

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT.

Seventeen days later from Europe.—The arrival of the packet ship Napoleon at New-York, has furnished us with London papers to the 24th of December, and Liverpool to the 25th; and by the Canada, Capt. Graham, we have received London papers of January 4th, and Liverpool of the 5th.

The most interesting part of intelligence brought by these arrivals relates to the sentence pronounced on the ex-Ministers of France, and the disturbances which took place about that time among the people of Paris. The tumults began on Monday, the 20th of December and continued through the two next days. On Tuesday the disturbances seem to have been at their greatest height. Gen. Lafayette rode out on that day several times and addressed the crowds assembled in the streets. "The venerable patriot," says one account, "assured them that justice would be done upon the prisoners according to the laws of the land, but that vengeance should not be inflicted upon one of them by popular violence, until his life was first sacrificed in their defence." The people, as on the previous day, generally cheered their ancient champion; but some cried "Down with Lafayette." The old soldier remarked that liberty had never been secured by a tumultuous interference with the laws; and at length, when irritated for a moment by some hisses, he exclaimed, "Who are you in that corner? I know the brave defenders of liberty, but your faces are strange to me; on the 29th of July I do not remember to have seen you at our barricades."

The sentence was pronounced on the 21st of December, but it was not promulgated until Wednesday, the 22d. Its promulgation did not occasion any increase of the disturbances, which shortly after subsided. There seems to be, however, much dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Government among the people. The students of Schools of Medicine, of Law, of the Central School of the Arts, and the greater part of the students of the Polytechnic School, have published protestations, in which they refuse to accept the thanks voted to them by the Chamber of Deputies, for their conduct during the disturbances in Paris. They complain that the Chamber of Deputies has not fulfilled the expectations of the people, that the promise of a popular throne and republican institutions, had not been kept; and that every citizen of France is not represented in the body where his interests are discussed.

There is a difference, between the sentence on Prince Polignac, and that on Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and G. Ravelle. They are all sentenced to perpetual imprisonment; but the former is condemned to civil death, while the three latter are legally interdicted only.

The result of the trial of the Ex-Ministers is so far gratifying, as it spares the effusion of blood on the scaffold. The particulars of their sentence and removal to their place of imprisonment (the fortress of Ham in Picardy) will be found in another place. The fierce, though bloodless, disturbances

in Paris, occasioned by an apprehension that the ex-ministers would escape entirely, had only the effect of testing satisfactorily the firmness of the N. Guard and its veteran chief, who declared in an order of the day, that he would "enforce order at the risk of his life." Having done so,—and deeming the post he held incompatible, as soon as the peril both of domestic and foreign assaults was passed, with his notions of constitutional liberty, he resigned, in opposition to the earnest solicitations of the King, the station of the Commander in Chief of the National Guards. His motives for this step are explained by himself in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, & must at once discredit the stories told in some of the London papers, that it arose from pique; or that after declining the entreaties of the King that he would retain the command, he went back at a late hour of the night to solicit it, and was then told it was then too late, General Lobau having in the mean time been appointed. Lafayette has finished as he commenced, by a noble sacrifice to principle.

Poland.—The insurrection has become general throughout the kingdom, and great enthusiasm has been shown, even in some cases by females. The Jews have generally risen in arms. It is stated with confidence, that the Emperor of Russia has determined to crush the rebellion, and has ordered an immense force to the frontiers,—40,000 men were marching from St. Petersburg. Count Diebitsch has been, by an ukase raised to the chief commander of the armies.

The Warsaw Courier has a report written by Peter Wizeulski, Second Lieutenant of the Military School, giving a detailed narrative of the origin and progress of the Polish revolution. "It appears," says the London Courier of the 31st of December, "that the conspiracy, out of which this revolution has arisen, was formed by himself and five other Lieutenants, so far back as the 15th of December, 1823; that it gradually became more extended in numbers, and was several times on the point of breaking out. The recent explosion was the result of a very short consultation among the persons to whom the direction of the conspiracy had been confided. The accounts from Berlin state that an interview was expected to take place at Thorn between two Monarchs who are very closely united. It was reported that a proclamation of the Emperor of Russia, expressing his determination to use the most energetic measures for the suppression of the Polish insurrection, had been received at Berlin."

In the mean time, it is said that a Polish gentleman of the name of Wieloposki, left Warsaw on the 12th of December, on a mission from the Dictator to the King of France, and passing in disguise by a circuitous route through the countries adjoining to Poland, had at length arrived at Paris. Letters from that capital say that the object of his mission is to solicit an alliance with France, or at least the good offices of that nation with the principal powers of Europe in favor of the intervention of Poland. An opinion is expressed that this envoy would not obtain a-

ny thing from the present government of France, which is more than ever fixed in its determination not to interfere in the internal concerns of foreign nations, provided others adhere to the same line of policy.

The revolution in Poland which has commenced with such gallantry and enthusiasm, naturally leads to an enquiry respecting the partition and share of the spoils, which were divided between Russia, Austria and Prussia, in 1795. The population at that period was about 15,000,000 of which 6,700,000 were allotted to Russia, 4,300,000 to Austria, and 3,700,000 to Prussia. Further changes were made by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, by which a part of the country was erected into a nominal kingdom, under Russia, with a population of 2,300,000, of which Warsaw is the capital. In this portion of ancient Poland, the revolution appears, to be complete.

Belgium.—The five powers have at length resolved to acknowledge the independence of Belgium, on the condition that no member of the present French King's family shall be King of that country.

The French papers state that Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg is to be called to the Belgic Throne, and, in order to remove the jealousies of France, is to marry the daughter of the Citizen King. Marshal Gerard, the late Minister of War, is said to have lately complimented Princess Mary on her approaching nuptials and honors.

England.—On the 23d of December Parliament adjourned, to meet again on the 3d of February.

The message of President Jackson was received at Liverpool on Sunday, the 2d of January. The Liverpool Times, in announcing that it had arrived, says—"The message though prodigiously long, is well written, and the opinions conveyed in it are liberal and enlightened. It is quite equal to the last message of General Jackson, which it will be remembered was received with well merited approbation, both in the United States and this country. So far, the General has conducted himself admirably in his honorable and important offices; and if he should act in the same liberal and sensible manner to the end of his career, he will retire into private life with as high a reputation as any of his distinguished predecessors has ever enjoyed."

The work of burning and breaking machinery is still carried on in England, though not to so great an extent as at the date of previous intelligence. A great number of persons have been taken up, and many of our papers are filled with accounts of their trials before a special commission, opened at Winchester for that purpose. The number of rioters and incendiaries apprehended in that neighborhood alone is stated to exceed three hundred, and the appearances of the greater part of them is said to denote persons of a condition that would not be likely to be driven to excess by the pressure of distress.

Among others taken up for being concerned in these burnings was an American, who called himself James Dunmore, alias Munro. He confessed that he had been all over the

country setting fire to stacks. He alleged no other cause for his conduct than that he was hired to do as he did.

Liverpool Markets, Jan. 3.—There was a better demand for Cotton this week, but the market is heavy, and the price generally may be considered $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. lower than the preceding quotations.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1831.

[P] We are authorised to announce NATHAN H. ROUNTREE and MICHAEL E. MANNING, as candidates for the office of County Trustee.

[P] The Raleigh Star states that the number of Deaf and Dumb in this State is 273, (of whom 194 are white and 79 colored,) and not 1466 as stated in the article we copied from the Raleigh Register.

Important foreign Intelligence.—The reader will find in the preceding columns some interesting details of the condemnation of the French Ministers—resignation of Gen. Lafayette as Commandant of the National Guard—official acknowledgment by the five Powers of the independence of Belgium—spread of the Polish insurrection, &c. &c. The members of the Holy Alliance must bestir themselves, or they will soon be compelled to exclaim, "Othello's occupation is gone."

We regret to learn that the Cotton market in Europe is still in a depressed condition and prices declining.

Til for Tat.—The Opposition minority in the Kentucky Legislature recently managed to defeat the election of a Jackson Senator—and now it appears that the Jackson minority in the Maryland Legislature have played the same game, that body having adjourned on the 12th inst. without electing a Senator in the place of Mr. Chambers, whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next.

New-York Senator.—The Hon. WM. L. MARCY has been elected to the U. S. Senate, in the place of Mr. Sandford, whose term of service expires with the present session. The state of parties was fully tested in this election—the vote in both Houses stood: for Marcy, (Jackson) 107—Opposition, 32—14 Jackson members being absent.

Sunday Mails and Southern Indians.—It is stated in several of the Northern papers, that those opposed to Sunday mails are endeavoring to prop their sinking cause by uniting it with the opposition to the removal of the Southern Indians. We trust they will be as unsuccessful in the latter, as they were in the former case.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 9th inst. Mr. WEBSTER presented the memorial of the American Board of Foreign Missions, remonstrating against the law of the last session concerning the Southern Indians.

On the same day, DUFF GREEN was re-elected printer to the Senate, having received on the fourth ballot 23 votes—22 votes were given to Gales & Seaton at each balloting.

In the House of Representatives, on the 9th inst. the bill making appropriations for the Government for the year 1831, was taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Stanberry, to strike out the item of \$9000, for the salary of the minister to Russia. The previous question was called and seconded, and the bill was passed without the amendment, on a division by yeas and nays of 158 to 3. Messrs. Bates, Martindale and Williams of North-Carolina voting in the negative.

Congress recently passed a resolution, making a donation of forty cords of wood to the poor of the District of Columbia. The weather at time was very severe, and the sufferings of many of the more indigent inhabitants no doubt very great.

The resolution doubtless had its origin in the best of motives, and owed its success to the impulse of praiseworthy feelings. Many members, however, who probably felt as much commiseration for the poor as the others, voted against the resolution from constitutional scruples. It strikes us those scruples were not without foundation. If Congress have a right to give away wood to the poor of the District of Columbia, they have a right to give wood to the poor of the whole United States—and not only wood but money....and not only to the poor, but to the rich....There is no particular evil in what Congress has done, in itself. There is not a man in the nation would be displeased with the mere act—viewed without reference to the consequences which may flow from it as a precedent...had Congress extended its donation to double or quadruple its amount; but if there is no authority for such a proceeding in the constitution, the departure from that instrument, however small, is still a departure, and may be hereafter perverted to unworthy uses. The constitution is the ligament which binds these states together, and no fibre of it can be broken without impairing the strength of the whole. He who only severs a single thread may think he does no great harm, and may be moved by the best possible intentions; but the breach thus made might be easily widened to a fatal extent. We are, in every case, for a strict construction.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

The Presidency.—The Jackson Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to the number of 73, had a meeting on the 3d inst. and adopted resolutions approving of the President's consent to become a candidate for re-election.

The Legislature of Delaware has nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, by a vote in the Senate of 7 to 1, and in the House of 16 to 3.

From the N. Y. Banner of the Constitution.

Northampton Co. (N. C.) Jan. 20th, 1831.—The Banner has been sent to me for some time, I took it when I thought a mite could do some good. Enclosed you have my subscription and also the subscription of a friend. Had I time, I could tell you how much good you have done, and may do. I live in a section of country affected by the "Nagg's-Head fever." Many staunch "war-men," have been converted to "peace-men," by the contiguity of their lands to the waters of Albemarle. They ought to be aroused. May your cause prosper, and may you do well. Measures first, and then Men. [We understand our correspondent to mean, that for the sake of procuring an appropriation towards improving the navigation of Albemarle Sound near Nagg's Head, some opponents of the American System have abandoned their hostility to it. We may perhaps be wrong.—Ed.]

(Right.—Halifax Adv.)

The Cherokees.—In the document served upon the Gov. of Georgia, by a Chief of the Cherokee Nation, we find the following open and unequivocal declaration.

"Respectfully complaining unto your honors the Cherokee na-