

latter, unfinished hats or hat-bodies, the amount is very large. It is so difficult to determine the value of the article in that state, that the duty of 30 per cent. is so far evaded, as to afford little or no protection to the American hatter. Yet, we are gravely told that the tariff is as perfect as the wisdom of Congress can make it.

During a great part of the session of 1829-'30, an English agent was advertising in the Washington City papers, that he would furnish our members of Congress as well as others, with English made clothes, as cheap as they could purchase the cloth to make such in this country. The occurrence ought to have convinced the national legislature that the tariff required modification, but it seems to have produced no such effect. At that period, the business of importing ready made clothing was found profitable—and that description of goods is now literally flowing into every part of the United States. Half the seamsters of New York, who were making shirts at 4 cents each, and pantaloons at 12 cents per pair, have been deprived of employment. The operation of the system has been nearly equally ruinous to tailors.

Thus, instead of promoting or protecting American Industry, the System appears to be calculated to transfer the making of our clothes to England! Its effects will soon be sensibly felt by our merchants, and the manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods must suffer in their turn.

Convinced that these views are correct, we have advocated a modification of the tariff. Were we hostile to the principle of protection, we would unquestionably oppose any change, because we believe a better system could not be devised to destroy our manufacturers and mechanics, and render us again dependant on England for most of our clothing, as well as for the implements of husbandry and of the arts.

[Louisville Advertiser.]

THE NEW CABINET.

With the President's propositions for a modified Tariff—with his Veto Message, arresting a strong flood of local mischief—with his double protest against the Bank of the United States—with all these staring us in the face, we are asked what good we are to expect from Gen. Jackson!—And this question is propounded by the friends of Mr. Clay! We retort the question with a hundred fold force, and we ask what good are we to expect from that ultra-politician? What mercy is the Constitution to expect from the Author of the American System! from the reckless advocate of a wide-sweeping system of Internal Improvement, even down to the Maysville Road—and from him, who once exposed the glaring, unconstitutional origin of the U. S. Bank, and then became its bold and unblushing Advocate!—Even if Gen. Jackson should visit us with whips, Mr. Clay would chastise us with scorpions.

But, if Gen. Jackson has done some good, in behalf of the Constitution—if he has raised his voice against some of the abuses of appropriation,—we must, we may yet look for more. A new Cabinet is coming in—and the movement of the Administration will, of course, be watched with much curiosity. What benefits may not they render to an anxious and patriotic people, who are so generally and so justly, sketching out some of the articles of our own Creed—Some of the leading principles, which, it is hoped, will guide the Administration.

The time is coming, when the true theory of the Constitution is to be brought to its test.—If it fails, then "clouds and darkness rest upon us." The Union itself may pass under one of the deepest Eclipses which has ever obscured it.—The South will never submit to a continued system of exaction, for the emolument of some manufacturing sections—Let it once be understood, that this Government is to be so changed from the original purposes of its formation, as that, in spite of the spirit or the restrictions of the Charter, a revenue is to be raised on the South, for the benefit of the North—that taxes are to be laid, not for the purpose of paying off the debt, and the necessary expenses of the Government, but to carry on a great and splendid scheme of Internal Improvement—to raise from the States, and then to distribute a large surplus among them—to pay off their debts, contracted for the purposes of making their own roads and canals—and pay off millions of pension money—Then, indeed, will the rub come.—The South will not submit to such a state of things. The next Congress may be the period of trial. If it should be found, that they will not modify the Tariff—that they are determined to maintain it in all its excesses—that even the extinction of the public debt, is not to be the signal of a reduction of the Tariff to merely the necessary point of expenditure, we look forward to a great change in the tone of the whole Southern People; not to speak of sections of the Union. Efficient means will, in all probability, be employed to produce "a pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether." A special Convention may be called for the purpose of co-operation and of action.

Among some of the leading principles, therefore, may we not hope for the following, as the rights of the Administration?

- 1 A considerable Reduction of the Tariff.
2 No appropriations to be made for Internal Improvement, without a previous amendment of the Constitution.
3 Rigid Economy, and as speedy an extinguishment as may be, of the Public Debt.
4 The Constitution the only guide about the Bank.
5 The Executive power reduced as far as possible—and the election of President to be made by the people, or their specially constituted Electors, and to be taken out of the H. of R.—and the tenure to be constitutionally limited to one term.
6 Appropriations to be defined to the utmost possible point of specification—all expenditures beyond that point to be arrested—and all abuses of money, trusts, &c., to be reformed.
7 None but the very highest appointments to be conferred by the Executive Department, on Members of Congress, (thus preserving the freedom of popular Election)—and as few as possible given to the Conductors of the Press.
8 Removals to be conducted on liberal principles, &c., &c.
May we not hope that these cardinal points

will be followed as near and as much as possible. The closer we can stick to them, we humbly think the better will it be for the country and her constitution.

But we have before us a letter, from an intelligent Republican, which says so many good things, that he must excuse us for presenting a few of them to the public consideration.

"If parties are ever again to rally on clear and well defined principles, it will be when the National debt is extinct, & the question is fairly put to the people—will you be taxed for any thing beyond what is necessary to an economical administration of your government?—May we not fear, however, that in the mean time, by a corrupt system of log-rolling—a conspiracy of particular interests; these will have been made to appear or at least will have acquired power to prevail against the general welfare, and the fundamental doctrines of the Constitution. Ought not this administration then at once to come out clearly and unequivocally on these great points—can any one assert the true principles of the constitution with so much hope of success as he in whose patriotism of purpose, and readiness to risk himself for his country, all must have confidence? Let, then, the New Cabinet disdaining to enquire about or listen to informers, as to the opinions entertained of men by poor subordinate clerks and tide waiters, go at once unequivocally and thoroughly for economy and strict construction; as the sheet anchors, that alone can save us from virtual consolidation misrule and despotism.

Richmond Enquirer.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

In order to put a finishing stroke upon the fallacy constantly reiterated, by the advocates of the taxing system, that the fall that has taken place, since the year 1816, in the price of certain manufactures which have been highly protected is to be ascribed to high duties, and to prove our assertion that a similar fall has taken place in almost every article, protected or not, it is our intention to take up a New York Price Current, printed in 1816, and one printed in the present year, and to quote the prices there given of all the articles, alphabetically arranged, which are found in both. In order, too, that there may be no disputing about the authenticity of our statements, we now make it known, that our extracts will be from the "New York New Price Current," of April 2, 1816, and from "The Shipping and Commercial List and N. York Price Current," of 15th January, 1831, which is a continuation of the same paper, and one which certainly now enjoys, and we believe has at all times enjoyed, a high reputation for correctness. In order, too, that no unfair advantage shall be taken of our opponents, arising from the difference in the state of the currency, at the two different periods, we frankly state, that the currency of 1816 at New York, was a depreciated one, whilst that of 1831 is a sound one—

Specie dollars 10 per cents premium.
Change and gold 7 do. do.
Bills on Boston, (where the currency was sound) 6 per cent do.

In commencing this task, which will be a tedious one, we hope to be seconded by our fellow laborers in the cause of the people. We would join in circulating this information, it would put a seal forever upon the only remaining argument which the restrictionists have now to rely upon. In order to avoid a multiplicity of figures, we have in many cases, omitted the double quotations, which usually appear in Prices Current, but have, in every instance, adhered to the rule of taking the lowest price named in both years.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

Almonds.—In 1816, this article was sold at 20 cents per lb. for soft shelled, and 25 cents for shelled. The duty was then 4 cents per lb. The duty is now 3 cents per lb., and the price is 10 to 11 cents for the former, and 13 to 16 for the latter.

Ashes, Pot and Pearl.—In 1816, the price was \$275 per ton, and the duty was 25 per cent. This duty was lowered to 15 per cent. in that year, and yet the price has fallen to \$115 24 per ton, for pots, and to \$128 80 for pearls.

Beans, per tierce of 7 bushels, were worth, in 1816, \$18. The duty was then 25 per cent. It was in that year reduced to 15 per cent., and beans are now at \$7 for the same quantity.

Beef.—In 1816, Mess was at \$13 50 per barrel; now it is at \$8 62 1-2. Prime was at \$10; now it is at \$5 62 1-2. Cargo was at \$8 50; now it is at \$4 50. In 1816 the duty was 25 per cent.; it is now 2 cents per pound, and amounts to prohibition.

Bottles were, in 1816, at 9 dollars per groce. They are now at \$7. The duty, in 1816, was 120 cents per groce; it is now 200 cents. From this it appears, that if there was no duty, the price would now be \$5 per groce.

Bread.—In 1816, Pilot was at \$7 25 per cwt.; now it is at \$4 50. Navy was at \$5; now it is at \$3 25. Crackers were at \$10 50; now they are at \$5 25. The duty, in 1816, was 25 per cent.; in that year it was lowered to 15 per cent.

Bristles.—Russia, in 1816, were at 70 cents per lb. and American at 37 cents; the price of Russia is now 45 cents for the best, but common ones are as low as 20 to 25 cents; American are quoted at 15 to 35. Bristles, before 1816, were admitted free of duty. In that year a duty was put on them, of 3 cents per lb. which amounted to a very moderate ad valorem duty, and does not, even at this day, exceed 20 per cent. upon the very lowest qualities.

Butter.—First quality was, in 1816, at 28 cents, and butter for exportation at 19; the price of the former is now 12 1-2, and of the latter 8. The duty, in 1816, was 25 per cent.; it is now 5 cents per pound.

Candles.—In 1816 the price of Mould was 25 cent per lb.; it is now 10—of Dipped, 24; it is now 9. In 1816, the duty was 4 cents per lb.; it was in that year reduced to 3, and in 1824 was raised to 5, where it now stands.—As regards Spermaceti candles, in 1816 the price was 48 cents; it is now 24. The duty, in 1816, was 12 cents; in that year it was reduced to 6 cents, but in 1824 was raised to 8, at which it now stands. [Thus it seems that both experiments were tried, first the lowering system, and then the raising system—but it al-

would not do. The article was determined to fall, and now we have spermaceti candles at 24 cents, which is just half price. Now, we should like some of the wisecracks of the restrictive philosophy to unravel this mystery, and tell us whether this fall is due to the diminution or to the subsequent increase of the duty on candles.]

Chalk.—In 1816 this article was quoted at \$40 to \$50 per ton, and was admitted duty free. In that year a duty was imposed upon it of 15 per cent. From that time to the present it has continued to fall, and can now be had at \$3 to \$3 50.

Clover Seed.—In 1816, was 15 cents per lb.; it is now 11. The duty, in 1816, was 25 per cent., and in that year was reduced to 15.

Coal.—Liverpool, in 1816, was at \$15 per chaldron, and the duty was 10 cents per bushel. In that year the duty was reduced to 5 cents, and in 1824 was raised to 6 cents; but, notwithstanding both these attempts "to hedge in the cuckoo," coal gradually fell, and is now at \$8 35 per chaldron of thirty-six bushels.—So of Virginia Coal—its price, in 1816, was \$10 per chaldron; it is now \$5.

Cocoa.—Caraccas, was, in 1816, at \$38 per cwt. It is now at \$17 92. Island was then at \$24; it is now at \$5 04. The duty at the former period was 4 cents per lb., but in that year it was reduced to 2 cents, and on the first of January, 1831, to 1 cent.

Coffee.—In 1816 this article was quoted thus: West India, fine green, 25 to 26 cents per pound. 2d quality, \$3 to 24 cents per pound. 3d quality, 21 to 22 cents per pound. Old white, 21 to 23 cents per pound. Mixed quality, inferior, 20 to 21 cents per pound. On the 5th of January, 1831, it was quoted as follows: Cuba, 10 to 10 1/2 cents per pound. Porto Rico, 11 cents per pound. St. Domingo, 9 cents per pound. Brazil, 10 cents per pound.

The duty, in 1816, was 10 cents per lb., but was in that year reduced to 5 cents, at which rate it continued until the first of January of the present year, when it was reduced to 2 cents.

Copper.—In 1816, sheathing copper was quoted at 31 cents per lb.; it is now 21 1-2.—It has always been admitted duty free, and consequently does not owe its fall in price to high duties. Copper Bolts were, in 1816, 35 cents per lb.; they are now 24. At the former period they paid a duty of 30 per cent., but in that year this duty was changed to 4 cents per lb., which was a reduction, inasmuch as the foreign cost, at that time, was not more than 25 cents, and 4 cents upon that cost was only equal to 16 per cent. Pig copper, which has always been free, is quoted, at both periods, at the same price, viz. 18 cents per pound.

Cordage, (foreign).—This article, in 1816, was \$12 per cwt.; it is now \$11 20. The duty, in 1816, was 4 cents per lb. upon tarred, and 5 cents upon untarred; but in that year it was reduced to 3 cents upon the former, and 4 upon the latter. In 1824 it was raised, upon the former to 4 cents, and upon the latter to 5 cents. At the former period, American Cordage, made out of Russia hemp, was \$14, whilst now it is worth \$12 32; but it is evident, that were it not for the existing duty, foreign cordage would be at \$6 82 per cwt. for the tarred, and \$5 60 for the untarred. The duty is near 100 per cent. on the foreign cost, and yet the price of American manufacture has only fallen 12 per cent.

Corks.—Velvet, in 1816, were, upon an average, 62 1-2 cents per groce.—Common, at 37 1-2 cents; the former are now at 42, and the latter at 27 1-2 cents. The duty, in 1816, was 25 per cent. ad valorem; it is now 12 cents per pound, which is a reduction on those of ordinary size.

Cotton.—The following are the quotations of 1816: Sea Island, 45 to 51 cents per pound. Bourbon and foreign, none. New Orleans, 29 to 31 cents per pound. Georgia Upland, 28 to 29 1/2 cents per pound. Tennessee, none.

The duty was then 6 cents per lb., but in that year it was reduced to 3. The following are the quotations of the present day:

New Orleans, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents per pound. Uplands, 9 1/2 to 11 cents per pound. Alabama, 10 to 12 cents per pound. Tennessee, 9 to 10 cents per pound. Sea Island is not quoted, because it does not come to the New York market in large quantities.

Calcutta Goods.—This article, in 1816, was thus quoted: Cossas, \$3 25 to \$4 45 per piece. Mamoodies, 3 70 to 3 45 per piece. Baftas, 3 10 to 4 00 per piece. Emerries, 3 00 to 3 30 per piece. Gurrabs, 4 15 to 4 35 per piece.

These articles were what were known by the name of coarse India Muslins, and were sold at about 20 to 30 cents per yard. The duty upon them was 25 per cent., but this duty, by the Tariff of 1816, was converted into a specific duty of 6 1-4 cents per square yard, which was raised, in 1824, to 7 1-2 cents, and in 1828, to 8 3-4 cents. Had these articles continued at 25 cents per square yard, this rise of duties would have been only from 25 per cent., which was the rate of 6 1-4 cents, to 35 per cent., which was the rate of 8 3-4 cents. But, owing to the fall in the cost of manufacturing goods, which began to take place in England at that period, owing to the invention of labour-saving machinery, the ad valorem rate of the duty rose in proportion as the other fell; and, as the same sort of goods as those above mentioned can be made in England at about five cents per square yard, the duty became prohibitory, and such goods are no longer imported. It is owing wholly to the fall in the price of the raw material, and to the introduction of labor-saving machinery into this branch of business, that the price of cotton fabrics has fallen so greatly as it has done, and the only influence which our tariff has had in the case, is, to prevent us from getting such goods as cheap as we otherwise would be able to get them. For, cheap as they now are, they would be still cheaper, if it was not for the prohibitory duty.

In corroboration of our assertion of the influence of machinery in reducing the price of cotton fabrics, we quote the following article from a Scotch paper, which we found in the National Gazette:

March of Machinery.—There are, at the present time, 11,172 power-looms in Scotland, exclusive of Currie, Blantyre, and Deanston, wholly occupied in the cotton manufacture. About twenty years ago there was scarcely one in Glasgow; and now, in that astonishing

mart of enterprise, and in its immediate neighborhood, there are forty-two mills, the farthest of which scarcely extends half a mile beyond the city, and which, collectively, contain nine thousand and twelve looms. A single woman, who is capable of managing two looms, throws off daily forty-eight yards of 10 and 11 shirtings; and, of blaws, and coarser fabrics, she is capable of throwing considerably more; but, to allow for the finer fabrics wrought, and some inferior hands, the average may be twenty-two yards for each loom which makes the aggregate production of the whole fall little short of two hundred thousand yards a-day. The whole number of hands employed in the production of this astonishing quantity, are, about four thousand six hundred women, and six hundred and fifty men—and which would require upwards of twenty thousand ordinary hand-weavers to produce in the same space of time."

Currants.—In 1816, were 10 cents per lb.; they are now 8. The duty then was 4 cents, but in that year it was reduced to 3 cents.

[To be continued in our next.]

Late and important from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 27.

The packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday, bringing us London dates of 24th April. We know not where to begin the tale of revolution and victories—of the triumph of the sinews of Polish freedom over Russian despotism—and of a truly legitimate British King, over a refractory, and corrupt Parliament.—The spirit of Kosciuszko seems to have hovered above the legions of his countrymen, and led them to signal vengeance over the hordes of him who claims to be the successor to the infamous Catharine—while Nelson's immortal order of the day to the British Fleet, "England expects every man to do his duty," has been realized in the person of King William the Fourth, who nobly performed his duty by the Dissolution of his Parliament, and left the nation to do theirs.

The House of Commons on the 18th, the "Reform Bill" was resumed. Lord John Russell moved the order of the day on the Reform Bill. General Gascoigne in answer to the speech of John Russell, which is too long for insertion here, said, that the measure which had been detailed, was as different from the original bill, as any thing could well be imagined; and yet they had the cry of "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," continued. He concluded by moving the following resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this House that the total number of knights, citizens, and burghers returned to Parliament, for that part of the United Kingdom called England and Wales, ought not to be diminished." The Debate was continued on the 19th, and a Division having been called, General Gascoigne's motion prevailed.

For the motion 299
Against it 291

Majority against Ministers, 8
The Debate which was adjourned on the 19th, was resumed on the 21st. On that day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted a motion to adjourn (which Mr. C. Fergusson had made), because he said members had met on the subject of reform, but not one had confined himself to that subject; the Chancellor said he should therefore feel it his duty to resist the proposed adjournment to the utmost of his power. The question however was taken, and decided as follows:

For adjournment 194
Against 142

Majority against Ministers 22
In consequence of the above votes, the King came to a determination to dissolve the Parliament, and proceeded to the House of Lords for that purpose, on the 22d, and prorogued both Houses until 10th May, with a view to the dissolution. [See Speech.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

His Majesty went in state to prorogue the two Houses of Parliament this day. Although a general expectation prevailed that Parliament would be prorogued, few persons were aware that His Majesty would prorogue it in person. Among the lower classes one could be acquainted with it till the preparation for the ceremony began—towards one o'clock. The formation of lines of Policemen in Parliament street, soon after that time, conveyed to the public an intimation of what was to happen, and very soon the houses on the line of His Majesty's route, and the streets, were crowded with spectators. The King was enthusiastically received by the people, his state carriage, drawn by cream colored horses, by (we believe) Lord Hill, and preceded by two other stately equipages. On his Majesty became very dense, and the cheers were very enthusiastic.

A desultory discussion ensued, attended, according to the London papers, with great excitement and extraordinary confusion, which was interrupted by the announcement of the King's arrival in the House. The attendance of the Commons having been commanded, and the King having given his assent to the Civil List bill and the several other bills, he then read the following speech "in a clear, distinct, and audible manner:" "My Lords and Gentlemen, "I have come to meet you for the purpose of dissolution. "I have been induced to resort to this measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of My People, in the way in which it can be most constitutionally and authentically expressed, and the expediency of making such changes in the Representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which, in conformity with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, may tend at once and to give security to the liberties of the People, and to the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the Crown, and I offer you my special acknowledgments for the arduous and important service which you have performed for My People, and which you have performed with satisfaction to the public service; I have a strict economy into every branch of that service; and which I shall forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of that important object. "My Lords and Gentlemen, "I have been happy to inform you, that the friendly intercourse which subsists between Myself and Foreign Powers, affords the best hopes of the continuance of Peace, and to the preservation of which My most anxious endeavors will be constantly directed. "My Lords and Gentlemen, "In resolving to recur to the sense of My People, in the present circumstances of the Country, I have been influenced only by a paternal anxiety, to promote the interest and happiness of My Subjects, to promote which, I have with confidence on your continued and zealous assistance. "My pleasure is, that the Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th of May." THE LORD CHANCELLOR immediately said—My Lords and Gentlemen, it is His Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th of May next, to be then and there holden, and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued till Tuesday, the 10th of May next. As soon as His Majesty had concluded he descended from the Throne and retired; The Members of the House of Commons left the House of Peers, the Peers gradually retired, and thus ended the sitting of the Parliament which had begun by the Duke of Wellington's Ministry for opposing Reform, and ended by refusing the Supplies to a Ministry that is friendly to Reform. His Majesty immediately proceeded to the Palace, and was again every where greeted with enthusiastic cheering. "We thank your Majesty," "God bless your Majesty," for thinking of your people." "Long live King William."

From the London Courier, of April 21.

FURTHER IMPORTANT COURSE OF THE POLES.

We are happy to state that we have received official accounts of two new actions between the Russians and the Poles, in which victory was gained on the side of relative to these events.

HEAD QUARTERS AT SIEDELEC.

April 10, 1831, 9 o'clock, p. m.

To the National Government.

I have great satisfaction in announcing to the Government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victo-

ry yesterday. We have taken several cannons, and 3000 or 4000 prisoners, amongst whom are nearly 300 officers of different ranks. General Promdzyński, commanding a separate corps, covered himself with glory. The advanced hour of the evening does not permit me to give a more detailed report.

(Signed) "SKRZYNECI."

WARSAW, April 11.—Another affair has taken place at Wengrow, under Gen. Uninski, who has passed the River Liwio. He took 400 prisoners of the Russian Guards, the choicest of the army, and obtained possession of several valuable magazines. Samogitia and Lithuania have been in a state of revolt since the 29th of March. An estatee who arrived last night brings information that a revolution has also taken place in Volhynia.

According to the Hamburg Correspondent, the Lithuanian insurgents had taken possession of Wilna, where they had organized a Provisional Government. Three thousand insurgents had established themselves at Polangen. At Kowno, they took possession of a Russian battery. The same paper also cites accounts from Posen, according to which Field Marshal Giesmar, who was on his route for Breslaw, took post as soon as he became acquainted with the event in Poland, and directed his progress towards Konigsberg. His sudden departure has given some confidence to the report that the Russian army of the Grand Duchy of Posen was about to pass the frontier and enter Poland immediately. There is nothing official in these accounts; and all which is thought quite authentic is, that the Grand Duke Michael has left with 4000 men and 12 pieces of cannon, for the district of Memel.

From the Messenger des Chambres.

PARIS, April 20.—[The entry of the Austrian into Rome, the report of which was given in the Aviso de Toulon, and was copied by us, though we gave little credit to it, has not been confirmed. Positive information indeed enables us to contradict it.

Victory Operations in Poland.—Reports of another victory obtained by the Poles have been in circulation this morning, but we have no official confirmation of them. The following account, however, reached us from different quarters:—A letter has been received in Paris, which speaks of a battle gained over the Russians on the 7th April, on the banks of the Bug. Marshal Diebitsch is said to have been made prisoner, with from 10 to 12,000 men. An enormous quantity of material fell into the hands of the victors, and the Russian army was in a complete state of dismemberment.

The following letter on the subject, was received in Paris to-day, at a late hour:

"St. Petersburg, April 13, half past 6 o'clock, p. m. "Complete victory! Poland has triumphed! I hasten to announce to you a piece of news which will fill you with joy. An extraordinary courier, which had just arrived from Berlin, brings the news of combats on the 31st of March and 1st of April, which covered the brave Polish legions with glory. A grand battle had taken place on the 7th, in which the Diebitsch was completely beaten, and the deliverance of Poland established. The Russians lost 25,000 men and 60 guns. The army of the Autocrat may now be considered as completely destroyed. Every one is mad with joy. God! protect the people!"

We have reason to believe that the battle, which has just ended in a glorious victory, the environs of Ryki, commenced on the 5th and lasted till the 7th—at least so say the despatches which arrived yesterday at the Foreign Office as well as several travellers who have arrived from Frankfort.

Russian prisoners, guns, standards &c. were daily poured into Warsaw from the head quarters of the Poles. On the 11th, the State Gazette announced its belief that Skrzynecki had entered Lieden; and it is clear that from the moment the Polish General had crossed the Vistula up to the latest hour, the Poles were victorious, and regularly advancing against their enemies, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine are in arms for Poland.

Original highly approved Valuable Medicines TWENTY YEARS.

Lee's Elixir has for twenty years been a most successful medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, indigestive consumption, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore. Dear Sir:—I was attacked with a most violent cold and severe cough, and pains in the breast which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect, J. A. SMITH, Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Famous Anti-bilious Pills.—Lee's unparalleled Anti-bilious Pills—price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of bilious and destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, costiveness, sickness at stomach, removing colds, &c. (None are genuine without the signature of Noah Ridgely) Dear Sir:—Having made use of the various pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-bilious Pills, the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating that I believe them as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops warranted to cure. Sir:—We are now happy to inform you that the result, after a correct trial, of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but, sir, every case, so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured; and some indeed by a few doses only. O'NEAL, RICHMOND, & CO. Middletown, Md.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore. Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent Medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the Lungs, &c. Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Muscades, an infallible remedy for bruises, rheumatism, sprains, numbness, chilblains, &c. Mr. Noah Ridgely, Sir:—I have been so greatly afflicted with rheumatic pains, as to lose, entirely, the use of my right leg, thigh, and hip, indeed it extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle purchased of you, I am perfectly cured. Two miles on the Washington Road.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes & destroys all kinds of worms. Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch—warranted to cure by one application, free from mercury or any pernicious ingredients.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.—The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion. Lee's Toothache Drops—which give immediate relief. Lee's Eye Water—a certain cure for sore eyes. Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of head ache. Lee's Corn Plaster—for removing and destroying corns.

Lee's Lip Salve. The above highly approved medicines are sold by WILLIAM W. CLARK, at his Store, Pollock-st. Newbern, who has just received a fresh supply.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co) Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it. May 20, 1831.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his STORE, DWELLING, and BAKE HOUSE, on Craven Street. The stand is among the most eligible in the place for business, and the Bake House is well adapted to all kinds of Baking, having three Ovens and a good Kiln. The terms will be accommodating, and may be known on application. All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN STREET. N. B.—Those indebted to the firm of STREET & SAUNDERS, will please make early payment.

April 29, 1831.—24