

views of policy, I regard the advancement of mechanical and chemical improvements in the arts with feelings little short of enthusiasm; not only as the prolific source of national and individual wealth, but as the great means of enlarging the domain of man over the material world; and, thereby, of laying the solid foundation of a highly improved condition of society, morally and politically. I fear not that we shall extend our power too far over the great agents of nature; but on the contrary, I consider such enlargement of our power, as tending, more certainly and powerfully, to better the condition of our race, than any one of the many powerful causes now operating to that result. With these impressions, I not only rejoice at the general progress of the arts in the world, but in their advancement in our own country; and, as far as protection can be incidentally afforded, in the fair, and honest exercise of our constitutional powers, I think now, as I have always done, that sound policy connected with the security, independence and peace of the country, requires them to be protected, but that we cannot go a single step beyond without jeopardizing our peace, our harmony, and our liberty; considerations of infinitely more importance to us than any measure of mere policy, can possibly be.

In thus placing my opinions before the public, I have not been actuated by the expectation of changing the public sentiment. Such a motive, on a question so long agitated, and so beset with feelings of prejudice and interest, would argue, on my part, an insufferable vanity, and a profound ignorance of the human heart. To avoid, as far as possible, the imputation of either, I have confined my statement on the many and important points on which I have been compelled to touch, to a simple declaration of my opinion, without advancing any other reasons to sustain them, than what appeared to me to be indispensable to the full understanding of my views; and if they should, on any point, be thought to be not clearly and explicitly developed, it will, I trust, be attributed to my solicitude to avoid the imputations to which I have alluded, and not from any desire to disguise my sentiments; nor the want of arguments and illustrations to maintain positions which so abound in both, that it would require a volume to do them any thing like justice. I can only hope that truths, which I feel assured are essentially connected with all that we ought to sustain, may not be weakened in the public estimation by the imperfect manner in which I have been, by the object in view, compelled to present them.

With every caution on my part, I dare not hope, in taking the step I have to escape the imputation of improper motives; though I have, without reserve, freely expressed my opinions, not regarding whether they might or might not be popular, I have no reason to believe that they are such as will conciliate public favor, but the opposite; which I greatly regret, as I have ever placed a high estimate on the good opinion of my fellow citizens. But, be that as it may, I shall, at least be sustained by feelings of a conscientious rectitude. I have formed my opinions after the most careful and deliberate examination, with all the aids which my reason and experience could furnish; I have expressed them honestly and fearlessly, regardless of their effects personally; which, however interesting to me individually, are of too little importance to be taken into the estimate, where the liberty and happiness of our country are so vitally involved.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.
Port Hill, July 30th, 1831.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The Boston papers announce the arrival at that port on Wednesday, of the ship Hercules, Captain Rich, from Liverpool, with Liverpool papers of the 14th of July, and London papers of the 13th, inclusive. We have looked over the summaries of their contents, given in the Boston Journals, and selected such articles of intelligence as they contain in addition to the news brought by the arrival here on Wednesday.

One of the most fortunate occurrences in the history of the Polish war is the detection and defeat of the late formidable and extensive conspiracy against the liberties of Poland. This plot had, it seems, for its chiefs some persons in the Polish army, high in rank and in the confidence of government. Its object seems to have been to organize the disaffected party in Poland, (and such a party exists, we believe; with more or less strength), to give this party a formidable military force, by arming all the Russian prisoners at large in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, to seize the arsenal, and to destroy the bridge over the Praga, in order to prevent the Polish troops from coming to the assistance of the capital. The plot was discovered just before the time fixed for carrying it into effect, by the penitence of a Polish general, who was one of the principal conspirators.—Thus have the Poles, by one of those extraordinary events in the history of nations which some have viewed as special interpositions of Providence, been preserved, if not from the danger of losing the ground they have already gained, yet at least from such bloodshed and disaster, and from a second struggle with an enemy within the very gates of their chief city. Some of the late reverses of the Poles may doubtless be ascribed to the communications the conspirators held with the enemy, by which the plans of the Polish commander were revealed before their execution.

The Paris papers of the 11th of July, say that of the 354 deputies already elected, the Ministry may number 248 as their supporters. The success of the ministerial party, thus far, is much more complete than was anticipated in most quarters. The Gazette de France affirms that the King's opening speech to the Chambers will disclose views favorable to the cause of the Poles.

The British House of Commons, having been in session all night, adjourned at half past seven in the morning of the 13th July, after the house had gone into a committee on the Reform bill. The opposition made various attempts to embarrass proceedings, and many divisions of the House were made in all which the ministry had the majority, in no case less than 70. On a motion by Lord Maitland that Counsel be heard at the bar against the disfranchisement of the borough of Appleby, which was refused, Ministers having a majority of 97.

The following paragraph is given from the Edinburgh Evening Post: "We have just heard from good authority that Sir Walter Scott is very ill, and in great danger." Mr. Simond the traveller, for twenty years or more a resident in this country, died late of apoplexy at Geneva.

POLAND.
(Private Correspondence.)

WARSAW, June 29.
I write in great haste to give you a brief account of events which have occurred here this day, and which cannot fail to awaken the most lively interest in all who have any regard for the patriotic cause in which Poland is now

engaged; but, I am sorry to add that they will be looked upon with regret. Treachery, foul and unallowable treachery, has stolen under the banner of Liberty, and which, if not discovered, might have blighted her cause for ever.

In my last letter I informed you of the suspicions which had been attached to the conduct of Gen. Janchowski in the battle near Kock; that suspicion has been found to be true; there has been subsequently no doubt of his guilt, and of his treachery to the cause of Poland. In order, however, to avert that death which eventually awaited him, he has disclosed the names of those individuals concerned with him in a plot as diabolical as extensive, and as dangerous as any of the annals of history can afford, and of the particulars of which I am now going to give you a short, and necessarily at the present moment, a very superficial account.

It appears that some of the officers in the Polish service have long been faithless to its cause and it is not yet known to what extent it has been carried. This party however, had succeeded in establishing a strong and dangerous conspiracy, the intention of which was to produce a counter revolution in Warsaw, in favour of the Russians, and which was to have taken place in the following manner, had it not been prevented by a providential and timely discovery.

To-day is here a great Saint day (St Peter) and fetes are held by the inhabitants in all parts of the town, and consequently, this was the day fixed upon by the traitors for the accomplishment of their plot.

The Russian prisoners here are upwards of 13,000, and are allowed to go at large; and it was through their agency that the scheme was to have been attempted; they were to have been provided with arms, and when the signal was given, (the blowing up of the powder mill), they were to have risen in all parts of the town, and attacked the inhabitants and the National Guards, and Heaven alone knows what the consequences might have been. The information, however given by Janchowski, came just in time to save Warsaw from the dreadful massacre. The National Guard was called to arms and each street was placed under a strong guard; but in the mean time eight of the conspirators were arrested, and also three ladies, who are said to be deeply implicated.—Some have made their escape, but no one is allowed to pass the barrier of Warsaw, and it is not yet known whether that will be discovered. Upwards of 300 are supposed to be connected with the conspiracy. The streets have to-day, been in complete uproar, and it is with great difficulty that the conspirators could be saved from the effects of popular fury. Their names are Gen. Janchowski and his brother-in-law Buchoski; Gen. Austeig, Slananki, Rutenstard, Radel and Bontemps of the artillery; the two latter French; Col. Slupacki, and also Madame Lesse (in whose house were discovered three million dollars and five million of Polish florins), with two other females.

Their trials will take place to-morrow and the next day; but the evidence appears too strong against them to admit of any chance of their being saved from that death which they so justly merit. The guilt of Gen. Bontemps, who had the entire management of the artillery, is said to be enormous. Many of the new cannons, under his management, are known to have burst in the field.—The names of traitors have been posted in hand bills, in the streets, in an address from Skrzynicki to the National Guard. Such is a brief account of this extraordinary affair. It appears that Prussia, in addition to the immense force of the largest empire in Europe, has had to contend against the basest treachery in her own ranks. I have written hastily, and what I have related may be done more fully, but I will write again by the next post on Monday, when I hope to give you a longer account.

The Russian force at Wilna amounted to 10,000 men, with 60 cannon, while the Poles, with an army 60,000 well armed Polish and Lithuanian troops, and 60,000 distributed in the provinces, armed with pikes, scythes and muskets, were compelled by famine to leave.

Count Paskevitch had taken command of the Russian army.—Prussian State Gazette.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 6th July, contains a long article dated from the Russian head quarters, 23rd June, giving an official and detailed account of the total defeat of the united forces of Gielgud and Chlapowski in an attack on the Russian troops posted at and around Wilna. The Polish accounts claim a decided victory in the same battle.

Cholera Morbus.—A medical council had been recently held at St. Petersburg, which was attended by 40 physicians. Thirty eight of them declared it to be their opinion that the cholera is contagious, and only two maintained the contrary.

The cholera rages with increasing violence in most of the places it has reached. In Riga, on the 22d, there were 90 fresh cases, and 30 deaths; in Mittan, on the 18th of May till the 5th June, 196 persons were attacked, of whom 106 died; in Lemberg, from the 12th to the 23d ult. there were 1,259 fresh cases, 311 had recovered and 600 died. According to the accounts from Berlin, the cholera has found its way to Cracow, and in Jassy (Moldavia) it was raging to a fearful extent; a average of 130 persons, in a population of 40,000, were dying daily.

The cholera had appeared at Twer, Jaroslaw, Nisneburg, Novogorod, and in the government of Witepsk. In the government of Minsk, from the 31st of March to June 1, 3268 persons had been attacked, of whom 1246 had died, and 926 had recovered. The disease was making frightful ravages in Moldavia. The number of persons who died of it in Jassy on the 11th 125, and on the 12th 145. Letters from Jassy of the 17th say that the disorder was increasing and the deaths were 300 daily. The government of Jassy advised the inhabitants to retire into the country, and they were flying in all directions.

LONDON, July 12.
The death of Constantine is considered a fortunate event for Poland. Arbitrary and unrelenting to a degree of atrocity and uncontrolled in his tyrannical career by the ministry of his Imperial brother, the brave Poles suffered long and severely beneath the iron rule of his despotism, but further endurance at length appeared as a national disgrace, and the eventual struggle commenced; he was constantly with the Russian army, and it is said to have been the mercenary author of the barbarities perpetrated upon the patriotic prisoners.

The German papers contain the Russian account of the defeat of Gen. Gielgud, by Rudiger, which is of course greatly exaggerated.

The Poles do not deny that their troops have met with reverses near Lublin, but it is certain that the enemy has not yet been able to turn his advantages to much account. The Government and the commander in chief were necessarily much distracted by the discovery of the atrocious conspiracy at Warsaw, which threatened, if not detected such fatal mischief to the patriotic cause, it seems however, to have been arrested in very reasonable time. From Berlin it is said the Russians were withdrawing from the Government of Plock, with the probable intention of approaching nearer to Warsaw. Their main army had reached by last accounts, to within 12 miles of the capital, so that a general battle seems inevitable.

LONDON, July 13.—The Belgian delegate charged with the definite offer of the crown to Prince Leopold, arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, in German st, on Monday night at 12 o'clock. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening the Deputies waited on the Prince, and were received with the most marked cordiality. They remained with his Royal Highness till 11 o'clock. We understand it was arranged, during the interview, that the Prince should be called Leopold Premier Roi des Belges. It was also settled that the Prince should leave London on Saturday next, and proceed to Brussels, by way of Calais.

Paris letters dwell upon the intensity of the heat, and upon the gratifying prospects of the most superb harvest and vintage known for many years.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Parliament.—In the House of Lords, July 11, it was arranged that the production of the evidence and documents relative to the massacre at Newtownbarry, Ireland, should take place 13th.—Lord Farnham desired the production of these, not only that they might have correct information, but that the public mind might be disabused, and that the public mind might be disabused, and that the public mind might be disabused.

In reply to a question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that when the English Reform bill was disposed of, it was the intention of Ministers to bring forward the Irish & Scotch Reform bills immediately, unless there should be a majority against them.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.
On Saturday last we mentioned the arrival at this port of the schooner Antarctic, under the command of Capt. Morrell, after an absence of two years, and stated that while trading in South Pacific, he had lost nineteen of his crew, in an encounter with the natives of a newly discovered island.

The circumstances attending the voyage of this vessel, are of too remarkable a character to be dismissed with a passing notice. The Antarctic sailed from New York, in September, 1829 on a voyage to the South Seas, for the purpose of collecting a cargo of Seal Skins. In October following she touched at the Cape Verd Islands, and obtained the salt necessary for the preservation of the Skins expected to be taken; from thence she sailed, which was her last voyage, but being disappointed in procuring skins there, the Capt. determined on altering his voyage and sail for Manila. Whilst proceeding thither, he fell in on the 23d February with a group of islands, six in number, which not being on the chart, he named Westfield's Island. They are small, and a reef of rocks runs from one island to the other. On the day following he discovered land again, and found it to consist of another group of islands, extending about seventy five miles north and south, these being neither mentioned on any chart, he called them Berg's Group, in honor of his patron.

On the 25th, he again saw land, now is called, which appeared to be loaded with cocoa nuts, without however the least trace of inhabitants, this island he called Livingston Island. On the 9th of March, he arrived at Manila, and there made up his mind to fit out the vessel for a voyage to the Fejes Islands, in search of a cargo of Beach le Mar, Tortoise shell, &c.

In the prosecution of this voyage he sailed from Manila on the 12th April. Passing Iwas Island and Wallace's Island, he on the 9th of May made six low islands called Los Maties where the natives came off to trade with him, but finding they possessed nothing worthy of his notice, he sailed on without stopping there, he found a large quantity of the article of which he was in search, Beach le Mar. In shipping his cargo in that direction, he passed a group of islands called by the natives Tamam, another group denominated on the chart Young Williams group and the islands of Mondere desant.

Capt. Morrell appears to have had but little intercourse with the natives of these places, merely enough to obtain from them cocoa nuts, and bread fruit, and ascertain that they possessed nothing robust and tall, and sometimes by their conduct leading him to apprehend that they had hostile intentions; at others, perfectly peaceable, and having no war weapons about them.

On the 22d May an accident occurred to which we should have attached no importance but which has been, carefully noted down amongst the remarkable events of the voyage. "A little bird as black as ink" came on board the schooner, and could not be induced to leave her. Some of the men, with the credulity common to seamen, thinking it was a bird of ill omen, wanted to kill it, but the captain, pleased with its perfect tameness, determined on preserving its life.—On the following day the islands to which the name of MASSACRE ISLANDS was afterwards given, were discovered, and the little bird immediately flew to the land. Numerous no doubt has since been the regrets on board that the bird was allowed to escape for to it have many of their subsequent misfortunes been strangely enough attributed.

On the 23d May then, the schooner was in sight of six islands, all small, with a reef of rocks running from one to the other, through which there was here and there a small channel about 100 yards in width. The islands appeared very fruitful and several large canoes were seen inside the reef, the boat was sent to the reef and plenty of Beach le Mar of excellent quality being found there, the Captain determined on endeavoring to procure a cargo of that commodity to this place. After preparing and making other necessary preparations for the purpose, the crew were sent on shore on the 26th, for the purpose of clearing away the trees and bushes and building a house where the Beach le Mar when taken, might be cured and rendered fit for transportation.

It is perhaps necessary that we should state here, that Beach le Mar is a fish, of which the Chinese are particularly fond, and for which they pay a high price.

The natives had come off to the schooner in several large canoes bringing with them cocoa nuts and shells. They were Negroes of large stature and some of them appeared to possess considerable acuteness. No white man had ever been seen by them before, they thought the crew of the Antarctic were painted

white and endeavored by rubbing to bring their skins to the complexion of their own.— Their ideas were all confined to the little group of islands on which they lived, they had however some imperfect notions of another group at some distance from them, and from these they presumed the schooner now came.

We abstain from noticing the surprise they exhibited on first seeing their visitors, the conduct of savages in similar circumstances is probably always nearly alike, and there are few of us who have not, at some time or other, dwelt with deep interest on the details of the first meetings between civilized and uncivilized.

The boat crew had gotten the forge ashore and set it up; the natives stole some of the armorer's tools, which induced the captain to send another boat with a crew well armed; they compelled a restoration of the things stolen; but the natives now appeared hostile—they drew their bows, and stood ready to discharge their arrows. The crews then determined on seizing the person of the head chief, which they effected, and carried him on board with many of the natives; he, in the evening, however, jumped overboard and swam ashore, and in the course of the night the others followed his example.

On the following morning the people went ashore to work, as usual. At 8 o'clock they returned to the schooner to breakfast, leaving three men on shore to watch their tools; thirty three of the natives collected round these men, and were on the point of commencing an attack, which they only desisted from, on seeing that the boat had come back from the vessel and touched the shore. At midday a number of canoes put off from the other islands—the captain being apprehensive of hostilities reinforced the hands on shore till they amounted in number to twenty-one. Heads were also sent by him to the officer commanding the schooner, and he was particularly cautioned to be on his guard, however, which he disregarded, for shortly after the natives made a general and successful attack on them from the wood,—two of the crew that were in the jolly boat had just time to shove off.—When out of the reach of the arrows, they laid by and took on board three of the crew that had saved themselves in the water. The whole boat despatched by the captain, with 10 armed men, on hearing the war whoop of the natives, saved two more of them, the remainder were all massacred, with the exception of one, whose fate we shall hereafter mention.

Capt. Morrell with a diminished crew found it impossible to prosecute the objects of his voyage, and he therefore determined to return to Manila, to obtain a reinforcement of men. He arrived there on the 25th June, and having shipped fourteen more men sailed on the 3th August. On the 13th September he once more reached the islands where he had lost so many of his crew, and which, from that circumstance, he called MASSACRE ISLANDS; but he had no sooner come to an anchor than he was attacked by the natives in their canoes; a brisk fire from the schooner however compelled them to retreat.

Shortly afterwards a small canoe put off from the shore, in which to the great joy of all on board the schooner, they found one of their old crew, Leonard Shaw, who at the time of the massacre had hidden himself in the woods and escaped. He had remained concealed fifteen days, subsisting on only four Cocoa nuts, when he was discovered by the natives and cruelly wounded.

From this man, Capt. Morrell learned that the natives had killed the Chief's dog, and a few days before his return to the island, the natives had consulted together on killing and eating Shaw himself, but he delayed it in consequence of the absence of some of his chiefs. They afterwards sent him on board with provisions, but it was supposed of a pacific nature.

Shaw, while on the island, was employed by the natives in manufacturing knives out of the iron they had obtained from the vessel.—He was badly treated by them giving him hardly enough to live upon. He represents the whole of the island as under the sway of one chief who rules with absolute power; each of the other islands has a subordinate chief with many others dependent on him. He says he could discover amongst them no trace of religion, no appearance of any thing like a reverence for a superior power. The chiefs indulge in polygamy, but the generality of the men have but one wife, the women are reserved and chaste, their husbands killing them without any scruple on the least suspicion of infidelity. Shaw thinks they kill all the children except those of the chief, he having perceived none other amongst them. Their hats are made of bamboos and the leaf of the cocoa nut trees, on the fruit of which, the bannana and fish they entirely subsist. The islands are entirely covered with wood, a few foot paths only running through them, the huts are built in small clusters on the sea coast for the convenience of fishing.

The length of this article warns us to bring it to a close, we therefore confine ourselves to but another encounter with the natives. Capt. Morrell, in order to protect the people at work on shore, caused a kind of battery to be constructed on the top of two large trees about 40 feet from the ground, and mounted it with four brass swivels, sixteen of his best men were placed in it with muskets and provisions, but they hardly completed when the natives came down in large force and attacked the men below, the fire from the battery to their great surprise, opened upon them and compelled them to retreat with severe loss.

We pass over the purchase of the MASSACRE Island from its chief, his death and many other details. No exertions of Capt. Morrell could pacify the natives, they continued to persevere in their hostilities, notwithstanding the great loss of lives they sustained, and the burning of their huts, and eventually compelled him to give up the hope of obtaining a cargo of fish from the reef of rocks which bounds their shores.

Capt. Morrell still prosecuted his voyage and made many other important discoveries; they are however his property, and we therefore abstain from noticing them in the hope that he will at another day reap that advantage from them, which during this voyage has been denied him.

One of the natives from the MASSACRE Island, and another from another island subsequently discovered, have been brought home by Capt. Morrell. As may be supposed they are objects of much curiosity. They will be exhibited to-morrow at Tammany Hall. His intention is to return with them to their homes, when he hopes that the treatment they have received at his hands will ensure him a better reception from their countrymen, and that the knowledge they will have acquired here will be the means of introducing amongst them some of the advantages of civilization.

Mr. CLAY is said by his supporters to be the "Western" candidate. From the states of Ky. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee, six Western States, including his own State, and Jackson's, there are but five numbers elected to the next Congress, friendly to his elevation. All the rest are for Jackson.

INDIANA.
We learn by the Indiana papers that NOAM WELLS has been elected Governor, and DAVID WALLACE Lt. Governor of that State, each by a majority of about 3000 votes. Messrs. Noble and Wallace are Clay men. It is believed that Gen. JENATHAN MCCARTY, RALPH BOON, and Gen. JOHN CARR, all Jacksonians, have been elected to Congress. The Clay majority in the Legislature at the last session was about twenty in the House of Representatives—at the next session it will not be more than six or seven.

Our eastern readers will recollect that the Jackson party never had a majority in the Legislature of Indiana. The Clay majority will be much smaller at the approaching session than at any previous period. This fact, and the result of the Congressional elections, clearly prove that the administrations has gained strength in Indiana.—Louisville Advertiser.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Lyford of the Fountain Inn, for a copy of the following letter from the Editor of the Norfolk Herald:—
Herald Office,
Norfolk Aug. 5. P. M.

NORFOLK 26th Aug.—P. M. 3.
The volunteers who have left here and Portsmouth yesterday in the steam boat Constitution pursuant to orders from the Executive, returned to day at 12 o'clock by the same conveyance, the commanding officer at Smithfield perceiving no occasion for their services. The Richmond Artillery company has also been sent back for the same reason, the local militia being considered amply competent to preserve tranquility and take up the miscreants who have imbued their hands in innocent blood.

We have just received the following communication by the Fayetteville Stage, from Mr. John W. Selzer, Postmaster at Murfreesborough, about 15 miles from the scene of action.
MURFREESBOROUGH, N. C., Aug. 28.

You have no doubt heard something of the horrid conduct of the blacks in Southampton this week, and from the deep interest that all must feel and the very extravagant stories that have been circulated, I have been induced to think a brief statement of the case necessary to be made public.

It is not known that any mischief has been done in N. Carolina; and although strong suspicions are entertained that there existed an understanding among the blacks, yet no evidence has been found to confirm them.

On Monday Morning last, about 3 o'clock, the massacre commenced at Mr. John Travers'—the exact order which they proceeded is not stated and probably not known. Unfortunately for us, it was at the time of our County Court, and the principal part of the citizens of this place was there, (at Winton) about 12 miles off, so that it was late in the day before we were apprised of it generally. The few men who were in town immediately collected, and about 6 P. M. Capt. Camp of the Governor's Guards, arrived and instantly made the proper arrangements for the protection of the town.

In the meantime, the Colonel was not idle, and so soon as a sufficient number was organized, a party composed of horse and foot, say a company of each, was ordered to the scene of action, where they arrived on Tuesday evening. The massacre of the whites was over, and the white people had commenced the destruction of the negroes, which was continued after our men got there, from time to time as they could find it with them all day yesterday.

From the best information nearly 30 negroes have been killed, and the jail at Jerusalem is full to overflowing. We suppose them entirely suppressed, if they are not all killed and taken. The great force in arms from Virginia rendered any further aid from us unnecessary. Our people describe the situation of the country there in the most gloomy colors. The dead bodies of white and black lay just as they were slain, unburied. However, preparation for their interment was making. I annex a list of the dead whites, but it is supposed there are numbers dead, of whom no account has been received. I do not pretend to vouch for the correctness of their statement, but it is such as we have received.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN WHEELER.
The Colonel of the County and some other gentlemen say this statement to be relied upon as correct so far as it goes.

List of white persons ascertained to be killed.
Jos. Travers wife and 3 children 5
Luther Francis 1
Wm. Reese and Mother 2
Mrs. Eliza Turner and 2 others 2
Henry Bryant, wife child and mother 4
Mrs. C. Whitehead, 3 daughters, 2 sons and 1 grand son 7
Trajan Doyle 1
Mr. Williams and Child (wife of John Williams) 2
Nat. Francis's 2 children and overseer 3
Thos. Barrow (who bravely fought between 20 and 30 negroes till his wife escaped) 1
Mrs. Waller and 3 children and a young lady 10
Two daughters of Francis Felts 2
B. Jones' daughter 1
Mr. and Mrs. Williams and 2 others 4
Jacob C. Williams, wife and 3 children 5
Eastwell Worrell's wife and child 2
Rebecca Vaughan, 2 sons and niece 4
James Story and wife 2

Total 59
Passengers by the Fayetteville stage and that by the latest accounts 130 negroes had been killed.
*It is said 31 exactly.

From the Richmond Whig.
The Artillery Company returned this morning.—They had landed at Smithfield, and were about to take up their line of march for Southampton, when they received an order from Gen. Eppes to return, as their services were unnecessary. The following is an extract from Gen. Eppes' despatch to Captain Richardson:
"Southampton, Jerusalem, Aug. 24, 1831.

"I have to request you will direct the troops to return—perfectly satisfied that they cannot be wanting, as the party are dispersed, and from the best information no probability of their re-assembling—certainly not for some time."

P. S.—The insurgents are nearly dispersed. Fifteen have been killed and twelve in jail.
It is now well ascertained that the band of negroes who committed the horrid murders in Southampton, were composed chiefly or entirely of runaways, who have long infested the swamps to raise an insurrection among the slaves. But they have completely failed.

The Richmond Dragoons arrived in Southampton on Wednesday night. They will probably get back this evening or to-morrow. A letter from Petersburg, written last night, gives the following information:

"I have just read a letter from—his father, dated yesterday (at Southampton). He states that he was among the first that went in pursuit of the negroes. They met near the North Carolina line, and they their course towards Jerusalem, led of a fellow called Capt. Nat. Tucker (a bandit) consisted of about 25 (not no others joined. He says that he had 40 corpses—mostly women and children track the country is described by in every mile in square—it is not generally upon them, they (the party) had dismissed, else they would have taken them all."

SENTIMENTS OF VIRGINIA.
We insert below an Wm. H. Roane, a distinguished republican, Virginia. Mr. Roane is the son of the late lamented Judge Roane, and the husband of the celebrated Virginia, and was formerly a highly respected member of Congress from the district lately represented by his relative, Mr. John Roane. He was afterwards, for many years, a member of the Executive Council of the State, a devoted republican principle and honor, his character, than Mr. Roane is at this time. In the final prevalence of the construction contended for by these two great conflicting departments of the government, I most sincerely believe, depends the duration of our confederated Republic. Andrew Jackson is, on this subject, pledged to the Republicans of America. During his administration, no law can pass for cutting roads or digging canals through the free and sovereign States of America; nor for incorporating, large privileged bodies of men, overshadowing and overruling the just and reserved rights of the State authorities.—And it is not fellow citizens, great gain—indeed, to save four years for the country; to arrest for four years, a headlong and headstrong majority, in their mad career? Four years may do a great work of salvation to the political institutions of the country—time works wonders—it leads to reflection—it cools and mollifies the angry passions of men. Those who are now at the head of affairs in Congress, may ere that time, give place to more sober, steady, and reflecting men: let us then with these bright hopes before us, cling to him who is so voluntarily bound to defend the citadel: let us not for a light and trifling objection, give up him, who has sailed the colors of 99 to the mast of the national ship, and avowed that he will never strike them whilst he is at its helm: let us trust, that if from any cause, or by any means, we can weather it for four more years, Providence will in its mercy, raise up and bring to our view, some man as his successor who will unite the support of us all, and continue to guard that jewel of our liberty, the Constitution.

With these feelings and opinions, I shall therefore, fellow citizens, (as at present advised), prefer Andrew Jackson as our next and continued President, to any man I have yet heard named as his competitor, and should therefore support the election of such electors only, as concur with me in the choice. I have deemed it unnecessary to speak of the shameful, the disgraceful scenes which have recently occurred in Washington, originating from the exercise of the undoubted right and bounden duty of the President, to have around him as advisers, such men only as will best advance the interests, and preserve the harmony of the country. Some of the members of his late cabinet, forgetful the high duties which at the sacrifice of all private considerations, they owed to their country, are at this moment engaged in the strenuous and inglorious effort, to interest the whole nation in their private concerns and family quarrels, and even regulate its destinies by their own selfish and perhaps erroneous ideas of etiquette and social intercourse. On their quarrels and feuds, the opposition to the administration, and the sound principles of constitutional liberty, are endeavoring to renew and strengthen their attack. Does any man in his senses, who recollects all, or the half, of what we have done and done during the late Presidential contest, believe that the late President at Washington, to which I have alluded, constitute a single additional objection to the re-election of Andrew Jackson? No my fellow citizens—believe me when I assure you that his re-its on the Maysville Road bill, and his determination not to sanction a law re-chartering the great mammoth national bank, &c. &c. are the true and real causes of all increased clamor you hear, and that the things to which I have alluded, are a mere "tub thrown to a whale." I trust that the Republicans of Virginia, suffer themselves to be whistled off; that they who in pursuit of Constitutional reform and republican principles, voted two years ago for the man they thought would best maintain them, although he was then charged with murder, robbery, adultery, tyranny, and almost every crime which can blacken the human character, will not now find it necessary to hearken to the sycophantic notes of those who persuade them to vote against him, merely because he has expelled from public service, men who were disposed to sacrifice the public good, on the shrine of their own domestic feuds and private quarrels."

The last English paper furnishes in a letter from Paris, the following extraordinary anecdote, a shocking instance of the mastery which the distempered sentimentality, produced by reading trashy papers and novels may exert over the mind, overpowering even the instinctive love of life.

"A circumstance, thoroughly French, occurred here last week. There is in Paris a small theatre in which all the children are under severance. One of the principal actresses in this establishment, a pretty interesting girl, named Bruce, aged not quite fourteen, had it appears formed an attachment to a young man of seventeen named Louis Cretez, an orphan entitled to some property. Parents and guardians were, as usual unfavourable to the lovers, and a few stolen interviews were the only solace of this precious pair of turtle doves; it has, however, been clearly ascertained, that nothing criminal had passed. On Tuesday last, Miss Bruce having had a quarrel with her parents, she went to rehearsal at the theatre as usual, but instead of returning home, met master Cretez, by appointment and walked with him to the Bois de Boulogne, carrying a small basket containing a pair of pistols. On reaching a secluded spot, the young gentleman made a bed of leaves and flowers, on which the young lady sat down, and undoing her upper garments, and opening her left breast, when her lover by her desire, shot her through the heart with one pistol and himself through the head with the other. The bodies were found in this state by a gamekeeper two days afterwards. By their side was a letter in high flown language, stating that they were about to snatch themselves from the tyranny to which they were subjected.