

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the British barque *Mary Catherine*, arrived at Charleston from Liverpool, London papers of the 12th, and Liverpool of the 14th Feb. have been received. The Charleston Courier gives the following brief summary of their contents.

ENGLAND.

The British Parliament assembled on the 3d of February.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to Parliament to lay a duty of one penny per pound on all raw Cottons imported, with a drawback duty to the same amount on all manufactured Cotton exported. In consequence of this proposition, the raw article had advanced 3-8d. in the Liverpool market.

The great question of reform was to have been brought forward in Parliament on the first of March, by Lord John Russell, with the unanimous approbation of the Government. Although not a Cabinet Minister, he was selected for the task on account of his assiduous advocacy of the cause in unfavorable times.

IRELAND.

It is supposed that the prosecutions against O'Connell and others will be stopped, and Mr. O'Connell talks of proceeding forthwith for London.

BELGIUM.

Matters appear to be yet quite unsettled on the continent. The Duke de Nemours, second son of Philip King of the French, had been elected King of Belgium, but the French Government have rejected the offer, thus throwing back on the Belgian Congress the question which they supposed was settled. The place was not filled at our late dates.

The election of a Sovereign took place in the Belgian Congress, on the 4th February. There were 191 members present, absolute majority 96. For the Duke of Nemours 89; Duke of Leuchtenburg 67; Archduke Charles 35. None of the candidates having the majority required, a second ballot was made, when of 192 votes, the Duke of Nemours had 97; the Duke of Leuchtenburg 74; and Archduke Charles 21.

The Duke of Nemours having the absolute majority of the votes, the President proclaimed Louis Charles Philip d'Orléans, Duke of Nemours, King of the Belgians.

The London Courier of the 12th Feb'y, publishes, in a second edition, an important communication from its Brussels correspondent, dated Wednesday night, which states, that a protocol from the Congress of London, dated the 7th ult. had been communicated to the Provisional Government that evening; and that it not only declared, that the French Government is resolved to reject the offer of the crown of Belgium for the Duke of Nemours, but that it adheres to the protocol of the 20th January, and consequently disavows the letter of Count Sebastiani. It further states, that, in the event of the Duke of Leuchtenburg being again proposed and elected, he will not be recognized by any one of the five powers. The same correspondent, in a letter dated Thursday evening, states, that M. Bresson, the French minister, had declined to sign the note sent to the Provisional Government with the above protocol, and that the diploma-

tic commission had refused to lay the document before Congress, having returned it to Lord Ponsonby!

POLAND.

The Polish Diet has declared the throne of Poland vacant, which shews their determination to persevere in their exertions to throw off their present yoke.

There appears to have been no regular fighting between the Russians and Poles. A few trifling skirmishes had taken place, which were altogether offensive on the part of the Poles, they having made incursions into the Russian territory.

FRANCE.

Important Ecclesiastical Movements.—Letters from Paris, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, received by the last French packet, state the important fact, that a very extensive defection had taken place in the Catholic Church of France. It is said that a Gallic Church is to be established, independent of Rome, and renouncing the authority of the Pope; that the organization will take place immediately, and include some thousands of priests.

Rome, Jan. 22.—Two days since an event happened, of which no one knows the cause, but which has greatly disturbed the tranquility of Rome and the Conclave. At 8 o'clock in the evening a bomb shell burst, in the centre of the Palace, where the Cardinals are assembled. Every one put himself on the alert. The Police and Authorities of the city were immediately on foot; patrollers scoured the streets, but no trace was discovered of the author of the alarm.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Mexico.—Gen. Guerrero, ex-President of Mexico, was captured the last of January, tried by a Council of War on the 10th February, found guilty, and shot on the 14th. A letter from Vera Cruz, dated 23th February, received at Baltimore, states that he was bought by the present administration of that country for \$50,000. The following are given as the particulars of his capture:

Guerrero was peacefully living in Acapulco, constantly a stranger to the operations of the southern insurgents of the country against the government of Bustamante, although obliged to live sheltered among them, that he might not fall into the hands of his personal enemies, by whom he had been declared to be an outlaw. But Bustamante and his ministers, Alaman and Fazio, thinking that the destruction of Guerrero alone could cause that of all the democratic part of the nation, formed in January last a secret contract with a Francisco Pitaluga, then in Mexico, captain of the Sardinian brig *Colombo*, anchored in Acapulco, and an agent of the house of Girolamo Rossi, of Genoa. Pitaluga was then seen to depart again for Acapulco. On arriving at Chipalcingo he was imprisoned (probably in virtue of a previous plan secretly concerted with Gen. Bravo, residing there) as a spy of Guerrero; he was tried, and set at liberty, for want of proofs. He then proceeded to Acapulco, to show to Guerrero an official copy of this sentence, as a title to his confidence and friendship. Guerrero fell into the snare; they became intimate—they gave dinners to each other—and finally Pitaluga invited Guerrero, together with Primo Tapis, Pita Tavalita, and two other persons, to a dinner on board the *Colombo*. There they spent a joyful day. The night approached, coffee was served in the cabin, when Pitaluga went suddenly on deck, shut the door of the cabin, cut the cables, and set sail. The darkness of the night prevented the garrison of the fort from perceiving the treacherous movement of the brig. She left the port in safety, and

went and landed the victims at Huatleo, a small port of the neighboring state of Oajaca, where every thing was prepared to receive them.

It is said that the partisans of Guerrero are determined to unite in favor of Pedraza, Guerrero's former competitor, in opposition to the government of Bustamante.

The Mexican Chamber of Representatives, on the 16th of February, granted an annual pension of \$3,000 to the widow of Guerrero.

Colombia.—Captain LEE, of the brig *Saa Nymph* who arrived at New York in 23 days from Carthagena, informs that a Colombian man-of-war schooner arrived on the 18th from Porto Bello, with Com. BAYSON and lady, passengers, they having left that place on account of a revolt. On the 12th February, Gen. Fernandez, took possession of Barranguilla, and Gen. Montillo marched from that place from Carthagena on the 14th, with a battalion of 300 men including 50 cavalry. The militia were ordered to be in readiness on the 18th, to march that night to Savanaforgo, a village about 45 miles from Carthagena, as a disturbance had taken place there. Report says the inhabitants had risen and were in arms, their object being to overthrow the present government and replace Gen. Mosquera in the presidential chair. Carthagena was left with only 150 regular troops and about 200 militia to guard the place. Every thing was quiet at Carthagena, and it was believed the insurrection in the interior would be put down with little difficulty.

West Indies.—By the British schooner *Bridgewater*, arrived at Norfolk from Dominique, we learn that intelligence had been received from Martinique, stating that the insurrection in that island had been entirely suppressed, and tranquillity restored. A great number of the insurgents had been shot, and many others were under trial.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1831.

Presidential.—We are exceedingly gratified to observe, in almost every development of public sentiment, that the Administration party, notwithstanding the late attempt to sow division in its ranks by the Opposition and by pretended friends, presents an undivided and extended front in favor of the re-election of President Jackson—and that the note of exultation, sounded so loudly in the Manifesto of the Opposition issued at the close of the late session of Congress, must inevitably be the prelude to another discomfiture of their party.

As regards the Vice-Presidency, however, there does not appear such an unanimity of sentiment—although we doubt not, that in due season an individual will be selected who will receive a majority of the suffrages. The following gentlemen, all professed friends of the Administration, have been spoken of as candidates for the Vice-Presidency:

Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia.
Wm. Smith, of South Carolina.
James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.
Mahlon Dickerson, of New-Jersey.
Levi Woodbury, of N. Hampshire.
Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.
John M'Lean, of Ohio.

Public Debt.—The Hon. Samuel P. Carson has published an address to the freemen of the 12th Congressional

district of this State, announcing himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress, and giving "a brief but comprehensive statement of our fiscal concerns, for the two years of General Jackson's administration." From the address it appears that the whole amount of the Public Debt, on the 1st of January of the present year, amounted to \$39,123,191 68—in this sum, however, is included \$7,000,000 to the Bank of the United States for stock, and is therefore to be deducted—so that the debt on the 1st of January, 1831, only amounted to \$32,123,191 68. Mr. Carson continues:

"Thus we see that twenty-three millions seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents of the public debt has been paid since the commencement of the present administration; and I am assured by the President that he will move on to its final extinguishment, suffering no circumstance to divert him from the completion of that important object. That great and good man is again before the American people for re-election—a circumstance I am proud to have it in my power to announce to my constituents, because I feel confident it will be hailed by them as another evidence of his disinterested patriotism and devotion to the interest of his country, in whose service he has done so much. If he were to consult his own wishes I am well assured he would retire at the end of his term to the peaceful shades of the Hermitage; but the public voice again calls him, and he obeys.—He lives for his country, and his country will sustain him."

Halifax, March 31.—The Hon. JOHN BRANCH, Secretary of the Navy, arrived at his residence, (Enfield) in this county, on Wednesday, 23d inst...*Adv.*

Invitation to the President.

—A meeting of the citizens of Pasquotank County was held in Elizabeth-City on the 22d February, at which, resolutions approving the measures of the present administration, and appointing a committee to address a note to the President inviting him to pass through that place on his visit to the city of Charleston, were introduced and unanimously adopted. Stephen Charles, Esq. presided over the meeting and Doct. Isaac P. Freeman was appointed secretary. Gen. Jackson has accepted the invitation and will call upon his friends at Elizabeth-City provided he visits Charleston during the summer.—*ib.*

Bank Robber taken.—On our first page will be found an account of the extensive robbery recently committed on the City Bank of New-York. From the following extract from the Mercantile Advertiser it appears that the robber is taken, and the principal part of the money recovered.

On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, Justice Hopson, High Constable Hays, assisted by some Police officers, arrested a man named Edward Smith, at a Boarding House corner of Broome and Elm streets, in whose possession was discovered a small travelling trunk filled with Bank Notes, which on examination, was found to contain \$185,733, and proved to be the identical money stolen from the City Bank. The balance \$63,203 (including the doubloons) is yet missing.

Smith was taken to the police office this morning, where he underwent an examination—but he refused to give any sat-

isfactory answers—the money was safely deposited in the bank.

U. S. Bank.—The Grand Jury of Bibb county, Ga. have presented the contemplated establishment of a Branch of the U. S. Bank at Macon as an evil, prejudicial to the best interests of our State institutions, and not conducive of any good to our fellow citizens generally. They say in conclusion—"We therefore, representing as we believe, fairly, the feelings of this community, do solemnly protest against the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank in this place; and further express our decided disapprobation, as well against the establishing of, as the continuance here, of an unauthorized Agency, which we believe to be in direct violation of the statute law of this State; and on this subject we call the attention of our Solicitor."

Charleston Mercury.

Law of Contempts.—The act which passed at the late session of Congress, declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Court, does not make it lawful to punish any contempt unless the same occurs in the presence of the Court, or so near thereto, as to obstruct the administration of justice. The conduct of Judge Peck, for which he was tried recently and acquitted, made it necessary to define more specifically the law on this subject.

Ral. Reg.

Prize paid at Fontaine's Office.—The Norfolk Beacon of the 22d ult. says, ticket No. 21—32—48—a prize of \$10,000, one half which was sold to Mr. H. H. Eure, of Hertford, (N. C.) was yesterday presented at Fontaine's office, where it was sold, and the cash promptly paid for the same.

The Rail Road.—The friends of Internal Improvement throughout the State will participate largely in the pleasure we feel in recording the fact, that at the close of Books of Subscription to the Stock of the "Fayetteville Rail Road Company," on Saturday last, the sum of Fifty Two Thousand and Three Hundred Dollars was found to have been subscribed, being an excess over the capital of the Company, of \$32,300. With the exception of \$1000, the Stock was all taken by gentlemen of this town.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

Muscle Shoals Canal.—The grant of 400,000 acres of land by Congress for the construction of this important work, has been so nearly legislated into *nothing* by the State of Alabama, that its completion has become a matter of great uncertainty.—A letter from the Hon. John M'Kinley...whose exertions were greatly instrumental in procuring the grant...to the Editors of the *Huntsville Democrat*, concludes as follows:

"That Alabama had it in her power to complete it we all know. And why she managed the fund committed to her charge, in trust for the United States, so as to defeat this great national improvement, is a question which must, and will frequently be asked; not only by the present generation, but by posterity also."

Rail Roads.—The Baltimore Republican says: The following fact, which is mentioned to us as having occurred