



TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Seven days later from Liverpool. NEW YORK, October 4.

Our news schooner "Courier and Enquirer," boarded the packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, yesterday at half past 11 A. M. 70 miles east of Sandy Hook. The Napoleon sailed on the 24th, and brings us London papers of the 23d, Liverpool of the 24th, and Shipping and Commercial Lists to the latest dates.

The news by this arrival is highly important, as proving that the gallant POLES have not only nobly defended themselves against their oppressors, but are in high spirits on the eve of what is considered a great and final struggle for their freedom. What is still more important, there is reason to believe that by their gallantry and perseverance, they have at length compelled the Powers of Europe to interfere in their behalf. The London Sun of the evening of the 24th says:—

"The Courier Francais mentions, in a tone of confidence, that the great powers have at length decided on recognizing the independence of Poland."

[God grant it may be true.]

Accounts from Warsaw, says the Herald, have been received up to the 12th inst.—They state that the Russian General, Field Marshall Count Paskewitch, kept the grand army at a cautious distance from the Polish capital (fully 50 miles), and as cautiously avoided coming to an engagement. It was thought that his plan was to cut off the supplies from Warsaw. He was said to be expecting reinforcements of troops from the Russian Asiatic provinces, and fears were entertained of those troops bringing in their train the plague, which had, it is stated, some time ago broken out amongst them. The greatest unanimity prevails in the Polish capital, and all feelings of spirit have given way to patriotism. The Polish army, at the date of these accounts, was in sight of the Russians, and a great battle was hourly expected. Despatches had been received at Warsaw from Colonel Koss, who accompanied Gielgud to Lithuania, and who was detached towards Polangen. The Colonel continued to maintain himself in the Government of Mohilev. The number of the armed insurgents there, and in the vicinity of Witepek, was estimated at 10,000 men.—Gen. Tolstoi had broken up from Wilna to march against them. The report that a part of General Rudiger's corps had crossed the Vistula had not been confirmed. Gen. Dembinski had been appointed Governor of Warsaw, and had already begun to act in that character.

No change of importance had taken place in the position of the armies since the last accounts, but every thing seems to pretend an awful and final struggle. It seems to be the policy of the present Commander of the Russians rather to starve the capital into a surrender than to make a bold push at its capture. He deals much more in feints and military manoeuvres, to make his enemy believe that he meditates an attack in one place, whilst he, in fact, attempts it in another, than his predecessor; and this cautious policy has hitherto proved beneficial to his objects. These tactics have not, however, hitherto entrap Skrzynecki into any act of impudence; nor does it appear that he himself is desirous of courting an encounter; but there is a war party in Warsaw which is calling out for more active measures, and constantly reproaching the Commander-in-Chief with his inactivity. We are sorry to perceive by out private correspondence from Berlin, that there is a considerable party in Poland which is passively obstructing the measures of Government as much as it can. This party consists of the German manufacturers in the different towns, whose trade has suffered greatly from the revolution, and who would make any sacrifice of independence to the return of tranquillity. The garrison at Warsaw had received an accession of 5000 by the return of Dembeski's corps, who detecting the perfidy of Gielgud and Chalspawski, had returned from Lithuania, after cutting his way through the most formidable obstacles. The presence of these troops, in the reigning dearth of provisions in the capital will, however, add to the privations to which that devoted city has been already exposed, Dembinski has been appointed Governor of Warsaw.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

There has been two arrivals at New York lately. The most important intelligence brought by these arrivals says the N. York Evening Post, relates to the cause of Poland, which is represented as being in a condition almost hopeless, the population of Warsaw is a state of open rebellion against the government, the Governor displaced, Skrzynecki dismissed, the capital in a state of anarchy and without resources, and the Russian army approaching. The articles which contain these accounts are from the Prussian State Gazette. The London Times of the 31st, however, questions these accounts, stating as its reasons the great influence of the Polish Diet and Government on the people, the little credit possessed by the Prussian club, who are said to have caused the insurrection, and who are said

to be composed of a few hot-headed students, and finally, the great popularity of Prince Czartorski, which renders it exceedingly improbable that he should be suddenly displaced to make room for men standing so low in the estimation of the people of Warsaw as Gen. Kruckowiecki and Prondzinski.

The quiet of Switzerland is again disturbed. "At Basle" says an English paper, "every body is under arms. A severe fight had taken place between the troops of the Diet and the peasantry in favor of the Provisional Government, who were assisted from Soleure, &c. and remained masters of the field."

Domestic Matters.

THE NEW TAX LAWS.

Taxable objects, from the first view of the 1st sect. as published, comprehends all ground rents, monies at interest, and all debts due from solvent debtors, whether by promissory notes, &c. Then follows a list of exceptions, which seems to go pretty far towards a nullification of the whole design.—It may be, that the framers of the law intended only to except Bank notes, but this construction is forced and not the literal reading of the sentence.

Ground rents and monies at interest, appear to be within the grip of this new law, (as it is emphatically called) as well as all debts due from solvent debtors. Now it cannot be said that mere accounts made, are included in debts due. Nor can notes or obligations not due, and not drawing interest, be considered within the law. Obligations as by note or bond, executed or remaining for the purpose of drawing an interest, together with ground rents, and all pleasure carriages kept for use.—Are all the objects within the letter of the law as I conceive.

Though I cannot exonerate the designers of this odious system of taxation, from the intention of including other objects.—Some persons understand it to comprehend all accounts that may be fully put on the balance sheet of any man whose concerns, which would require a regular stock and book debt account, whenever the Assessor in his round chases to require it. This presents such gross absurdities, that we scout the idea with the principle.

Every merchant pays a personal tax already, on the amount of his yearly business, and this, on merchandize which has paid a heavy duty to the general government; but as our Lawyers say—the breaking up and mixing goods, gives the State a right or property in them, we must submit and now as our Legislators say, by another convention of merchandize into paper, and that paper into money, they must have a slice of each—we must pay it.

A host of praying spies and busy informers, are about to be created too, for the purpose of examining the books and private papers of every man who transacts any business.

Abuses truly crowd upon us, while we are asleep; let us arise and cast out, all such plotters against the Constitution and Law of our country, and the community in which we live.—Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser says:—The following information was derived from a letter written by a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this City, dated

LAWRENCEVILLE, Sept. 17, 1831.

"You have heard, before this, of the second arrest of some of our Missionaries and others, by the Georgia Guard, and of their delivery over to the civil authority of the State for trial. They have been tried within the last 2 or 3 days, found guilty of residing within the chartered limits of the State, in the occupancy of the Cherokees, without taking an oath of allegiance prescribed by the last Legislature, and sentenced, by Judge Clayton, to confinement, AT HARD LABOR IN THE PENITENTIARY FOR FOUR YEARS! Eleven respectable white men to be put up in a Prison, with felons, and the most degraded of human beings, for four years, and the slightest Crime alleged against them!

"Rev. S. A. WORRESTER and Dr. ELIZER BUTLER Missionaries under the American Board, are among the number.—The Rev. JOHN J. TROTTER, an itinerant Methodist Clergyman, under the direction of the Tennessee Conference.—JOHN H. WHEELER, SAMUEL A. THOMPSON, B. F. THOMPSON, SURRY EATON, A. COPELAND, and SAMUEL MAYS, are respectable white men, who have intermarried with Cherokee women, and a Mr. D'LOZIER, who had merely stopped in the nation, as a mechanic, completes the number of these unfortunate victims to the "tender mercies" of the State.—They will be marched hence in a few minutes more, by a guard, for the place of their confinement. I shall offer no comment upon these memorable proceedings.—My feelings as an acquaintance and a friend to these persecuted men, and as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, goaded us we are by all the evils and horrors of a Military Despotism, will not allow it. At another time I may give you a detail of the trial. It was a scene the remembrance of which can never be erased from my memory." But Sir, when I return to my country, behold the fond and anxious mother, with her innocent children, hasten forth to learn the fate of the Husband and the Father, good Heavens what feelings will not rush into my bosom!"

From the Plattsburgh, (N. Y.) Aurora, Oct. 5. DARING OUTRAGE.—On Saturday evening last, an outrage was committed in this village, which is almost without a parallel. The facts, as we have been able to collect from the various reports in circulation, are briefly these: About 8 o'clock on

the evening above mentioned, two ladies, sisters, the one a married lady, and the other unmarried, were returning to their home, unattended, when they were met or overtaken by a person having the appearance of a gentleman, as far as they could discover in the gloom of the evening, who attacked the young lady with great violence and inflicted a dangerous wound with an instrument supposed to be a dirk.—The object of the villain was no doubt murder, and he probably thought he had effected it.—The circumstances have produced a good deal of excitement in our village; the more so, as no cause can be assigned by the young lady, for an attack of the kind from any source.

[A public meeting of the citizens of Plattsburgh, in relation to the above outrage was held on the 4th inst. A committee of vigilance, consisting of seven persons, was appointed, and a resolution was passed, recommending a reward of \$500 for the detection of the offender.]

During the quarter ending on the 30th September, 26,000 barrels of Flour were inspected in Alexandria, and 32,000 barrels in Georgetown, D. C.

Proposals have been issued by Mrs. Ann Royal, for publishing, in the city of Washington, a weekly paper, to be called the "Paul Pry." Doubtless it will be a popular paper. Perhaps it may become in time the "Government Official." There is no knowing what strange things may happen in these times.—Alexandria Gazette.

From the Pennsylvania Whig.

The Free Trade Convention or Nullifiers are as modest as they are patriotic—they pronounced the TARIFF LAWS UNCONSTITUTIONAL!!! Wonderful discovery, worthy of its authors! The TARIFF has been pronounced CONSTITUTIONAL, by

George Washington, John Jay, Alex. Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, John Madison, John Adams, James Monroe, John Q. Adams, A. Jackson—(see message to last Congress), Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, J. C. Calhoun—(see his speech in Congress in 1816), William Wirt, Chief Justice Marshall, Henry Baldwin, Richard Rush, Benjamin Franklin, Albert Gallatin!!!

Besides a long list of worthies not recollected.

Perhaps the remark or axiom, that "the People, when rightly informed, will act right," never was more verified than in the recent election in this State. No man, in the exercise of his rational faculties, will jeopardize his dearest interest. No Patriot will, understandingly, act against the equal rights of community. The late election has been conducted, almost exclusively, upon the concentrated principles of Masonry and Antimasonry. It will be seen by the return of votes we this day publish, that the people, in those towns and counties where Free Presses have been in operation—where antimasonic periodicals have had their natural, salutary influences—where intelligence, which is most emphatically the life of liberty, has been freely diffused, unrestrained by the masonic oath, cable-tow and hoodwink—it will be the most clearly seen, that in those places, the People have been true to themselves, true to the cause of righteousness, of God and their country.

We intend to say nothing by way of exaltation—it is unchristian—but barely to refer to some brief facts in the case—and "facts are stubborn things." It is a fact, that in every section of our country, where the subject of masonry has been coolly investigated and the public mind divested of prepossessions and prejudice, the people have placed their veto on the secret machinations of the Encampment, chapter and lodge room; aware that heretofore masonry has allured but to destroy their rights. It is a fact, declared and acknowledged by our opponents and the adherents to the Institution, that no party, in this or any other country, ever made such strides as the anti-masonic party. It is a fact, that whenever its principles are conscientiously and understandingly embraced, the effect is like the cleaving of a nail by "master builder;" once an anti-mason, always an anti-mason; the principles never can be obliterated from the bosom of the patriot. It is a fact, that this party, who but two or three short years since were called by some editors "demented fools" and "lunatics," and by others were esteemed "beneath contempt," is now the dominant party in Vermont. And it requires not the gift of prophecy to foresee, that the period is not far distant when it will bear this commanding character throughout every State in this favored Republic—favored of Heaven, for the hand of God is evidently in this great moral revolution.—Danville (Vt.) Star.

The Editor of the MERCER LUMINARY will accept of an Agency for all Antimasonic Books, tracts, maps drawing, paintings Almanacs, &c. &c. and make the most he can of them for the owners, and for the cause of Antimasonry, if the owners pay carriage to Pittsburg, and pay postage to Mercer which is 55 miles north of Pittsburg Pa. Surrounded by the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Venango, Butler and Beaver, and located in the centre, Mercer would be a place from whence much antimasonry could be vended. Ashtabula, Trumbull and Columbiana counties in Ohio, are equally convenient to Mercer. Antimasonic Booksellers, Poets, Painters, &c. are hereby invited to the prospect of a market through our agency in North West Pennsylvania.



Here shall the Press the People's rights proclaim Unaid'd by influence, and unbrid'd by gain.

Tuesday Morning, October 18, 1831.

Democratic Anti-Masonic Nominations: FOR PRESIDENT, William Wirt, of Md. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Amos Edmeker, of Pa.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

FLLOUR, Howard-st.—We note sales from stores in parcels of 300, 200, and 100 brls. at \$5 75 per brl. and we give this as the fair wholesale store rate to-day. By retail, and for fancy brands, dealers sell at a fraction higher. The wagon price has been steady throughout the week at 5 62 1/2 per brl.; in occasional instances a fraction more has been paid, but the price just named may be regarded as the current rate.

WHEAT.—The supplies have been moderate only. Of the parcels of red received before Thursday, sales of fair to good were made at 1 02 to 1 08; and on Tuesday one parcel of very prime red was sold at 1 14. On Thursday a cargo of 3000 bush. very prime Virginia red was sold at 1 11 per bush; and to-day two cargoes of very primed red were sold at 1 12. We quote best reds to-day at 1 10 to 1 12, fair to good at 1 02 to 1 08; and fair to ordinary at \$1, and downwards, as in quality. On Tuesday a lot of 100 bushels very prime white was sold at 1 25. We quote best white at 1 22 to 1 25, and other sorts lower according to quality.

CORN.—Sales of both sorts of old have been made at 58 to 55 cts. per bushel, according to quality, and we quote in conformity thereto.

RYE.—Sales have ranged from 65 to 63 cents per bushel.

OATS.—Sales at 34 cents—we quote 23 to 35 cents per bushel.

JOHN M'INTYRE, who has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, is a resident of Cumberland township.

The CASKET for October has been received. See the Contents, in another column.

TARIFF MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, a respectable meeting of the friends of the AMERICAN SYSTEM was held at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 15th instant. The meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. JAMES WILSON Chairman and JOHN B. M'PIERSON Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, on motion of A. G. Miller, Esq. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Whereupon, A. G. Miller, Esq. Col. J. D. Paxton, Z. Herbert, Esq. J. McSherry, Esq. and Mr. S. Buchler, were appointed said committee—who reported as follows:—

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the project of holding a Tariff Convention in the City of New York, on the 20th inst.

Resolved, That we approve of the PROTECTING DUTIES as they exist at present—as we deem it the policy and interest of the American Government.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the OBJECT and PRINCIPLES of the Tariff Convention lately held in Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed Delegates to the contemplated Convention to be held in the City of New York on the 20th instant, viz:

James Wilson, Esq. Hon. Daniel Sheffer, Daniel M. Snyser, Esq. John B. Clark, Esq. Ezra Blythe, Esq. James McSherry, Esq. David Middlecaff, Esq. Michael Slagle, Esq. Col. George Himes, Capt. James Clark.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in all the papers of the Borough.

JAMES WILSON, Chairman.

J. B. M'PIERSON, Secretary.

The Election.—In another column will be found the Returns in full of the late election in this County. Considering the inclemency of the weather, the result of the election was quite as favorable as we expected. Had the day been favorable, our majority would have been at least 500. One of our candidates lost his election, not through the paucity of Antimasonic votes, but because JOHN DICKSON, Esq. the third Antimasonic candidate, persisted in running, and thereby diverting a portion of our votes from Mr. CASSATT. It is to be regretted, that personal animity should have been permitted to triumph over patriotism, in so worthy a man as Mr. Dickson—in one so truly and originally Antimasonic. Had it not been for the unceasing rain, our majority would have been overwhelming. In Menallen and Ber-

wick alone, cut up as they were with impassable waters, our majority was thereby diminished more than two hundred; and elsewhere in proportion. The Masonic strength all lies in the towns, and were all out—our's in the country. Besides, Antimasons are composed of old steady, and sedate men, who have an eye to eternity.—Their constitutions could not brave the elements. The Masonic forces consist mainly of reckless adventures, who regard neither God, man nor weather—who would sacrifice all for ROYALTY. Under all these circumstances, our success is a real triumph.

We learn that Lebanon county has elected an Antimasonic ticket in full. Dauphin gives one Antimasonic, and one Masonic Member of Assembly. Lancaster gives the whole ticket and 900 of a majority!

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—In the "Star" to-day, the Antimasonic Republicans will find a call for a meeting of those Delegates who settled the late ticket. We hope the Delegates appointed will all attend, and that the township which was not fully represented heretofore, will be so this time.

JOHN D. MAHON, Esq. and Gen. ROBERT MCCOY, of Cumberland, and JESSE MILLER, Esq. of Perry county, are considered candidates for Congress, in the place of the late Hon. Wm. Ramsey.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.—The elections in Maryland have terminated in the defeat of the friends of the present administration. The Senate of the State (says the Frederick Examiner,) is composed of 15 members, all of whom are opposed to the policy, and reelection of Gen. Jackson. The House of Delegates consists of 80 members, of whom 21 are in favor and 59 adverse to Gen. Jackson. And we also learn from the same paper, that out of nine Representatives to Congress, elected this fall, in that State, five are opposed to Gen. Jackson.

When Brother SANDERS next appeals to the public about "unfounded" and "untrue" statements in the Star, he should lay the spirit of Masonry aside, and let the public know who it was that made those false statements. The Town Council, and not the Editor of the Star, as is inferred from Brother Sanders' appeal, have made those "unfounded and untrue" statements if there are any. Act honorable if you can, brother Boaz, if it is towards an Anti-Mason.

MORE MASONRY.—We addressed a No. of "The Star" to a Masonic Editor a week or two ago. It was returned last week, with the following written on the margin:—

"I wish you would go to hell with your damned political Antimasonry—we want a paper that has some news in it—not filled with d—d foolishness as yours is—So don't send it any more—or else we will be obliged to use it as it ought to be—We are no masons nor antimasons."

The paper containing the above is at the service of those who wish to see it. For ourselves, we make no comments. None are needed. The people can make their own

COME AT LAST!—From the Baltimore Patriot we learn that the Minister Extraordinary, JOHN RANDOLPH, who was sent with a roving commission to St. Petersburg, has arrived at New York.

INSURRECTIONS.—Judging from reports that are in circulation in various parts of the country, it appears that a secret understanding must have prevailed among the Negroes of the several States in which they have risen. They have almost simultaneously risen in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware, and Maryland; and from the Frederick Examiner we learn, that the Frankfort Kentuckian, received on Tuesday last at that office, "states that a rumor has reached that place, that the Negroes have risen in Louisiana and have possession of the coast both above and below New Orleans."

SHOP-LIFTING.—A "lady" was lately detected, in New York, in taking a roll of ribbons valued at \$4 from a store, and sentenced to pay \$8, double the value of the article stolen. She paid dear for her ribbons!

A COUNTERFEITER.—A man was recently committed to jail in Flemingsburg, Ky. "on suspicion of being concerned in the making of counterfeit dollars." He, however, succeeded in making his way through a window, mounted a horse, and effected his escape. His name is Azariah P. Stewart.

Printing Establishment for sale. The Proprietor of the "Mansfield, Ohio, Gazette Printing Establishment," wishes to sell out, on accommodating terms. Address, post paid, JAMES PURDY, Mansfield Ohio.