

we more—an attack which we followed up throughout the day with the greatest vigor. Many of the enemy's battalions were cut to pieces on the field of battle, others were made prisoners in a body being above 20 hours on horseback, it is impossible for me to furnish a more complete report. I only pray the National Government to order a solemn service, to thank God for having deigned to shed his blessing upon our arms.

"The Commander-in-Chief
SKRYNECKI."

From the Baltimore American, May 20th.

IRELAND.

Disturbances continued; in some instances they were of a frightful character. Dr. Doyle had published a pamphlet in favor of a system of poor laws, and O'Connell had acknowledged himself a convert to the Doctor's argument. The Lord Lieutenant had travelled through the disturbed districts.

On the 4th of April, a party of the police arrested two men near Ennistimon, county of Limerick, on a charge of having administered illegal oaths. A large crowd assembled to rescue the prisoners; a combat ensued; the police fired while their ammunition lasted, and wounded several; but five of them were killed by the people. Another account of the transaction states that the people attacked a house to take out arms, and were arrested by the five police men, that one of the former was killed and another arrested. Next morning the people proceeded to rescue the prisoner, and the police immediately disposed of him by shooting him dead. This so exasperated the people that they commenced a regular battle, and five of the police men were killed, and several of the people wounded.

The Marquis has gone to the south, with a view of conciliating the people, and has received addresses from some of the Catholic clergy and some of the landed proprietors declaratory of their affection to the British government.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of April 16.

The state of Ireland is a subject from which Englishmen, of almost every class, habitually shrink with feelings of loathing and aversion, so sickening is the spectacle of want and wretchedness, turbulence and outrage, misery and moral degradation which that unhappy country too generally exhibits. Such, however, is the accumulation of evils, and so frightful the anarchy which prevails in certain districts, as to compel the attention of the most unwilling mind. At a meeting lately held in Dublin, was given a sketch of the ravages of famine and pestilence, in the counties of Mayo, Galway, and Donegal; and to this we have now to add a description of the rapine and violence to which the pressure of distress has urged the population of the counties of Clare and Galway.

In almost every barony of the former county a system of depredation has been organized, which, familiar as we are with rustic outrage in Ireland, surpasses, we think, any thing of the kind before witnessed. Fields have been turned up in the open day—fences generally broken down, cattle turned out into the roads to wander without keepers, and sheep in their yeasting season, suffered to perish for want of tending.

The peasantry, and some, it is said, have been, in point of station, have adopted a system of terror, which prevents herds and shepherds from acting—No cattle can be impounded, and no writs executed. The quarter sessions have been postponed for want of magistrates, and by a letter in the Evening Post of Saturday, it appears that there existed great difficulty indeed, in procuring justice to try the prisoners at the adjourned assize of Clare.

There have been repeated adraids between the peasantry and the police, and so one of the most recent, five of the latter have been killed, accompanied, it is said, with circumstances of great atrocity. In the meantime, there are upwards of 2,000 troops in that county alone, a large force of constabulary and stipendiary magistrates. But not the slightest impression has been made on the people. Even the presence of a most popular Lord Lieutenant has had no effect. The very day the Marquis of Anglesey entered into the county of Clare, the murders to which we refer were committed.

In the county of Galway, similar scenes are perpetrated, and, though unattended with bloodshed, still more daring. The house of Sir John Burke, of Marble Hill, has been attacked and plundered in broad day, and several houses in the immediate vicinity have shared the same fate.

It is to be remarked that the peasantry make no distinction whatever between Protestants and Catholics. Sir John Burke, the member for the county of Galway is a Catholic, and the uncle of the Marquis of Clanricarde. Mr. O'Loughlin, whose grounds were recently turned up in Clare, is also a Catholic, and the brother of Mr. O'Loughlin, his majesty's third sergeant at law. It is not, therefore, for a sectarian insurrection; neither is it political. It is a rising of poverty against property; the hungry against the well fed; the needy and desperate against the rich and the grasping. It is a dissolution, in a word, of the ties of society, and an abrogation, *pro tanto*, of all laws.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 15th says, "We have no fresh accounts of outrages, and active means are being employed to restore order and to mitigate distress."

ELECTIONEERING.

The two last Western mails have come heavily laden with the electioneering handbills of JAMES G. READ Esq. the Jackson candidate for Governor. These packages are all directed to the Postmasters in the different counties with a request that they circulate them. This is a more convenient mode than has generally been practised by candidates heretofore. By this plan, every Postmaster in the state is to be a special agent, and every Postoffice a shop to circulate electioneering handbills and that too free of postage. This would be Jackson and reform with a vengeance. Mr. Read must surely either be grossly ignorant of the duty of Postmasters, or he presumes, that they will pay very little regard to the duties required of them, as officers of government, if they comply with his request. The 9th article of the 18th instruction from the General Postoffice is as follows:

"It is the practice of some, to address their handbills to postmasters, by which means, they give them an extensive circulation free of postage. This is an abuse which must be corrected. In every instance when you receive a communication addressed to you as Postmaster, which is of a private character and designed to promote private interest, with an evident intention of giving circulation to it without paying postage, you will return the same to the person who sent it, under a new envelope with the charge of letter postage endorsed."

How, we would ask, can the postmasters under the above rule, become the agents to circulate such bills. We know not the course they will pursue, but one thing we do say, that if they comply with Mr. Read's request by circulating them, a little more reform is necessary.

Madison Rep.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

War Department; Pension Office.
April 16th, 1831.

Under the act of March 2, 1829, the following rules have been adopted: If the pensioner has died, and left a widow, the balance of his pension belongs to her; if he left no widow, or she be dead, to the children of the pensioner; and if no child or children, then to the legal representative of the deceased.

A widow claiming a balance, must prove her relationship to the deceased before a Court of Record, shew the period of his death, and that he was a pensioner of the United States.

Children must prove before a Court of Record, that the deceased was a pensioner of the United States, show the period of his death, that he left no widow, or that she be dead, that they are his children, and the only children, and are of age.

A certificate of the facts proved must be obtained from the Clerk of the Court. It is not necessary for the clerk to give the evidence in detail, but only to state the facts that have been proved, and certify under his seal of office, that it has been proved to his satisfaction, that there are neither widow nor children of the deceased.

Printers in the city and country, are requested to insert the above for the benefit of Revolutionary Pensioners.

The official certificate obtained in either of the above cases, must be presented at the Pension Agency, together with the original pension certificate, and a power of Attorney, if the claim is not made in person.

In addition to the foregoing relations, the Secretary of War has directed the following rules to be observed:

Frauds are constantly attempted through the Pension Department. Powers of attorney, and papers duly and regularly made out, are often presented to Agents, and payment are made upon them, when in fact the pensioner is not living at the time. It is therefore directed,

That no payment shall be made under a power of attorney where it has been dated preceding the time when the pension payment becomes due; or where it bears date sixty days previous to the time of making application for payment.

And in all cases of payments upon a power of attorney, the clerk of some court of record must certify that the person before whom the power was executed is a Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, and that he believes the signature to be his; which certificate in no case is to be regarded where it is on a separate paper, or is attached to the power by sealing or watermark. The power, or certificate, must be free of any erasures or alteration in its material parts.

In all payments upon power of attorney the Agent must be acquainted personally with the person holding the power, or else he must be vouched for as a man of character, by some respectable person whom he does know, otherwise the payment is to be withheld.

UNION COURSE.—The Races.—The Spring Meeting on the Union Course concluded yesterday, with the following races:—At 11 o'clock, a match race, one mile and repeat, for a purse of \$200. This was a very interesting little race, the animals running neck and neck nearly the whole way; but being finally won by foul play, the horse that actually came in first was, on that account, adjudged distanced, and the purse was awarded to the other.

Four mile heats at one o'clock, Mr. Stevens' Black Maria, five years old, by Eclipse, Mr. Johnson's Bonnets of Blue, 4 years old, by Sir Charles; John R. Sneider's Sir George, by Eclipse—for six hundred dollars, and was won in two heats by "Bonnets of Blue." First heat, 7m. 57s., second heat 7m. 58s. Sir George was dis-

abled the first heat. This race excited for a while some hopes that the North might yet share in some of the honors of this meeting; but they proved fallacious: "Bonnets of Blue" showed herself of superior speed and bottom, and bore off, amidst the admiration of even the losers, a second purse. She is a noble animal indeed, and destined to high fame—*spectata aspera!*—in the annals of the turf. The time of this race, though shorter considerably than on Tuesday, is still not remarkable considering the fine order of the course. At New Orleans recently, Mr. Duplantier's Kitty Clover, also a colt of Sir Charles, beat Major Bibb's Napoleon—two four miles heats—in seven minutes fifty-seven seconds, and seven minutes fifty seconds.

At 3 o'clock a match race between Metamora, by Rattler, 5 years old, and a sorrel Mare, by Henry, 4 years old 2 miles and repeat, for \$300. The first heat taken by Metamora time, 4 minutes 4 seconds, the two last by the Mare, beating Metamora with apparent ease.

The attendance at the course this spring was better than usual; the regulations and police of the ground very good; and, save that the result was altogether one sided, and therefore calculated to discourage efforts here, satisfaction was generally felt.

Next week the Spring Races over the Dutchess course commence.

We understand that the late race of the "Bonnets of Blue" and "Goliath," New York, caused a large sum of money to change pockets, twenty thousand dollars comes to a single individual in Philadelphia.—[Philadelphia Gazette.

From the Boston Transcript.

The following is sent to us as a translation of Mr. Van Buren's Letter of Resignation:

"Dear Sir: The great moving spring of atheistical doctrines, promulgated and promulgated by the influence of Popish superstition, and converted into an Union Clothes Warehouse, cannot be more grafted than Jephtha was when he was commander under the influence of the mail stage connected with the Providence line, coming in full contact with *belles lettres*.

"That class of beings who are never intrusted with any thing, should be careful what use they make of it; for it is a well known fact, that heterogeneous matter, compounded with a sour stomach, renders the garment, unfit for use; therefore, buff vests are more suitable for the rising generation, especially when dampness does not conspire to prevent horticulture from springing up amid the vapours of enthusiasm, which would destroy the circumference of Buren's hallucinations, connected with an an pump, that could not inspire genius with Junius' Letters, although he might have had a hand in hanging Gibbs, the pirate.

"Yours,

Manufactures.—We frequently see notices of the rapid growth and flourishing condition of manufacturing towns, and we believe that experience has justified the doctrine of their demoralizing tendency which has been preached up. The following notice from the American Traveller, is among the many which meet our eye.

Salem Observer.

"In 1652, the first extensive iron works in North America were erected in Taunton. The nail factories when in full operation, can now turn out from eight to ten tons of cut nails per day. The first shovels that were made in this country were made here. Most of the bricks for this section of the country, have been manufactured in this town; between eight and nine millions are now made annually. There are in the place seven cotton factories—two breweries—two printing offices from which are issued two weekly newspapers and two juvenile papers—one rolling and slitting mill—one forge—one shovel manufactory—one copper and lead rolling mill—one paper mill—one carding and finishing mill. The entire establishment furnishes from 4000 to 5000 pieces per week, in a style equally to any manufactured in the country."

"Lowell has risen up within a few years to the size of a city. The inhabitants are moral, industrious and intelligent thus putting to rest the foolish cant about the immoral tendency of manufactures, and affording an excellent comment upon the advantages of the American System."

The National Intelligencer mentions a rumor, that the office of Attorney General has been offered to Henry St. George Tucker, of Virginia and that he has declined it.

A detachment of the Georgia Guard headed by Brooks, we understand, arrested Doct. Butler, Missionary, the other day. They took him on as far as Head of Coosa & there dismissed him, provided he would go to their head quarters when he had leisure. This reminds us of an instance somewhat similar. The last company who visited this place took one Jack Ward, but released him because he was an old man—and they would not take another because he was an invalid. These are fine examples for the Majesty of the law, which is not a respecter of criminals.

Christianity in China.—It is well known that the emperor of China, and the king of Cochun-China and Tonquin are by no means favorable to Christianity; but they are deterred from openly persecuting it by the belief that generally prevails, that persecutors are punished by heaven. In the province of Sutchuen alone more than twenty two thousand adults and two hundred thousand children of pagans, have been baptised within the

last thirty years. One of the principal obstacles which Christianity encounters in China, proceeds from the systematic and interested opposition of the priests of the idols, who lose no opportunity of rooting out the sacred seed sown by the missionaries, in order to perpetuate the evil influence which they have so long possessed. Another impediment proceeds from the extreme literary pride of the Chinese; in general they dislike the idea of a European instructing a disciple of Confucius on any subject. The humility of the gospel is a virtue which they cannot comprehend; their great happiness is to draw upon them the eyes of the multitude, by the display of their learning. In some provinces of China the people are furnished with translations of the Bible, sent from the English societies; but unless the diffusion of that sacred book be followed up by personal instruction in the practical parts of religion it does more harm than good among them. They are apt to interpret it in disconnected passages, and when they find it in sentences forbidding the love of riches, for instance, they exclaim that this cannot be the Bible of the Christians, who are every where notorious, in India at least, for their ardent desire of worldly wealth.—[Monthly Review.

Franny of love.—A Miss Susan Carter was tried lately in the Circuit Court of Marion Co. Alabama, for assaulting Joseph Hollida with intent to kill him. The circumstances of the case were these:—

"On the 13th day of January, 1831, as Mr. Hollida was going to be married, escorted by a martial company of friends, he was met by Susan Carter. She was on horse-back and alone: She advanced with a horse-man's pistol, and fired at the bridegroom, at the distance of six or eight feet. It did not appear that he was wounded. As she seemed to be in the act of drawing another pistol, and he, like the famous Larry, not thinking it 'clever for a ball to pop the liver' of one just about to be married, put spur to his horse, and fled in haste. He went immediately a mile or two to a Justice of the Peace, had a warrant taken out against Miss Susan, and when she was taken into custody, feeling secure, he went and got married."

Miss Carter was of good character. Mr. H. had been in the habit of visiting her, and she considered his attentions serious. Her counsel on the trial insisted that proof of *malice* was necessary to constitute the offence, and that Miss C. on the contrary, was actuated by a very opposite passion; the *franny of love*. The jury were absent but a few minutes and brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

The Legislature of Georgia during their late session passed 164 acts. As a proof of the dangerous extent to which nullification has been carried, it may be mentioned that they nullified the matrimonial union of thirteen couples.

One of the miseries of life.—To be walking behind a man smoking a rank cigar, the wind blowing each puff directly down your throat and the man vigilantly thwarting every effort you make to pass him.

"What are you about! you black rascal?—Twice you have roused me from a sound sleep to tell me that breakfast is ready, and now you've woken me by attempting to pull off the bed clothes? What do you mean?"

Why, if you is't going to get up, I must have sheet any how, 'case de's waitin' for de table cloth."

The accounting officers of the Treasury have allowed Col. Monroe the \$30,000 under the law of Congress, passed at the last session, and the Treasurer of the United States will send him the warrant with the draft, to day, for that amount, payable at the Bank of the United States at New York.

Horrid Murder.—On Thursday night, the 21st instant, Josiah Randall, of Franklin, Vt. killed his wife and a son about 14 years of age. Randall commenced the work of death by attacking his wife's mother, (who was at his house taking care of his wife, then recovering from a fit of sickness) with a large knife, observing to her that he would kill her; the old lady received a slight wound in the arm, but succeeded in escaping from the house, when he immediately, with the ferocity of a demon, attacked his wife, who was in bed in the room with an infant child, and gave her a mortal wound in the neck; but by the interference of his daughter, about 12 years of age, the mother fled to another room. He then attempted to cut the throat of his little daughter—she resisted and prevented the fatal effects of the knife, by holding her hands around her neck; her hands were badly cut and a severe wound on both sides of her neck. He then attacked his son who had come to the assistance of his little sister, and killed him. The girl, with the utmost presence of mind went to another room where two younger children were sleeping and escaped with them to the garden, where she hid them in the currant bushes, covering them with a blanket, in which situation they remained undiscovered and unhurt—and notwithstanding her severe wounds, she again entered the house, took the infant, and then fled to the neighbors and gave the alarm. The neighbors immediately repaired to the house, where they beheld a most shocking and heart-rending spectacle. Randall was seated by the fire, his son's head severed from the body and burning upon the coals; the body of his wife was lying on the hearth, and her clothes on fire.

Randall was immediately arrested and committed to prison in St. Albans. He has hitherto been known at times to have been partially deranged, and these deeds of darkness are attributed to a fit of insanity.—[Burlington Sentinel.

DIED, at his residence in Pike county, on the 11th inst. Col. John Johnson.—Decay of the liver, producing violent cough, with hectic symptoms, terminated his useful life after an illness of about four weeks. He bore his afflictions with exemplary fortitude and christian resignation, frequently expressing strong confidence in God. As a husband and father, he was kind and affectionate; as a neighbor, obliging and affable; and as a friend, candid and sincere. He enjoyed a large portion of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, who frequently called him to serve them in a public capacity. In short, his character is but a summary of many virtues.—Communicated.

May 10, 1831.

DIED, in this town, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Mary Louisa, wife of Capt. Mitchell Bröullet.

Candidates for Congress, in Illinois.
Col. WM. L. D. EWING,
Gen. JOSEPH DUNCAN,
CHARLES DUNN, Esq.
A. P. FIELD, Esq.
SIDNEY BREESE, Esq.
JAMES TURNER, Esq.
EDWARD COLES, Esq.

Candidates' Department.

For Governor - - - NOAH NOBLE,
MILTON STAPP,
JAMES SCOTT,
JAMES G. READ.
For Lt. Governor - - DAVID WALLACE,
JAMES GREGORY,
AMOS LANE.
For Congress, - - - JOHN LAW,
RATLIFF BOON.
Representative, - - - JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
SPARLING YOUNG,
JAMES THORN.

County Commissioners -
First District - - - WILLIAM RAPER,
Second District, - - WILLIAM JUNKINS,
Third District - - THOMAS McCURE.

Administrators' Notice.

ADMINISTRATION of the estate of George H. Rault, late of Davies county, deceased, was been committed to the undersigned by the Davies Probate Court.—Claims against said estate, to be presented, duly authenticated, and payment to be made immediately, by all indebted thereto, to the subscribers in Washington. The estate is insolvent.

WILLIAM BRATTON, Adm'r.
MARTHA ROUNTT, Adm'r.
Washington, Ia. May 28th, 1831.—36w3

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Charles H. Brown, late of Davies, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment; and requests all persons who have demands upon said estate, to present them. The estate is probably insolvent.

DAVID McDONALD, Adm'r.
Washington, Ia. May 25, 1831.—36w2

HIFT & ORRICK

Have just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

Drugs,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, AND
DYE-STUFFS.

Their assortment is extensive and complete, exceeded by none, perhaps, in the State. They are determined to sell at a small advance; and respectfully solicit the patronage of Physicians and others.

Vincennes, May 25, 1831.—35w4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. in damages, to me directed, from the office of the Knox Circuit Court, I will offer at public sale, before the temporary court house in Vincennes, on Friday the 24th day of June ensuing, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, agreeably to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, all the right title, and interest of Saml S. Harbin, of, in, and to one hundred acres of land situated in the old donation, and being the N. E. corner of the entire lot in said donation, known by the number one hundred and nine, (109), it being the same wherein the said Harbin now lives, taken as the property of said Harbin, at the suit of Thomas Malone.

W. L. WITHERS, D. S. K. C.
Vincennes, May 26th, 1831.—35w3—100.

NEW GOODS.

TOMLINSON & ROSS

Have just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of

Spring and Summer

GOODS

Which they offer for sale very low for Cash.

May 20, 1831.—34w4

Notice is hereby given,

THAT six weeks after date application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, for the renewal of a certificate of further credit, in the name of Robert McGary, who was assigned of said township No. 22, in township 3 south of range 11 west, in the district of Vincennes, the original having been lost or destroyed.

DAVID L. MAS,
SHERIFF OF SAID DISTRICT.

Assignees of Robert McGary.
Giles County, Ia. April 24, 1831.—34w6

Public Notice

It is hereby given, that six weeks after date application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, for the renewal of a certificate of further credit, in the name of William Pope, Jr., Robert Sturgeon, and Henry Rykendall, for the S. E. Q. of section number twenty-three, township No. twelve north, range No. ten west; the original having been lost or destroyed.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of May, 1831.
WM. TOLLE