

FOREIGN.

From Europe.—We have no later European intelligence than the 4th Aug. brought by the Sampson, from Liverpool. The reported defeat of the Russians by the Poles, is considered rather doubtful. Below we have given some additional extracts.

ENGLAND.

The discussion of the Reform bill was going on slowly, the opposition continuing to resist the details of this popular measure. In one division on the 2d, there were but 265 members present who voted. The ministerial majority was 49. The resolutions, however, for enfranchising the large towns, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, passed without a division.

FRANCE.

The speech of the French King is very decided in tone, and indicates great reliance, on the part of the ministry, in their strength with the nation and the Chamber.

It is confidently said that if Lafitte is elected President of the Chamber, France will declare for Poland.

Contrary to the apprehensions entertained by many persons, the anniversary of the French Revolution of three days passed off without any popular commotion. The review which took place on the third day is said to have been one of the grandest scenes of military display ever witnessed, presenting upwards of 100,000 men under arms at the same time, attended by a train of 200 pieces of artillery.

POLAND.

The London Courier of the 27th July, contains the following highly important intelligence:—We have this moment received from an official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland—and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects—in fine, that the present state of Prussia is inactivity but not neutrality. This declaration will no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for the system of non-intervention, not being adhered to by other powers, we are not to keep.

The rising in Lithuania, and the consequent diversion in favor of Scherzyniecki's forces, has been crushed—terminated by the assassination of Gielgud and in the retirement of his forces into Prussia, where they were disarmed. The Russians are now able to press forward upon Praga without fear of being deprived of their communications; and we see it stated with regret, that nearly 100,000 men are approaching Warsaw on the side of Lithuania, while Paskewitch has crossed the Vistula with 60,000, and intends to invest it on the side of Prussia.

An extensive insurrection was reported to have broken out in Hungary, in favor of the Poles. One fact is unquestionable—that money, wine, provisions, and medicines, from Hungary, daily arrive in the Polish capital.

RUSSIA.

At St. Petersburg the cholera continued increasing to a frightful extent. There had been, up to the 14th, 4916 cases and 2249 deaths. At Archangel and at Riga it had very considerably abated; but at Cronstadt it had increased, and at

this place the deaths had been upwards of a hundred a day.

BELGIUM.

The arrangements relative to the marriage of Leopold are, according to report, now about to be commenced. The chosen Queen of Belgium is the Princess Marie of France, whose loveliness will serve to lessen the cares of royalty.

All goes on smoothly under the new King thus far. His Dutch Majesty, however, is still refractory, and insists upon calling Leopold I. simply *Monsieur de Saxe Coburg*, and withholds his assent to the London protocols.

PORTUGAL.

The French squadron forced its way up to Lisbon on the 11th of July, after a battle of two hours and a half, captured the Portuguese frigates there, and took them outside. After which Don Miguel acceded to all the demands of the French. The tri-colored flag was flying in that port. The English took no part in the affair, but appear to have looked on as gratified spectators.

The French Admiral, in his report of the action says:—"By most unexpected good fortune, the squadron, which for three hours and a half remained at between 400 and 500 toises only from so many large batteries, hitherto conceived to be impregnable, has experienced but a very slight loss."

ITALY.

Revolution in Italy.—In proportion as the Austrian troops have evacuated La Romagna, the Pontifical authorities have lost all influence, and it is now impossible for them to carry on the administration except by yielding to the loudly expressed wish of the public opinion, which is unanimous.

The Police, the civil authorities, and military authorities, can no longer act in the means of the people. The citizens refused their concurrence. *The Revolution has pervaded all classes*—the nobles, the citizens, the artisans, the country people perfectly understand each other, and property is every where respected. However, the agents of the police are not persecuted; the public authorities are not insulted. When the people are not troubled by the Papal troops, they oppose to the depositories of authority only a *vis inertia* which renders government impossible—the taxes are not paid—the magistrates are not obeyed.

Ballagnani, commander of the Papal forces, advanced to penetrate into La Romagna, as far as Fano, eight leagues from Ancona, but there he was forced to stop. A terrible desertion began among the people. The soldiers refused to fight against their fellow citizens. They desert in whole bands, leaving their arms and baggage. They are very well received by the peasants in La Romagna.

The tri-colored flag is flying at Imola; the Pope's troops at Forti went to pull it down, but were repulsed. These troops were afterwards disarmed at Forti itself, and two Brigadiers who resisted were shot by the people. Every where the National Guard organized during the revolution, has resumed its duty; and the Italian cockade is not generally worn, but every body has it in his pocket.

The citizens of Bologna have sent a deputation to Rome in the name of La Romagna. It is ordered peremptorily to declare that the population will

repulse the Papal troops if they dare to show themselves, and the inhabitants are resolved to rise and govern the country themselves, if the Court of Rome persist in attempting to govern them by violence—What can be done against such resolutions!

ALGIERS.

A letter from Algiers of the 8th of July, announces in the following terms, the melancholy result of the expedition of Medeah:—"On the 15th of the last month an expedition, consisting of 6,000 men, under the command of the General-in-Chief, set out for Medeah, and as if they were taking a military promenade, they arrived without any obstacles in the capital of the District of Tityry. The army then proceeded 3 leagues further, to chastise some tribes which refused the payment of the tribute stipulated. In fact, seven or eight chiefs of these tribes were shot, their corpses were burnt, and this being done the troops returned to Medeah. On the 1st of July, they set out for Algiers, but from the moment of their departure to within six leagues of this city, our troops had constantly to defend themselves against more than 45,000 Bedouins, Kabyles, and Arabs, who attacked them on all sides. The situation of the column was extremely critical, and it owed its safety only to a forced march which it made during a whole night, and which the enemy did not expect. The expedition occasions us the complete loss of Medeah and Belida, and the still more cruel loss of at least 700 men killed and wounded. Of the latter, only 130 have reached the hospitals; those who could not be brought away, fell into the power of the barbarians, who beheaded them on the spot. We are now shut up in the place, and another expedition is preparing to endeavor to recover the territory that has been lost, and to abate the pride with which this victory has filled the enemy."



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1831.

Superior Court.—The Fall term of the Superior Court for Edgecombe county was held in this place last week, Judge SWAIN presiding. On Thursday, the parties charged with shooting runaway Josh, were discharged without trial, it being ascertained that the negro had been outlawed. No other circumstance worthy of notice occurred, so far as we can learn.

Rumors, &c.—On Tuesday morning last, a passenger in the stage from Fayetteville, reported that Wilmington had been fired and taken possession of by the blacks, who had risen in considerable numbers in the adjacent counties, and that troops were marching to the scene of action from Fayetteville. The excitement produced by this intelligence, was considerably increased by numberless rumors that occasionally reached us, together with the statements from the Newbern and Fayetteville papers, until the arrival of the Raleigh mail on Friday evening, which relieved us from our painful state of suspense. We have collected the following statements, which will give the reader some idea of the feeling produced by the late extraordinary and alarming developments.

From the Fayetteville Observer of Wednesday last.

Rumoured Insurrectionary movements in Sampson county.—We have an unpleasant duty

to perform, in acquainting our readers, that there is no doubt of a conspiracy having been recently formed among a portion of the slaves in the counties of Sampson and Duplin, in this State. Suspicion having been excited, we learn that during the last week, a slave of Thomas K. Morrissey, Esq. Sheriff of Sampson, who had been esteemed very faithful, and was usually entrusted with his master's wagon whenever it was sent to Wilmington, was arrested, and on examination, confessed that he and six or seven others had designed to bring about an insurrection on the 1st of October ensuing. That their plan was to muster what forces they could in those two counties, and thence to proceed to Wilmington, where they expected to collect a large force. The negroes implicated by him were arrested, and all committed for trial.

What we have subsequently heard, we trust has grown out of the above circumstance, or at least is greatly exaggerated; but we do not feel at liberty to withhold it from our readers, and therefore state, that on Monday evening an express arrived here from Clinton, in Sampson, bringing letters from a respectable gentleman in that village, stating, upon the authority of two persons, names not mentioned, who had come express to Clinton, that the negroes had embodied themselves to the number of 500, about 17 miles from Clinton, in what direction was not stated, but from the known intimacy and connexion existing between Mr. Morrissey and the gentleman at Clinton, we infer that the express came from Mr. Morrissey, who lives near the line of Duplin county, about 14 miles from Clinton. The letters received here, state that an express had been forwarded to Wilmington.

When the stage from this place arrived at Wilmington on Monday evening, it was immediately despatched back without any mail except a letter from C. Dudley, Jr. Esq. Postmaster, to the Postmaster here, informing him that the place was under martial law, in consequence of information received at 8 o'clock that morning, that the negroes, to the number of 200, had encamped on Sunday night, at Rockfish bridge, in Duplin, 40 miles from Wilmington, and about 50 miles from this place; that they were, and had been for several days, expected at Wilmington. The letter was written in great haste and excitement. Mr. Dudley had been under arms all the morning.

It is evident, that the account received here, and that which produced such excitement at Wilmington, proceeded from the same source; and our readers may conjecture how much both accounts are exaggerated, from the circumstance that they vary so materially in the numbers stated to be assembled. For our own part, we confidently hope it is nothing more than a false alarm, growing out of the arrests stated above.

In this town and vicinity, there is not the slightest cause of apprehension. But the way to ensure our safety, is to be well prepared for any event, and the authorities of our town have taken and are how taking prompt steps for security. They are distributing arms among the citizens, organizing additional military companies, and will in

the course of this day (Tuesday) have every preparation made to meet danger, come from what quarter it may.

Several gentlemen of this place started for Clinton, on Monday night, with arms and ammunition. From them we are in hourly expectation of correct information.

From the Newbern Sentinel of Thursday last.

Insurrection.—We stop the press to state that an express has arrived in town, with the intelligence that the negroes in Duplin and Jones counties are in a state of insurrection. Report says, that *seventeen white families* had fallen victims when the messenger left the neighborhood. We hope to see such steps taken as shall not fail to strike terror in the hearts of these savage miscreants. Our citizens are prepared, and wait but for the word to act.

From the Star—Extra. Raleigh, Thursday Evening, Sept. 15.

Negro Conspiracy.—Knowing the deep interest which pervades the community with respect to an insurrection of the blacks reported to have broken out in Sampson and Duplin counties on Sunday night last, we hasten to lay before the public in this extra slip, such intelligence as has reached us since our paper went to press; from which it is gratifying to learn that no overt act of rebellion has taken place, and that the alarming reports now circulating through the country, about the burning of property and massacre of several white families, are utterly erroneous. But while we rejoice to hear that no lives are lost, there should be no relaxation of vigilance and precaution. Altho' no damage has been done, an extensive plot seems to have been well matured for great mischief, and it may not yet have been traced to its boundaries. Prompt steps for security should, therefore, be every where taken and steadily persevered in.

The following communication was received at the Executive Office to-day, about 12 o'clock, M.

Clinton, Sampson County, }
Sept 13, 1831. }

To the Governor of N. Carolina.

Sir:—The inhabitants of Sampson have been alarmed with an insurrection of the Negroes. We have ten or fifteen negroes in jail, and we have such proof that most of them will be bound over to our Superior Court. We have testimony that will implicate most of the negroes in the county. We wish you to issue an order to command the Colonel of the county to appoint a guard to guard the jail until the negroes shall have their trial. The people of Duplin county have examined ten or fifteen negroes, and found two guilty, and have put them to death. There never was such excitement in Sampson and Duplin before.

Yours respectfully,

WM. BLANKS,
THOS. BUNTING,
R. C. HOLMES,
H. C. HOLMES,
S. JOHNSON.

Observer Office, Fayetteville, }
Sept. 15, 5 P. M. }

Two of the gentlemen who went from this place to Clinton on Monday night, have this moment returned, there being no danger, though the existence of the plot is clearly established. We have procured from one of them the following statement, drawn up by himself yesterday at Clinton. It is worthy of entire reliance.

On Sunday the 4th inst. the first information of the contemplated ri-