Family and Sunday School Libraries; forming a large amount of interesting and instructive matter, all having been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist Churches, (any one of whom by his single vote can expunge any sentence his names) can be obtained at the following named Depositories in this State, (N. C.)

- Raleigh—Turner & Hughes
- Fayetteville—James Miller
- Wilmington—Geo. E. French
- Newbern—J. C. & M. Stevenson
- Oxford—R. J. Yancy, jr.
- Milton—Margaret Smith
- Salem—Conrad Krusier
- Hillsborough—Dr. Jas. Webb
- Greensborough—W. R. D. Lindsay
- Salisbury—J. J. Blackwood (at C.G. Lenoxy's)
- Charlotte—David Parks
- Statesville—Alexander & Cowan
- Morganton—L. Henderson.

Entered in the State for sale in the instructions of Y. M. U. are requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers.

October 12 45-

Blanks for sale at this Office.