

MANCHESTER CELEBRATION.

COMMUNICATED.

The 4th inst. was celebrated at Manchester, by a military and civil display. Agreeably to previous arrangements, a procession was formed and marched to the stand, where the Declaration of Independence was read, by the Rev. A. J. Cotton, when the procession was again formed and marched back again, and being dismissed, many partook of an excellent dinner served up by Mr. Thaddeus Owen; after which the following national toasts were drank with cheers, answered by the discharge of a six pounder. The proceedings of the day were marked with that hilarity and good feeling suited to the occasion.

1st. The constitution of the United States—the supreme law of the land; may it remain inviolate until the last shock of time shall bury the empires of the world in undistinguished ruin.

2d. The President of the United States—"honor and gratitude to him who has filled the measure of his country's glory."

3d. The Independence of these United States—may posterity never forget the crimson streams it cost for its attainment.

4th. Washington, the father of his country—silence realize his praise.

5th. The Congress of the United States—the repository of the people's rights.

6th. The people are the sovereigns of all free governments.

7th. The United States—freedom's home.

8th. The Union—it "must and shall be preserved."

9th. The majority—may they always rule with a gentle hand.

10th. The minority—may they lay by their magnifying glasses, and view political objects with the naked eye.

11th. Gen. Lafayette—The only surviving general of the Revolutionary army; ever incorruptible and always consistent; in youth an able defender of the rights of man—in old age the constant advocate of universal freedom. His visit to the United States proves to him and to the world how much we respect him.

12th. Poland—may providence protect her in the present struggle, and may she enjoy the sweets of liberty.

13th. The heroes of the Revolution and the late war—may they never be forgotten, and may we ever prove ourselves worthy of the dear bought legacy which they have bequeathed to us and posterity.

By Samuel Hartline. Our nation—it must and shall be defended: millions for defence, nothing for tribute.

By Riley Elliot. Our liberty—may we the descendants of those who so freely shed their blood to obtain it, fearlessly shed ours to maintain the liberty we enjoy.

By Lucius Fairbanks. Our President may the bark of the Hickory tree be a brilliant and everlasting illumination to our nation.

Salmon T. Warren. The peace of our nation—whatever disturbs it, let him take care.

By Hiram Fairbanks. United States' Bank—may it be so modified as to characterize its name.

By Nathaniel Jaqueth. The tariff—good necessity less—dependent more.

By Reuben Jaqueth. Our hospitable host and hostess—may they never want for the good things of this world, nor friends to enjoy it with them.

Late Foreign News.

Liverpool papers to the 27th ult., inclusive, have been received at N. York. We insert the most interesting of the extracts which have been made. Our files of the London Morning Chronicle and the Courier now reach to the 22d, and will afford us some articles worthy of attention. The King of France was greeted with great apparent cordiality in his progress through his kingdom—the disturbances in La Vendee had become serious—misunderstanding was believed to exist between the Austrian and French governments—the Belgians were not yet acquainted with the decision of Prince Leopold, on their offer of the crown—the affairs of Belgium and Holland, generally, were undertaken peremptorily by the representatives in London of the five Powers—no decisive blows or new movements in Poland are announced, civil war was raging in the Turkish empire, and the insurgents had gained advantages and become formidable to the Sublime Porte—in Great Britain, the cause of Reform was deemed certainly triumphant; the session of the new parliament will form a new era in British history.

National Gazette.

The elections in Scotland have been characterized by a violence which we did not expect to hear of among that grave people. The superior Criminal Judge of Scotland, who left his seat on the bench to vote as a freeloader of Ayrshire, against the ministerial candidate, was attacked by the mob, and with difficulty escaped. "Mr. Lorde, of Port Glasgow," says the account in

the Caledonian Mercury," one of the voters, died in the steamboat between Ayr and Androsan. He had been previously in very bad health. A gentleman who came up in the Largo steamboat describes the dinner scene as one of the most striking he ever witnessed. One of the voters was lying a corpse in an adjoining apartment, while most of those who sat at the table had their heads bound up with bloody handkerchiefs." At Dumbarton the ferocity of the mob was as conspicuous as at Ayr.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Ireland.—Lord Connelly and the Duke of Leinster were sworn in as privy councillors on Monday, and the two baronies of Galway and Tipperary have been proclaimed. Five men and two women were shot on the 25th inst. at a fair in Castle Pollard, by the Police.

ENNIS, May 20.

Wholesale Duelling.—I have only just time to apprise you that we are in a state of the greatest excitement here. This day no less than six gentlemen have left Ennis for the county of Galway, for the purpose of arranging the quarrel in what is technically called an honorable way. The following is the present arrangement, but how many more duels will eventuate from the present set, from the excitement and exasperation among the friends of the parties, it is hard to say:—1st, O'Gorman Mahon and Francis Macnamara, Esqrs.; 2d, William R. Mahon and Maurice O'Connell, Esqrs. 3d, Charles O'Connell & George Cummins, Esqrs.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 27th says, "We have just heard a report from a most respectable quarter, that O'Gorman Mahon has been killed in a duel by Macnamara, in Roscommon." The dispute grew out of the late election.

WARSAW, May 10.

The day before yesterday it was currently reported that Diepolisch was advancing against Prague from Radom, and even from Niepoort, but the report has not since been confirmed. A general opinion prevails however, that an important battle will soon be fought. In addition to the Ministers of the interior and of foreign Affairs, Count Wielopolski has also sent in his resignation. The Diet has passed a resolution that those provinces formerly belonging to Poland and now occupied by the Russians, where insurrections have broken out, are to be considered as re-annexed to the kingdom of Poland. Assistance is to be afforded to enable them to shake off a foreign yoke, and punishments are to be inflicted on those who send succour to the common enemy."

At the request of the writer we insert the following communication. The public can determine whether Mr. Gregg has fairly met the charges of "A Voter of Randolph township," by withholding the letters bearing on the case in dispute.

"A Voter of RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP."—The writer who assailed me over this signature, a few weeks since, through the columns of the Palladium, is down upon me again in Mr. Culley's last. Instead of attempting to support his former charges he now pretends that the issue can not be made up until the people are in possession of all the facts, and he calls upon me to furnish them—"or the public will pronounce me guilty?" Of what?—burglary? felony? or a breach of the peace?

One would naturally have supposed that a man who could thus rashly throw himself before the public eye, in the attitude of an accuser, would, when publicly called on, assume sufficient moral courage to stand forth, unveiled, in the vindication of his charges, or candidly acknowledge the untenable ground. I am sorry to find, however, that this writer has not had the manliness to do the one, nor the honesty to do the other. The course he has pursued and is now pursuing towards me, must convince every one that his assertions are FALSE, and that they originated in a pious desire to impose upon public credulity, to my private injury: but I dread not the result.

Armed in the panoply of truth, with a feeling of conscious rectitude in that affair, I fear not the "malicious influences" that may surround this unknown calumniator. Yes sir, I dare publish all!—I can fearlessly plant my foot on the impregnable ramparts of political honesty, and proudly defy a whole host of *enemies in ambush*. But gasconade aside. When the first communication of "A Voter" made its appearance, I thought it bore strong internal evidence of double-dealing towards Esq. Stewart, and I felt disposed to treat it accordingly; but the repeated assurance of Mr. Culley, on the appearance of the second, that he is *really what he professes to be*, has thrown around the subject a different coloring, and given it an importance which I do not feel at liberty to disregard. If he is to be regarded in this affair as Mr. Stewart's friend, then has he a right to be heard; if he is to be recognized as his representative, then has he a right to scrutinize my conduct, and call in question the correctness of my course. As I am bound to regard him; and as such, I will cheerfully afford him every facility in my power in arriving at the facts of the case. If I have injured Squire Stewart in such a manner as to deserve to be thus publicly abused by his friends, the people have a right to know it; but if I have acted correctly in the premises, then let public indignation fall where it is due. For this purpose I shall now proceed to give a concise history of the affair, so far as I am apprised of the facts, and so far as they can be sustained by gentlemen to whom I shall refer.

Towards the close of April, at the suggestion of several friends, the name of Col. Pinckney James was announced in the Statesman, for the State Legislature. In the paper containing this annunciation I enclosed him a letter, stating that it was the desire of a number of his friends here, that he should be a candidate

at the coming election, and requesting him to suffer his name to be used as such. About two weeks thereafter, Col. Sam'l S. Scott called at this office and inquired if I had received a line from Col. James on the subject of the election? I answered him in the negative. He then remarked that the Col. had declined standing a poll, of which fact I would be apprised by himself that week, and that Doct. Haines had consented to be run in his place. At the same time he told me that Esq. Stewart had been talked of by some, but did not know whether he would be a candidate or not, as it was the wish of the people there that but one should be offered. The next day, I received the letter of Col. James, giving his reasons why he could not be a candidate, and requesting me to discontinue his name from the list. In this communication he says: "If it should be thought advisable to have a candidate from this neighborhood, (Randolph township) I would suggest Martin Stewart, Esq. for consideration." Here I might pause and inquire, if this was sufficient authority for me to act upon definitely! But he goes on to say, further: "He will not, however, be a candidate, unless the strength of the party NOMINATE him, (meaning the Clay party,) in which case he is willing to be candidate." But as he is known to most of you, I submit the case to your consideration; hoping to hear from you again on the subject." In making this communication to me, Col. James acted upon the instructions of Esq. Stewart, and he was further authorised to say, that he would not be a candidate unless he was the only one brought out in that township, and unless his prospect of success should be thought flattering—on which subject he desired to know my opinion. The question now arises, what was I to do under these circumstances? Was I to take upon myself the responsibility of announcing the Squire, when I was expressly informed that he would not be a candidate unless he was nominated by the strength of the party. Was I to announce both, when it was distinctly understood that it was contrary to the wishes and interests of their friends, that both should run? Was I to dissemble, and say that Squire Stewart was the most prominent man that could be brought out in that quarter? Such a course might have suited the views of others, but it did not comport with my views of propriety. I felt myself thrown into a situation which required me to act with candor and impartiality, without infringing upon the rights of either. I was fully authorized to announce Doct. Haines, but I chose rather to delay his announcement for a week, that I might refer the matter back to the citizens of Rising Sun, for their decision. With this view I addressed a line to Col. James, notifying him of the facts, and remarking that I thought it best to make no mention of either until an opportunity was afforded for the citizens of Rising Sun to settle the matter among themselves, so as to prevent any clashing of interests between their friends; and I requested, particularly, to hear from him again prior to the publication of my next paper. In that letter I also remarked, that, whatever might be the relative standing of the two men in their own neighborhood, I thought the Doct. possessed the advantage of being more generally known throughout the county. Such was my deliberate opinion then, and being appealed to, it was given in that spirit of frankness which I hope shall ever characterize my conduct towards my friends—or such I regarded the gentlemen named.

Hearing nothing further on the subject for 10 days, I did not think myself justifiable in withholding the name of Doct. Haines any longer; and accordingly it appeared. Two days afterwards, I saw Col. James in this place, and had the satisfaction to know that my conduct in the whole affair met his entire approbation. The same week I visited Rising Sun, on business, and there met with Esq. Stewart. He appeared dissatisfied with the annunciation of the Doctor, and thought he had been treated unfairly by some persons whom he did not name. I then told him when and by whom I was authorized to announce the Doctor, and that, so far as I was concerned, I had only acted up to my instructions. He remarked that he had not cared about being a candidate; but his friends would not let him decline, and they thought the Doct. ought to stay at home and attend to his patients. After considerable conversation on this subject, he came to the conclusion that his name should appear in the paper as a candidate; that he would continue it for a few weeks, until he had ascertained which of the two was the strongest, and if he found that his prospects were not as good as the Doctor's, he would decline; and he thought the Doct. would do the same; expressing an opinion at the same time, that it would be very impolitic for both to run. He had made such a proposition to the Doctor, but had not received a definite answer. He thought that the annunciation of both would have the effect to set the public mind to inquiring as to their relative strength, and they would soon be enabled to ascertain which was the choice of the people, and act accordingly. These were the express conditions upon which his name was finally announced; and on that occasion I felt myself called upon to direct public attention specially to the matter, that the people might timely avert the evil which would necessarily result from the continuance of both—particularly as Col. Watts was then expected to be a candidate with James Murray and Wm. Flake, Esqrs. already in the field; all in the lower part of the county, and all but one of the same politics. I understood it to be the wish of Mr. Stewart and others, that but one of the two should run, and I felt bound to state the fact. The annunciation of Doct. Haines was not of his own seeking and justice to him required me to say so. Believing, from personal observation, that his name had been favorably received by the people, I felt at liberty to express that opinion, honestly. Knowing also, that he was not solicitous for the office, I took the liberty to say that he would decline in favor of the other, if his friends would give him an intimation to that effect. And in making the remarks that I did, it was far from my expectation and further from my intention that they should be construed into a personal affront to the Squire or any of his friends.

Such is a plain history of the case, up to the time when this redoubtable champion, with more courage than discretion, threw himself between the Squire and his friends.—Let the world judge of his motives. I have not published the letter of Col. James entire, (the only one I ever received on this subject,) for the reason that a portion of it is in reference to himself and has no bearing on the case. If, however, "A Voter of Randolph" is not satisfied with the quotation I have given, he can call on Col. James for further information, or call upon me for a copy. He can also call upon Col. Scott and Esq. Stewart, and satisfy himself as to the truth of what I have said in

reference to them. I am sorry that the circumstances of the case required me to go so fully into the details, and if it shall result in the injury of either of the candidates in Randolph township, I beg them not to lay the sin at my door, for I assure them the controversy has not been of my seeking.

Very respectfully,

MILTON GREGG.

N. B.—"A Voter" will perceive that a responsible name is attached to the foregoing remarks. He is also given to understand that no further communication will be noticed on this subject, unless it comes similarly endorsed.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

At the examination of the students of Rising Sun Seminary, held on the 1st inst., the honors, in their respective classes, were conferred on the following persons:

Nautical Astronomy.	S. F. Covington, 2d.
S. T. Gile, 1st.	S. J. James, 3d.
J. G. Rice, 2d.	Definitions.
Algebra, Geometry & Surveying.	E. Jane Love, 1st.
J. G. Rice, 1st.	R. Henry Holman, 2d.
L. W. Lyman, 2d.	Wilson North, 3d.
Natural Philosophy.	General Orthography.
E. A. Moore, 1st.	S. F. Covington, 1st.
Latin.	George W. Jones, Sophia J. James, Eliza J. Love, Richard H. Holman, 1st.
Richard H. Holman, 1st.	Wilson North, 3d.
Erastus H. Bassett, 2d.	C. Shaw, 2d.
Chemistry.	Composition.
Eliza A. Moore.	R. H. Holman, 1st.
History.	Sophia J. James, 2d.
R. H. Holman, 1st.	T. Guard.
Charles Shaw, 3d.	Geography, Junior Class.
S. F. Covington, 1st.	Wm. Armstrong, 1st.
E. J. Love, 2d.	T. Guard.
Margaret Jelley, 1st.	E. J. Love, 2d.
Temperance Jones, 2d.	M. A. Close, 3d.
M. A. Close, 3d.	Arithmetic, Junior, 2d.
C. Shaw, 3d.	Ajalon North, 1st.
Wm. H. Moore, 2d.	G. J. Moore, 2d.
G. H. Craft.	G. W. Jones, 2d.
Geography.	G. W. Shaw, 2d.
Harriet Atbeam, 1st.	E. N. ELLIOTT, A.B. Principal.

The following have not been absent from a single recitation during the term, and therefore stand in the first rank for punctual attendance:

Wilson North, A. North, G. W. Jones, G. W. Shaw, Harriet Atbeam, J. Q. James, Heskin Elliott, E. N. ELLIOTT, A.B. Principal.

Rising Sun, July 2d, 1831.

Great conflagration! On the morning of the 21st June, at 7 o'clock, the roof of the state house of North Carolina, at Raleigh, was discovered to be on fire—& in defiance of the most prompt and spirited efforts, that large edifice, the pride of the state, was enveloped in flames and all of it that was combustible destroyed. The public papers were saved, together with a much valued portrait of Washington—but his statue by Canova, that chief *œuvre* of the great artist, was lost, though the most active exertions were made to save it.

One account says—"The beautiful grove of which this fine building was the central ornament, stands unscathed, and it is probable that the luxuriant foliage of the trees checked the evil from spreading to the surrounding buildings. The offices of the departments, (which are in detached buildings) and the official archives, are also saved; and I have the happiness to add, that neither life, limb, nor property, of any of our citizens, is injured."

It is very remarkable that the means which had been adopted for the preservation of this building from fire, were the cause of its destruction! The shingle-roof had been chiefly removed for a covering of zinc, and there is no doubt that the fire introduced for soldering the zinc, caused this calamity—one of the persons employed being seen to carry up, early in the morning, a coal of fire, between two shingles, considerably ignited!

The flame was awfully grand, when the devouring element was in the height of its rage.

Georgetown, Ohio, July 12.

The Weather.—There has been much rain for some time, and the farmers are exposed to difficulties at gathering their crops of wheat. The harvest is abundant, and the laborers are comparatively but few.

It is asserted by some, that the greatest freshet which is recollect to have ever taken place in this part of the country, happened on Tuesday last. It is said that Whiteoak creek was then at least three feet higher, than it has ever been so far back as the memory of man reacheth. The strong bridge at Newhope, the only good one in this county, was destroyed. We hear of different mills, &c. which have been swept away by the freshet.

Custodian.

Navy Department, June 15, 1831.

All persons in the Naval service entitled to rations, who shall voluntarily relinquish that part of them composed of Spirits, shall be paid therefore at the rate of six cents per ration, ~~per day~~, being the estimated value of that part, as approved by this Department, September 17th, 1817.

The payments made in pursuance of this regulation, are to be charged to the appropriations for provisions.

LEVI WOODBURY.

To commanders of Navy Yards, Stations, and Cruising vessels.

Printing of the Laws. The statements made in the Democrat, on two occasions, respecting the printing of the Laws, are evidently intended to excite distrust in the public mind, in reference to our performances; and, at the same time,