

MISCELLANEOUS.



THE POLE'S GOOD NIGHT.

A song, a song for Poland,
A cup of festal wine,
Tho' pledged by many a breaking heart,
Still strong for thee and thine.

With smiling lip, and calm, smooth brow,
Our fate hath taught the art,
From every loved one, round us now,
In soldier guise to part.

The homes, the homes of Poland—
The mountains, and the plains,
The rivers, and the free wild woods,
The slaves who burst their chains.

The mother's sacred love—the tears
That weep the hero's fall—
The memory of our better years—
Fill high, to one and all.

The sword, the sword for Poland—
The keenest and the best;
But fling away the coward shield,
And bare the warrior's breast:

As gaily to the battle ground,
As to a banquet—on!
There's music in the trumpet sound,
Fill high—though hope be gone!

The cross, the cross for Poland!
Aye, honest hearts and true,
Have boldly dyed the peaceful robe
In glory's sanguine hue.

Beam holy cross of conquering fame,
That led one Constantine,
But tremble thou, of recreant name,
Before the banner'd sign.

Good night, good night to Poland—
To-morrow's sun may rise
To see us rest on mother earth,
Beneath our own blue skies.

And welcome, welcome, if the strife
Be won, to make thee free!
Fill to the last dear throb of life,
Oh! Poland—all for thee!

LOVE.

O, love! love! love!
Love's like a dizziness;
It wanna let a pure bodie
Gang about his bizziness.

Anti-Tariff Convention.

Our readers are already apprised that a proposition was made by a respectable body of gentlemen, from various sections of the Union, assembled at Philadelphia on the 4th June, that a Convention for the purpose of securing the efficient co-operation of the friends of free trade throughout the United States, in procuring the repeal of the restrictive system, be held in that city on the 30th of September next; and that every State in the Union has been called upon to send delegates favorable to the objects of the Convention. Our purpose in again calling public attention to this project is to recommend the co-operation of North-Carolina in this laudable object.

Many considerations conspire to render such a Convention important and desirable. The advocates of restrictive measures are exerting every nerve, and combining every influence they can press into their service to establish the misnamed "American System," in its most obnoxious form, and even now boasting to declare it to be the "settled policy of the country." Meetings of manufacturers and meetings of wool growers, have been held; and the Tariffites are preparing to meet in General Convention at Baltimore in September next, to deliberate upon, and consider the best means of fastening the Tariff, and Henry Clay with it, upon us—to obtain concert and unity of action. It therefore behoves those whose vital interests are to be sacrificed by this "bill of abominations," to organize themselves, and to adopt some plan by which they too shall act harmoniously and vigorously in the defence of their rights, against the encroachments of the aristocracy of manufacturers, who are moving in a solid phalanx, sparing neither time, nor money, nor pains, to maintain their exclusive privileges.

The proposed Convention

will do this, and even more. Being a peaceful and constitutional measure for uniting the friends of free trade against their opponents, it will organize a plan of proceeding which is best calculated to effect their object without mischief. Let them enter into it with the determined spirit and ardent zeal which the righteousness of their cause, and the magnitude of their grievances, are calculated to inspire; let them send a number of delegates from each State; let them select their most talented and distinguished men—concentrate their intellectual strength; and the result of their deliberations may be glorious.

We are glad to observe that our sister States are embracing this measure with avidity. Meetings have been held in some sections of Virginia, and delegates appointed; both the State Rights parties in South-Carolina have adopted it, and are selecting their representatives; and the notes of preparation are sounding in other States.

Will North-Carolina sleep at her post? When the defence of liberty, independence, and constitutional rights have claimed her aid, has she ever shrunk from her duty? Nay, has she not been the first to declare and maintain them? Is she not now called upon by her own bleeding interests and principles to put forth her intellectual strength? Does she not feel that in proportion to the increase of the unjust and oppressive system of taxation sought to be abolished by the projectors of this Convention, will her prosperity and independence decrease? Then let her not be among the last to unite with those who are common sufferers with her from it, in the energetic use of all peaceable and constitutional means to arrest the progress of measures, which, while they extend undue protection to the interests of a very small proportion of the citizens of our country, are most blighting to the vast interests of all the rest.—*Raleigh Star*.

Good Dividend... We understand that the Appleton Manufacturing Company have declared a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. for the last 6 months.

Boston Gazette.

Capitalists who have money are glad to loan it in safe hands, at from 3 to 4 per cent. The "Appleton Manufacturing Company" is one of the great Lowell establishments and is owned by the Boston dons—it is yearly dividing, as will be seen above, at the rate of 25 dollars on every 100 invested. The Clay "system" men continue to cry out for more protection for manufacturers. Would it not be quite as well that Congress should protect the farmers and other working men, as to legislate further for the exclusive protection of aristocratic manufacturers? Would not a further reduction of duties on articles of necessary consumption be quite as useful as increased taxation? The friends of the present Administration have succeeded in reducing the duty on tea, coffee, molasses, &c. and they will not slumber nor sleep until they shall gradually reduce the tax on every article of necessary consumption.

Concord N. H. Pat.

The following is an extract from the late number of the Christian Examiner. It has allusion to our own happy and

flourishing country. Let it be read and judged of:—

"Here is a community, we are accustomed to say, free, flourishing, and prosperous, beyond all example; there never was a country in which all men, from the highest to the lowest, from the richest to the poorest, could be more independent. And yet, if we were to travel this same favored land, and were to enquire into its real condition, if not satisfied with fine landscapes, & flourishing fields, and goodly dwellings, and the appearance of well clad citizens, we were to inquire into the state of property, and the degree of real independence and comfort that prevail, we should be astonished at the appalling amount and distressing burden of pecuniary obligation. We should find an almost incredible proportion of the community laboring under this load and pressure. Debt, universal debt, would meet us, wherever we turned our eyes. The farmer owes the trader, the mechanic owes for the raw material, the trader owes the importer. In many districts, the country traders will testify that a considerable proportion of the debts contracted for what are considered the necessaries of life, lie unpaid for two or three years—yes, and they lie in the shape of mortgages upon real estate. We have been in some of the most beautiful townships in New-England, and have been amazed, on inquiry, to find that half of the farms in them were under mortgage.

"Now there are several causes to be assigned, doubtless, for this extraordinary state of things; but one distinct and prominent cause unquestionably to be found in that state of political equality we are considering. It creates a large, unproductive class in the female members of innumerable families in the country. The daughters of our substantial farmers (as they are called) cannot go out to service, it would be a degradation as they would deem it. Meanwhile the cheapness of the fabrics that are sent out from our manufactories has superseded the labors of the loom and the distaff. Spinning and knitting are absolute toils, and the labors of only one or two can contribute anything to the support of the family. At the same time, this non-producing is by no means a non-consuming class, as the bills of the merchant show, to say nothing of that grosser part of the account, which the granary and the cellar have to render.

"It is perfectly evident that farmers, with moderate means, must go down under this burden. They do go down by thousands. And what is infinitely the most to be regretted, they go down in character as they go down in property. They lose heart and courage. The mortgage that lies heavily upon their estates, lies heavily as an incubus, upon their minds. They often sink under it to indolence, vice, and ruin."

Seizure of Jewels.—On the 28th ult. the Collector of the port of New-York, having received private information that a smuggled lot of valuable jewels were deposited in a certain house in that city, proceeded to the spot, and succeeded in securing a small box, which was conveyed to the Custom-house and opened. It was found to contain precious stones and jewels to the value of about

\$100,000. One great sapphire alone, which it contained, is said to be worth \$7,000. The Mercantile remarks:

"It will be remembered that in Sept. 1829, the Princess of Orange was robbed, in a very unaccountable manner of her jewels, in the palace at Brussels. In December of the same year, a reward of about \$20,000 was offered in this city, for the recovery of these jewels. The Dutch minister, on seeing those seized by the Collector, felt morally sure, as we understand, that they were part of those belonging to the Princess of Orange—if they should prove to be the identical ones, a nice question will arise, as to the manner of their restitution: they are very valuable, being estimated by competent judges at about \$100,000."

The person who claimed the box in question, has escaped. His name is Carrara, an Italian, who recently arrived from Havre. He said he had lately been in Algiers, where he had made purchases of diamonds. During the examination of his premises, it was discovered that he had about him between four and \$5000 in bank notes.

We find the following curious notice in a Morristown, New-Jersey, paper:

"The Ladies' Society attached to St. Peter's Church respectfully give notice, that on the evening of Tuesday, the 24th inst. a variety of REFRESHMENTS will be offered at Mr. Jason King's hotel. The proceeds to be applied towards liquidating the church debt."

"To the pure," of course, "all things are pure;" but if the ladies get up a refreshment at a tavern, for the sake of liquidating the debts of a church, they render their "good (intentions) liable to be evil spoken of."

Law Decision.—In the case of Ohio vs. Wares, at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas for Belmont county, Ohio, it was the opinion of the Court:

"That every tavern keeper, or landlord, who in a single instance, sells, or gives liquor to a drunk man, knowing him to be drunk, is liable to be indicted and fined."

And in fixing the amount of fine, the Court observed:

"As this is the first case that has occurred in the county and as we are informed the defendant is poor, the Court are disposed to be favorable, and will only lay the fine at \$5."

This fine and costs of suit will amount to from 25 to \$30; to this may be added attorneys fees—and landlords will perceive that great caution is necessary, and that a dram may be sold very high. A landlord permits or allows drunkenness, when he suffers it about his house, having power to prevent it.—*Nat. Hist.*

Mail Carriers.—It has been recently decided in the District Court of the United States, for the district of Maine, that, under the prohibitory clause of the Post-office law, packages of various descriptions, such as packages of merchandise, or of bank notes, can be carried by mail carriers, without incurring the penalty, but not packages of letters.

Great Post Stakes at Baltimore.—The Maryland Jockey Club entertain the hope that Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and the Carolinas, may enter the lists against New-York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, (already entered) for the great post stakes, to be run for on the Canton Course, at Baltimore,

the last week in October next. It will be seen by the last number of the Sporting Magazine that there are already four subscribers—one in Pennsylvania, one in New-York, and two in Virginia; and there will probably be several more. The distance is four miles and repeat, weight for age—the horse to be named at the post; each subscriber to put in \$500, p. or p. and the Club or Proprietor to add \$1000. The sum, therefore, already up is \$3000, and four subscribers more would make it \$5000. When to this sum is added the consideration, that the winner, if a stallion of good blood and appearance, would probably command \$5000 on the spot, is it not worth the while of any gentleman, owner of a nag that can go his four miles under eight minutes, to bring him on? Are there not several such in the Southern and Western States? We will give our brother sportsmen fair play, a hearty welcome, and a ride on the rail-road, in the bargain. The subscription for the post stakes will remain open until the 1st of September, and may be made by a letter addressed to J. S. Skinner, Editor of the American Sporting Magazine, and Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club.

Sunday, is by many millions of persons in France, Italy, Germany, &c. professors of Christianity, set aside for dancing parties in the afternoon and evening attendance at the theatres, &c. In other countries it is the favorite season for cock-fighting, horse-racing, and other like 'sports.' In England and the United States the day is preferred by many hundreds of thousands for excessive eating and drinking, with much sleeping, and not a little wrangling and fighting—and we see that in Chili it is appointed for holding the elections—to hurrah for the ins, or hurrah for the outs.

PREMIUM.

THE publishers of the Saturday Courier grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American literature offer the following premium: ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best Original Tale, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward & Spragg, Philadelphia, free of postage, on or before the 1st day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name, and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: David Paul Brown, Wm. M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esqrs. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

The Saturday Courier is published by Woodward & Spragg, No. 112 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum, half yearly in advance. July 12, 1831.