

subversive of every thing like Government, and who are constantly exciting the people to anarchy. Its principal organ, is a Journal called the *Nova Luz*, or *New Light*, ostensibly edited by a Frenchman named Chaumette, but really as it is said by Jacob Baptista de Queivon, a member of the Legislative Assembly, who expressed very different sentiments some years ago. The outcry of this party, is particularly directed against the Portuguese residents, and the Government has yielded so far, as to dismiss from its employ by a Decree issued on the 26th August, all Portuguese who were not naturalized citizens. But this does not still satisfy them, and being easily excited by the *Nova Luz*, they will probably soon commence a reign of terror unless, the objects of their hatred are removed from the country.

The Regency are justly anxious to retain this the most wealthy, industrious and intelligent party of the population, without whom, indeed, the country must infallibly sink under the power of the blacks. To prevent this the abolition of the slave trade is also desired by all the Regency and blindly opposed by the violent party; even the Municipal or National Guards, have fallen under their displeasure and are stigmatized as *Jantassaries*. Meanwhile, the example of our country is constantly cited with praise by both parties.

The *Aurora Huninense* of the 22d August says—

"Why have we not followed the example of the *United States*, and declared ourselves a Republic, cry those patriots far excellent. The answer is easily given. The American employs himself in advancing his own affairs by his industry, as the best means of contributing to the public good; our patriots sit idly in shops and taverns, from morning till night, talking politics; and such politics—they discuss the best means of branding one of their fellow citizens as a traitor, of having another beaten, a third stabbed, and these who are for improving the world, are willing to employ no other means than are in use among assassins and pirates.

"The Americans open their country to every stranger, who chooses to take refuge among them, and respect his rights; in consequence, among the numerous emigrants who flock to it, are many who by the introduction of sciences, arts and manufactures, from Europe, contribute to increase its wealth and happiness; our patriots are for expelling all Europeans, though many are married to Brazilians, have children born in Brazil, and are nearly all useful, as exercising the most important professions. Is this the way to make an unpeopled and impoverished country prosper?

"We will carry our comparison no farther, as we wish to wound the feelings of none, but it is easy to see that in industry and morality, we are far behind the people of the United States, and that the chief obstacle to the establishment of any system of government whatever will arise from the patriots far excellent."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.

LATE FROM ENGLAND

By the packet ship Birmingham, Harris, at New York from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have regular files of London papers to the 8th September, and Liverpool to the 9th.

Among the intelligence furnished by this arrival, is the passage of the Reform Bill in committee, the resignation of Skrzynecki and the proclamation of Dembinski who has succeeded in the command of the Polish army. By a paragraph in a French paper, it appears that an insurrection had broken out in the Russian military colonies. An unsuccessful attempt at the revolt in Lisbon is detailed in a Liverpool paper, which we have given among our extracts.

ENGLAND.—The Reform Bill passed the committee on the 7th of September, and was to be considered in the House on the 13th, when the debate would again be renewed. A London paper of the 8th says:—Various are the conjectures as to the length and difficulty of the ordeal which it has yet to pass before it can make its way into the upper house; but we think the hope of the corruptionists will be disappointed in this respect, the principle having been already discussed over and over, and the limit of human patience having necessarily some sort of reference to the shortness of human life.

In the House of Commons on the 6th, in answer to a question from Mr. Crocker, Lord Althorp stated that the Scotch reform bill would come up on Monday next, (for which day it stood) if the English bill had then passed through the house, and it was proposed to take the Irish bill last.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, Col. Evans presented a petition from the inhabitants of Westminster, complaining of the injury the British commerce had sustained in consequence of the protracted war in Poland.

Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. O'Connell spoke in favor of the petition. The object appeared to be to draw some expression from the Ministers in relation to the state of negotiation on the affairs of Poland; but nothing was elicited.

The coronation of William IV. was to take place on the eight of September. The Dutches of Kent had refused to attend the ceremony.

POLAND.

The reader is referred to the parting

address of the late commander in chief of the Polish army, and the proclamation of his successor. In alluding to the situation of Poland, the editor of the Times remarks:

"The accounts from Warsaw, by yesterday's Hamburg mail, are full of deep and melancholy interest. Two orders of the day were brought to us by the above conveyance, signed respectively by Generals Skrzynecki and Dembinski, the former on resigning the latter on assuming the command of the patriot army of Poland. Skrzynecki's address to the troops is imbued in every line of it with a spirit of generous and self-forgetting devotion to his country's service, at the same time that it requires from the soldiers, in terms of affectionate solicitude, that they will follow the example he himself professes, while fighting in their ranks to set them, of implicit obedience to the authority of their new commander, and of unconquerable zeal and courage in the cause of liberty. There is an apparent calmness as well as modesty in all the public documents that have been published with Skrzynecki's name, which possesses an indescribable charm. But we have heard it hinted even by those of his own countrymen, who unfeignedly admired that distinguished chief, that the constitution of his mind was not fitted for occasions which demanded extraordinary and daring enterprise."

The intelligence brought by the Hannibal and Pacific, of revolutionary excesses at Warsaw, we regret to say, is now confirmed. The Augsburg Gazette of the 24th of August contains the following:

"Yesterday a courier brought the intelligence that after the Poles had been unable to maintain the position on the Bzura, and had, therefore, abandoned entrenchments at Bioris, and after the proposal of Skrzynecki to negotiate with the Russians had been baffled by the revolutionary party, and the Russians had advanced within a mile, (five miles of Warsaw) the Polish army ventured on the 8th to leave the city in order to give battle. Before all the troops had taken their position, a smart action of cavalry took place, in which the whole of the Polish cavalry had been defeated and broken, and driven towards the city, when a popular tumult ensued—furious bands of rioters traversed the streets. Generals Jankowski and Bukowski (who had been acquitted of the charge of conspiracy bro't against them) were dragged from their houses and hanged, and it is said that about fifty persons lost their lives. The government found itself compelled to deprive General Dembinski of the chief command, which he was, however, obliged to assume again contrary to his inclination; a few hours afterwards.

Warsaw is now invested on all sides within the distance of two and a half English miles, and the news of its capitulation is expected.

The Paris Constitutionnel subjoins a long note to point out the discrepancies between this account and the letter dated from Warsaw 17th August, in the Prussian State Gazette, which assigns the 15th and 16th as the days when the alleged riots took place.

The Message des Chambers mentions this article from the Augsburg Gazette, and adds:—"We learn, from other German papers, that Prince Czartoryski, and the late General in Chief, Skrzynecki, are gone to the Russian camp, and remain there, either to treat, or to find any asylum against the popular movements, which overturn their authority."

VIENNA, Aug. 23.

We are still in anxious expectation of news from Poland. Considering how near the hostile armies are to each other, it really seems that the pause in the military operations must be caused by negotiations. Private letters affirm that they are already far advanced, and must soon come to a conclusion. It is also affirmed, that in case of an arrangement between the belligerent parties, on the basis of the independence of Poland, Prince Czartoryski will be placed at the head of the government, in the name of the Emperor of Russia.

If this should really happen, it would be a new proof of the magnanimity of the Emperor, as Prince Czartoryski, who was always distinguished and loaded with favors by the Russian Court, has by no means been grateful, but has done every thing to encourage the resistance of his countrymen to the Russians.—This, however, may be one of the improbable reports that are daily circulated. The disturbances and excesses of the peasants in Hungary continue: they have ill treated Noblemen and their Officers, plundered the castles of Counts Zopory and Czaki, and in some instances have been guilty of great cruelties. In order to check the insurrection of the peasantry two regiments of infantry have been sent from Galicia, and three others are ordered from this city.

WARSAW, Aug. 13.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Head Quarters of Bolimow. "Soldiers!—Called by the choice of the nation and your confidence to exercise the command in chief over you in the sacred cause of our country, I shared at your head in all the previous privations and dangers to which you were exposed. Far from all feeling of self-love, I never sought the power which was confided to me. I accepted it, and have hitherto exercised it, though I was sensible that it was accompanied with

many and great difficulties. It was not my intention to yield to those difficulties, but I was resolved to be the first to give the example of that perseverance of which we have so much need in our present situation. A deputation named by the Diet, found it advantageous for the good of the country to confide the chief command of the army to other hands.—While I submit with resignation to this supreme will, I address you, for the last time, to testify to you the entire esteem with which I am filled for your bravery, your devotedness, and your zeal. Your country judges, by what you have hitherto done, of what I may expect from you in future. The commander whom the representatives of the nation have placed over you is already known to you by his bravery and his resolution, since, by overcoming the greatest difficulties, he saved your comrade from that destruction which, for a less resolute man, would have been inevitable. Let us surround him with the confidence and affection his merits deserve. Implicit obedience, the first virtue of a soldier of every rank, will be a powerful support on our side to the new commander, and I, who had the honor to be at your head, may now be allowed to aspire to another, that of fighting in your ranks, and giving you an example of that discipline which I have hitherto required from you, and to which I will, with you, willingly submit. Soldiers! Let us always unite unanimity and obedience with courage and zeal, and, with God's help, Poland will still rise from its ruins. Poland for ever!

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed National Force,
SKRZYNECKI."

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Head Quarters, Bolimow, Aug. 12. "Soldiers!—Called by the will of the Diet from your ranks to your head, I take on me this post, full of confidence and hope. The exercise of the chief command is not difficult, where all are animated by one feeling, that of sacrificing themselves for the deliverance of the country. Yes, it will certainly find it in your courage and in your perseverance, which is able to conquer every thing.

"Citizens and Soldiers!—I have served among you during this national war; I therefore know the spirit that animates you, and will not exhort you to obedience and order. So much only I will say, that extraordinary efforts are required; only one thought shall direct all our movements, that of renouncing every thing that men prize most highly, in order to secure our independence. Whatever these movements may be, the zeal which inspires you in battle must not cool during the preparation for it. If my military life hitherto, and bringing back to their families some thousands of your brethren whom you, perhaps, already gave up as lost, can give me any title to your confidence, I claim it of you in the name of God and our country! I know that I can only be strong through your strength; I know also the demands of the nation and the army, and will not disappoint your expectations. You shall see me every where partake in your hardships and dangers; but I must also be allowed to hope that when we go altogether to the combat, you will depend on me, as I do on the country and on you. Its deliverance alone guides your steps as well as mine. Let us keep away every thing that might weaken the moral strength of the army, and, free ourselves, we shall leave to our posterity a free country.

"Commander-in-Chief, *ad interim* of the Armed National Force,
H. DEMBINSKI."

With respect to the choice of a future Commander-in-Chief, the votes are divided between four persons: Pradzinski, Uminski, Lubinski, and Wladislaus Zamjiski.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

MONSIEUR CHAUBERT,

The Fire King—On Thursday evening this eighth wonder of the world gave a private exhibition to a select audience of scientific and literary gentlemen, at the lecture room of Clinton Hall. On the opening of the exhibition, Monsieur C. made a short address in English, peculiarly marked by a foreign accent. The exhibition commenced with a red hot shovel, which he drew over his face and tongue with the greatest sang froid imaginable. Not the slightest injury was inflicted on him. He also drew it over his hair with the same result. Several gentlemen reached up their fingers and placed them on his hair and cheek. They drew them back with all imaginable haste, as if they had been touching the shovel itself. His face and hair were covered with his antidote, and he told them so. This excited much surprise.

His next experiment was with sealing wax, which in a melted state he dropped on his tongue. He took up a portion of the wax between his finger and thumb, and drew it in a string from his tongue. He then told the company that he would take from 30 to 40 grains of phosphorus, 4 grains of which are sufficient to kill any man. Forty grains of phosphorus were then administered by Dr. Yates, and when it was all swallowed, he invited an examination of his mouth, which was made by several medical gentlemen, who were all satisfied that no deception had been used. He next took a tin pan full of molten lead, and plunged his fingers into it, took a portion of it up, and

made the spectators believe he was washing his hands with it! A tin pan full of Florence oil was heated to the boiling point, by Fahrenheit 340 degrees, and Mons. C. took a spoon, filled it with the scalding fluid, and deliberately swallowed it down!

He then prepared to go into an oven heated to 480 degrees, put a black cap on his head, had the dish of beef steaks placed along side of him, took his breathing tube with him, and entered the oven—remained there eight minutes, singing a pretty French air, and came out with his pulse beating 160, and covered with most profuse perspiration. The beef steaks were then immediately taken from the oven, and were found perfectly cooked, and were distributed among the audience who ate of them with great gusto. It is the common remark of the New Yorkers, that Monsieur Chaubert has not much to apprehend from the inconveniences of a certain location in the other world. What may be considered still as remarkable is the fact that this modern salamander learnt the mysteries of the art of preserving himself from the effects of heat, in the cold and frozen deserts of Siberia, to which place he had been consigned, when taken prisoner by the Russians.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now travelling in Michigan, dated

"NILES, Michigan Territory,
"August 16, 1831."

"After leaving fort Wayne, I set out for the Big St. Joseph river, on horse-back, where I arrived a few days since: and having disposed of my horse at Nicholson's Ferry, I engaged a canoe and set out for Niles, where I arrived at eight in the evening; this gave me a fine opportunity of feasting my eyes with rude, uncultivated, magnificent scenery. This river is in general about 100 yards wide, and rolls down in silent majesty at a rate of four miles an hour, its bed is fine sand, and even at high water is not disturbed; there is no throwing up of sand bars or drift heaps here. The water has a brownish colour, but so perfectly clear that you may see the fish ten feet from the surface.

In passing down it every scene calculated to charm the eye or allure the imagination, is presented to view. At times, the eye, stretching far in the distance, over the smooth surface of a prairie, catches the log hut and rich waving corn fields of an enterprising pioneer; in the open woods you see panting herds and bleating flocks, wading through the deep grass. A few minutes more, and the strong current rushes you into the thick unbroken forest, where the half clad Indian still pursues his game—a little further, and you come in full view of a rising village, bursting into greatness, soon to take a stand in rank with the commercial cities in the East. If you cannot enjoy this situation, you may go on shore where you will see well cultivated fields and extensive farms, Enter a house, you find it tenanted by an intelligent and interesting family. The whole country is diversified with woodlands, rivers and lakes, which once improved, will become places of pleasant resort for the man of pleasure."

THE LION OF THE WEST.

A comedy, bearing this title, written by Paulding, and revised by Stone, has recently been performed at New York and Boston, with decided success. The principal character in this production, *Nimrod Wildfire*, is, to use his own elegant language, a Screamer. Some idea of his peculiarities may be formed from the following sketch, which he gives of an affair between himself and a raftsman:

"I was ridin' along the Mississippi in my wagon, when I come across a feller floatin' down stream, settin' in the stern of his boat, fast asleep. Well, I hadn't had a fight for ten days—felt as though I should have to kiver myself up in a salt barrel to keep—so wolly about the head and shoulders. So says I stranger! if you don't take keer, your boat will run away with you! So he looked at me slantindicular, and I looked down on him slantindicular—he took out a chor o tobacco, and says, 'I don't valse you tantamount to that!' and then the varmen flapped his wings and crowed like a cock. I ris up, shook my mane, crook ed my neck, and neighed like a horse.—He run his boat plump head foremost against ashore. I stopped my wagon and sot my triggers. 'Mister,' says he 'I can whip my weight in wild cats, and ride straight through a crab apple orchard on a flash of lightning. Clear meat axe disposition, the best man, if I a'n't I wish I may be tetotaciously ex-fluncated!'"

The two belligerents joined issue, and the Colonel goes on to say:—

"He was a pretty severe colt, but no part of a priming to such a feller as me. I put it to him mighty droll—in ten minutes he yelled 'enough!' and swore I was a rip-staver! Says I, 'A'n't I the yaller flower of the forest! and I'm all brim stone bot the head, and that's aqualfortis! Says he, 'Stranger you'r a beauty, and if I only know'd your name, I'd vote for you at the next election.' Says I, 'My name is Nimrod Wildfire—half horse, half alligator and a touch of the earthquake; that's got the prettiest sister, fastest horse, and ugliest dog in the district, and can outrun, outjump, throw down, drag out and whip any man in all Kaintuck.'"

Summary.

Three young men, brothers, (says the Illinois Intelligencer,) were found lying dead near to each other, on Friday week last, in a prairie about five miles from the bridge across the Muddy Fork of the Embarras river, in Coles county.—We learn that they had engaged with Mr. George M. Hanson to work at the bridge on the Cumberland road across the Muddy Fork, and set out from Mr. Hanson's on Tuesday morning—the day was rainy, and the waters considerably up; and on that night the weather was very tempestuous, accompanied with heavy thunder, and it is supposed that they were probably killed by lightning, as no marks of violence were apparent.

Remember the Printer.—Appended to the notice of a marriage published in an Eastern, Md. newspaper, are the following remarks—which should be generally circulated for the information of all young candidates for the favors of Hymen—and for the benefit of the craft in general:—

Accompanying the above notice of the marriage was an excellent bottle of wine, a chunk of pound cake as big as our press ball, with divers bunches of raisens, and oceans of nuts. To the generous couple, who, in the midst of all their happiness, did not forget the poor printer, we tender our sincerest wishes for their happiness and prosperity. After the demolition of the good things, our DEVIL anxiously inquired as he wiped his mouth, if there would be any more weddings soon.

LATE FROM PERNAMBUCO.—By the fast sailing brig J. Ashum, 22 days from Pernambuco, sailed October 3, Captain Copeland, reports that on the 10th of September, the soldiers at Pernambuco took possession of the city and kept it for three days. After they had taken possession they disguised themselves and plundered every store in the place, but as they were returning with their plunder they were met by the citizens, (assisted by the American and English residents,) and 800 of the soldiers were killed and 200 wounded. The citizens lost 15 killed and two wounded.

THE CONFLAGRATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The report of a great fire at Constantinople is fully confirmed: it took place on the 2d August, in Pera, where all the Europeans reside. The destruction extends to nearly 7,000 houses; indeed only eight houses are left, among which is the residence of the English Consul, Mr. Cartwright, and the English merchant, Mr. Hanson. The fire was the work of incendiaries; it broke out in four districts at the same instant. The dates from Constantinople are of the 12th August, by the way of Odessa.

The Providence American contains a letter from Lima, dated on the 7th July, by which it appears that the Governor of Peru, though unsuccessful in obtaining all he asked for from the Legislature, was so far invested with extraordinary powers, that he was authorized to exercise them at his discretion, in case the mediation of Chili should fail in its object. He also raised one hundred thousand dollars by forcible measures, before returning to the army.

THE LAST MAN.—A young lady, after having for some time attentively read Mrs. Shelley's novel, entitled "The Last Man," threw down the book, and emphatically exclaimed, "The Last Man!—bless me! if such a thing were ever to happen, what would become of the women!"

ERIE, (Pa) Oct. 6.

We learn that a schooner supposed to be the Marshall, Conneaut, Ohio, was discovered by the steam boat Ohio, on Thursday last, capsized a few miles above this place. One dead body was found lashed to the schooner, and it is supposed all hands on board have perished.—Gazette.

Ohio Election.—As far as we have heard accounts of the late election, from the different counties, little excitement appears to have prevailed. In some, where the Clay party predominates we shall succeed, and in others where the Jackson party is a majority, we shall lose. Individual preferences and local considerations seem to have had more sway this season than usual. We expect that there will be but a small majority on either side in the next Legislature of Ohio.

National Republican.

From the Delaware Watchman, Oct. 14.

The general election took place in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last. We have recently heard much from the opponents of the administration about reactions in that state, and particularly in Philadelphia; but the result of this election shows that there has been no reaction to the injury of General Jackson. The Jackson Senator is elected by a majority of more than 1500; and the majority in favor of the whole ticket exceeds 1000. All the harm we wish our opponents is that they may find many such reactions.

A convention will shortly be held in the state of Delaware for the purpose of amending the constitution of that state.