

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Lady Adams, arrived at Baltimore, from Liverpool, brings London papers of the 12th of September.

The Coronation of William IV. took place with great pomp on the 8th Sep. The London Globe states that the true cause of the absence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria from the ceremony was the indisposition of the latter, and that his Majesty was fully aware of the fact.

The Reform Bill.—The Liverpool Times notes the adoption of renewed efforts to further the passage of the Reform Bill.—The London Spectator intimates that the bill will probably pass the House of Lords.

The cholera has manifested itself at Berlin," says the States Gazette, officially, on the 2d inst. "one man had already died, and several suspicious cases had occurred." At Vienna the alarm on that subject had in some degree subsided.

POLAND.

The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers is dated, "From the Prussian State Gazette of the 2d inst. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The Prussian army had retired within the fortifications of Wassau after having sustained a loss of 14 or 1500 men in a reconnaissance owing to the imprudence of Col. Lejeune a French officer. Two corps have been detached into the Palatinates of Poldlach and Plozk. The former and the stronger, under the French General Romarin, is believed in Paris to have obtained a signal victory over a portion of the army of Rediger. One good effect of the diversions has been the introduction into Warsaw of large supplies of provisions.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquillity had been restored by the dismissal of the new Chief of Decatur, Krakow. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 16th ult. have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been permitted to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity, had, it is possible, become more fixed. The Russians, on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault. The leaders of both armies are aware of the value of time. Pakewitch is hastening his preparation for decisive operations against Warsaw, well knowing that, if the winter holds out for six weeks more, the winter will have set in, and expose him to the dangers & losses experienced by Diebitsch last year. Such is precisely the impression on the minds of the Polish Generals; they will consequently laugh to scorn the summons to surrender, by which, on three successive days, the Russian Marshal means to precede a attack upon Warsaw. The obstinacy of the Emperor Nicholas, in declaring in advance (according to private letters from Berlin) that he will listen to no mediation of other powers—no terms on the part of the Polish army of absolute submission, is, therefore, superfluous.

There are St. Petersburg dates to the effect that the Russian Government are making no report received last week by way of Constant and Boston, of the rupture between the Russian Government & the French Minister resident there. A British squadron had sailed for the Tagus for the purpose of redressing the injuries inflicted by the Portuguese Government on British subjects.

The British ship of War Aligator, from Algiers on the 17th August reports that the French had a few days previously had an affair with the Bedouins, in which they sustained a loss of 600 men and were said to be masters of only ten miles round Algiers; 2500 of their troops were sick in the hospital, and others were constantly returning to France. The town was very badly supplied with provisions.

The Herald of the 12th says: "The American packet ship President, Captain Chapin, passed through Spithead yesterday evening, in 24 days from New York; she is a splendid vessel, and brings as passenger the Excellency the Honorable M. Van Buren, Ambassador from the United States to this country. He landed at Cowes."

The Brussels papers contain the opening speech of King Leopold to the new Legislative Body of Belgium. This address, which contains nothing remarkable, except it be perhaps that an offer of court paid to France at the expense of England, appears to have given general satisfaction in Brussels. His Majesty's address apologises for the disgrace of the late campaign, by attributing them to the accidental superiority of the Dutch, in point of discipline, and an unfair surprise upon his subjects; and by assuring them of foreign protection, he seems to have the shortest way to their good wishes. He very properly identifies himself with the nation, but the promises which he holds out on the "horny subject of the fortresses may hereafter lead to some awkward discussion. Hostilities had entirely ceased at Antwerp, and the Dutch were even showing a disposition to make the amends for the damage they had already done to Belgian property."

AUSTRIA.

The insurrections in Hungary have been suppressed. Four hundred of the roused peasantry had been made prisoners.

of whom several had been tried by Courts martial, and shot. Italy is, for the moment, tranquil. The French Journalists believe the accounts of movements having taken place in Naples, and of disturbances in Greece.

FRANCE.

Public tranquillity had been disturbed in Paris, during several days of the previous week. Some females employed in a shawl factory attempted to destroy the machinery lately introduced into it, and were only prevented by the armed force. The neighboring streets, Petit Carreau, Montorgueil, Montmartre, Poissonniere, &c. were immediately filled by idlers, or mischievous persons, who broke some lamps and committed other outrages. On the night of the 4th day of disorder the tumult, which never had a political or serious character, terminated. Great distress and consequent discontent continued, however, to exist in Paris. At Blois, and other places in the Departments, disturbances have taken place in consequence of the increased price of bread. The Chouans are on the point of submitting and surrendering "on terms."

The report of the Committee on the project for abolishing the hereditary peerage was not expected to be ready before Wednesday next. Notwithstanding all the time devoted to its construction it will, we are assured, be little more than an amplification of the project itself. The affairs of Belgium had ceased to attract attention in Paris, and the reliance of the public on the continuance of peace continued to increase, the funds had consequently risen.

The new American Minister, Commodore Porter, arrived at Constantinople on the 19th, with the ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded last year between the Porte and the United States.

FROM FRANCE.

The ship Estier, at New-York, from Havre, brings to the editors of the Courier French papers to the 12th September. From Poland there is no later intelligence than that already received by way of Liverpool, if we except the following rumor:

From the Journal du Havre, Sept. 12.

Proclamations, which we have just received from the Polish Legation at Paris, contain the following passage: "M. Marshal Packowitch has been beaten, on the 30th of August, by G. S. Szawelski, and compelled to quit the position which he occupied in the neighborhood of Warsaw."

The Havre editor places but little confidence in the report, being, as he says, altogether unconfirmed by his other Parisian correspondents.

A change in the Ministry is spoken of. It is said that M. Dacier, who was a Minister of Louis XVIII. will take the place of M. Perrier.

DOWN WITH THE LAWYERS!

From the National Intelligencer.

The Government paper seems to have a great aversion to Education and Intelligence in public men. It is continually abusing the Lawyers. Speaking of the State of Ohio, it says:

"Like most of the Western States, this State has usually been inclined to allow a majority of City managers to represent them at home, under the pretension that professional gentlemen would make good advocates in behalf of their local county interests, and that they are in no danger from their own enterprises in reference to the General Government, upon the theatre of distant legislation. The Western people here, however, to change their opinion upon this subject, and the National Republican party are gradually vanishing from the General Assemblies in the North-western States, in which they have long borne sway. We shall soon see the result of their latest management in Ohio, and hope to see its councils filled by honest farmers and true legislators.—Globe, Oct. 21."

The title of the last number of the concluding sentence is not ours, but gives point to the congratulations of the Globe, that members of the liberal professions are likely to be excluded from the National Councils. Honest men are to take their places. Unwieldy, professional men are not honest. If farmers and working-men are, in the opinion of the Official Editor, admissible to the National Councils, the President, in deference to so high authority, must dissolve his present unit, and straightway construct another out of the proper materials; for what has been heretofore the vocation of the Secretary of State? Of the Secretary of the Navy? Of the Postmaster General? Is it not their eminence in their profession, that has placed them where they are? If they have any voice in the administration of the public affairs, why do they suffer these bulls of excommunication to be formulated, one after another, against the whole class of which they have been highly respectable members?

We have been heretofore at a loss to understand the grounds of the hostility of the Official Editor to these "professional gentlemen" generally. In the above paragraph he has enlightened us on that point. These professional gentlemen are generally "National Republicans" and "Clay Managers." There's the rub. We receive with pleasure this acknowledgment, that the body of the educated intelligence of the country is in favor of the candidate for the Presidency whom we hope to see nominated at the Baltimore Convention. It is no ordinary recommendation in his favor, that he is at once the idol of the practical and clear-sighted mechanic interest, and preferred by the class who in all ages have been no less the vindicators of personal rights, than the assertors of the principles of freedom.

From the same paper of Oct. 15.

The Government paper of yesterday, in

the course of an endeavor to qualify what it has said in disparagement of the profession of the law in this country, utters the following challenge:

"The Editor of the Intelligencer cannot point to a line in this paper which will justify his assertion, that the 'Government paper' has ever 'abused' the Lawyers, nor a single sentiment which will justify the wish imputed, to drag down the profession."

"We do not know what the Official paper considers to be 'abuse'; but it is but a month since that journal used the following language:

"We consider it highly honorable to the mercantile part of the community of Charleston, that none of them could be found so regardless of the sentiments of propriety, as well as patriotism, as seriously to question the right of the Government of the Union to lay and collect duties on imports. No attorney could be found equal to this effort, but that of a practised Attorney; and we do not believe that any one, even of this class, would have had the hardihood; but that he knew he might expect the support of a Vice-President and a league of lawyer politicians."

It is here intimated that the lawyers of Charleston are regardless of propriety as well as patriotism; that none but a practised attorney could have the effrontery to be so; and that even he could not have had the hardihood to be all this, but that he knew he might expect the support of lawyer politicians. Let the public decide whether this be not abuse; whether it be not an attempt to degrade the profession of the law, and cast a reproach on all the members of it.

SEMI-OFFICIAL.

From the Globe of Oct. 24

DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

Accounts of the occurrences that have lately taken place on the disputed territory of our North Eastern Boundary, have lately been published, which, with the editorial and other comments that have been made, tend to irritate and mislead the public mind.

The truth of the case is, that when the submission was made to the umpirage of the King of the Netherlands there was a distinct understanding, that until the question should be finally decided, each of the parties should remain on the exercise of the same jurisdiction over such parts of the territory as was then held by them respectively—or in diplomatic language that the status quo should be strictly preserved.

The settlement of Madawaska, although within what the United States, upon the best grounds, asserted to be the boundary of the treaty of 1783, was at the time of the submission, and has ever since been, in the occupation of the British, under the jurisdiction of the government of New-Brunswick.

Things remained in this situation until within a few weeks past, when by a virtue of a law for organizing the several settlements of the State of Maine and establishing the municipal authority in the several towns, a number of Americans, settled at Madawaska, met to elect town officers, and a representative to the Legislature of the State; the militia and civil officers of the British government protested against this proceeding—but the election proceeded notwithstanding. This was certainly a breach of the agreement between the two governments, in which it is believed the State of Maine acquiesced, and if such act had been authorized, might justly have been considered as a notice that the United States would not accept the award made by the King of the Netherlands, and were no longer bound by the agreement above referred to, which was understood to be obligatory until the award should be executed, or declared not to be binding. But no such declaration has yet been passed upon the award: that question must be submitted to the discretion of other branches of the government. Until they decide, it is presumed that the President will think it his duty to observe with good faith the understanding between the two nations.

It is, therefore, equally to be lamented that on the part of the American citizens the election for officers, was inconsiderately held in the settlement then actually governed by the civil and military authorities of Great-Britain—and on the part of the British, that violent measures have been thought necessary to punish or counteract these proceedings—and that too, when mutual forbearance, for a few weeks longer, would have led to a definitive, and it is hoped, a friendly settlement of the question.

It is confidently expected that the representations made by our Government will procure the release of the persons arrested, and that, on the part of the patriotic State of Maine, the influence and authority of those who direct its affairs, and the moderation and good sense of its citizens, will prevent any act that may embarrass the councils or endanger the peace of the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

At a meeting of the Asheville bar, in the room of Adolphus L. Erwin Esq. on the evening of the 17th October, for the purpose of expressing their deep regret for the irreparable loss the profession has sustained in the recent death of their worthy brother John Hall, Jr. of Rutherfordton.

On motion of W. J. Alexander Esq. His honor Joseph J. Daniel, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Burgess S. Gaither Esq. was appointed Secretary. On motion of Alfred M. Burton, Esq. a committee of five consisting of Messrs. Shipp, Carson, Hillman, Graham and Dew, was appointed, to draft Resolutions

expressive of the feelings of the meeting, who after retiring for a few minutes, returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The members of the Asheville bar have received with painful emotion, the melancholy intelligence of the death of their worthy brother John Hall, Jr.—the accomplished gentleman—the elegant scholar—the man of warm heart and stainless honour, is no more.—None could have fallen of the professional circle of which he was a member, whose fate would have created a more pervading sensation, or excited a deeper sympathy. In Mr. Hall, a scrutinizing sagacity in the observation of men and things; an intellect, analytic and almost intuitive in its researches; an intelligence which embraced in its range various and diversified departments of learning;—united to all—the taste, the refinement, and the sensibilities of genius, combined in the formation of a character of more than ordinary intellectual perfection. That retiring diffidence, which so eminently marked the character of our departed brother, (& which at the same time that it so often accompanies, constitutes the surest evidence of sterling worth,) had hitherto regarded the full development of these his high qualities to public view; but when time & a more expanded intercourse with the world, should have inspired him with confidence in his powers, none could have aspired with richer promise to the highest destinies of his profession, and his country.—It was however in his social relations, to ourselves and the community around him, that the excellencies of his heart were made manifest.

To the guileless simplicity and purity of childhood—to ardor of feeling and elevation of sentiment he united that lofty chivalry of character, which feels "a stain upon its honor like a wound."—If he had frailties, they were the frailties of those gifted and gallant spirits, destined by nature for high and honorable achievements. Of him it may be said, (and all who knew him will respond to its truth,) that he lived and died without an enemy.

Those of us, more nearly his equals in age, who mingled with him in more intimate social communion—a communion which he adorned by the unassuming elegance of his manners—the innocent gaiety of his wit and repartee—the beauty and spiritfulness of his conversation—and above all, the nobility of his sentiments, will not soon cease to cherish the liveliest recollections of his numerous virtues. When years shall have rolled around, & memory shall recall visions of the varied past,—we will think of him with fond affection,—we will remember our departed friend and brother, as one of the choicest spirits of our earlier days.

Resolved, That as in life we entertained the highest admiration for the talents, and the warmest affection for the virtues of our departed brother, John Hall, Jr. Esq. so we deeply deplore the loss the profession and the community has sustained in his death.

Resolved, That in testimony of our sentiments, as a tribute due to eminent and departed worth, we will wear a usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the venerable parents of the deceased, in the afflictive dispensation which has befallen them.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary, and transmitted by the latter, to the relatives of the deceased, and to the Editors of the Raleigh Register and the North-Carolina Spectator for publication.

J. J. DANIEL, Chairman.  
B. S. GATHER, Secretary.  
Asheville, Oct. 17, 1831.

FOR THE REGISTER.  
CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES TREATED AS FELONS.

Messrs. Editors.—A subscriber to your useful paper requests an insertion of the following Preamble & Resolutions, which were adopted by the Synod of North-Carolina at their late meeting in the Town of Hillsborough.

The subject to which these resolutions refer has been already laid before the public, and is beginning to attract that attention which it justly claims from an injured and indignant community.

As an inhabitant of "Columbia's happy land"—of a Republic consecrated by the Tomb of Washington, I am free to confess that I did not expect to live to see the day when worthy citizens—Ministers of the Gospel, should be driven from their christian labors, torn from their families—dragged as felons with chains around their necks, and at last sentenced to hard labor for the term of four years within the walls of a Penitentiary—and all this for no other crime, it would seem, than that of refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Georgia whilst resident in the Cherokee country—an oath, the terms of which are believed to be in direct contravention to the rights and privileges secured to every free citizen by the Constitution of the U. States.

HOWARD.

October 24, 1831.

The Synod of North-Carolina, in the exercise of a right which they possess in common with their fellow-citizens, of freely and fearlessly expressing their views in relation to public measures and events which affect the honor, the dignity and christian character of their beloved country, feel it to be a duty which they owe to themselves and to that part of the community which they represent, to notice with expressions of deep regret and unqualified remonstrance, the treatment to which certain Missionaries of different religious denominations have, under form of legal process, recently been subjected in the State of Georgia.

are substantially correct, they are constrained to say, that in the case alluded to, there has been a spectacle exhibited more shameful and shocking than any within their recollection which has hitherto disgraced the annals of our free institutions.

To the honorable and high-minded Authorities of their sister State, they would say, respectfully, in the words of the eloquent Deseze, one of the learned counsel who defended Lewis the Sixteenth on his last trial—Recollect, that history will judge your judgment."

And when the political agitations of the day shall have subsided; and when reason and humanity shall have resumed their ascendancy over the baser passions of the human mind, the Synod cannot but believe that the transactions of the Summer of 1831, will be remembered only to be associated with the fell deeds of dark ages, when tyranny and oppression were deemed no crimes, and when the principles of toleration and the rights of conscience were but imperfectly understood and scarcely recognized.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the unrestrained insults, wanton indignities, and brutal cruelties to which some of the Missionaries were subjected, after their arrest, by individuals of the Georgia State, or more at the lawless barbarities of an Algerine Bandit, than of the customary decreencies and civilities of an American Guard.

2. Resolved, That the severity of the sentence which, according to the laws of the State, has consigned to imprisonment and hard labor for the term of four years some of the Missionaries in question, can find no apology either in the moral turpitude of their general character, or in the heinousness of the offences which they have committed, but must be ascribed to the violence of party politics and intemperate feelings displaying themselves in the arbitrary enactments of a high-handed domination.

3. Resolved, That the following assertion found in a late bearing the signature of the Executive of the State, namely "the Missionaries of the different religious societies stationed among the Indians, had found their situations too lucrative to give them up willingly," contains an insinuation altogether gratuitous, and unworthy the high station whence it proceeds; and until the contrary is made to appear, must be regarded as a charge serious and unfounded.

4. Resolved, That the Synod recommend to their Churches and to christians generally to unite (especially at the Monthly Concert) in fervent prayer to God, that He would direct and sustain by His Almighty power and grace the Missionaries of the Cross of Christ in the State of Georgia, who have been traduced and persecuted for righteousness sake;—that He would pardon the guilt of all concerned in the transactions alluded to, and that He would not by their sin to the charge of our beloved country.

October 17, 1831.

FOR THE REGISTER.  
Messrs. Editors.—Being from habit and inclination a recluse from the political wranglings and party strifes of the day, I make it a maxim to meddle with such affairs as little as may be. I however take an occasional glance at passing events, the more prominent of which, are apt to make some impression on my memory. One of those events, with your permission, I will now notice.

It will be recollected by all, how great was the surprise and chagrin felt by many of the President's warmest supporters, at the unheard of manner in which, after his instalment, he lavished offices on the printing profession, in fearful disproportion to all others, Congress men scarcely excepted. I, for one, had no idea at the time, that such an extraordinary dispensation was only the completion of a corrupt system which had been in clandestine operation for years past. But since the defection of the Vice President, G. M. D. Green, Mr. Simpson & Co. together with the reformation of the late cabinet, what a mass of evidence has been thrown into open daylight, that the men now in power, obtained their offices, by the literal purchase of the public press? I will not just advert to the appalling fact, let every true friend to the liberties of his country make his own reflections!

CAROLUS.

From the Columbian Gazette.  
One of the ill effects upon our prosperity, erroneously attributed to the tariff, is the decline of commerce, and yet, according to the statements in the papers, commerce and ship building were never more thriving. We lately saw it announced that there were a number of vessels building on the Connecticut River, and in the State of Maine. A correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle mentions that, among the large number of first rate vessels now building in that city, is a ship for Mr. Joseph King, Jr. She is not surpassed in the United States for beauty of model, excellence of materials, or faithful workmanship, and will be launched during the week of the great races; on which occasion her deck will be crowded with ladies, and gentlemen, accompanied with Roundtree's band of excellent music. She is called the Splendid, and is five hundred tons burthen, and built by Messrs. Robb and Donaldson.

Immediately alongside, is another noble ship between five and six hundred tons burthen, called the Herman, nearly ready for launching. There are 20 ships, brigs, and schooners, now on the stocks in the city of Baltimore.

Even at the South, ship-building has revived.

Strange, that amidst this general prosperity, with which our country is blessed by an all-bountiful Providence, one small portion of the Union should seek to spread anarchy and confusion through our happy land, merely because her abstract notions of right are at variance with the well-known opinions of almost nine-tenths of the People; and because the majority will not immediately sacrifice their own true interests, to appease the excited passions and prejudices of blinded zealots,

disunion and resistance are menaced. The outlaws are like the dog in the manger they will neither enjoy the advantages within their reach, nor permit others to do so. They verify fully Hamlet's remark—"There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so."

A brief abstract of the Times.

MAUCH OF STEAM!—It is impossible to tell what benefits the application of steam power is destined to confer upon mankind. A novel experiment is about to be tried, which bids fair to prove beneficial not only to the projectors, but to the owners of land in the neighborhood of navigable waters.

Some enterprising lumber merchants have purchased the Steamboat United States, and without any alteration of her machinery; which is of 60 horse power, will soon have on board in motion, four whip saws that will cut timber at the rate of 14,000 feet per day. Thus will be put in operation a floating Steam Saw-mill, which will pass along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay, and timber of any description hauled on board, sawed and returned to the owners on the spot, or sent to market in rafts or sailing vessels.

Col. Reg.

At the last term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, Hugh Moore, Sen. of Spartenburgh District, in that State, pleaded guilty on two indictments, charging him with having forged certain applications of Revolutionary Soldiers for pensions. H. Moore has been adjudged to undergo five years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary of Tennessee. He is upwards of sixty years of age.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Mr. Allen, of Smith County, who, though a young man, is among the most active, efficient, and useful of our Legislators, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives of Tennessee for abolishing the practice of imprisonment for debt. This proposition, whatever may be its fate, and we feel confident it will, if not present, at least ultimately succeed—highly honorable to the mover, and should it prevail at the present session, as we expect, will place Tennessee among the foremost of the States in the adoption of a noble measure of philanthropy and patriotism.—National Banner.

Proposals have been issued by Mrs. ANN ROYAL, for publishing, in the City of Washington, a weekly paper, to be called the "Paul Pry." Doubtless it will be a popular paper. Perhaps it may become, in time, the "Government Official." There is no knowing what strange things may happen in these strange times.

Alex. Gazette.

In consequence of the late disastrous hurricanes in the West Indies, a proclamation has been issued at St. Vincent, declaring the port of Kingstown to be opened for the admission of Flour, white, yellow and pitch pine Boards, Plank, Scantling and Shingles, free of all duties payable thereon, until the 31st day of December next.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—A very daring attempt was made on Friday last, to enter the Union Bank in this City, for the purpose of Robbery. The thief attempted to enter through a window in the back part of the building. Two auger holes were bored through one of the shutters—One of the officers of the Bank, however, having been awakened by the noise, the thief precipitately made his escape, leaving behind him a Fur Cap, a case of phlogistic matches, and a tinder box and steel, which are in the possession of the Bank. The perpetrator of this daring outrage, is supposed to be a negro.

Charleston paper.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—A destructive fire involving great loss of property, broke out in Louisville, Kentucky, on the night of the 12th instant. The alarm was given about 11 o'clock. The fire was found to originate in the upper story of the wholesale establishment of Messrs. Shannon & Taylor, on Market st. adjoining the United States Branch Bank. Before its progress could be arrested, the building in which the fire originated, together with that occupied by Mr. Pettit, a druggist establishment, and a tenement adjoining, occupied by Vorch & Stewart, tailors, were consumed. The whole amount of property destroyed, is stated in the Focus at from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

FATAL DUEL.—A letter from Augusta (Ga.) states that a duel had just taken place between John F. Danan, late President of the Macon Bank, and Dr. Woodson, a physician of Macon. The parties agreed to fight at Augusta, but were prevented by the benevolent interference of the Augusta Anti-Duelling Society. The meeting, in consequence, took place at Fanning, in consequence, took place at Fanning. Woodson was killed. The difficulty was of a domestic character.