

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
Unwar'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1830.

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Revolution in France.—We had barely time, in a hasty Postscript to our last paper, to mention the arrival of the Hibernia from Liverpool, with intelligence that a Revolution had broken out in France headed by LAFAYETTE—that the National Guards of Paris had been re-organized—that a battle had taken place between them and the Royal Guards, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. To day, we present additional particulars in relation to this important event, than which none more momentous has occurred since the battle of Waterloo.—The question naturally presents itself, did the Ministry calculate on a popular insurrection when they resolved on steps so bold and dangerous as those which they have attempted to carry into execution? In answer to this, the National Gazette thinks the French Government was aware of the formidable dangers they were about to encounter, and that they would not have madly undertaken such critical measures, without promises of support from Austria, Russia and Prussia, if not from England. We do not however see any thing in the various accounts to warrant the supposition of interference by any other power. We see no prospect of ever reinstating on the throne, through the Holy Alliance or otherwise, the fugitive Charles. He will probably become a pensioner on the bounty of England, as he did before during his eighteen years exile.

We remarked in our last, that the French expedition against Algiers had originated from a source as mysterious as the fountain of the Nile. The Richmond Whig, in commenting upon the popular movements in France, speaks of the Algerine War as a stroke of diplomacy implying more ability than the world has generally given the Polignac Ministry credit for. The pretext for hostilities, says the Whig, was to avenge the insult offered to the flag of France, by the "Pirate city"—but it was a mere pretext.—

The domestic condition of France suggested the diversion and organized the scheme. The train of thought which led to the expedition was undoubtedly this. The refractory conduct of the late Chamber, had determined the advisers of the King to dissolve it. Contemporaneously with the formation of this resolution, the expedition against Algiers was resolved upon, and the preparations in a state of forwardness, were to attract the attention of the people at the moment of the dissolution of the Chamber, and their indignation at that event, would be assuaged by the sound of arms, delightful to the chivalry of the French people, and the prospect of military glory so attractive to the national imagination. Pending the attack upon Algiers, the new elections would occur, and large calculations were made upon the effect which the Algerine war would produce at the polls, in favor of the ministry. If this effect was so considerable as to procure the return of a majority of Deputies devoted to Despotism, and the defeat of the Liberals, the latent and real object of the African war was accomplished. If the contrary—if the Liberals retained their ascendancy, and thus virtually converted the Government into a Republic—then a last and vigorous blow was to be struck for Despotism, by the suspension of the liberty of the press and the dissolution of the new Chamber. These desperate measures, in the state of public feeling existing in France, and the devotion to liberty almost as unanimous and enthusiastic as in 1792, it was easily foreseen, would lead to popular commotion and insurrection. And now the secret ulterior object of the Algerine expedition emerges to view. The reduction of that town, saving casualties from the elements, was a matter of mathematical certainty.—

French science could calculate with precision, the quantum of force necessary, and almost the day when the Bourbon flag would float on the walls of La Casaba. Algiers conquered, the African army was ready to embark for France, march to Paris, and back the King in the quarrel with the people. Selected with caution from the mass of the standing army; commanded by Bourmont, an Aristocrat by birth, who, from his treason in 1815 had nothing to hope from the Democracy—flushed with victory under the auspices and the flag of the Sovereign—the fidelity of this army was supposed unquestionable, and its readiness to sustain the cause of the King implicitly depended upon.

We confess, that circumstances render it probable that this is the true key to the expedition to Algiers. If it be not we will thank some of our cotemporaries to show

a reasonable ground for its invasion. But if it is, the French Ministry, however profound their sagacity, counted without their host. The Electors of France did not permit themselves to be dazzled and betrayed by the splendor of conquest, or the shouts of anticipated triumph. They behaved in this constitutional struggle for their rights, with a prudence worthy of all praise, and a firmness worthy of all imitation.

It must be a source of high gratification to Americans, that LAFAYETTE is called at this critical juncture, to direct the storm. His whole life is an assurance that its result will be auspicious to the rights of man and the progress of free principles. Truly may it be said of his present situation, in reference to his long, useful and active life—*Finis coronat opus.*

General JAMES IREDELL, one of our Senators in Congress, whose term of service expires on the 4th March next, has announced through the Star of this City, that he will not be a candidate for re-election. There is no doubt, we presume, that a friend of the existing Administration of the General Government will be chosen to succeed him. Several gentlemen have been mentioned in the prints of the State as probable competitors for the vacancy, but we decline mentioning them, as their names may have been given to the public without their sanction. The election will take place during the approaching session of our Legislature.

Street Lamps.—We take pleasure in stating that Fayetteville Street, in this City, is now provided with Street Lamps, which are regularly lit up every evening. We trust that the benefit to be derived from them is so apparent, that provision will be made in due time for furnishing the whole City.

Census.—The population of the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county in this State, is 717. The population of the town of Greenville, in Pitt county, is 488—increase since 1820, is 207.

The total population of Caswell county, in this State, is 15,203—making an increase of about 2,000 since the last Census.

The present population of Richmond Va. is 16,057.

A bale of new Cotton, raised in Edgecomb county, was sold in Tarborough a few days since, for nine cents per pound.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—On the 28th of August, the Schooner Ironsides, Capt. Welch, on her passage from New-York, with stone, for the Delaware Breakwater, having sprung a leak, sunk to the bottom, and eight persons on board found a watery grave; among whom were Capt. Welch's wife and five children, and his wife's sister. Five, including Capt. W. were saved by taking to the boat.

The Russian Corvette, Kensington, which sailed a short time since from Philadelphia under the command of Lieut. Ramsay, was dismantled in a heavy gale. The passengers, among whom was Baron Krudener, were taken off the wreck by the Superior, and brought to New-York. The Kensington had also been brought back. Twenty of her crew were killed by the falling of the masts.

Charleston.—An election has just been held in this City, for an Intendant and twelve Wardens, almost unprecedented for the warmth with which it has been carried on. Local elections are always more violent than those which are connected with the general politics of the country, and this contest is a melancholy proof of it. For a few weeks, the papers of that City have teemed with inflammatory communications, abounding with personal invective and full of scurrilous epithets. The excitement was not confined to the City, but seems, in a less degree, to have pervaded the State, the election for Intendant being considered a decided test of the strength of the Nullification party in Charleston. Mr. Pinckney, (the incumbent) was the candidate of that party, and Mr. Pringle was his opponent. As the contest involved such important principles, and as it is known that Charleston exercises a leading influence in control-

ling public opinion in South-Carolina, we feel gratified in announcing that Mr. Pringle was elected by 84 votes over his competitor. The vote was—Pringle 838—Pinckney 754.

Rhode Island.—The election for members to the Legislature of this State has just taken place. It has resulted, as was expected, in giving Mr. CLAY an increased majority in the Legislature, since the last session. This was so much a matter of course, in that State, that we do not boast of it as a triumph. As the Providence Journal says, "the people of Rhode Island are as much attached to the great Statesman of the West, as they are to their own streams and waterfalls and would not desert him any sooner than their ploughs or their looms."

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, after announcing the defeat of the Jackson party in Kentucky, and conjecturing a similar result in Maryland and Ohio, says:

"These demonstrations afford me little comfort or consolation. I see in them the utter insignificance of all human calculations upon the events of futurity.—One might have supposed, with such a vote as Gen. Jackson received at the last Presidential Election, he could not fail to perceive that he had been elected by the People, and not by a party, and that nothing could have tempted him to forfeit the boon granted to him. The jewel was most prodigally exchanged for the sordid gratification and aggrandizement of a cabal, unworthy of even the name of a party, and before the first two years of his Administration have elapsed, he is palpably cast off by the people, grieving, even in tears and sorrow, that their partiality has covered the government of the country with a cloud. To hope that he will or can reform the Administration, is vain. The infatuation and credulity to which he is subjected by an unfortunate direction of his benevolence, has closed the door against all remedy."

A writer in the Georgia Journal, under the signature of JEFFERSON, nominates the Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States.—After having contended so manfully for the first office under the Government, we should be loth indeed to see this distinguished individual run for a less prominent station. There is no probability however, of his ever permitting his name to be thus used.

The Hon LEMUEL SHAW of Massachusetts has, by an unanimous vote of the Council, been appointed Chief Justice of the State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Chief Justice PARKER.

The Baltimore Patriot states that Mrs. Barney, well known as the writer of a letter to Gen. Jackson, relative to the removal of her husband from office—has issued proposals for publishing in Baltimore, a monthly periodical, chiefly devoted to literature. The Patriot says of the proposed work—"We trust it may receive a patronage in some degree commensurate with the just and varied claims of the author on the favorable regards of this community, and with what we are sure will be its intrinsic value—as determined by the severe & impartial exercise of public judgment."

Captain Edmund R. Kennedy, of Norfolk, has been appointed to the command of the United States frigate Brandywine, now fitting out at the Navy Yard, Gosport, for the Mediterranean station.—Wm. Taylor will act as first Lieutenant, and Dr. Thomas Williamsom as Surgeon.

A law of the State of New York which prohibits the circulation in that State of Bank notes of other States under five dollars, went into operation on the 1st instant.

Georgia and her Gold Region.—The last Southern Recorder states, that three additional companies of United States Troops—one of artillery from Charleston, the other two of infantry, one from Augusta, and the other from Fort-Mitchell—under the command of Maj. Wager, have been ordered to proceed forthwith to the Cherokee country to repress the working of the mines. This step is understood to be acquiesced in by Governor GILMER. The State Agent has not been

able to prevent intrusion and great waste in this section, and has consequently been re-called. Should circumstances still appear to render it necessary, the Recorder thinks it may be found expedient to convene the Legislature on the third Monday in October.

Great Dividends.—The State Insurance Company, at New-Orleans, have annually declared a dividend of \$125 per share, or 125 per cent for the six months profits. In January last, the same company paid out 50 per cent. for six months, & in July 1829, they paid 50 per cent. for the six months, making in 18 months 225 per cent. 25 of which has been paid out to the stockholders, and the remaining 100 added to the capital.

There are at present in operation, in the United States, 630 Banks. The Bank of the United States has 23 branch Institutions.

More Gold.—A Gold mine has been discovered in this county, two miles west of this place, which promises to be very productive. We have seen a bar worth about one hundred dollars, which had been procured in a few days with very imperfect machinery. We have been told that as much as fifteen dollars worth of gold has been washed out by one hand in a day. We have seen some specimens of the ore, which exhibited abundant evidence of value. Experiments have been made which show that at least eight dollars can be procured from a bushel of ore. The vein where it has been opened, is about eighteen inches wide, and as it descends, increases in width and in the richness of the ore. The land has recently become the property of Messrs. Yarbrough and Huntington of this place, and we understand they are making arrangements for immediately prosecuting to some extent the works of the mine, and we hope it will prove a source of wealth to them, as well as of benefit to the county generally.—Hillsborough Recorder.

American Farmer.—We observe by the last number of the American Farmer, that this standard Agricultural paper has changed Editors and proprietors. This paper from the era of its commencement, has, under the supervision of Mr. Skinner its proprietor, been of signal service to Agriculture and the arts connected therewith. It early assumed a high character for usefulness; and that character has been fully maintained, if not increased and further propagated through the course of its succeeding years. The establishment of the American Farmer has now, we learn, passed from the hands of Mr. Skinner, its founder, to Messrs. Irvine Hitchcock & Co. These gentlemen we observe have engaged as Editor Mr. GEORGE B. SMITH, who has been for some time past connected with the Farmer establishment, and who is therefore fitted by experience for the general routine of editorial duties which have now devolved upon him.—

Passing from the control of its practised founder, the editorial department of the Farmer could not we think have fallen into better or abler hands. To all the requisite qualifications on the score of information or practical acquirement, there is added, on the part of Mr. Smith, that fitting taste, created by pursuits connected with the subject, and those habits of application (a treasure in themselves,) which cannot fail, we think, to maintain the American Farmer in its present attitude before the public, if it do not, indeed, under his guidance, reach a further eminence. An acquaintance of some years standing with this gentleman, enables us to speak in these terms of confidence, as he is about to assume new responsibilities: It also allows us to add, as a tribute to his moral qualities—that he will deserve the success, which his talents and industry are fitted to command.

Affairs of France.—Mr. Brougham having visited Sheffield as a candidate for Yorkshire, Mr. T. A. Ward, who introduced the learned gentleman to the freeholders, very appositely took the opportunity of requiring Mr. Brougham's opinion on the state of affairs in France, with a view to obtain his protest against supporting the Bourbons in their attempts to stifle the liberties of the French people. With a power and energy which can scarcely be conceived by those who have not heard him, Mr. Brougham said:

"Alas! the news has reached us that a frantic tyrant (for I call him nothing else) bent upon mischief, and guided by an ignorant and besotted priesthood—led by the most despicable advisers—forgetful of the obligation he owes to his people—forgetful of the duty he owes to that Providence which restored him to his throne—has, in the face of Providence, and in defiance of that people, declared he will trample on the liberties of his country, and rule thirty millions of its people by the sword. I heartily pray that his advisers will meet with that punishment which they so richly merit. The minis-

ter who could give such counsel, deserves that his head should be severed from his body, and rolled in the dust. If it were possible that any one could dare give such advice to our King, the same punishment ought to be inflicted upon him, and his head should roll in the dust the same day, before sunset, on which he gave that counsel. Gentlemen, it is no business of ours to interfere with that country; the French have their own liberty in their own keeping, and no nation ever showed itself more disposed to keep it, or seemed to me to have more right to possess it. And I pray to Heaven, that they may speedily crush their enemies, and establish their liberties."

The pleasures of Law.—We learn that a young gentleman of the bar in this city, who enjoys considerable eminence as a pleader, was recently engaged by an individual of fortune to contest the right to an estate, of the value of which the attorney was to receive one fourth for his services if successful. He succeeded; and his portion of the spoil is estimated at \$30,000. Phil. Inquirer.



Washington, September 10, 1830. In the last New-York Albion we find the following item on the subject of the British Colonial Trade:

The Hon. George Chipman arrived in the George Canning. We understand that the West India Trade Question, although under negotiation, will not be decided on before the next session of Parliament."

Algiers.—The sloop of war Boston, which sailed from hence with Com. Porter, our new Consul General to the Barbary Powers, the latter part of June, could not have arrived until the first of August; and consequently the new Consul General must have found himself rather in a dilemma, in the absence of any government, to whom he could present his letters of credence.

Mr. Dickson and Mr. Helm, two of the newly elected Clay Members of the Kentucky Legislature, but who have been claimed by the friends of the present Administration, on party questions, declare themselves unpledged to vote for the Administration in any particular.

From the New-York American. LAST WORDS OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

Oh! God this is not right!—this heaving breath, Grows short and weak—it feels the shock of death;

This faltering pulse, beats not with wonted force, But faintly struggles in its channel course.

Oh! heart that trembles on a falling throne, And leaves an empire, which was once its own! What darkness slowly steals, o'er the domain, Where thou in life's bright light, didst live and reign!

These sacred emblems of a dying Lord, With life's last deed and closing scenes accord; And, as the spirit leaves its home of clay, They give it motion on the heaven-waved way.

Here, place this feeble head in gentle rest— What pains, unconquered, prey upon my breast! Which all the power of human skill defy!— What do I feel?—tis Death!—Oh! God! I die!

The expression of the King when he felt his end approaching.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday last, of a pulmonary affection, in the 21st year of his age, Alexander Hamilton Polk, son of Colonel William Polk.—Born from existence by a wasting disease, in the morning of life and at the first dawning of ardent and fascinating hope, it must be a consoling reflection to his friends, that he died confiding in the promises of that Religion which softens while it illumines, and purifies while it gladdens the heart.

In the Jail of this City, on Saturday morning last, of hemorrhage of the bowels, David L. Fields, of Guilford county. The deceased was convicted at the last November Term of the Circuit Court of the United States, of having passed counterfeit Checks of the Bank of the United States, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment. It may be satisfactory to his friends to know that he was attended by a skillful Physician, and that his conduct since his confinement was such as to secure the confidence of his keeper.

In the county of Montgomery, on the 23th ult. aged about 62 years, the Rev. William Peacock, a native of North-Britain, but for the last forty years a citizen of the above county. Mr. Peacock was for twenty years previous to his death, a Minister of the Gospel, of exemplary piety, belonging to the Presbyterian Church; and was eminently useful in that capacity.

Cattle Show and Sale.

WILL be exhibited for Show and Sale, at the Capitol Square in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 4th day of October next (being the first day of Wake Superior Court)

Between 20 and 30 Cows, of the first breed in our Country, warranted to be with Calf by Napoleon, a full blooded English Devon Bull. Also, several year old Bulls of the half breed by Napoleon.

This breed of Cattle is highly esteemed in England—single Cows producing from 10 to 15 lbs. of Butter a week; and Mr. Hurlbut, of Connecticut, who has tried the breed, says he has never known any Cows that have given so much rich Milk as these, with the same kind of food. See American Farmer, vol. 7, p. 210.

WAKE COUNTY, Sept. 10. SETH JONES. 113

Virginia State Lottery.

To be Drawn in the City of Richmond on Friday the 17th inst.

60 number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME. 2 Prizes of \$792 Dollars. 30 do 1000 Dollars. 30 do 500 Dollars. 32 do 200 Dollars. 51 do 100 Dollars. 40s.—30s.—20s. &c.

Wholes only \$5, Halves \$2 50, Qrs. 1 25. For sale at the Golden Palace. HEWSON'S OFFICE, Petersburg. N. B. All orders will be attended to.