

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The JOHN JAR arrived on Wednesday at New York from Liverpool, with London papers of the 6th of September, containing, Paris dates of the 4th.

There is nothing new respecting the operations of the antagonist parties in Portugal. At the latest date, Donna Maria was at Havre, on her way to England; not having been recognized in France as Queen of Portugal.

The King of Spain is said to be still desperately ill, and not likely to live much longer.

According to some of the continental papers, a Congress is to be held at Troppan, from which the *Augsburg Gazette* anticipates results as important as those of the Congress of Vienna.

The English papers contain a long list of accidents in the Channel and the German Ocean, by a furious storm on the 30th and 31st of August.

The following are extracts:

London, Sept. 6.—A vessel has been despatched from Lisbon, with orders to convey the garrison of Terceira to Lisbon. We hear that Donna Maria was expected at Portsmouth yesterday, and from whence she is to proceed to Windsor, having received an invitation from their Majesties.

We have been deceived in the city yesterday in respect to the arrival of the Pike from Lisbon, and up to the present hour she still remains due, to the utter disappointment of those concerned in the affairs of Portugal. If any dependence could be placed on the Bayonne account from Madrid, of Don Miguel having gone into Spain, and his army broken up, Don Pedro would now be seated on a bed of roses; but, in our opinion, there is not the least truth in the above report, which is mere stock jobbing manteau.

The French papers mention the receipt of important intelligence from Spain, to the effect that the Queen having received positive information that M. Zea keeps up a secret correspondence with Don Carlos, had strenuously entreated his Majesty to dismiss him, and replace him by the Duke of San Fernando, and enter into a close alliance with France and England. The King, however was too timid and vacillating to be able to come to any decision on the subject, and feared that by the dismissal of M. Zea Bermudez, it might be the means of offending the Holy Alliance. The Messenger says the Duke of Cadaval, with the greater part of his troops, had made his submission to Don Pedro; and that Don Miguel had, in consequence, retreated towards the Spanish frontier.

The private letters from Holland, as well as the official Gazette, state that the grand questions in dispute are arranged, and the only points now to settle are the affairs of Luxemburg; and should the King of Holland, on consideration, find it just, he will write to the Diet on the subject; on receiving the answer, the conference will be renewed.

We understand that a communication has been received from the Dutch government which will lead to a renewal of the conference, the members of which are expected to meet to day.

The public will be gratified to learn that the first accounts received from the West Indies, since the arrival there of the resolutions of the House of Commons respecting the Slavery question, are favorable. It was yesterday mentioned in our city article that papers had been received from Jamaica up to the 20th July, in which the satisfaction of that island at the amended, or altered ministerial plan, was loudly expressed. In the Antigua Herald of the 20th July, the editor expresses his own delight, and that of all classes of the inhabitants of that colony, at the plan in general. It is curious that the only point on which a "shadow of dissatisfaction" has been expressed, is the apprenticeship provision.

We hear that an American vessel has been lost off Dunkirk, outward bound, with 180 passengers—all have perished. This comes by a letter from Ostend.

Maine Enquirer Office, Bath, Oct. 7.

FROM LISBON.

By Captain Owen, of the brig Clarissa Ann, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 25th August, we learn that on the 19th, Don Miguel's troops evacuated Villa Nova, after having burnt and destroyed warehouses belonging to the Oporto Company, principally, containing over ten thousand pipes of old Port wine—the loss is estimated at about \$2,000,000. Oporto is free, and vessels go in and out without danger, the city is well supplied with every thing. Don Miguel's head-quarter's is at Coimbra; and every where throughout the country, there are guerrillas in his favor; his partisans say he will attack Lisbon, but it is generally supposed he will be afraid to do so, as all the inhabitants are under arms and stand to the liberal cause—His troops are robbing and plundering in all directions, and if foreign assistance is not obtained, it will be some time ere the family quarrel is settled. Business was at a dead stand, and no demand for American produce. All ports in favor of Don Miguel, are strictly blockaded.

N. Y. Standard.

A letter from Navarino represents Greece, as still the theatre of civil war and plunder, and states that several English travellers had been lately robbed on the road between Napoli de Romani

and Athens,—this, however, unless understood in a very limited sense, does not comport with our previous, recent, and well authenticated accounts of the general tranquility and good order of the kingdom. It could hardly be expected that the elements of discord would subside at once, without occasional throes of tumult.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The *Notizie del Giorno* of Rome, gives the following account of a new phenomena presented by Mount Vesuvius:—"On the 12th of August, in the afternoon, crevices of the width of several feet were remarked round the whole circumference of the old crater. On the following night a thick column of smoke rose to about a mile into the air, and went in the direction of Castelmaro. At three in the morning, on the 13th, three torrents of lava, issuing from the opening formed in April last, rapidly descended in the direction of Torre del Greco, dividing in different streams. At five o'clock two other streams, proceeding from the same crater, rushed down towards Crocella del Cantarone. It was remarked that two days previously, the water in the wells at Resina had begun to decrease considerably. At half past seven, a loud noise was heard, repeatedly, in the interior of the mountain, and the rapidity of the lava increased. At one o'clock in the afternoon, three shocks in Mount Vesuvius caused the houses of the neighbouring communes to vibrate, whilst a white column, tinted with red by a flame which was seen moving inside, rose to a considerable height opposite the rays of the sun. This column had entirely disappeared at six in the evening."

From the *Illinois (Vandalia) Advocate*.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The following proceedings of a meeting held at Carlyle, the 26th of Sept. we publish, in order to call the attention of the public to the subject therein discussed.

The land question is one which is deeply interesting to our people, and one which they should attentively examine.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clinton county, and other gentlemen from different parts of the State, during the session of the Circuit Court at Carlyle, on the 26th of September, 1833.

Col. JOHN S. CARRIGAN was called to the Chair, and JAMES SEMPLE appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being briefly explained, on motion, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee, to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, expressive of their views of the land system, and particularly in regard to the provisions of the bill that passed, Congress during the last session, viz: Hon. Charles Slade, Col. Robt. Crockett, Samuel M. Roberts, John Omelvany, James Semple, A. W. Snyder, Col. E. C. Berry, Harry Wilton, Jno. Scott, J. A. Wakefield, J. M. O' Harnett, Jos. Oney, D. G. Howard, J. M. Halstead, C. N. Halstead, Thomas Ray, Seth T. Sawyer, Wm. Hindoll, John Wilcox, Godfrey Ammons, Benj Bond, and E. Ball.

After which Mr. Semple, from the committee, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the questions connected with the public lands—the high price at which all lands, good and bad, are held by the general government—and more especially the operations of the existing land system, in draining capital from the new States containing unsold land, are subjects of deep and abiding interest with the good people of the west; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is right and proper that the said subjects should be before the public, with a view to obtain a fair and frank expression of public sentiment.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the bill which passed the last Congress, and was not returned by the President, would, if passed into a law, produce great and serious injury in the states containing the public lands, of which Illinois is one; that the obvious tendency of said bill would be to keep up the price of all land, good and bad; to drain the west of capital for the benefit of the populous States; to retard emigration to, and the improvement of, the new States.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the principle upon which the proceeds of the public lands are proposed, in said bill, to be distributed among the states, to wit: according to "federal representative population," is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the deed of cession, and would operate peculiarly unjust towards the people of the states containing most, if not all, of the unappropriated lands.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the principles of the said bills, for dividing out revenue among the states by congress, is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and would, in its consequences, subject the States to a humiliating dependence upon the general government for the means to construct public improvements.

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens in the states containing the unsold lands, be respectfully requested to unite with us in endeavoring to obtain an expression of the people upon the principles of said bills; and generally in relation to the existing land system; and to use all prop-

er and constitutional means, through their members in Congress, and otherwise to prevent said bill, or any bill containing like principles, from becoming a law.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that so soon as the public debt is discharged, the principles of justice and good faith require that the public lands (which were originally ceded and pledged for the payment of said debt) should cease to be regarded as a source of revenue to the U. States.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that after the payment of the public debt aforesaid, the speedy disposition and settlement of the public lands, within the limits of the States, should be regarded as the settled policy of the country: that justice requires that the price should be reduced, donations and exemptions extended for the encouragement of actual settlers, and that a final relinquishment be made to the states in which they lie.

The meeting was addressed in support of the resolutions, by Samuel M. Roberts, Adam W. Snyder, John A. Wakefield, and Benjamin Bond, Esqs.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN S. CARRIGAN, Ch'n.

JAMES SEMPLE, Sec.

MOWING WHEAT.

A writer for the *Maine Farmer*, with the signature 'A young Farmer' assigns several reasons in favor of mowing wheat with a scythe in the same manner that grass is mown, and gathering it with a rake: 'In reaping,' he says, 'there are many heads cut off so short that they are never bound; and there is some waste in binding. Where I have mowed it one way and raked the other, there is hardly a straw to be seen.'

Cradling grain he likewise condemns as wasteful. Mowing, he says, saves three fourths of the time in a busy season—gives a greater quantity of straw—prevents the scythe being dulled the succeeding year by stubble, and furnishes more straw for fodder and manure.

With regard to threshing the writer says, 'I know full well that I cannot thresh as much grain when mowed as when reaped. As near as I can judge from what experience I have had, the difference is about one quarter; i. e. to thresh the mowed grain costs a quarter more labor. Now let us strike the balance in order to find how the account stands. By mowing, according to my estimate, we save three fourths of our time; by threshing we lose one fourth of it. But still we have left, i. e. two days in four. Is this of any consequence in this busy season? Now how does the account stand?'

'As our cattle demand so much of our time at the barn in the winter, what can we do better, while we are thus enjoying the pleasure of feeding and seeing them eat, than to be getting out our grain, and having the straw ready for its various uses; furthermore, what is a day's work at this time of the year compared with one in harvest? In making these observations it is expected I shall be understood to have a suitable bottom to mow; and grain that is extremely stout, so as to lodge, may be expected. The difference of the value of labor between the two seasons (grain harvest and winter) alone, is almost a turning key to the question. I can procure three day's work easier at the last mentioned season than one at the first. In giving these views to the public, I am conscious that I shall find very little support, perhaps be contradicted: if I should be, I shall not be wounded in my feelings, but hope to learn something that shall be of use to me in husbandry hereafter.'

From the *Maine Farmer*.

FARMERS AS THEY WERE. AND FARMERS AS THEY ARE

UP RIVER, July, 1833.

Mr. HOLMES:—I am an old man, and an old fashioned man, and not used to writing for the press—you must therefore let me tell my story and make my complaints in my own way.

This seems to be a day of improvement as it is called—we have our agricultural societies, our temperance societies, and all kinds of machinery, so that it seems as if our labor is nothing to what it used to be when I was young. But just let us take a look and see how much better off we are than when every body raised his corn his own way, drank their grog when they needed it, and manufactured their wool in their own family. There is a great deal said about getting rich by raising wool—true, it brings a fair price; but if every one makes out no better than I did with mine, I think they will not make a fortune. I have something of a family, and have been in the habit of manufacturing our wool at home. I formerly kept thirty or forty of our native sheep, which produced a large fleece of stout, strong wool, and a fine flock of lambs, which were early coveted by the butchers. But as improvement increased, the women complained that the wool was so coarse they were ashamed to wear it; so I sold them to the butcher, purchased a flock of merinos, which were curled up and frozen all winter, produced a few lambs, which were worthless to eat; but the wool pleased the women, and things went on finely for a num-

ber of years. At length it was thought that cloths were so cheap that they thought it was best to sell the wool and buy our cloth. The girls said it was too hard work for them to spin and weave, and that it was out of fashion, and ought not to be done, when there were so many factories. So they persuaded me to sell the wool, for they said Miss Finesse was going to open a school at the village for young ladies to learn drawing and the French language, and they must attend, and, therefore, could not spin the wool, and that John was going to the seminary this fall, and intended to keep school next winter, and he calculated to have a suit of broadcloth. So I found that I must sell my wool or hire to get it spun and wove, and that is impossible, for there are no girls, that are able to spin and weave in these days of refinement. So I crammed my wool in a large sack for market. The girls said if I was going down they would go with me, for they wanted to get a few "notions" to equip them for their school. I expostulated with them to know what advantage it could be for farmers' daughters to learn to jabber French—(It is true, they said, they were farmer's daughters, but were in hopes not to be farmers' wives;) they said it was fashionable for ladies to talk French, and they would jabber together a whole afternoon, and make remarks on whom and what they pleased, and the company would know nothing what they said. As to the expense, they thought I could afford it as well as 'squire Pettifogger, his daughters were going, and we well knew that all the money he gets is for making wrists, and that, they say, has almost failed him. So the girls must go and get their "notions"—the old mare was harnessed into the chaise which I bought a few years since, for the women thought it would be "so convenient to go to mill with" I found ready sale for my wool, sack and all. I pocketed the money, when the girls invited me to go a shopping with them. They had purchased at the milliners, dress makers, and to almost every store where there was finery; the drafts upon the purse were frequent and large. I told them I thought they had bought about enough, for I began to fear for the money which I calculated to pay my taxes with; they thought they had yet bought but little, and the store keeper thought I ought to indulge them, as they were going to school to learn French, and that the French people were the politest people in the world, and their language the softest and politest of any nation, and their dress the finest—so he tucked off a fine lot of his gew gaws, and then we concluded to go home—The finery was all tied up in a pocket handkerchief, and tucked into the chaise box—it was much more portable than my large sack of wool. After getting home, one of my neighbors called in, to whom I owed a dollar for shearing sheep, and wished me to pay him, as I had sold my wool. I drew my purse and found in it four and six pence, and a few coppers. I then rummaged my pocket book, and found a dollar which had been there perhaps six months. I told him to call again, as I could not conveniently make the change.

Now you see the sad dilemma which I am in—my wool all gone, which if it had been manufactured at home, would have made two or three new suits for the whole family from tip to toe, good enough for a congress man. And John has not got his suit of broad cloth to wear to the seminary, to buy which, and pay the taxes, we shall be obliged to sell a yoke of the steers, or one of the colts.

I cannot see with all our boasted improvements in agriculture or manufactures, that we are any better off than we were 40 years ago. If there are any laboring under the same burthen with myself, (which I fear there are,) I wish they would make it known, so that we may form a society, or an anti-society, to see if we cannot get back to those good old days when our wives and daughters could spin and weave their wool, and willingly wear it—I could wish to go back to when our mothers carded, spun, and wove their wool.

An Emigrant from the Old Colony

\$250 PREMIUM

THE extensive circulation, and continued rapid increase of the SATURDAY COURIER, prompt the publishers to renewed exertions.

At the commencement of the ensuing year, several mechanical improvements will be made. To insure a correspondent improvement in the Literary Departments, the publishers offer the following PREMIUMS:—

To the Author of the best ORIGINAL PALE, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

To the Author of the best ORIGINAL POEM, of suitable length for publication in the Saturday Courier, FIFTY DOLLARS.

Persons wishing to become competitors for these premiums, must forward their contributions on or before the 15th Dec. Accompanying each article, the name of the writer must be furnished. If secrecy is desired in any case, the name may be inclosed in a separate and sealed envelope, which will not be opened unless the candidate is successful.

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—ALSO—

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All of which they are determined to sell low for cash, or produce of such kinds as may suit them.

THORN & TRACY.

Vincennes, Oct. 26, 1833—39-tf

TOMLINSON & ROSS

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and now offer for sale at their store room, on the corner of Main, and Market streets, their

Fall and Winter

3

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, and Flannels,
Shirtings and Sheetings,
Calicos, Ginghams and Cambric,
assorted, &c. &c.

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Groceries, Queensware, Hard-ware, &c. &c.