

FOREIGN.

From the London Courier, July 21.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a commercial gentleman, dated Oporto July 24, 1832.

I have only time to inform you that Don Pedro has gained a great victory in Valongo, after two days hard fighting. Two thousand prisoners, all the artillery and camp equipage; the army of the enemy entirely dispersed. They were 10,000 strong. Our force only 7,000. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is immense. We have suffered also, but not severely.

Yesterday they attacked the whole South Bank of the Douro, and kept up a constant fire all day; but we beat them off with the schooners and gun boats. The whole of the regular army is at Valongo, and to-day advanced on the road to Coimbra, to attack it, where there is no doubt they will be successful.

The Portuguese regiments fight very bravely. Two regiments of Cavalry, and two or three of Infantry, are confidently reported to have deserted Miguel, and commenced their march up to join us.

The Miguelite fleet was to have come out yesterday, but it appears they will not. Admiral Sartorius is blockading Lisbon, and we hear that two of the forts at the mouth of the Tagus was deserted. We have raised here about 3,000 recruits and volunteers, who are now being trained. Stores, arms and every thing are in abundance; and if this combined movement which is now about to take place prove successful the cause is gained.

From the Messager des Chambres.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

BRATISLAVA, July 27, four o'clock in the afternoon.—Nips battalions of Don Pedro, one of which are veterans, have been formed at Oporto; 3,600 troops of Don Pedro on the 10th carried the position of the latter over to the former, and marched upon Azumar with them. This column has nine pieces of artillery.

On the same day a column of 2,400 men belonging to Don Pedro, marched upon Braga, which it entered on the 13th. It was reinforced by the Constitutionalists on its march. This column has no artillery.

Ponte-de-lima was occupied on the 17th by 500 of Don Pedro's men. Numbers of Portuguese emigrants had arrived at Tey, in Galicia. This news is dated the 16th from Vigo in Galicia.

Of this last despatch the London Courier says, accounts are given in it of certain movements of the Portuguese Constitutionalists, most of which we know, from other sources could not have taken place. The French Government ought to be more cautious in the selection of the agents whom it employs for the transmission of news. Telegraphic despatches should never be open to suspicion either in the part of the Government or the public.

PARIS, July 29. (Private correspondence.)

The indignation excited here by the fresh outrages of the Diet is universal, and Government here is evidently only waiting for a reasonable excuse to interfere on the subject.—Will England do so likewise? The fate of Poland gives but too prophetic a reply.

The Dutch Army.—The establishment of the army of the King of Holland, including artillery, cavalry and infantry, amounts to upwards of one hundred thousand fighting men.

The Belgian Army.—The army of Belgium consists of fifteen batteries of artillery, fourteen of which are calculated for field service. Each of these batteries is composed of eight pieces, namely, two mortars and six cannon amounting to one hundred and twenty pieces of ordnance. The cavalry, independently of the gen-d'armes and corps of guides, consists of five regiments, viz: two regiments of Light Horse, two regiments of Lancers, and one regiment of Cuirassiers. The Belgian infantry is composed of twelve regiments of the line, three regiments of Sharpshooters, one Foreign Legion and two Volunteer regiments. The whole strength of the army of Belgium, including twenty thousand Civic Guards, amounts to eighty thousand men fit for service.

LONDON, July 28.—An express was received this morning from Paris, stating that a steamboat belonging to Don Pedro's squadron had put into Bordeaux on the 23d instant, with despatches, announcing the entry of the Constitutional troops into Coimbra on the 26th, with very little resistance.—Courier.

FALGOUT, Saturday Evening, 9 o'clock.—The steamer Columbia, Lieut. Edey, with the mails from Lisbon and Oporto, has this moment entered the harbor, having left Lisbon on Sunday evening, and Oporto on Tuesday last.

It is stated that an engagement took place on Monday last, at a short distance from Oporto, between the troops of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, in which the former were successful, after a severe contest, which commenced early in the morning of Monday, and did not terminate till nightfall.

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DEATH OF THE DUKE DE REICHSBACH.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 28th inst., communicates the following intelligence of the Duke de Reichsbach:—This morning, at 5 o'clock, an early death put an end to the existence of the Duke de Reichsbach, at the palace of Schonbrunn. Already on the 16th, the symptoms of the last stage of the consumption manifested themselves, and the physicians gave

up all hope of saving him. The Emperor has directed that his funeral shall be attended with the same forms and honors as an Archduke. The corpse is to be incased in the imperial family vault on the 24th inst. Preparations were made immediately for the departure of his disconsolate mother for her duchy. This determination was considered absolutely necessary in order not to endanger her own life.

PHENOMENA IN RAIN WATER.—A correspondent of the Miners' Journal takes notice of certain unusual properties recently observable in rain water, such as a peculiar alminess immediately after falling, which he supposes in some manner connected with the prevailing epidemic.

I have remarked, and I find others have also, during the last two or three weeks, a circumstance, which, as it may have some connection with the sickness which has been lately scourging a great part of the country, is deserving of notice. It is this: Rain water which has been caught in a large and perfectly clean cask, jelly-like quality—very unpleasant to use, even for the purpose of washing one's hands. I have repeatedly let the water off, and on the cask being filled again after another shower, the same thing has taken place. Can this be accounted for on any other supposition than that clouds of minute insects too small to be observed with the naked eye or floating in the atmosphere, have been washed down by the heavy rains we have had? Probably if these rains have been general, as a consequence we shall hear of a rapid decrease in the number of the sick. It does not appear to me that the spread of the Asiatic Pestilence in this part of the world can be accounted for on any other ground—nor can we imagine how the crew and passengers of a vessel leaving a port in England, perfectly healthy, and continuing so for 7 or 8 days at sea should suddenly be attacked by the disease, excepting we allow they fell in with the stream of pestilential air which was then on its way across the vast expanse of water to us.

J. P.

Pottsville, Aug. 21, 1832

MARU ANY.—Some idea of the size and value of the common mahogany, may be formed from the fact that a single log, imported to Liverpool, weighed nearly seven tons, was in the first instance sold for \$784, and would, had it been the deal, have been certain of its quality, have been worth 10,000. A short time ago, Messrs Broadwoods, who have long been distinguished as makers of pianofortes, gave the enormous sum of three thousand pounds for three logs of mahogany. These logs, the produce of one tree, were about fifteen feet long, and forty-eight inches wide. The discovery of this beautiful timber was accidental, and its introduction into notice slow. The first that was brought into England was about the beginning of the last century; a few planks having been sent to D. I. Gibbons, of London, by a brother who was a West India Captain. The Doctor was erecting a house in King street, Covent Garden, and gave the planks to the workmen who rejected it, as being too hard.

The Doctor's cabinet maker, named Wollaston, was employed to make a candle box of it, and as he was sawing up the plank, he too complained of its hardness. But when the candle box was finished, it outshone in beauty all the Doctor's other furniture, became an object of curiosity and admiration. The wood was then taken into favor.—Dr. Gibbons had a bureau made of it, the Dutchees of Buckingham another, and the despised mahogany now became a prominent article of luxury, and at the same time raised the fortunes of the cabinet maker, by whom it had been so little regarded.—[From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

The following anecdote, which is two well authenticated to be disputed, furnishes one instance, among thousands, of that heroic spirit and love of liberty which characterized the American females during the struggle for independence.

"A good lady—we knew her when she was grown old—in 1775, lived on the sea-board, about a days march from Boston, where the British army then was. By some unaccountable accident, a rumour was spread, in town and country, in and about there, that the regulars were on a full march for that place, and would probably arrive in three hours at farthest. This was after the battle of Lexington, and all, as might be well supposed, was in sad confusion—some were boiling with rage and full of fight, some with fear and confusion, some hiding their treasures, and others flying for life. In this wild moment, when most people, in some way or other, were frightened from their property, our heroine, who had two sons, one about nineteen years of age, the other about sixteen, was seen by our informant, preparing them to discharge their duty. The eldest was able to equip in five style.—She took her husband's fowling-piece, made for duck in plover; (the good man being absent on a coasting voyage to Virginia,) and with the powder horn and shot bag; but the lad thinking the duck and goose shot, not quite the size to kill regulars, his mother took a chisel, cut up her powder spoon, and hammered them into slugs, and put them into his bag, and he set off in great earnest but thought he would call one moment and see the parson, who said, 'Well done my brave boy—God preserve you!'—and on he went in the way of his duty. The youngest was imprudent in his equipments, but his mother could find nothing to arm him with but an old rusty sword; the boy seemed rather unwilling with this alone, but begged in the street, in a state of hesitation, when his mother thus upbraided him. 'You John I***** what will your father say if he hears that a child of his is afraid to meet the British?—go along; beg or borrow a gun, or if you will find one, child—some coward, I dare say will be running away, then take his gun and march forward, and if you come back, and I hear you have not behaved like a man, I shall carry the blush of shame on my face to the grave.' She then said the parson, wiped the tear from his eye, and waited the day; the boy joined the march. Such a woman could not have cowards for her sons. Instances of refined and delicate pride and affection occurred, at that period, every day, in different places; and in fact, this disposition was then so common, that it now operates as one great cause of our not having more facts of this kind recorded. What few there are remembered should not be lost. Nothing great or glorious was ever achieved which women did not set in, advice, or consent to."

Spontaneous Combustion.—In looking a ship, yesterday, lined oil was accidentally used upon a plank. The screw was then wiped with a bunch of loose cotton, which was thrown upon the deck, and within an hour burst into a flame and was consumed.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following statement shows the number of Members of the House of Representatives and electors of President to which each state is entitled, under the new apportionment; also the number of Electors at the last election the states being arranged according to Representative population.

Table with columns: Reps., Electors, 1832., 1828. Lists states from New York to Delaware with corresponding numbers.

*Electors chosen by the people by general ticket. † Do. do. by districts. ‡ Electors appointed by the Legislature.

The late European news is full of interest. The success of the Liberator of Portugal is no longer doubtful, and the fate of the monster Miguel, is sealed. Miss is said to be ready to make another effort in Spain, which is ripe for revolt. Spain would now have Portugal as an auxiliary, and France at least as a well wisher and a neutral; for we take it for granted that Philippe would not dare to show hostility. The despotic proceedings of the German Diet have produced a re-action, which will set that part of Europe in flames, while Belgium and Holland are on the eve of a war, and the great powers are already armed and in the field, ready to sustain the respective belligerents. The thrones of the Tyrants totter. God prosper the people contending for their rights!—Pennyboat.

The Baltimore Patriot says.—The Almshouse, situate some miles from Baltimore, has been the scene of an impressive and awful warning to drunkards.—Of about 500 inmates, (the number on the 15th July,) 475 were intemperate persons; this accounts for the extreme mortality of the cholera there, which numbered 125 victims, one-fourth of the whole. We are glad to learn that the epidemic has suddenly ceased at that place within a few days. It should be stated also, that of all the head persons and attendants at this scene of death, not one contracted the disease.

The dog of Expedients. One of the mounteers of Average, whose trade is to exhibit live monkeys and dancing bears, had also trained a half a dozen dogs to different exercises. One mounted guard with a gun and little sabre; another made perilous leap; a third jumped like a frog; a fourth, who clad in a black robe and placed in a chair, mounted a thesis by bowing incessantly at the other, who replied, in return, by barking at him. In short this corps of four footed comedians formed the revenue of their master with two; for mankind pay better for what amuses them, than for lessons of wisdom and prudence. Through a jealousy, too common among people of the same trade, another dealer in bears, poisoned five of the dramatic personas of his rival, who, afflicted at so serious a loss, (for five dancers cannot be made in a day,) fell sick and took to his bed. Having no means and, being in extreme want, the poor devil had recourse to the following expedient. He trained his remaining Spaniel to carry a billet, on which was written the following verse:

For my sick master in his bed, Mourning o'er his actors dead, All whose drollery hath fled, Kind spectators give me bread.

The animal, who was very sagacious, had learnt his part in less than a week, when his owner said, go Sapajou and save the life of your master. Sapajou was a little marmozet, that mounted the dog's back and labored him in his mimic exhibition. The dog accordingly received the monkey on his back, dressed in a rose colored gown and blue turban, then guided by the little son of the mountaineer, he went to place Belle Cour, and crowds ran to see the sport. On this, the monkey alighted, and seized a stick, drove them to a certain distance where they formed a circle. The ground being clear the dog performed, by way of prelude a minute of his customary tricks, he then danced a minute with the monkey, he leaped for the King, the Queen, and the Count d'Artois, &c. at the conclusion of his tricks, he took a hat between his paws, and made a collection, as he solicited respectfully the delighted spectators. The farthings, pennies, and even pieces of silver fell in such abundance, that the sick master got money enough to care him, and in a little time set up another corps of comedians.—Eng. Pa.

We approached the asylum through spacious and beautiful grounds, and having passed its gates were conducted by its superintendent to its secret cells. The first which we entered was tenanted by a raging maniac, who stood before us with fettered hands and visage fierce and fiendlike, screaming curses upon nature, and shrieking out that there was no God—his eyes glared like balls of fire, and the bell that raged within him had scratched a once sanguine and athletic frame, into a gaunt spectre a ghastly and thunderstricken ruin.—Though but in the summer of his years, his hair was silver grey, and streamed around his brow in wild and wintry wreaths. His bold and reckless spirit, in the pride of intellectual power, had dared to search the unsearchable—to question—to doubt—to disbelieve, till at length he sunk into the abyss of atheism, and nature seemed such a fearful and inscrutable mystery to his bewildered mind, that he became horror struck at his own thoughts, and went raving mad. His fits of blaspheming fury were succeeded by sudden dejection, and trembling terror, and sore dizziness, when he would sink down on his knees and creep like a child.—We gladly returned from this awful spectacle of a ruined spirit, and proceeded to the next apartment, in which we beheld a victim of the gaming table.

WOODVILLE:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT—ANDREW JACKSON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT—PHILIP P. BARBOUR.

—We are authorized to announce THEODORE STARK, Esq. as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President. He elected he will vote for ANDREW JACKSON & P. P. BARBOUR.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Pro bono Publico," in our next.

We are requested to say, that Mr. DOLBEAR will defer commencing his lessons on Peasanship in this place, until Wednesday next, 10th inst. Therefore all who commence on that day will have an opportunity to receive a full course of lessons.

We are indebted to the politeness of F. Davis, Esq. for the following information from our Convention.

JACKSON, Oct. 2, 1832.

Dear Sir—We have, at 5 P. M., taken the vote for electing the Supreme Judges by the qualified voters of the state. The vote stood thus, Yeas 26; three on the same side absent—29. Nays 18; one ditto absent—19. This is the way it stands at present—the mail is closing, and am not sure I can get this in. Yours,

JOS JOHNSON.

FIELDING DAVIS, Esq.

The New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 1st Oct. (inst.) says—"The interments in the Catholic burying ground have augmented greatly since our last weekly report. For the week ending on Saturday afternoon there were 83 interments, and in the Protestant ground 36, making a total of 118 interments. To this it would be useless to make any additional remarks: the unusual number of deaths for this season of the year tells more clearly the state of the health of our city than all that could be said from other reports."

COMMUNICATIONS.

HILLS, September 23, 1832.

DEAR SIR—Three weeks since, I received a letter from John L. Guion, Esq. notifying me that I had been put in nomination at Vicksburg for the ensuing election. I expressed to him the great inconvenience I should be put to in the event of my election, but that I would not decline a public nomination.

I am now happy to find, that Gov. Brandon has been put in nomination at Raymond, by the neighbouring counties, and request you will withdraw my name and insert his.

I am, dear Sir, Respectfully, Your obt. servt., J. JOOR.

ALFRED BYDNE, Esq. Woodville, Miss.

DINNER

GIVEN TO MR. ELLIS & FLUMMER BY THE FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Agreeable to notice the friends of the Administration attended a public barbecue in this place, on Saturday last, and although it had rained almost incessantly for more than a week previous, and the appearance of the morning was exceedingly unavourable, it is estimated that there were at least three hundred persons attended.—M. F. DeGraffenred acted as President, & Wm. W. Whitehead as Vice President.—After the company had partook of the repast, in consequence of some rain having fallen and appearances being still unfavorable, they retired to Mr. Severson's tavern, who kindly tendered the use of his house to them, and after arranging as many tables as could be spread through his gallery, the company sat down to drink toasts, and spent the remainder of the evening in the utmost hilarity without a single incident occurring which could mar the harmony and good feeling of those who were present.

REGULAR TOASTS.

- 1. The Union, it must be preserved—by honest Legislation, mutual concessions, and cultivating a spirit of amity and friendship towards our sister states.
2. Andrew Jackson: a revolutionary soldier who yet remains a warning beacon to point out the dangers, and save the CONSTITUTION amidst the billows of popular commotion.
3. The memory of George Washington.
4. The departed and surviving sages and heroes of the Revolution.
5. The Army & Navy of the United States: the miniature of our national power.
6. The Amer. can Banner—
'Tis glorious stars in azure shine,
'The radiant Heraldry of Heaven,
'Its stripes in beautiful order twine,
'The emblems of our Union given.
7. Public opinion and the Ballot box: The supreme court of appeals in governments of the people.
8. Our distinguished Guest, the Hon'ble POWHATTAN ELLIS—his zeal and uniform support of the present truly republican administration, proves he has as a faithful Senator, REDEEMED his pledges, and has secured the highest reward sought by an honest public servant—the approving verdict of his constituents.

[Here Judge Ellis rose, and returned his thanks to the meeting for the very kind and flattering reception with which this sentiment had been given, and briefly alluded to his general course during the last session of Congress; more particularly the land bill, respecting which he presented several tabular calculations in order to show that the great object and effect of this bill, would be to distribute the proceeds of the public lands throughout the old and large states—while the new states in which the land lay, would derive a very unequal benefit]

and have in such a law, an almost insurmountable obstacle against any future reduction of price. He also referred to that provision of the bill which authorizes the money to be appropriated to the Colonization, as establishing towards the owners and slave holding states, a precedent and principle far more dangerous than any benefit which they could derive from it. He concluded by calling the following sentiment. The Democracy of the Country, they will ever be true to their principles.

9. The Hon'ble FRANKLIN E. PLUMMER, he has spoken in the Halls of the National Legislature, the voice of Mississippi, unaltered in sound or meaning—his public services deserve our thanks and entitle him to our confidence.

[Here G. D. Boyd, Esq., arose and stated the company, that as one of the committee of resolution appointed by the first meeting which passed the resolutions pursuant to which we were assembled, that a letter had been received from Hon. F. E. Plummer, in which he stated that his engagements and considerations had at this time compelled him to decline the invitation which had been given to him, but that he felt grateful for the high compliment which had been paid him, and from so respectable a source as that of the ablest citizens of this, one of the oldest counties of the state, and that he owed to them a visit, which he would make as early as possible after the adjournment of the next session of Congress, he also mentioned that in that letter, Mr. Plummer formed them, that he intended to come out in an exposition in the shape of a dinner speech, which he would deliver to the citizens of his own (St. Louis) county; in which he would advert to the course on the general subjects which were before the last Congress, and to the issue which were now to have been made up between our Senators and himself, which he intended to have published, to which he begged leave to refer us.]

10. Education and an intelligent people. The only safe-guard for the liberty and permanency of Republics.

11. The State of Mississippi; rich in her natural resources, she only requires that the minds of her sons and daughters should be cultivated as well as the soil of her country, and they will be found equally productive.

12. The new Constitution—May its friends be not ashamed or afraid to submit it to the people for their approval or rejection.

13. Woman—Her influence like the dew of heaven, gentle, silent & unseen, yet pervading and irresistible.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President. Andrew Jackson—His fame budded in the war of the Revolution, bloomed in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and brought forth fruit in abundance when he refused to bid for the Presidency.

By the Vice-President. The re-election of our patriotic President Andrew Jackson—The unholy union of Clay & Calhoun cannot resist or nullify it—he is the people's choice.

By Judge Cage. The County of Wilcox— 'Tis my home—home, sweet home, There is no place like home.

By Robert Layson, Esq. Bank Veto Message—The finest specimen of moral courage in the very teeth of power—an era in our legislation—a magna charta—a bill of rights—loosening an Anacostia gripe, and rendering harmless all the Clayed instruments of power.

By S. T. Archer. Andrew Jackson—the people's President, we want him at the helm of State four years longer, after which may his latter days be as calm and peaceful as his former have been brilliant and useful.

By Col. Wm. S. Hamilton. Andrew Jackson—the brave in war; the faithful in peace—How futile and ridiculous is the abuse of those men who presume to talk of patriotism, party, and good faith; when cowards and craven they fled from the battle-field in consternation, when the perfection of their morality, the rottenness of corruption; when treacherous their civil trusts, their crimes only want a dignity of definition to render them traitors.

By Col. Geo. H. Gordon. Andrew Jackson—His patriotism, his services, his devotedness to the constitution of his country will remain in the hearts of every free Republican as a living monument of his fame, when the memory of his ambitious rivalers will be rejected and forgotten.

By A. Daniel. The State of Mississippi—The twenty-first sister of this great Union, may she never prove ungrateful, or a discordant member of this happy family.

By Thos. J. Hamilton. Jacksonism—All mere promises and professions constitute patriotism, then would all be patriots; but at times of peril are the times to try men's souls, and holding puppies by their ears the soul of their blood, so is the present crisis, the time to try who is for, and who against the administration of Andrew Jackson.

By E. G. Whitehead. American opposition mis-called "the American System"—While we condemn it as an unconstitutional assumption of power by the General Government—we abhor the remedy of nullification.

By Douglas M. Hamilton. Our President—His fame rests on a solid foundation and is impregnable. Foul mouths and sore shins can no more avail against him, than a pistol against the Rock of Gibraltar.

By Jno. Alex. Hamilton. The fair game of Bandy—Let every man shin his own shins, and let the enemies of Jackson keep their own tanks, and knock the ball their own way.

By Oscar Pillett. Anti-Jacksonism—Miserable estimate of the apostate Webb—Mississippi for Wirt. Phaw!!!

By G. D. Boyd. The State of Mississippi—Her population like the waters of the mighty river whose name she bears—conmingle from every clime and country—will, like the natural element, ere long form the purest mixture, and exhibit to the world a government of the purest democracy, equally calculated to secure, and protect the rights of her citizens.

By Col. McGahy. Our distinguished Guest Judge Ellis—Like an honest man, he has maintained his integrity—faithful to the Jackson party.