

considerations to the general welfare, where is there reasonable ground for the accusation of inconsistency? We do not impugn the motives of any who make this charge, but we are verily of the opinion, that if this act of the President is viewed without prejudice, and in its proper light, that such as think it *inconsistent*, will come to the conclusion that it is only *unfortunate* for Mr. Clay. We do not claim consistency for Genl. Jackson—for we know that he thought differently at one time, and was influenced by contrary political views to those which have guided the course of his administration. Mr. Clay's friends should have more magnanimity than to accuse the President of inconsistency for their fault is a perfect model of this commo-vice in Republican governments. Mr. Clay, from being the greatest stickler for the liberal construction of the constitution, and for the supremacy of the States, has become a convert to the old Federal doctrine, which claims an enlargement of the powers of the Federal government, with a consequent curtailment of the rights of the States. That the President might think at one time, he would not become a candidate for the Presidency, and that circumstances might occur which would alter that determination of him, formed several years ago, is quite rational, and cannot justly be termed inconsistent. But that one who has been a statesman all his life, and who had studied the history of the constitution of the United States, and had come to certain conclusions, as to the character of the general government, should suddenly in the decline of his life, change his principles to say the least of it, is very mysterious and eminently suspicious. Such was Henry Clay's case. He was one of the early disciples of Mr. Jefferson, and no man was more enthusiastic in his support of the doctrine, which that great and good man propagated. What then could have wrought this sudden change? What strong view, which had not before presented itself, could have flashed upon his mind, and as it were, in the twinkling of an eye, have changed entirely the deliberate resolutions, and well settled opinions of twenty years? This act of Genl. Jackson's will be viewed in a proper spirit by his friends, and from his enemies, he neither asks nor expects any justice or favour, if they are not voluntarily given or offered.

The trial of Judge Peck has come to a final conclusion, and will not our readers be amazed and wonder struck when they learn that he has been acquitted? Yes! that monster of a trial, who could, without any pretence or show of right, cast an innocent and unoffending citizen into prison and disfranchise him for EIGHT MONTHS, merely for a temperate, respectful and fair criticism of a judicial opinion of this monstrous Judge Peck, has been acquitted! We talk of our LIBERTIES, and where are they? At the mercy of a petty tyrant of a Judge! Hail! Are our Rights, which the illustrious Creator hath conferred upon us, and for which our fathers fought, bled and conquered worth no greater price at this early stage of our political existence! Even the Romans when they were sunk to the lowest degree of slavery, imbecility and democracy would not suffer such an outrage upon the natural and civil rights of man to pass unavenged, thereby conferring a license to the insolent tyrant to commit whatever enormities he pleased with impunity. Our nature revolts at this monstrous and iniquitous outrage upon the rights of Man! We would rather shed the last drop of blood in our veins in defence of our rights and principles than suffer them to be wrested from us by a judicial tyrant, the most contemptible and despicable of created beings in the chain of man. Yes! we shudder at the thought! If we were to have one, let him be a Charles I. or a Peter the Great!—We would rather be a Corsican rather than have one such a villain or a d—n—d monster—we would prefer Republic rather. This guilty wretch has escaped punishment but if he be not a brute he will be tried and condemned *in foro consuetudine* and his punishment will be worse than the torments of the seven Hells! But for him pass—we consign him to eternal oblivion.

We receive from the Pennsylvania Enquirer that the difference between the President and the Vice-President has not been adjusted, but that the Vice-President and Secretary of State, seem to be upon terms of social intimacy. The Enquirer seems to have official information, from the tone in which it speaks that there will be three candidates for the Presidency. Who this candidate is we do not know. We hope however, that it will not be the means of withdrawing any support from Genl. Jackson, since it might endanger his election, and be the cause, possibly, of electing Mr. Clay. We incline to the opinion, however, that there must be some mistake as to the matter. We hope for another reason, that we wish the election decided by the people, and not by the House of Representatives. If there are three candidates, that body must decide it.

It will be recollected we promised an enlargement of our paper by the first of January. We must explain why we have not observed that promise. Our press did not arrive in time, and the additional quantity of type which we had to purchase has not yet reached us. The winter has been so unusually hard and long that it is a measure, impossible to get anything from the North. We must defer it now, till the spring.

Through the whole winter the weather in this quarter has been unusually cold and severe. On Sunday and Monday last a snow fell several inches deep and has not yet entirely dissolved. With this subject we will take occasion to mention that we have not received the New-York papers for ten days back. We presume it is owing to the severity of the weather and the bad state of the roads.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the last arrival from Europe, Jan'y 21, it appears that there has been an insurrection in Poland and a provisional government established at Warsaw, the capital. Austria and the Rhenish Provinces of Russia are in commotion, whilst Switzerland is already in arms. Peace and tranquility can never be restored in Europe until Freedom rules wherein tyranny reigned. We make the following extract from the New York Standard, of Jan. 31:

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

A courier, who left Berlin on the 4th instant, has brought the following news from Warsaw, which completes the intelligence we gave yesterday of the recent events in Poland: "On Monday, the 29th of November, about seven in the evening, an insurrection broke out at Warsaw. It began, it appears, in the military school of ensigns. The young men, to the number of from five to six hundred, took up arms, and spreading themselves through the town, called the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry and the arsenal, which was taken by ten o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed it. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Prague, with his guard, two Russian regiments, and a regiment of Polish cavalry, who only followed him from a sense of military honor, but who will remain neutral, if the soldiers do not dishonor themselves, or join their fellow-citizens in a body. The expectation, for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of the insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their post of arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty one Colonels or Majors were killed in endeavoring to keep the troops in obedience. It is added that two *Alte-Camps* of the Grand Duke were also slain. The opinion at Warsaw was, that the defection of the Polish army would become general. The Chief of the municipal police and two Russian Generals were killed. The German General Hauch, and Count Starobinski were also killed in seeking to rally the troops. The military chest and the Paymaster General were plundered. General Klopicki, has taken the command of the Polish troops, and is endeavoring to re-secure order. It is said that he has already 16,000 troops of the line under his command. The French tri colored cockade was adopted at the beginning of the insurrection, but it was soon replaced by the Polish cockade. A corps of National Guards is organizing.

The Council of Administration established by the Emperor of Russia, in conjunction with Prince Lubeski, Minister of Finance, Prince Adam Czartorinski, and Prince Michael Raszvil, form the Provisional Government, and have issued a proclamation, in which they acknowledge the rights of Sovereignty of the Emperor Nicholas, but on condition that the separation of the two States shall be complete, and that no Russian military corps shall keep garrison in the kingdom of Poland. Lieutenant Gen. Prince Adam Czartorinski was the First Minister of Poland in 1814, when the Emperor Alexander gave to that country a liberal Constitution, the execution of which was afterwards suspended by the same Sovereign. Prince Michael Raszvil, also Lieutenant Gen. is a cousin of Prince Anthony Radzivil, who is at present Governor General of the Grand Duchy of Posen (Prussian Poland), and moreover brother in law to the King of Prussia.

General Klopicki commanded with much distinction a Polish division in Spain, and in the campaign of Russia. There is a bridge of boats between the town and the suburbs, which was probably cut immediately by the two parties. The Visula is very wide at that point. When the Austrians, in 1810, invaded Poland by the right bank of the river, they established themselves at Praga, without being able to take Warsaw. The Visula divides the present kingdom of Poland into nearly equal parts. Thus the insurrection will probably extend over all the country between that river and the frontier of Prussia; and if the Poles become masters of the fortress of Modlin, a few leagues to the north of Warsaw, on the right bank of the Visula, independence will be like a triumph in the province of Plosk, at Pultusk, at Ostrolenka, along the Bug and the Narawa; names already gloriously consecrated in the military

annals of the French and Polish nations. The Russians have some chance of keeping their ground more easily in the provinces of Angostora, Podlasa, Lublin.—The Provisional Government, which enjoys the confidence of the people, is endeavoring to moderate their ardor, and prevent excesses.

Another account which corroborates most of the facts stated, gives the following additional details:—Poland has at length taken up again its standard, which was broken and branded, like that of France in 1815. For some time past the report that the Polish army was to march into Russia, whilst a Russian army would come to keep Poland in awe, occupied the public mind, already agitated by the news from France. It was openly said that the army would not suffer the insult, and every thing being prepared for revolt, an opportunity alone was waited for. This presented itself by chance. The threat of flogging two Polish sub officers of the Military School, induced these young patriots to rise. The Grand Duke Constantine, whose palace is without the town, mounted his horse at the first news of the insurrection, and advanced with 3 regiments of cavalry of the Russians but he soon found it was impossible to resist the popular torrent. At day break he withdrew, and was joined by the Chasseurs of the Polish Horse Guards, who had experienced some loss in the town. The first act of the Government was to entrust the command of the troops to General Klopicki, who, being under the surveillance of the Russian police, was not allowed to leave Warsaw for some years past. The Provisional Government has decreed the levy en masse of 20,000 men, and the formation of Burgher Guards."

A DIARY.

Henry Ashmun has been nominated by the President for the appointment of District marshal in place of Tench Ringold, the former incumbent.

The Editor of the U. S. Telegraph has been elected printer to the House of Representatives by a large majority over Gates & Eaton.

The recommencement of the publication of the Southern Review upon a permanent and eligible footing is mentioned in one of the Charleston papers. We are glad of this. We think that the Southern Review has been as ably conducted as any Periodical in the United States. It does credit to the South and richly deserves the most liberal support.

Col. W. B. Porter of Mecklenburg county was drowned on the 29th ult. in the South fork of the Catawba river. In attempting to pass over on horseback when it was considerably swelled he was tumbled from his horse and was swept away by the current.

There have been reports and counter reports of the death of Bolivar for the last two or three months. We are unable to form any opinion on the subject.

Amputated.

MARRIED, in this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, William H. McCaw, Esq. of Yorkville, to Miss Elizabeth H. daughter of Wm. H. Slaughter, Esq.

DIED.

On the 4th inst. at his residence in this county, Almond Hall, Esq. The deceased was an exemplary member of the Episcopal Church, a kind neighbor and warm friend—he was a tried disciple of that school in politics, which looks to Jefferson as the great apostle of Republican principles. He was for a long time an editor of a political Journal, in Wilmington, in this State, and when the followers of Mr. Jefferson were but few in number he fearlessly avowed his predilections for the republican doctrines inculcated by that great and good man. He stood alone when he established his Journal, but at the time he retired from public service to his rural occupations, he had the gratification to witness the complete triumph of democracy, and it was a source of infinite delight to him in his old age to recall and dwell upon the political scenes acted in his youth, more especially when he felt a secret consciousness that he had promoted in some degree, at least the success of the cause of his country, and he died when he was in the fulness of her glory and renown. [Communicated.]

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Feb. 11.—Cotton (inseed, 32, clean 74, flour 43 to 44, corn 65 to 70, beef 24 to 3, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt 25, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 18, flaxseed 6 to 7, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax 16 to 18, on a 30 to 33, pork 4 to 4 1/2 wheat 70 to 7 1/2, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 83, iron 5, butter 6 to 8.

South Carolina Bank bill 1 1/2 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Camden, Feb. 5.—Cotton 74 a 9, flour 65 to 70, out of the wagons, Camden Mills, 67 50, wheat 81 1-8, corn 75, oats 50, salt 75, whis key 50 a 62 1/2, bacon 12 1/2.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2.—Cotton 8 50 a 9; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 40, corn 60 a 65, flaxseed 1.30 a 1.30, flour, 44 a 5, molasses 30 a 30, sugar 10 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 40 a 42 1/2 wheat 80 a 90.

Columbia, Jan. 26.—Cotton 7 to 10, Flour 61. 55 a 6, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50

ASTRONOMY!

MR. WHEELER,

Will give his two first Lectures on this evening (Saturday) and Monday next—to commence half past 7 o'clock.

Notice.

Will be hired on Saturday the 28th March, at the late residence of Matthew Locke dec'd. all the negroes belonging to the estate consisting of men, women & children. A credit of twelve months will be given with bond and approved security. Those indebted to the estate are requested to come forward, settle their accounts and make payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them for adjustment.

HENRY GILES, Administrator.

Salisbury Feb 16th, 1831. 3 60.

COWAN & HAGUE, TAILORS.

The subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.

Concord, Feb. 14th, 1831. — 58 f

State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHELLEY vs. Jonathan R. Whiteley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Farmers Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead answer or demurrer to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. 3m. 62 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. l. & c.

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's Capps' Gold Mine, a negro man named JACOB, about 30 years of age, black complexion, and when spoken to smiles and shows his foreteeth. Jacob is about 6 feet 2 inches high, straight built; his dress not recollected. He left Capps' Gold Mine in December last.—The above reward will be paid by myself on Jacob's delivery to me in Charlotte, or to Col. Caldwell at the Mine; or confinement in any jail in the State, and giving me information.

W J. ALEXANDER, Feb. 7, 1831 3 60.

NORTH CAROLINA Literary, Scientific, and Military INSTITUTION.

CAPT. BINGHAM respectfully informs the citizens of North Carolina, that the duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the 10th of January next. The course of education at this institution, it is believed, is so well understood, that a particular exposition at this time is unnecessary. The experience and observations of the past year have suggested some improvements in the discipline of the institution, that will receive immediate attention upon its re-opening. In relation to the expenses of young gentlemen: I would observe that hereafter they must be under my immediate supervision; and that no cadet will be permitted to purchase any goods or contract any accounts, without my permission. All accounts must be kept in my name, for which I will be responsible; and parents and guardians are particularly requested not to pay any account that is not approved and endorsed by me. All necessary expenses will be approved; those that are not, will receive no countenance. The amount of pocket money which students require, will necessarily be very little.

The Cadets will be heard in commons, and will be under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent and officers of the institution, who will be sworn upon them every necessary care.

Any further information can be had on application to the Superintendent.

TERMS—For those over 14 years of age, \$175 per annum. Those under 14, \$160 per annum. No extra charges except for clothing and books. 3:59

Oxford, N. Carolina, Dec. 22, 1830.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

No Tariff of Prices. FREE TRADE.

Earthenware, Looking Glasses, &c.

THOMAS J. BARROW, & Co.

Importers, 83 Water-st. New-York.

OFFER for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of Earthenware, Glass China, plain and gilt Looking Glasses, &c. which the New York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support, in the prosecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices of Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellence of our packages and the lowness of our prices. Cash or City Accep'tances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause in one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly aid in this way. It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system; our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations warplaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us; in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise has been neglected in this struggle to subvert us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality. 6:62

T. J. BARROW & Co.
83 Water-street, above Old Slip.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. Cochran, and have taken the extensive premises, 142 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
FERGUS COCHRAN,
New York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

- Blk. and Gold Italian Lustrings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
- Blk. Gold and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd do in great variety.
- Col'd. changeable; blk. and blue blk. Marcellines.
- 5-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.
- Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarins.
- Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmersines of the newest styles,
- French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Mullings.
- Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses.
- Shawls, and Pongee Flap and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
- Gas de Naples, Gauze and Crape Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs.
- Blk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats.
- Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation; do.
- Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves.
- Gas de Naples and Gauze Embroid. Ribbons.
- Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles.
- English and French, Silk Hosiery, and 3/4 Hosiery.
- Embroidered and Open work do.
- Linon Cambrics and Cambrie Mullings.
- Black and Colored French Gapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Cotepaly, &c.
- Sewing Silks, Twines, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Caps, Capes, Peleries, Chemizettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Showls, with a complete assortment of 4-4 3/4 7-8 and 8-4. Thibet and Merino Shawls, Casimere and Merino Long Shawls, &c. A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 12:66

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same on the next page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.

J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office,
WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

BLANK DEEDS, of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.