

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FUNERAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The funeral of Sir Walter Scott took place on the 6th of September, when his remains were consigned to the tomb amidst the unfeigned regrets of thousands. Cards had been issued to nearly 300 persons, almost all of whom attended.

As the long funeral train passed through the villages and hamlets, one universal feeling of deep sorrow pervaded all classes. Groups of people were assembled at different parts of the road, and on elevated points from which a view could be obtained. Most of them were in mourning, and many standing uncovered. The streets at Melrose were lined on both sides with the inhabitants in mourning, and uncovered. The shops of this and other towns were shut, and the signboards were covered with black. Before the body was committed to the earth the English burial service was read by the Rev. J. Williams, rector of the Edinburgh Academy. A little before five in the afternoon, the last offices were performed. The spot in which Sir W. Scott is laid is in the north wing of the splendid ruin of Dryburgh Abbey now, alas! containing a more splendid ruin than itself. Here is laid the body of Lady Scott, and also that of his uncle. The situation is secluded, romantic, and quite congenial to all the ideas of the deceased.

PORTUGAL.—The annexed article gives the particulars in detail, of the attack of Don Miguel's forces upon Oporto, which took place on the 29th of September. Although the assailants were repulsed, it is very evident that Don Pedro is hard pressed; and is in a situation of extreme peril. A few more such attacks, and he will be obliged to fly to his boats. The Portuguese people appear determined to adhere to the Usurper.

From the Falmouth Herald, Oct. 6.

DEFEAT OF DON MIGUEL'S TROOPS, IN AN ATTACK ON OPORTO.

The long expected attack on Oporto, by Don Miguel's army, was made on Saturday, 29th ult., which day is held sacred by the Catholic Church, in honor of St. Michael, after whom the Usurper is named, was therefore thought propitious of victory against Don Pedro. On the two preceding days a number of movements of troops had been observed in the Miguelite encampment, all of which gave note of the intended attack, to repel which Don Pedro and his commanders made the best disposition of their forces. The night of Friday was dark and lowering, and before day break rain fell in torrents. Nothing daunted, however, by this ominous dawn, the Portuguese troops commenced the attack on Don Pedro's line of entrenchments, directing their attention principally to that portion entrusted to the defence of the British and French brigades, under the command of Col. Hodges and Col. the Count de St. Leger, upon which they bore down in a compact mass. They were received with great coolness and determined bravery, but the unexpected arrival of about 500 men to the ranks of the attacking party, who came suddenly upon the French brigade under cover of a large vineyard, compelled them to give way. Falling back, however, on a part of the 10th escadres, they returned to their former position, driving the enemy before them with great slaughter; but the immense body of troops, amounting to 5000 or 6000, together with two pieces of artillery, which the Miguelite general brought against these gallant bands, obliged them again to retire, which they did into a square surrounded by walls, in front of the barracks, occupied by the British battalion. The contest now raged with terrible fury, and a momentary deficiency in the supply of ammunition to the British and French troops, gave the Portuguese an opportunity of committing great slaughter in their ranks, among which the officers suffered severely, both commanders, Col. Hodges and Count de St. Leger, being wounded, Col. Burrell killed, and Major Shaw, and others wounded.

Till about four o'clock in the afternoon, the contest was maintained with vigor. About this time the firing of Don Pedro's guns proved too hot for the enemy, and they retreated beyond the reach of their shot, and thus ended for that day all attempts to dislodge the constitutional army from Oporto.

Don Miguel's loss is calculated at nearly 2000 in killed, wounded and prisoners; and Don Pedro's is supposed to amount to nearly 500.

After the battle, about 20 of Miguel's men came over to Don Pedro, from which it was inferred that they had determined on being on the winning side.

TRIPOLI.

Under the date of the 23rd July, 1832, we learn that there was a suspension of the friendly relations between the Regency of Tripoli and British Government, growing out of the non-compliance of the Bashaw with the demand on the part of the British Consul of certain claims amounting to about \$180,000, payment of which had been for a long time evaded. A British squadron consisting of two frigates and a sloop of war arrived, and the Bashaw was notified that if within a specified time the claims were not paid, the British flag would be struck, and the Consul embarked on board the fleet. Accordingly the flag was struck, and nothing prevented the Consul from embarking but the illness of his eldest daughter. A sloop of war was despatched to the admiral, who it is said, has orders to proceed to hostilities.—The Bashaw, who is said to be in his dotage, has made attempts to compromise by part payment, making even an offer of \$113,000; but all such attempts have been rejected.

The plea of poverty is probably unfeigned, since the expensive wars in which the Bashaw has been engaged, have, very probably, reduced his finances, and the power

lessening his sway does not permit him to have recourse to unusual levies. The Bey, however, his eldest surviving son is said to have upwards of a million in his private treasure. The other sons and their three wives are also deemed very rich, although the contributions they have offered in this emergent case, for private reasons, are altogether inadequate. It is difficult to see the policy of refusing so large a proportion of their claim, unless the real purpose of the British be conquest, a supposition that can hardly be entertained, although the kingdom is by no means prepared to make any defense.

27th July.—An attempt on the part of his Highness to levy a contribution, produced a formidable insurrection of 10 or 15,000 men, who proclaimed a new Bashaw, Youlham, son of the late eldest son of his Highness.

A battle was fought on the morning of the 27th, on the plains in front of the city, which lasted from day light, till the intense heat of the day caused both parties to retire. The new Bashaw was distinguished during the action for his activity and daring courage.

The disaffection of the country, and the large reinforcements expected from the interior, render it probable the insurgents will be eventually successful.

These events create great alarm in the city, and Christian and Turk are equally emulous of escape on board the shipping, whitherto all who can, have repaired with their treasure. The British Consul General had, with great civility, given an asylum to the American Consul's (Mr. McCauley) lady and families, on board the brig which he had chartered for his own family. They were, by last accounts, all safely embarked.

By still later accounts Sidi Jusel abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Sidi Ali, who, in consequence, assumed the supreme authority. The contention is now between Sidi Ali and the new Bashaw, who is outside the town with a large force, and will probably make an immediate assault.

Importation of Ardent Spirits.—We have prepared the following schedule from official returns in different years. It will be seen that a material decline in the annual amount imported has taken place since the commencement of the Temperance Reformation, though we regret to see that the returns for 1831, (the years in every case end on the 30th of September,) show a considerable increase as compared with those of 1830. Except in 1828, so much of the quantity imported as was afterwards exported, is deducted from the amount here given; and of course the amount here given, except in 1828, was actually consumed in this country. The quantity exported in 1828 was probably from 700,000 to 1,000,000 of gallons.

| Years. | Gallons. |
|--------|-----------|
| 1823 | 3,702,152 |
| 1824 | 5,285,047 |
| 1825 | 4,114,046 |
| 1826 | 3,322,380 |
| 1827 | 3,465,302 |
| 1828 | 5,102,599 |
| 1829 | 2,688,878 |
| 1830 | 986,046 |
| 1831 | 1,852,223 |

The gross imports of rum, brandy and gin, at this port, during the first eight months of 1830, amounted to 5,842 gallons; do. do. 1831, 12,412; do. do. 1832, 42,771.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

You may do as you please, if you please to do as I say!—“Well, John, who do you vote for, next Monday?” said a Boss to a journeyman, as he threw down his bundle of shoes. “O, I don't know, Boss, but I guess I shall vote for the Anti ticket.”—“Very well, I like to see a man independent; it's a free country, and I wouldn't say a word to influence any one who honestly differs from me, but if you go with the Antics I'll be hanged if you shall ever make another shoe for me!”

Lynn Messenger.

Chambersburgh, Nov. 6.

DARING ROBBERY.

On Tuesday night last, the Jewelry Store of Mr. John Haller, of this place was entered by means of boring the door, so as to enable the burglar to remove the bar by which it was secured—and money, watches, and Jewelry to the amount of upwards of three hundred dollars worth stolen. As yet there is no suspicion, as far as we can learn, attached to any one, which would lead to a detection of the perpetrators of this heinous offence. A reward of \$10 has been offered for the apprehension of the robber or robbers. It is hoped that such an outrage on society will not be permitted to pass by unpunished.

Telegraph.

From the Clearfield Banner.

A LAND “FLOWING WITH MILK AND HONEY.”

As regards the truth of the following statement, we have testimony from the most unquestionable authority.

Week before last, a gentleman living in Bradford township, Clearfield county, proceeded to cut down a large pine tree, in which he had previously discovered a number of bees. All things in readiness and this Lord of the forest lay prostrate before his assailants—without, however, having received much other injury than the loss of his understanding—they proceeded to investigate his physiognomy more closely—applying the axe to his trunk in several places and nothing but Honey! Honey! Honey! meeting their astonished observation, and finding their vessels incompetent to hold the “flesh and blood” of which he abounded, a new supply was immediately furnished and now determined on finding the *Alpha* and *Omega* of his treasure, numerous incisions were again made, when a space of about thirty feet was found literally interlarded with combs, in many places not more than an inch and a half of a shell

remaining. Judgementally he was now split open, and the combs taken out and secured. The most singular fact is, that the upper combs were perfectly black with age, and the whole exhibiting a group of strange diversified colors, and possessing as many different tastes. The next morning they proceeded to ascertain the quantity of honey, which they found to be of the liquid which had left the combs, eleven gallons—and the remaining combs to weigh better than two hundred pounds! The tree was two and a half feet in diameter, and no doubt, was in possession of the bees twenty or thirty years ago. Let those who boast of raising large pumpkins, tall stalks of rye, &c. be more moderate hereafter in their bragging.

POTTSVILLE, Nov. 3, 1832.

Dreadful Occurrence.—It becomes our painful duty briefly to announce that yesterday afternoon while twenty men were engaged in the coal mine of Samuel J. Potts, Esq. the water suddenly rushed down from an adjoining mine which has been for some time unoccupied, drowning two individuals, who were unable by reason of their situation to make their escape. The remainder sustained no injury—one of whom was immersed in water up to his chin and saved himself by clinging to the roof of the mine. One of the deceased miners was a foreigner, engaged in the first day's work on this side of the Atlantic. Journal.

Emigration of Ohio Indians.—About 800 emigrating Indians, under the command of Col. James B. Gardiner, are now on their way to the lands assigned them by treaty, west of Missouri and Arkansas. They consist of Shawnees, Senecas and Ottawas, and are marched in three separate detachments. Col. Gardiner is assisted by Col. Abert of the Engineers, and several other officers of whose great exertions and entire efficiency he speaks in the highest terms.

The Shawnees & Ottawas, passed through this place on Wednesday last; and the Senecas diverged from the main body of Emigrants, by taking the road to Kaskaskia, from which place, they will proceed directly across the state of Missouri, to the mouth of the N. Osho river, west of the Territory of Kansas.

The two former tribes go to the Kansas river, west of the limits of Missouri.

The several detachments left Ohio as late as the 1st October, and have travelled with greater speed and success, than any emigrating Indians were ever known to do before. Col. Gardiner has, within the last two years concluded five different treaties with the Indians, and has shown conclusively, that there is really little or no difficulty in inducing the Indians to sell their lands and emigrate to the west, if they are approached with that frankness and sincerity which always distinguish the real man of business, from the petty negotiator. We congratulate the State of Ohio, upon her almost total riddance of her Indian population.

We hope that our own State will be relieved of its “aboriginal” inhabitants, in the course of one or two years at furthest.

Illinois Advocate, of Nov. 6.

Lusus Natura.—The Philadelphia papers notice the exhibition at an oyster-house in that city of a small living tortoise, with two distinct heads and necks, each head having two eyes, and possessing and exercising all the functions that belong to the head of that animal. The little double-head appeared to delight in water, though there was not always a perfect agreement in the two heads as to which should be the head. With the double head and neck, the rest of the animal was a unit.

N. Y. Eng.

From the Cincinnati Com. Adv.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to another in this City, dated Nov. 2d.

“Ten days have now elapsed since the *Cholera* broke out among us. The fatality of the disease is really appalling; when I say fifteen hundred persons have been suddenly taken to their long homes, it is more gory work than any thing else; how many besides have been thrown into the River, and how many taken to the swamps and interred, we have no idea, but many, it is certain. The French have objected to the use of Calomel. The disease has within two or three days, got into the old city and lower Fauxbourg, and is terrible. In the French burial ground, there are from fifty to one hundred dead constantly above ground. What may be the consequence of such corruption of animal matter, I know not. I think it would be better to burn instead of burying them. Bonfires, tar barrels, &c. are burning the whole course of the levee, and along the streets. The city is enveloped with smoke, and the cannoneers are firing through the streets in all directions. The weather has become fair, and the *Yellow Fever* is still raging to the greatest extent.”

Mississippi is now revising her constitution at Jackson, the present seat of government. The convention which has just met for that purpose, says the State Advocate, has agreed with very little opposition in judicial committee, to elect all the Judges for the Supreme and Circuit Courts, by the people, as well as the Attorney General and District Attorneys. The Supreme Court is to be separate, to consist of three Judges, who shall be chosen by the people, and hold their offices. The legislative committee, as it is termed, have reported in favor of biennial sessions that members of the senate shall be at least 26 years of age, and of the other House 22 years; that each county for the present shall have one Representative, and the apportionment to take place every 5 years. Property qualifications, it is thought, will be entirely expunged, as it affects members of either house. The permanent seat of government is to be fixed at Jackson.

Port Folio.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, Nov. 12.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Reports, official and unofficial, have come from every part of the State, and are sufficiently complete to enable us to pronounce the result. That result is beyond a doubt overwhelming overthrow of the Constitutional party. The west—the glorious west—has done nobly—giving the Constitutional candidates a majority of more than *seventeen thousand* west of the Cayuga—which is three thousand more than we expected. The north, too, has done well—Washington county alone—where the majority was against us two years ago, has now given the Constitutionalists a majority of *two thousand three hundred*. The following are the returns, as contained in the Albany Argus of this morning:

For Governor.—Majorities for Marcy—

Albany 100; Columbia 300; Chenango 100;

Cayuga 500; Clinton 600; Dutchess 600;

Delaware 1000; Greene 880; Herkimer 1050;

Kings 518; Lewis 650; Montgomery 1000;

Madison 50; New-York 5000;

Oswego 150; Oneida 700; Onondaga 579;

Onondaga 800; Orange 1243; Putnam 430;

Queens 200; Rockland 232; Rensselaer 600;

Richmond 30; Saratoga 350; Schoharie 1050;

Schenectady 100; Seneca 200;

Suffolk 100; St. Lawrence 500; Steuben 1100;

Sullivan 100; Tompkins 289; Tioga 1000;

Ulster 1700; Westchester 900; Warren 600;

Wayne 170; Yates 614—Total 27,085.

Majorities for Granger.—Allegany* 500;

Broome* 300; Cattaraugus* 600; Cortland

100; Chautauque* 2000; Essex 400; Erie

2600; Franklin 250; Genesee* 2500; Jeff

erson 50; Livingston 1400; Monroe 1500;

Niagara 1000; Ontario 1960; Orleans* 300;

Washington 2286—Total 17,746.

*Not heard from: but estimated, and we

think liberally. The majority for Marcy

will therefore amount to from eight to ten

thousand, and the Jackson Electoral Ticket

will have a majority of about the same num

ber. Of the State Legislature, the result is

equally decisive against the Constitutional

ists. Of the Senators, we have certainly

not elected more than two, and probably

only one. Of members of the House of As

sembly, we have carried not more than twenty

five of the whole number of one hundred and twenty-eight.

The Congressional Election has resulted

still more disastrously for the stability of our

political institutions, as will be seen by the

following table: