



LATE FROM EUROPE.

REJECTION OF THE REFORM BILL BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS—SURRENDER OF THE REMAINDER OF THE POLISH ARMY—ESTABLISHMENT OF A RUSSIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN POLAND, &c. &c.

The packet ship Sully, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 12th and Havre to the 14th Oct., inclusive, from which the following extracts are taken—

The most important information is the announcement that the Reform Bill was rejected, sans ceremonie, in the British House of Lords at half past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of October, by a majority of 41. Galignani's Paris Messenger of the 10th Oct. thus announces the event. "The interesting struggle in the British House of Peers terminated, as we were yesterday enabled, in a brief circular, to announce to readers in Paris and its vicinity, in the rejection of the Reform Bill, by a majority of forty one! A Telegraphic Despatch acquainting Government with this important event, reached the Foreign Office yesterday morning, at a late hour last night we received by Extraordinary Express from our London Correspondent an abstract of the proceedings in the Lords down to half past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the division took place. Lords Wyndford, Eldon, Lyndhurst, Tenterden, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Gloucester, and Lords Harewood and Barham opposed the Bill, which was supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Holland, the Duke of Sussex, and Lord Hastings. Earl Grey replied at great length, and in conclusion declared that he had considered he had only done his duty in proposing a measure that he deemed essential to the tranquility of the country.—The rejection of the bill would disseminate discontent and dissatisfaction; but he would not abandon the King as long as there was any chance or hope of his being useful to the Sovereign and the Country. (Immense cheering.)

The Bar then cleared for a division, when there appeared:

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On the result of the division being announced, it was received in profound silence.

In London on Friday the 7th Oct. at 4 o'clock, P. M. Consols for account closed at 80 1/2 buyers. Consols fell on the 8th 1 per cent. Many rumors were afloat in the city as to the future acts of the ministers. A new ministry with the Duke of Richmond at its head was spoken of. Another rumor prevailed that the King had determined to prorogue Parliament, and create new Peers from the oldest sons of Peers favorable to the Bill.

A Postscript to the Havre Journal of the 11th says:—A Courier extraordinary has just arrived from London, from whom we learn, that just as he left the city great effervescence manifested itself among the people, that serious troubles were on the point of breaking out, and that in order to protect himself from an attack, the Duke of Wellington had barricaded his house.

Accounts from Warsaw are to the 27th Sept. The Russians entered Modlin on the 24th. A private letter from Berlin dated 2d October states that the remainder of the Polish army had crossed the Prussian frontier on the 26th Sept. and laid down their arms. Field Marshal Prince Paskowitch Warsowaky, is appointed Governor General of the Kingdom of Poland, who on the 26th Sept. issued his proclamation. A manifesto dated St. Petersburg, Sept. 16th, and signed by the Emperor, has appeared, which establishes a provisional government in Poland consisting of a President and four members. Poland is no longer a nation; she is a vassal to the Autocrat—the blood which she has poured forth in rivers, in the sacred cause of liberty and home, has availed not—every friend of heroism and patriotism—every friend of humanity must mourn over the fate of Poland, brave but unfortunate Poland—her name is blotted from the map of Nations.

From Belgium we learn, that the armistice between that country and Holland, which expired on the 10th October was prolonged to the 25th October. In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, after a warm discussion, a proposition to inquire into the causes of the late defeat of the Belgian troops was carried. On the same day, the Senate adopted a law, respecting the domiciliary searches for concealed arms, 19 to 11.

In France we find all as tranquil as at our last dates. The Hereditary Peerage was rejected by a vote of 321 against 87.

The accounts of the Cholera at Vienna, in Hungary and Galicia are of a tranquilizing character. The disease has assumed a mild character and is generally subsided. In the Austrian Army a great many soldiers are allowed to return home on furlough.

Letters from Trieste mention upon the authority of a communication received from Eyra, that a reconciliation between the Greeks and their Government is likely to be

effected, as Capo D'Istria had at length decided upon the convocation of a National Assembly, the elections for which were occupying the attention of the whole country.

A SPECK OF WAR.—It is positively stated by the Journal de Flandres, (a paper published at Ghent) that the Swedish Consul at Antwerp has received orders from his Government not pass any act which might indicate an acknowledgment of King Leopold by King Charles John. It is well known that the Swedish Monarch is greatly under the influence of the Russian Cabinet.

SPAIN.—The National says: "We have learnt from good authority that the Spanish Government is not only urging the levy of the 20,000 men recently decreed, but is taking secret measures for raising double the number. The provinces which are exempt by their conscription, as Guipuzcoa, Alva, and others, have received orders to arm and equip a battalion of 1,000.

TWO DAYS LATER.—By an arrival at New York on the night of the 20th inst. the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 11th October. This arrival puts them in possession of London dates to the morning of the 8th Oct.—two days later. Nothing was talked of but the fate of the Reform Bill—it seems to have been the all engrossing topic, as far as its result was known in the kingdom—and it had spread with telegraphic speed—meetings were called in various places in London, Liverpool, &c. at which, as well as in private circles, the firmness of the King was applauded, the course of the ministers approved, and full reliance placed in their ability and integrity.

The loss of the Bill has been deeply and sincerely regretted by every friend of the country—some of the papers in our possession, are dressed in mourning in consequence—no serious acts of violence had been committed, but fears were entertained that the persons and property of those Peers who voted in the majority, may not be respected by the populace. We have not yet heard how Scotland or Ireland received the intelligence. It is evident that anxiety is felt by all classes, but we rely upon the patriotism, firmness and patience of the British nation, that no serious scenes of tumult will take place—but that they will wait to see the course which the King and his Ministers will pursue in this emergency. We cannot, however, say less, than that the rejection of the Bill is a most daring disregard of public feeling by the Lords, and a most unfortunate act for the country.

From the London Observer of Oct. 10, we copy the following article: "Speculation is busy on the line of conduct which will be pursued by Earl Grey. We believe that, up to the moment we are writing, Earl Grey has determined not to resign; and that, encouraged by the House of Commons, and the voices of the majority of the people, he will make an effort to carry his bill by calling to the Upper House a number of the eldest sons of its present members who are supporters of the bill, so that the new titles will be gradually absorbed by the ancient aristocracy—by raising some of the more distinguished commoners to the peerage with limited remainders—and by calling a small portion of the Irish and Scotch nobles to seats in the British legislature. If the consent of His Majesty be obtained to these expedients, and there is no reason at present to suppose that it will be withheld, a new bill will be forthwith passed through the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, with a certain prospect that, after some reasonable modifications, it will receive the assent of every portion of the legislature. In the midst of those doubts and difficulties, the people keep the even tenor of their way; and though a deep sense of regret appears to prevail, not a single case of tumult has occurred."

Mr. Wilmer of Liverpool, in consequence of having received a short supply of the latest London papers, has sent us the following particulars of the state of public feeling in the Metropolis, gleaned from papers of the 10th of Oct. together with accounts from Derby and Chester; which follows:—"Nothing can exceed the indignant feeling which was manifested on Saturday, on the throwing out of the reform bill in the House of Lords. Early in the day, though the weather was tempestuous, groups were collected on the Exchange and at every corner, to collect such particulars as they could, of what all considered a common calamity, and the publication of the morning papers being extremely late owing to the hour at which the division took place, the shops of the news vendors were beset by applicants long after the usual period, and to a degree wholly unprecedented.

"The news of the fatal vote on Saturday morning spread over the country with almost telegraphic rapidity, and produced every where astonishment and consternation. An express reached Birmingham at five o'clock in the afternoon; a universal feeling of disappointment and indignation pervaded the whole population. The funeral bells of all the churches and chapels were muffled and tolled, as on the most solemn occasions. The Council of the Political Union assembled in the course of the evening, and an address to the people to abstain from outrage was immediately issued.

By accounts contained in the Caledonian Mercury of Tuesday, serious apprehensions appeared to be entertained of the interruption of order in the West of Scotland, to which quarter numerous bodies of troops have been ordered; but down to the present moment happily the fears of the people have not been confirmed.

Indeed the accounts from the country, as far as they have yet reached us, are flight-

ful. The operations of trade are suspended, from a feeling that men's minds are about to be agitated by passions which will leave no time for barter or commercial speculations.

The Reform members of the House of Commons met on Saturday to the number of 200, although the call was so sudden, and agreed to propose the following resolutions this evening:

"That it is expedient to declare their unaltered and undiminished adherence to the great measure of Reform.

"That it is their determined purpose to stand by and support the King's Ministers in the present crisis of affairs.

Accounts received in Liverpool last evening (10th) from Derby, represent serious disturbances to have taken place in that town, on the receipt of the intelligence of the bill having been thrown out, the populace, it is added, vented their fury against the inhabitants, whose sentiments were known to be at variance with public opinion, by attacking their dwellings, breaking their windows, &c. when the populace proceeded to the goal, and liberated the whole of the prisoners, both debtors and criminals.

LONDON, Oct. 5. Mr. Van Buren, the Minister from the U. States, had audience of the Queen to deliver his credentials and was most graciously received.

The excitement produced in the City, and indeed, in all parts of the metropolis, on the fate of the Reform Bill being published, exceeded any thing of the kind hitherto known. Numbers of shopkeepers instantly hoisted up their shutters as on the death of one of their family. The gloomy appearance of the day too, which might in superstitious minds, be looked upon as a disastrous omen, increased the dismal aspect of affairs, and threw a damp over the whole business of this day.

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce are favored with the following extract of a letter dated

HAVRE, Oct. 13th, 1831. Lord Ellenborough's motion in the House of Commons approving the conduct of Ministers, and pledging the House to support them, was carried by a majority of 149—40 more than the majority for the third reading of the bill. It is therefore supposed that Ministers will remain and the bill be again brought forward with some little modification and ultimately pass.

WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The brig Ospray, from St. Helena bound to Salem, has put into Charleston in distress. She reports that "the British East India Company's Sloop of War Coorze, arrived at St. Helena, 16th Sept., with despatches for England, announcing that the English Factories at Canton had been broken up by the Chinese—the servants attached to the Factories heads taken off—the likeness of King George was torn down and trampled under foot—the trees in the Factories torn up, &c. All commerce between the English and Chinese ceased after 10th August, and the British ships had all left Macao.

Should a War between the Emperor of China and the King of Great Britain grow out of the above sanguinary proceedings, it may seriously affect the trade of this country with China, as the British would doubtless blockade the port of Canton and cut off its trade.

Various Matters.

By the explosion of 200 lbs. of powder in the Magazine near Savannah, Geo. on the 20th ult. seven persons were killed, five within and two without the building. The magazine, a brick building, was torn to pieces and its fragments scattered in every direction. The accident was occasioned by a spark which was elicited in cooping some barrels of powder.

Levy of Catholic troops.—The following extraordinary statement is extracted from the Roman-Catholic Magazine, for August 1831, under the head "Rome," page 445. "We have heard from good authority that his holiness has, through the Nuncio, Monsignor Spadacini, applied to the British government for permission to raise a body of 10,000 troops in Ireland, and that the application has been successful."

On the 4th inst. the Cotton Gin of Josiah Coffield, Esq. of Edenton, N. C. was entirely destroyed by fire, with the cotton and other articles which were within.—The accident occurred from a spark flying from a candle which a negro girl had, and was instantly communicated to the cotton, which caused almost an immediate conflagration. The loss is said to be considerable.

HORRORS OF INTEMPERANCE.

FRANKFORT, (Ky.) November 1.—The annals of this country have again been stained by the destruction of a citizen by the hand of his fellow man. Two persons residing near the Forks of Elkhorn—Parker and Asberry—met at a tavern in their neighborhood, on Tuesday, now a fortnight ago. There, after they had become excited by liquor, a dispute arose between them about—a penknife. One said the other had his knife; the latter retorted that it was a lie; wrangling ensued, with cursing and swearing, such as is common with coarse and vulgar men, under the influence of liquor; blows were struck, and a fight began; but the combatants were presently parted.—Parker left the tavern, and having provided himself with a piece of a fence stake, for a cudgel, called at another tavern, on the road near by. While there, Asberry passed, on his way home. As soon as Parker discov-

ered he had gone by, he mounted his horse and pursued after him. As Parker approached, with his club, Asberry attempted to get over a high fence. While he was in that act, Parker rode up, and gave him a blow upon the head, with the club, which brought him senseless to the ground. Parker then drew out his knife, as though for defence; but Asberry lay motionless upon the earth. In a short time several persons came up—among them the wife and children of the wounded man. Half an hour or more elapsed before a cart could be procured and brought to the spot to remove the sufferer. In the mean time, Parker remained upon the ground in stormy triumph—flourishing his open knife threatening to finish his victim if he should but so much as "wink his eye!" Asberry was carried to his own house, where he lay speechless and senseless, for eight days, and then expired.

The Indian Queen Hotel and Baltimore House, well known to travellers, and at present occupied by George Beltzhoover, is offered for rent for a number of years, commencing on the first of October next—apply to James Piper, Baltimore. This hotel is very extensive, and as at present managed, does a most extensive business.

AN OLD MAID.—We trust that it is no offence to tender ears, to use this appellation, when speaking of a maiden who died in Poland last year, after attaining her one hundred and twenty-fourth year! She came into the world and took her leave of it on the self same spot, the village of Brzezina. Her youth and advanced age were both endowed with a greater portion of health than falls to the common lot; so much so, indeed, that on the very Sunday before she died she walked three miles to attend divine service. Her memory was so tenacious, that she could recall the most trivial circumstance which had occurred to her during the last century of her life. Peace be to her maiden ashes!—*Athenaeum.*

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have issued, in the National Intelligencer, a long Address to the Auxiliary Societies. The Society was established in the year 1817. Towards the promotion of the Colony nineteen expeditions have been fitted out, and 1857 emigrants, including recaptured Africans, landed on the shores of Africa. There are now 2000 colonists. The expense has been almost wholly defrayed by contributions from individuals. The contributions received from 1820 to 1830 inclusive, amount to \$112,841.—The expenditures, in the same interval, to a sum less by \$6384. The Board of Managers insist that the salubrity of Liberia is not inferior to that of the southern portions of the United States, and that their enterprise "holds out the promise of boundless benefit and grandeur to a large portion of the inhabitants of two quarters of the globe."

Salt in Europe is a monopoly of Government. In France a law exists, that if any person manufactures it for his own use, even if he draws a bucket of water from the ocean and converts it into salt, he shall be sent to the galleys. According to Hassel, there are about one hundred and twenty millions of pounds of salt annually manufactured in Prussia.

In reference to the great road which the State of Virginia is about to construct between Winchester in the Valley, and Parkersburg on the Ohio river, the last Winchester Republican says:—"A considerable part of the road, so important not only to the citizens of Winchester, but to the inhabitants of the intervening country between this place and the point of termination on the Ohio; is probably already under contract, and will be finished before this time twelve month; but it will not be until the entire line shall have been completed that the advantages which the work may be expected to confer on our community will be fully realized. Presenting, as it will, to the traveller between the east and the west, the advantages of directness, expedition, and comfort, in a greater degree than in any other; this route will undoubtedly be preferred to all others, and consequently become the great thoroughfare of the trade and travel between the western and Atlantic States. Steam boat navigation is always open to Parkersburg; from Parkersburg to Winchester there will be one of the first roads in Virginia, and from Winchester to Baltimore an uninterrupted rail road; so that the traveller may reach the latter place in three days from the time of leaving the Ohio, and vice versa, reach the Ohio in three days from Baltimore."

SCHUYLKILL VIADUCT.—The contractors for building the viaduct for the passage of the Pennsylvania Rail-Road over the river Schuylkill, have commenced operations. The U. S. Gazette says, a large number of men are at work—some on a part of the frame in the river, and others in preparing winter quarters, where materials can be got in readiness for early and efficient operations in the spring.

A multitude of evil doers.—It is stated that the New York state prison at Sing Sing already contains more than one thousand convicts, and that it has become necessary to transfer a large number of them to Auburn. It is but a few years since the prison at Sing Sing was opened, and it is already overflowing. As the number of convicts must continue to increase, the New York Daily observes that the former pernicious practice of pardoning must be adopted, or the state must be at the expense of another building for the purpose of a state prison.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, (by adjournment),

On Saturday the 3d of December next, A TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 230 Acres, more or less, late the property of Wm. Bigham, deceased, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert S. Greer, David Roth, and others. The improvements are a two-story

LOG HOUSE,

a double log Barn, with other out-buildings; an excellent well of water with a pump, convenient to the dwelling—an orchard containing a variety of fruit-trees; a sufficiency of meadow and timber for the farm. ALSO,

A TENANT HOUSE,

With out-buildings.

The above property will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to view the property, will call on Mrs. Bigham, who resides on the farm.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. when the terms will be made known, and due attendance given, by

JACOB MYERS, Executor. November 15, 1831. ts—22

FARMS FOR RENT.

Will be offered for rent, by public outcry, On Friday the 2d of December next, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, three miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunterstown, containing 220 Acres, more or less; the improvements on which are a

LOG HOUSE,

Log Barn, a Well near the door, and an ORCHARD.

—ALSO,—

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about six miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 Acres, more or less—the improvements on which are, a two-story

LOG HOUSE,

good Barn, a Well of water near the door, &c.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT, Executor of Geo. Bercau, dec'd. November 15, 1831. ts—32

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at public sale,

On Saturday the 10th of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others,

Containing 116 Acres, and allowance, of Patented Land,

On which are erected, a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-House,

and Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant-house, and Smith-shop. There are two Wells of good water, and two Orchards, on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by

DAVID WILES, Adm'r. By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. November 22, 1831. ts—33

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the enclosures of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, in the county of Adams, two stray STEERS, about 2 years old, one a brown colour, and the other a red with a white streak along the back, and sits or holes in the ear. The aforesaid cattle came to the enclosures of the subscriber sometime about the 6th of this month. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away,

HENRY BISHOP. November 15, 1831. ts—32

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa. on the 10th inst. an indentured apprentice to the Carpenter trade, named PETER RASER. I hereby caution all persons from harboring or employing said apprentice; for, as he absents himself from me without any just cause, I will positive prosecute all those who may harbor or employ him in defiance of this notice. The above reward will be paid for his delivery. **JOSEPH MARTIN.** Berwick Township, November 15, 1831. ts—32