



The latest London Papers received at New-York are of the 27th of August. Intelligence from Portugal to the 18th had been received in England, but no movement had been made by either of the belligerents since the skirmish of the 9th of July.

The existence of Cholera in Edenton, is confirmed by late letters from that town. A few cases had occurred among the coloured population. The disease is also stated to exist at Oracoke, but we have no direct information on the subject in relation to that place.

It is stated in letters from Raleigh, that the late fire in that city was the work of an incendiary who has been apprehended and committed to prison.

The Comet.—We have exerted all our powers of vision to catch a glimpse of this erratic visitant, but hitherto without success. It rises to-night about half past ten o'clock. Its amplitude at that time being 19 N., its place in the heavens may be readily found. Alpha, a well known star in the constellation Gemini, rises a few minutes later, about three or four degrees distant from the Comet's place, in a north-easterly direction, and will be a guide to its position.

FREDERICK S. BLOUNT, Esq. of the city of Mobile, has been appointed by his Excellency Montfort Stokes, Governor of this State, Commissioner, &c. of the State of North Carolina within the State of Alabama.

Columbia College, New York, has conferred upon the Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, formerly of this town, the Honorary Degree of Doctor in Divinity.

We have received the first number of the "SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY," published in Philadelphia by ADAM WALDIE. In our next, we will publish the Prospectus with some accompanying remarks, for which we have not room in to-day's paper.

WELL DONE, PENNSYLVANIA. We knew it—old Pennsylvania is true to the core. The most cheering intelligence has reached us from all parts of the State. The Jackson ticket for inspectors has prevailed in a large majority of the townships, and at the general election in November, the 30 electoral votes of Pennsylvania will, as heretofore, be given to the candidate of the People.

REACTIONS IN MARYLAND. "The work goes bravely on." Baltimore city and county have elected Jackson men to the General Assembly by increased majorities. Great reactions in favour of the republican ticket have also taken place throughout the State. But for the rotten borough system which the opposition imposed on the people, the entire vote of Maryland would be certain for Gen. Jackson.

GOOD NEWS FROM OHIO. Letters from highly respectable and well informed gentlemen in Ohio, concur in the belief that Gen. Jackson will receive at least 10,000 majority in that State. They regard the vote of Kentucky as equally certain for the old Roman. So we go.

The Veto.—The New York Gazette, the Editor of which was Secretary to the Hartford Convention, makes it a subject of grave complaint that the friends of the President are circulating the veto message among the people. Thus, while the opposition suppress information and distort facts, the friends of the Administration are determined to give the people full information, that they may vote understandingly.

The election for members of Assembly, &c. commenced in New Jersey on Tuesday last. The veto has done great good in that State, and our friends have strong hopes of success. We consider the result as doubtful, and the success of the Bank party there, will not disappoint our anticipations.

WAYNE COUNTY MEETING. At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wayne County, held in Waynesborough, on Thursday the 4th of October, SAMPSON LANE, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Col. A. F. MOSES and JAMES RHODES, Esq., were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chair, the Hon. JESSE SPEIGHT delivered a long and eloquent address in support of the claims of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN, after which, the following Resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting repose unlimited confidence in the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-election as President of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the principles of Andrew Jackson are the principles of the Constitution, and that the course of policy which has governed his Administration, is the only one which can sustain the Union, and perpetuate the Republican Institutions of the Country.

Resolved, That this meeting view the original design in getting up the Baltimore Convention as an honest & patriotic design of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire to produce unanimity among the Jackson party, without reference to the elevation of any particular individual; and as such we approve of the nomination by the said Convention of the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN for Vice President of the United States, to be placed on the Jackson ticket and will support him accordingly.

Resolved, That this meeting view the rejection of the Hon. Martin Van Buren as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of St. James, as an act founded in the grossest injustice towards the rejected; having for its object the prostration of the said Martin Van Buren at the shrine of personal ambition, and further intended to insult the President in the person of his Minister, and disgrace him in the eyes of the world; and this meeting view all and every person in any way aiding, abetting, or giving countenance to that act, as enemies to the President.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of Josiah O. Watson as a candidate for Elector of this District, to be placed on the Jackson and Van Buren Ticket.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Newbern Sentinel, with a request that they be published in the Globe, and all the papers in North Carolina friendly to the administration.

SAMPSON LANE, Chairman. A. F. MOSES, } Secretaries. JAMES RHODES, }

The Editor of the New York Standard thus acknowledges the increased patronage he has received since the open defection of the Courier and Enquirer:

"We continue to receive large accessions to our subscription list. Since the 1st of August last we have received SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND FIVE subscribers, over and above all discontinuances; an increase unparalleled in the history of the press, and the highest evidence of the contempt in which the people hold Mr. Biddle's paper and Mr. Biddle's pensioner."

The President of the United States set out from the Hermitage on the 22d ult. for Washington.

The great length of Mr. Calhoun's late exposition of Nullification, &c. prevents its insertion in our columns. The following analysis of that very able production is taken from the Southern Patriot.

Correspondence between Governor Hamilton and Mr. Calhoun.—This correspondence of which the public anxiety is great to learn the subject matter, appears in the Pendleton Messenger, of the 15th inst. It occupies 11 columns of that paper, consists of a letter from Gov. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun, dated July 31 1832, requesting him to give his views "in detail of the principles and consequences of Nullification." Mr. Calhoun's reply is dated August 28, and occupies almost the remainder of the correspondence. We shall endeavour to condense as well as we are able the chief points of the Vice President's reply, being unable to publish it at full length. Mr. Calhoun sets out with the position, as the foundation of the argument, that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the States, as distinct political communities, and not the work of the American people collectively. As a conclusion from this doctrine, Mr. Calhoun enters into a course of reasoning to prove "that there is no direct and immediate connexion between the individual citizens of a State and the General Government, that the relation between them is through the State."

As another conclusion from this doctrine, Mr. Calhoun affirms that "on a question whether a particular power exercised by the General Government, be granted by the Constitution, it belongs to the State, as a member of the Union, in her sovereign capacity, in Convention, to determine definitely, as far as her citizens are concerned, the extent of the obligation which she has contracted, and if in her opinion the act exercising the power be unconstitutional, to declare it null and void, which declaration would be obligatory on her citizens." The Vice President asserts that he does not claim as "the right of the State to abrogate an act of the General Government, but as far as its citizens are concerned to declare the extent of the obligation and that such declaration is binding on them." So much for an outline of Mr. Calhoun's general doctrine. We now come to its practical obligation, and the modus operandi.

It is the Vice President's opinion that on the State assembling in Convention to determine whether a power be granted in the Constitution, and which has been inhibited by a State Veto, the decision is binding on both parties, and the controversy would be closed. He goes on to say "that the citizens of the State would be bound in all the relations of life, private and political, to respect and obey a declaration of nullification, and when called upon as jurymen to render their verdict accordingly, or as judges to pronounce judgment in conformity to it." "It would be impossible (says he) for the General Government within the limits of the State to execute legally the act nullified or any other passed with a view to enforce it; while on the other hand the State would be able to enforce legally and peaceably its declaration of Nullification." He adds on this branch of the subject "that an appeal to the Supreme Court could be prevented by denying a copy of the record requisite to review the judgment of a State Court and the

State would take precaution to prevent any means of obtaining a copy. But if obtained (says he) would it avail against the execution of the PENAL ENACTMENTS if the State intended to enforce the declaration of Nullification?"

The Vice President then enters into an argument to show "that the General Government would have no right to resort to force (by arms) against a State—to coerce a sovereign member of the Union." He states that there would be nothing but Courts and Juries, and peaceable unarmed citizens against which force could be employed, or if force could be used, it would end in the subversion of our Federal system. Dismissing, then, the employment of a force by hand, he enters into the view of coercion by water, by a blockade, and of the abolition of the ports of entry of the State, accompanied by penal enactments, authorizing seizures for entering the waters of the State. In resorting to blockade the Vice President says, "there will be other parties besides the General Government and the State, as blockade is a belligerent right. Unless there be war as prescribed by the Constitution, he alleges that a blockade would not be respected by other nations or their subjects."

He affirms that there will be another difficulty as to enforcing a regulation or law abolishing our ports of entry (independently of the constitutional objection that no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of the other) and which he makes to consist in the difficulty of procuring convictions, within the limits of a State, under a seizure, made in pursuance of such an enactment, and there being no principle under the regular law of blockade by which a foreign vessel, at least could be seized and tried beyond the distance assigned by the law of Nations as the limits of a State.

But the Vice President looks, he says, to another barrier against coercion whether by land or water. He alludes to the Supreme Court, by virtue of its authority over maritime causes, in questions of prize or no prize under a blockade of the ports of the State, and he says then will come up for decision by that Tribunal the other questions of the legality of the repeal of the acts establishing ports of entry, and of the constitutionality of giving preference of the ports of one State over those of another.

The Vice President winds up with the question, whether Nullification is equivalent to secession; in other words, whether Nullification is or is not a peaceable remedy. He argues that Nullification is in its nature and object peaceful, and endeavours to establish a dissimilarity between Nullification and Secession, as well as its consequences as in its nature and effects. "But he leaves us in doubt, whether Nullification will or will not in all moral probability, lead to Secession. He speaks of Secession on the part of the other States. This is not the question, unless the Vice President assumes that coercion of any kind on the part of twenty-three States against the 24th, is in effect the secession of the twenty-three from the one, and is substantially the dissolution of the Union. Whether or not the State coerced, ought to consider coercion of any kind a sufficient cause to separate herself from the coercing States, the Vice President leaves us still undetermined."

Georgia Missionaries.—One of the falsehoods which the bank agents and the lawyers employ to operate upon the hearts of the religious and benevolent, to turn them against the President, is that which they connect with the missionaries. They assert that the President has refused to enforce the decision of the Court. This is one of the most wilful and disgraceful falsehoods ever fabricated by the unprincipled party, who have been employing every species of chicanery to drag religion into the arena of politics. The President has never refused to enforce the decision of the Court. He has never been called upon to execute it. The question is still pending between the Federal and State Tribunal, the former not having continued in session so as to receive notice of the course of the State Court, and to authorise any execution of its order by a federal officer, on the failure of the State Court to obey the mandate. The counsel for the missionaries, we learn from a gentleman connected with the Indian Bureau, "admit that in the present position of the case, he (the President) has no right to interfere." After thus violating the truth to induce the belief that the President has failed to do his duty in regard to the Missionaries, the Machiavels of the opposition, endeavour to enlist the sympathies of the people against him, by accounts of the most distressing kind, in relation to the treatment of the Missionaries, pending the issue of their case between the Courts. It is pretended that the Missionaries are treated as felons. This also we understand is utterly untrue. So far from being driven to hard labour, they do nothing more than take as much exercise as will contribute to their health. And as to their confinement, every body knows it is perfectly voluntary; Governor Lumpkin, who himself a member of the church, having offered them a free pardon, on condition of a pledge on their part not again to violate the State laws. This they refuse. In the meantime, however, they are permitted to receive the visits of their friends and to have a free intercourse. We know that very recently their families spent some time with them, and as a decisive refutation of the wanton calumny that they are treated with cruelty, we state, upon unquestionable authority, that, while in Milledgeville, the families of the Missionaries resided in the family of Gov. Lumpkin.—Globe.

LOSS AND GAIN. In the elections during the months of August and September, the allies have lost SIX STATES, and gained the corporation of Albany, and the Inspectors of election in Philadelphia. After being successively overthrown in Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and in Mr. Clay's own State, Kentucky, at the West; and last, though not least, after having been signally defeated in Maine, the allies are transported with joy at the result of the charter election in Albany, and the inspectors of election in the city of Philadelphia. Truly, with the coalition, "the smallest favours are gratefully received." When such trifles will make the allies so happy, what generous disciple of Old Hickory would wish to deprive them of the privilege of smacking their lips at the "spoils."

PROSPECT IN THE WEST. The Western vote will stand about thus:

Kentucky	15
Ohio	21
Indiana	9
Illinois	5
Missouri	4
Tennessee	17
Alabama	4
Mississippi	5
Louisiana	5
Total	85

For CLAY. What the little boy shot at! In 1828, the above States gave 65 votes. The National Republican, published at Cincinnati, predicted that Gen. Jackson would get the whole—a great laugh was raised by the Clay men, who allowed Gen. Jackson but 15 or 20. Gen. Jackson sure enough got ALL, and it will be the case next time.—Kentucky Gazette.

From the Pennsylvanian. NICHOLAS BIDDLE AND THE PRESS. The following letter and copy of the deposition of Jacob Smith has been handed to us. It confirms an account which we have already published, and one which we find in the Globe of yesterday, of the same transaction. It behoves Mr. Biddle to come forward and give a very satisfactory account of this transaction. Letter from two members of the State Committee of Correspondence. PITTSBURG, Oct. 2, 1832.

Dear Sir,—We deem it a duty we owe the people to forward you the enclosed affidavit, (which is from one of our respectable citizens,) to show the means resorted to by the aristocracy to sustain themselves and their minions in power.

A TRUE COPY. Having seen the deposition of James Wilson editor of the "Pennsylvania Advocate," as published in that paper of October 2d., 1832; and having a knowledge of the truth of the facts which that deposition is intended to refute, the undersigned does, therefore, under the solemn sanction of an oath, depose and say,—that on last Friday, in company with John Reese, of Wood street, the undersigned went to the office of the Pennsylvania Advocate for the purpose of having tickets printed for the Inspector's election, with a view to divide and defeat the Jackson party on that occasion; that owing to the hurry of business the tickets could not be printed at the office of the Advocate.—That the undersigned, still in company with Mr. Reese, then went to the office of the Statesman, and there agreed for the tickets required; that in the mean time, while the tickets were printing, the undersigned and Mr. Reese went to the Post Office, and there met with Mr. James Wilson, latter, of Market-street, who was just in the act of receiving a letter, through the usual place in the window, as the undersigned came up to the steps; that the said Wilson there remarked to the clerk, that he was doubtful whether the letter was for him, and in consequence of this doubt, requested the clerk to open it. He did so, and thereupon, it appeared that the said letter contained a check of 500 dollars and upwards; and that the said letter and check were from Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the United States. The said Wilson then remarked, that the letter was not intended for him. And the undersigned further depose and saith, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the letter and Check were for James Wilson, Editor of the "Pennsylvania Advocate," and that he subsequently received them, his deposition to the contrary, notwithstanding. (Signed) JACOB SMITH. Sworn and subscribed before me, CHAS. H. ISRAEL, Ald'n. Oct. 2, 1832.

The following article which we copy from the Philadelphia Sentinel, is worthy of attention:

"The opposite editors seem determined to keep their readers in the dark as to the real state of parties in Pennsylvania, until after the election. This may be considered good policy, but it will certainly end in the disappointment and mortification of their own friends and probably in the loss of their money.—Whatever the advocates of Mr. Clay may believe to the contrary, they may rest assured, that the vote of Pennsylvania, will as certainly go for Gen. Jackson as it did in 1828. Violence, abuse and proscription will not vary the result, but may hereafter prove disastrous to some interests which now employ them for the purpose of breaking down the democratic party and its candidates."

Notwithstanding all the boastings of the opposition press; the stock speculations of the Bank-men, and their bet-bragging friends, Pennsylvania, as we predicted, is true to the cause of Jackson and Democracy. By the Philadelphia Sentinel of yesterday, we learn the most cheering news of the result of the Inspector's Election. This is but a preliminary election, and were it not that such a shout of joy was sent forth by the opposition about the Philadelphia canvass, we should not have thought it worth while to attach much importance to this subject. Now, we will mention that the returns from the various counties have shown a feeling so strong in favour of General Jackson, there is not a doubt of the firmness of the honest democrats of that State to the cause of the people.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

OUR POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—THE ELECTIONS.—The "Black Hawk" party aware of their hopeless condition, resort to a new method of ephemeral rejoicing. While the steady and successful course of the Jackson party, marks the victory in Eight States, confirmed beyond doubt, the trifling result in Albany, and the corruption and bribery that gave to Philadelphia the triumph in electing to the important office of inspectors a majority over the Jackson party, is hailed as the forerunner of the success which will elevate HENRY CLAY to the Presidency.—So be it. May such victories grow upon them and may they undisturbed enjoy the rich fruit that they produce. We almost regret, however, that a pause,—a break has already been made, and that the news from Pennsylvania, is rather of a desponding character, inasmuch as—that removed from the immediate focus of the Bank influence—the City of Philadelphia,—the honest yeomanry of the Democratic State of Pennsylvania, are sustaining the cause of the country, most successfully. Each day will bring us fresh cause for rejoicing, and consequent defeat and disappointments to our enemies. Baltimore, where every effort was made by the Bank-men and their satellites, has nobly won the fight, and secured that democratic character, which has for many years marked her course. Our cause is good, our prospects brilliant. We have nothing to fear. The Democracy of the nation will triumph.—N. Y. Standard.

PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE. This journal, the well known federal Gazette of Relif, has returned to its allegiance. It came a volunteer into our ranks, and is

pressed out by those who claim it as a deserter. We cannot but pity the proprietor, whose individual feelings and opinions we know to be adverse to the course he is obliged to take; and the editor, whose duty it will become henceforth to unsay and unthink, all he has said and thought for years. Such, however, is the deplorable power of MONEY, wielded by heartless and unprincipled proscription; and acting upon necessity and weakness! The editorial article in yesterday's number of the Gazette, is not written in that spirit of candor which we had a right to expect. Surely it would have been more creditable, and credible too, if the simple fact had been stated—which the proprietor does not hesitate to narrate voluntarily to all his friends. We give the story as we have heard it.—Several of the patrons of the Gazette—the same merchants who have so honorably distinguished themselves by dismissing their draymen for exercising the rights of freemen—held a regular meeting, with chairman and secretary in due form, and solemnly resolved to call upon each anti Jackson subscriber or advertising patron of the paper, to withdraw his subscription and withhold his advertisements, unless it would instantly hoist the colors of the Bank. The proprietor was not rich enough to resist such a demonstration, and the result is seen. We cannot say we could have better spared a better man; but we can with sincerity aver, that we deplore the cause which, in the proprietor's opinion, justified the dereliction. The Philadelphia Gazette was and will be of but little consequence in a political sense, although always a useful commercial paper, which we hope it will continue. We might find fault with some parts of the editorial address of yesterday, but we forbear: it is evident from its confusedness, that the editor, whose thoughts and style are generally so clear, knew not what he was about. We take leave of the Gazette, with all the good feeling towards it which we ought to retain consistently with a proper regard for principle.—Pennsylvanian.

MORE TERROR! Through private channels we learn, that the Bank party have made an effort to silence the Pennsylvanian, a new and excellent paper printed in Philadelphia, by threats! We are happy to see by the fearless spirit displayed in its columns, that in this instance the terrorists, have missed their aim; it beards them in a style which excites admiration and ought to secure it the confidence of all genuine Republicans. We earnestly recommend it to the patronage of all those who are prompt to sustain men nobly struggling in a glorious cause. The price of the daily paper is 28 per year, payable half yearly in advance. Weekly paper, two dollars. Address to Miffin and Parry, No. 59 Locust street Philadelphia.—Globe.

Yale College.—The triennial catalogue of this ancient institution, shows, that since its incorporation in 1701, 5,138 degrees have been conferred on persons educated in this and other Colleges, of whom 2,792 are still living. The whole number of alumni is stated at 4,609, of whom, 2,506 survive.

DIED, In this county, on the 8th inst., aged 4 years, FREDERICK MURPHEY, only son of Mr. Thomas J. Fonville.

PORT OF NEWBERN. ARRIVED, Schrs. Baltimore, Howland, Baltimore, " Sarah, Ludlum, New York. CLEARED, Schrs. Emeline, Casey, Washington, N. C. " Rebecca, Jones, New York. " Select, Conklin, do. " Julius Pringle, Duncan, Charleston.

ATTENTION! THE First Town Company of Militia will appear on parade, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at ten o'clock A. M. equipped agreeably to law. Delinquents are reminded that the fines of persons living in town are double, and will assuredly be collected. By order of the Captain, WM. H. MORNING, Orderly Sergt. October 10th, 1832.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Pension Office, Washington, Oct. 4, 1832.

THE number of applicants for pensions under the recent act of Congress, already exceeding 12,000, together with the state of the health of this city for some time past, has prevented the examination and decision of these claims, with as much speed as is anxiously desired by the Department, and as is due to the services and sufferings of these meritorious veterans, entitled to the bounty of their country. When it is recollected that these claims contain a minute statement of facts by the applicants, embracing their whole revolutionary service, together with such corroborating proof circumstantial and direct, as they are able to collect, and that all these are investigated and compared with the rolls and other records of the Department, and that this process is necessary fairly to establish just claims, and to prevent the granting the fraudulent ones, and that nothing will ensure the latter object, but the most careful examination and rigid scrutiny, some idea may be formed of the time and labor requisite to effect these objects. It is impossible to go on with the current business of the office, and to answer all the letters, as they are received.

And this notice is given that applicants may be satisfied their cases will be investigated in the order of their reception, and as rapidly as possible; and that each person will be advised of the result, whether favorable or adverse, or whether suspended for further proof, or explanations, as soon as his case can be taken up. And all may rest assured that the most vigorous efforts will be made to bring this whole matter to a close, with as little delay as possible; and nothing in the power of the Department will be wanting, to give effect to the benevolent intentions of Congress. By order: JAMES L. EDWARDS.