

Foreign News.

FROM POLAND.

The ship Thomas Scattergood, at Philadelphia, left Hamburg on the 21st September...

Extract from the Prussian State Gazette of the 18th Sept.

Warsaw, Sept. 13, 1831. The Russian troops which entered the city on the 8th consist of the Imperial Foot and Horse Guards...

Two days since a great number of the Russian troops of various regiments passed through Warsaw...

The Warsaw Courier, of yesterday, says that a cessation of hostilities will continue for a fortnight...

After the Polish army had left Praga, they spent the first night (the 9th) at Tablowna, on the Modlin road...

Yesterday, the Polish General Dziekanski arrived here from the army at Modlin, and returned immediately back...

It is said that Gen. Romarino has gone to Zamosc, with part of his corps.

General Cassiner Malachowski has resigned the command of the Polish army, but still remains with them.

The report that disturbances had occurred day before yesterday at Modlin and the neighborhood, is not confirmed.

General Kamenkumpf arrived day before yesterday as a courier from St. Petersburg, and Colonel Malstow from Lodz.

The Governor of State Engel, commissioned to organize a Provisional Government in Poland, is expected to day in Warsaw...

The General Director of the Post Office, and the Police of the Kingdom of Poland, Councilor of State Juninski, is soon expected.

Count Andrew Zamviski arrived here on the 10th, from Vienna, by the way of Thorn...

General Kruckiwski is still in Warsaw. There is no positive information of the present residence of General Skrzynski...

The President J. Laszcinski, has published the following:—

In conformity to the Convention the municipal authority of Warsaw informs the inhabitants of the city...

The Governor, Count Wilt, lives in the Stadholder palace, and the offices of General Korf, is for the present in the senate house.

By an order from the Governor, General Count Wilt, the National Guard and all persons in possession of arms...

The officers of high rank in the National Guard, were presented to the commandant of the city on Friday, the 9th...

It is said that 1000 persons will be chosen from the members of the National Guard to perform military duty in the city.

The Warsaw Courier of the 10th contains the Proclamation of His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas to the Poles of the 29th July...

There are at this moment sixty Generals of the Russian army in Warsaw.

The Municipal Council still continue to perform their official duties.

On the night of the 10th, between 11 and 12 o'clock the criminals imprisoned in the Infirmary House, called the Powder House...

It is expected that in conformity to an order that will be issued, all bank notes will continue in circulation.

The price of the hypothecates (public funds) has advanced, and the new selling price is at 60% for some months past...

For a week past, the Cholera has demanded out few sacrifices—many soldiers of the Polish army, fully cured, left the hospitals on the 9th...

A great part of the barricades and palisades were destroyed on Thursday. Forty-eight houses were burnt in the suburbs of Warsaw during the battle of last Tuesday and Wednesday.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, No. 7.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. The Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons—Paris tranquil—and every appearance that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

By the arrival yesterday of the packet ship Sirs Richards, Capt. Holdredge, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th Sept.

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gov to 23d Sept. all inclusive, together with London Shipping Lists, and their Correspondents' letters to the latest dates.

The Reform Bill finally passed the House of Commons, at 5 o'clock, on the morning of 23d Sept.

Majority in favor of the Bill 109. Lord John Russell, on the same day, presented the Bill to the House of Lords; he was attended to the Bar by an immense crowd of Commoners.

The House was very crowded, and near the Uster of the Black Rod's box there were several perrees and other ladies.

Earl Gray afterwards moved the first reading of the bill, which was agreed to with reading of the bill, which was agreed to with reading of the bill...

On Monday evening, which was likewise approved, Earl Gray, at the same time, expressed a hope that the bill might be allowed to go into committee with as little delay as possible.

The English press is busy in speculation as to the course the Bill will take in the Lords in its final fate.

Numerous petitions were getting up addressed to the Lords in its favor. As in the lower house such tedious and lengthy discussions were had upon the merits of the Bill...

It is understood, says the Liverpool Advertiser of 26th Sept., that the opposition wish among all friends of the country, that the Lords expend upon it, in their House, as few words as possible, and that it may receive their sanction, in the same form as it is presented to them.

On the day that the Bill passed the Commons, a meeting of members of that House was held, to consider what measures should be resorted to, in the event of the defeat of the Bill in the Lords.

It was finally determined to wait until the bill should be before them, and its reception and progress in the first stages ascertained, before any further step should be taken.

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ment to allow the surface water to escape, that it might act with less force against the dam.

These buildings varied slightly both in shape and size, some being round, others oval; some of them consisted of two or three stories, the walls were about two feet thick, raised upon plank, which served both for foundation and floor to their houses.

These houses, which were of but one story, rose perpendicularly only a few feet, and then curved in terminating in a dome, or vaulted roof. They were all very solid and neatly-plastered, both within and without.

The beavers were very busy when I first saw them, in completing this plastering, using their tails to mix the mortar, and their feet in putting it on.

One day, while I was very busy watching them, a heavy shower came, so so suddenly, that I had not noticed it in time.

The wind blew very tempestuously all the time; and it was not till the storm had considerably abated that I could look out, and observe the condition of my friends the beavers.

I did so, I could not but remark, with surprise how comfortably and perfectly sheltered they had been. They had retreated to the inside of their cabins, where neither wind nor rain could get at them.

I observed large trees rooted up, and fragments hurled from the rocks; but the house of the beavers stood perfectly firm, and were quite dry on the inside.

For by this time I had got familiar enough to take a peep without disturbing them at all.

Different materials, wood, stone, and a kind of sandy earth, were used in the construction of these houses; the wood was principally that of alders, willows, and poplars, which grew on the bank of the river, and were more easily cut, stripped of their bark, and transported, than heavier and more solid trees could have been.

The beavers cut them off about a foot from the ground. They do this in a sitting posture, and enjoy at the same time the pleasure of gnawing the bark and the wood, which is their favorite food.

After the cabins are finished, the beavers employ themselves in laying in ample stores of provisions. This seemed to be done in exact proportion to the size of the cabin and the number of its inhabitants.

The Indians told us that they never pillaged from one another. Some families consisted of only three or four individuals; the largest cabins contained thirty, but generally there were from ten to fourteen inhabiting one dwelling.

They never quarrel with one another, when danger approaches, they give notice by striking their tails on the water.

Some, on such occasions, plunge into the water for security; others conceal themselves within their walls, which no animal will attempt either to enter or overturn.

I was charmed with the neatness of these houses; the floors were spread with the green branches of the box and fir trees, and were always quite clean.

The windows had green iron water answers for a balcony to receive the fresh air, and for the purpose of bathing. These windows are made high enough to prevent being stopped up with ice, which is often two or three feet thick on the river; it is very important to the beavers to keep up a free communication with the water; they often swim for a considerable distance under the ice; and their favorite position, when in their houses, is with the lower part of the body in the water.

In September, they collect their provisions. From this time till the close of winter, they remain in their cabins, enjoy the fruits of their labors, and the pleasures of society.

This is their time of repose. In the spring they separate; the males retire into the country to enjoy the pleasures and fruits of the season.

They return, however, occasionally, to their cabins, but dwell there no more. The females continue in the cabins, and are occupied in nursing, protecting and rearing their young, which are in a few weeks in a condition to follow their dams.

The beavers do not assemble again till autumn, unless their banks or cabins be injured by inundations, for when this happens they suddenly collect their forces and repair the breaches that have been made.

There is no political intelligence in the Austrian Observer of the 11th, which reached us yesterday. It contains an extract from the Leinberg Gazette of 21, by which it appears that there remained only 24 persons afflicted with the cholera in that city on the previous day.

From the commencement of the disorder at Leinberg on the 21st May, to the 1st of Sept., there had been 4,093 cases, 2,553 recoveries, and 2,613 deaths.

The cholera is causing the utmost alarm in Berlin, and the King of Prussia is taking active precautions against it. Private letters describe the terror prevailing in all parts of Prussia as excessive.

Every person who could leave Berlin has done so, and the poverty and distress of the lower classes is so great that an insurrection is expected.

The Government depends upon the allegiance of the army; but if the panic of the cholera spreads among the soldiery, as some persons anticipate, the consequences may be most disastrous.

At Hesse much discontent exists, in consequence of the absence of the Elector from the capital, and affairs there seem to be coming to a crisis.

Account of a Beer Colony.—It is now about twenty years since I accompanied a trading party on a journey to Detroit, where we were to stay some time to procure furs from the Indians.

We had penetrated far into the interior of the country, and had encamped for the night in the midst of an Indian village situated on the borders of a clear and swift stream, which emptied into Lake Michigan.

After we had succeeded in gaining the confidence of the Indians, they permitted us to go one at a time and watch the operation of the beavers; and, notwithstanding all I heard, I could not but be astonished at the wonderful powers with which our Creator has endowed them.

The river was about a hundred feet wide at this place, and they had constructed across it a solid dam, as much as twelve feet broad at the base.

The Indians told us they had labored in the construction of this with wonderful perseverance. A large tree, the six-foot trunk of a man's body, had been first sawed off by their teeth, in such a manner that if it fell across the stream; then they sawed off the branches that it might lay level, many working together with the greatest zeal and industry.

Some of them at the same time traversed the banks of the river and cut down smaller trees. These they cut into equal lengths, sharpened them at one end—dragged them by land to the margin of the river, and then by water to the place where they were going to build.

Some of them plunged to receive the points of these stakes, which others supported them against the tree which had before been laid across. Others brought earth and filled all the interstices between the stakes of equal heights, placed opposite to each other, and extending from one bank of the river to the other.

The stakes being the lower part of the river were paced perpendicularly; and thus—when they were opposed to the sloped upwards to sustain the pressure of the water; so that the bank, which was ten or twelve feet wide at the base, is reduced to two or three at the top.

They had taken another precaution, also, against inundation; they had made sleeping bags through the thinnest part of the embankment.

Another Revolutionary Hero has gone.—General Philip VAN COUENLANDT died at his seat on the North River, at eight o'clock on Saturday evening last, at the advanced age of 82 years.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Race on Wednesday, says the Norfolk Herald, over Garrison's Course, attracted a fine company, from the fame of the horses announced to take part in the contest.

Only three horses entered at the stand. Annette, Bayard and Chanticleer. The weather was remarkably fine, and the Course in pretty order, and the betting extra of the purse is believed to have equalled \$10,000.

The following is the result, giving the purse to Col. Johnson's Annulet: Mr. Johnson's ANNULET, 1 1 Mr. White's BAYARD, 2 2 Mr. Wilson's CHANTICLEER, 3 3 Time—1st heat 3m. 47 1/8; 2d do. 3m. 50s.

The Match Race, says the Herald, 4 mile heats, for 4000 dollars, between Sally Hornet and Bonny Black, was run yesterday over the same Course, and won by Sally Hornet, beating the 1st and 2d heats. Time, 1st heat, 7m. 55s; 2d heat 8m. 13s.

From Smyrna and the East.—Private letters have been received in this city by the arrival of the Brig Junin at Boston in 71 days from Smyrna, which state that Commodore Porter, by accounts received there from Constantinople, had reached the Dardanelles.

A Firm was sent down from the city, and he had beyond it and gone to Constantinople. The Commodore will be re-collected carried out the Treaty of Commerce with Turkey, confirmed by the Senate last year, to be ratified by the Turkish Government.

We also learn that the Curv E U States, Capt. Dekay, with Henry Eckford, Esq. on board, had also reached the Dardanelles, and had gone up to Pera to transact some business.

It is stated to be a mistake that the cholera had reached Constantinople. N. Y. Eq.

Church Burnt.—The New York papers mention that about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Sheriff street, was completely destroyed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

One building on each side of the Church was burnt, and two others much injured. The Church was insured to the amount of \$6,000; but it is supposed it will take twice that sum to rebuild it.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Wm. C. H. Waddell of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York, vice Thomas Morris, removed.

OFFICIAL.

Official information has been received at the Department of State, that the Government of Colombia had issued a Decree, repealing those of 1827, 1828, and 1829, and restoring the law of 1826, regulating the duties on merchandise imported into Columbia.

One of the most important features in the repeal of the decrees above alluded to, is the reduction, to 3 dollars per barrel, of the duty on flour.

The Minister of the United States at Bogota having, subsequently to the publication of the repealing Decree, been informed that the local authorities in the Port of Cartagena had unlawfully interfered in its execution, he had made the necessary representation to the General Government, which representation had been promptly followed by another Decree, addressed to the authorities of Cartagena, of the 15th inst.

The Intelligencer of yesterday stoutly contends, that the present prosperity of the country is attributable, not to the administration of General Jackson, but that of Adams and Clay! Do our readers smile? It is no joke. The position may be maintained thus:—

If Adams and Clay had not lost the West India trade, General Jackson would not have regained it.

If General Jackson had not regained this trade, our commerce would not have received the new impulse which has extended through all the business of the country diffusing general prosperity and gladness.

The present increase of business, therefore, is clearly attributable to Adams and Clay who lost the trade.—ib.

LIST OF THE AMERICAN NAVY FOR 1831.

Table with columns: Name of Vessel, Built, Guns. Includes Independence, Franklin, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, North Carolina, Delaware, United States, Constitution, Guerriere, Java, Potomac, Brandywine, London, Congress, Constellation, Macellonian, John Adams, Cyane, Erie, Ontario, Peacock, Boston, Lexington, Viennese, Warren, Natchez, Fairchild, Vandalia, St. Louis, Concord, Dolphin, Grampus, Porpoise, Shark, Fox, Alert, store ship, Sea Gull, do.

COL. GARDNER of Florida, recently appointed in the Engineer Department at Washington, arrived yesterday morning with his family at Belzobover's Indian Queen Hotel, and proceeded on in the afternoon to Washington City.—Bull. Rep. 11th.

A letter received at New York, from Havana, says—Don Domingo Vives was asked and obtained leave to retire, and we momentarily expect the arrival of a new Governor.—ib.

We learn from the New York papers that Mr. NELSON, the recently appointed Charge d'Affaires on a special mission to Naples, sailed from that port Tuesday morning in the ship Napoleon, for Liverpool.—ib.

We have seen a letter from Paris, dated 19th Sept. says the New York Mercantile Advertiser, which states that a quarantine of twenty-one days has been laid on all Swiss Goods arriving in France—although no symptoms of the cholera have appeared in Switzerland. As many Swiss goods are sent to Havre for the shipment to this country, this new regulation will no doubt affect the trade; already as we learn, the consequence has been to curtail many orders, and at present it is probable that no new orders will be given.—ib.

U. S. Bank.—The U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, Judge Baldwin and Hokinson,—has decided that a draft of one of the Branch Banks of the United States on the Mother Bank at Philadelphia is legal. The question came up on an indictment against a man of the name of Shelmer, for passing and publishing as true, a certain forged order, purporting to be an order on the Cashier of the U. S. Bank, drawn by the President of the Branch Bank at Mobile.—ib.

To show how the radiance of knowledge is following upon us from the East, we give the following announcement from the Loudon Literary Gazette. It evinces a quick acquaintance with facts, and geography, which may surprise some of us benighted heathens of the West:—

Wilson the Ornithologist.—We observe, with sorrow, an account of the death and burial of poor Wilson, somewhere in the State of Philadelphia, even while the Edinburgh Journals are anticipating his return, laden with scientific treasures.

'Old Ironsides' (the frigate Constitution) it is said, is to be the first vessel to enter the Dry Dock, at Charlestown, Mass. when completed.

New York City Election.—At the close of the second day's election in the City of New York only 8,573 votes had been polled—being about 4,000 less than were taken in the first two days last year.

All the papers concur in stating that less excitement was never exhibited on such an occasion.

The Editors of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer have the following:— Extract of a letter, dated Kingston, (Ulster Co.) November 9th, 1831.

Kingston we have taken 333 votes in 10 days—Jackson majority certainly 295. Tomorrow it will be increased to from 400 to 450, as our friends are brought out. There is very little excitement in the country, and it is difficult to persuade the friends of the General Government to turn out. Arrangements however, are made to effect it. The Jackson majority in Ulster will be about from 1300 to 1500.

It is stated that in the village of Brooklyn, the Republican ticket is 00 ahead. In Poughkeepsie, a large majority is claimed.

From the New York Enquirer, Nov. 10. ELECTION.—RESULT.

Yesterday, closed one of the most important Elections that have taken place in this city, since that of 1827, and the returns show that the cause of Jackson and Democracy has most nobly triumphed over the array of all the Allied Factions.

Croswell had a majority of more than four thousand in this Senatorial District. The county and assembly tickets are also carried by much larger majorities, but of them we have not yet received any returns. The number of votes polled is much smaller than usual, but the victory is not the less decided and important. The greater portion of the votes was taken in on the last day. The Federalists were very numerously organized, assembled every name and excited every prejudice to sustain themselves. They are beaten and next year they will be beaten in a more decided manner. When Aspinew Jackson himself is in the field, our majority will be double what it counts at this election. But such victories are so frequent to us that they create no extraordinary emotions, now a days.

FROM HAVRE.—We stop the press to announce that our news collector has just reached town, having boarded the packet ship Francois I., Capt. Skiddy, 70 miles east of the Hook. The papers before us are from Havre to the 21st, containing Paris dates to the 20th. The political news they contain has heretofore of course been anticipated by arrivals from England.

By an ordinance of the King, the importation of hides, skins and fur is prohibited in France; the reason assigned is, that these articles are produced in countries where the prevailing state of health renders this precaution necessary.

Among the passengers on board Francois I., is General Santander, late Vice President of Colombia.

Relations with Turkey.—The New York Post contains a letter from Bynrdkerry, near Constantinople, dated August 24th, which expresses some doubt whether Commodore Porter will be received by the Turkish government, and of course whether the treaty will be ratified.

The abusive language (says the writer which has been so liberally bestowed on the Porte in Congress, has been collected and translated here. This has irritated the high officers, and the delay in sending out a minister has increased this irritation. At last a U. S. vessel presents itself at the Dardanelles, with a crew of American ministers on board, as—such he is allowed to come up, and when his powers are to be verified, he turns out only to be a Charge. This with us would be considered as a small matter; but here where diplomatic rank is regulated by the high court of etiquette at Pera, it is considered as an insult.

It was in vain that it was urged that the United States never could from her situation, have any political relations with Turkey, that her views were exclusively commercial, and that a Charge was sufficient for that purpose. To this it was replied that we had sent ministers to the insignificant countries of Chili and Colombia, and thought that the Emperor could be fobbed off with a Charge.

Austria, Sardinia, England, and perhaps France, have fanned the embers, and all are tickled with the idea that the Yankees will be excluded from this country. Russia alone has been, and I believe will continue to be,