



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1831.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The late arrivals at New-York are: the Canada, with Liverpool advices to the 16th August, and the Alabama, with Paris advices to the 17th, from which we gather the following interesting particulars:—

The French Ministry have resigned, in consequence of the ministerial candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies receiving but a majority of five votes.

The invasion of Belgium by the Dutch troops—the application of Leopold to France and England for assistance—the march of 50,000 French troops to Belgium, and the ordering an English squadron to the Downs to act as occasion might require. The defeat of the Belgians, who “instantly took to flight,” on the approach of the Dutch, and the narrow escape of King Leopold, who came near being made prisoner. The interference of the French, and finally the retreat of the Dutch. It would seem certain, from the nature of the accounts by the Canada, that Prussia did not urge on the King of Holland; and that for aught that appears, the Powers meditating in the affairs of Belgium have observed good faith to and with each other.

The reported victory of the Poles over the Russians, and the death of the Emperor Nicholas is not confirmed—the Emperor's health, however, is said to be rapidly declining. The Prussian State Gazette, of the 7th Aug. states that an action took place on the 23d last, in which a Russian force on its march from Pultusk to join Gen. Paskewitch, was intercepted and defeated by the Polish General Muhlburg. It appears that the utmost harmony and union prevail at Warsaw, which is now considered impregnable.

New Cotton.—A bale of Cotton, of this year's crop, was sent to this place on Friday last, by Maj. Whitmel K. Bulluck, of this county, for which 74 cents per pound was offered and refused.

A volunteer company has been formed in this place, called the “Tarborough Guards.” The following officers have been chosen and commissioned—Joseph R. Lloyd, Captain; John W. Potts, 1st Lieutenant; Henry L. Irwin, 2d Lieut'nt; Clemmons Darden, Ensign.

Anti-Tariff Convention.—On Friday next the members of this Convention will assemble at Philadelphia. Upwards of 250 persons, from different sections of the Union, have been appointed delegates—of these, about 25 are from this State. May wisdom, moderation, and harmony attend their deliberations, and success crown their efforts.

The Tariff.—A vote was taken on the Tariff, at a meeting of some of the citizens of this county at Mr. James Bridges, on the 17th inst. which resulted as follows:

Against the Tariff,	127
In favor of it,	00

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

At a meeting of the citizens of the first regiment of Edgecombe, at James Bridges's, on the 17th inst. to determine on the expediency of sending delegates to the Anti-Tariff Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 30th instant, Col. Frederick F. Robins was called to the Chair, and Dr. Phasanton S. Sugg appointed Secretary—when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the present Tariff law of the United States as iniquitous in principle, oppressive in operation, adverse to the intent and spirit of the Constitution, and dangerous to the integrity of this Union.

2d, That we approve of the pro-

jected Convention of the friends of State Rights and of Free Trade, at Philadelphia, on the 30th inst. and trust that their united appeal to the sense and integrity of our fellow-citizens, will relieve us from the intolerable impositions under which we labor.

3d, That we depute the following gentlemen, viz: Gen. Louis D. Wilson and Francis L. Daney, Esq. to represent us in said Convention, and to adopt such measures for the assertion of our rights and the redress of our wrongs, as may to them seem best.

Fred. F. Robins, Ch'n.
P. S. Sugg, Sec'y.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

A number of the citizens of the county of Edgecombe & the town of Tarborough, assembled in the Court-house on Thursday, the 22d inst. and took into consideration the propriety of sending delegates to the Free Trade Convention about to assemble in Philadelphia—Col. Daniel Hopkins was appointed Chairman, and Henry T. Clark, Esq. Secretary. The following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That all attempts by Congress to regulate the industry of the county, to prescribe private pursuits of individuals, to bolster up and protect any one trade or branch of industry at the expense of others, or to advance the interests of one section of the country to the manifest injury of the others, are violations of the Constitution and dangerous to our free institutions.

2d, That the present Tariff system has a direct tendency to effect the above objects, and therefore should be so far repealed or modified as to be brought within the legitimate powers of Congress, and to operate more equally on the different sections of the country.

3d, That to effect these objects we approve of the Free Trade Convention about to assemble at Philadelphia on the 30th inst. and that we should be represented there by one or more delegates.

4th, That we concur and unite with the citizens of the county, assembled at James Bridges's on the 17th inst. in appointing Gen. Louis D. Wilson and Francis L. Daney, Esq. delegates to attend the Free Trade Convention, in behalf of Edgecombe county.

5th, That if either of the delegates be unable to attend, they be authorized to fill the vacancy.

Daniel Hopkins, Ch'n.
H. T. Clark, Sec'y.

Mr. Crawford's Rejoinder.—We have given this document an attentive perusal, and cannot refrain from expressing our surprise and regret that an individual of the high standing heretofore occupied by Mr. Crawford, should have permitted his hostility to his political contemporaries to vent itself in such a splenetic effusion. As we gave but a brief sketch of Mr. Calhoun's address, we will also merely give the outlines of Mr. Crawford's rejoinder. Mr. Crawford endeavors to substantiate his former assertion that the confidential letter of Gen. Jackson was produced and read in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe—denies having improperly disclosed cabinet secrets—disavows all knowledge of any plot or conspiracy against Mr. Calhoun—and states that there “has been one conducted by the Vice-President and his friends, to expose me (Mr. Crawford) to the resentment and vengeance of Gen. Jackson.” Mr. Crawford's principal object appears to have been to shower down unmeasured abuse upon his opponents—he has succeeded admirably in exhibiting his rancor against them, if he has totally failed, as is generally believed, in establishing his assumed positions.

Another Pamphlet.—Mr. Eaton, late Secretary of War, has issued a pamphlet of 55 pages, entitled “A Candid Appeal to the American Public, in reply to Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, on the Dissolution of the late Cabinet—by John H. Eaton.” Having published the principal part of the statements referred to, we would also freely introduce the contents of this book into our columns, were it possible for us con-

veniently to do so—but as this is out of the question, we will in our next paper give our readers a brief abstract of its contents.

The late Congressional Election.—Having already published two statements relative to the result of the late Congressional election in this district, and being now presented with a third, we feel it our duty to offer an explanation. On the return of the Sheriff of this county from comparing the polls at Washington, we applied for a statement of the polls, which he furnished, but stated that he was not certain but that some alteration had been made, as he subsequently met the Sheriff of Washington county returning to the place where the polls had been compared, to correct an error which he said had been made in his statement—he having returned Mr. Lloyd's majority, instead of his whole vote in that county. On receiving the Washington Union, we found its statement did not correspond with the one we received from the Sheriff of this county—we accordingly copied the Washington statement, presuming that it was correct. Subsequently we were shown an official statement, signed by the Sheriff of the district, which gave Dr. Hall a majority of 679 votes, and being informed by the Sheriff of this county that he had signed no other giving a different result, we accordingly so stated it. We now present to our readers the third statement.

For the Free Press.

Statement of the returns filed in this office by the Sheriff's belonging to the 3d Congressional district of North-Carolina:

	Hall.	Lloyd.
Edgecombe,	1286	230
Pitt,	372	650
Beaufort,	846	438
Hyde,	281	254
Washington,	87	397
Tyrrell,	69	383
	2944	2352
	2352	

592 Hall's maj.

State of North-Carolina, }
Beaufort county. }

I, William Ellison, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county, do hereby certify that the above statement is a true copy from the returns filed in this office by the different Sheriffs of this district. Given under my hand and seal of office, at Washington, this 22d Sept. 1831.

Wm. Ellison, Clk.

Extract of a letter received.

There was but one election held on the Banks, in Hyde county—at that election, for Lloyd 80, for Hall 1—majority 79—(owing to adverse winds this vote was not returned to the Sheriff of Hyde)—which taken from 592, would leave Hall's majority 513.

From Duplin, Sampson, &c.—The Fayetteville Observer of Wednesday last, gives the following additional intelligence to that inserted in our last paper:

“The most important information which we have to add to the above, gained from later accounts, is the fact, that not a single party of negroes, nay, not a single individual, has been found in arms or in rebellion, in any of the counties. The discovery of the plot completely overthrew all their plans, which were to have been carried into execution in the early part of next month. It is believed that all, or nearly all, in any way concerned, have been arrested. About 25 are in Sampson jail, 30 in Duplin, and 15 in Wilmington. Several have made confessions. The examinations are going on, and some few have been discharged, but the generality of those arrested, have been fully committed for trial at the ensuing terms of the Superior Court, when a terrible example will be made to deter others from imitating

the conduct of these deluded wretches.

“In this place there has been no interruption to business, and no undue excitement; we cannot help, therefore, being astonished at the effects of the reports abroad. Women and children in several of the counties, have fled to the swamps, from which, after a day or two, they emerged, wet, muddy, and half starved. Wagoners who were on their way to Fayetteville, have discharged their loads at some house on the road, and returned home.

“Thousands of the militia have assembled in arms, even in the upper counties, which might have been supposed beyond the influence of the supposed danger. But it is accounted for when we state that the most extravagant reports, not having the shadow of foundation, some how gained extensive circulation; such for instance as that Wilmington and Clinton had been captured and destroyed, that the intermediate country was laid waste, and even that we had been obliged to blow up the fine bridge across the Cape Fear to prevent the banditti from coming into our town. How it was possible for any one of these reports to gain a moment's credence, we cannot conceive, but we learn that they have even got into the papers to the north of us.”

From the Raleigh Register.

“We understand that the reports which reached Hillsborough, were of such a character as to induce the belief that our city was in imminent danger of an attack from the insurgents. Immediate orders were given by Gen. Byrd for a draught of 16 men from each company, to rendezvous at Hillsboro'. Fearful, however, that this assistance might not arrive in time, Gen. Byrd hastily enrolled a company of volunteer horsemen, comprising some of the most respectable citizens of the place, and actually proceeded as far as Chapel-Hill, to our relief, from whence they were recalled by more precise information carried up by a gentleman from this city.

“It appears from the Cape Fear Recorder, that the excitement at Wilmington was very great, as may easily be imagined, when its citizens were for many hours under arms, apprehensive of an attack. At one time indeed, intelligence was received that the negroes were in a body, about two miles from town.”

From the Newbern Sentinel.

“On Friday morning last, Company I, of the first regiment of the U. S. light artillery arrived at this place from Fortress Monroe. When entering Neuse river, they received information that the negroes were in a state of insurrection in Newbern and its vicinity. As the wind was a-head, and their progress upward by no means equal to their impatience, they plied both oars and poles to hasten to our aid. Instead, however, of meeting the reception which they anticipated, they were welcomed by our volunteer band, the Newbern Grays, who had turned out for that purpose. They are commanded by Captain F. Whiting, and are just such men as we should desire to have in time of need. The thanks of the citizens of Newbern are due to the Secretary of War for the ready compliance which he yielded to their request, that they should be stationed in this place.”

The Banditti.—We understand that accounts have been received by the Governor from Southampton, that the Court has adjourned, and 21 slaves have been condemned; of these, 9 have been recommended for reprieve and transportation; 3 being boys of 14 or 15 years of age, and all of them forced to join the band of murderers. Some of the twelve have been already executed, and others remain for execution. The military force has been disbanded, with the exception of a small force of about 17 men, who assist in guarding the jail, and will continue in service until all the executions have taken place.

Thirty or forty slaves have been tried or examined in Nansmond, but only one has been sentenced to death. It is said, that he was present at a meeting of the blacks; at which a black preacher (from the Isle of Wight or Surry) had asked such as were willing to join, to hold up their hands—this fellow was identified as one of those who held up their hands.

We understand that eight or nine convictions have taken place in the county of Sussex. And in Prince George, a black preacher, and by trade a blacksmith, has also been sentenced to death.—*Richmond Enq.*

[The runaway recently taken up in Baltimore, it appears, was not one of the insurgents.]

Nat Turner.—The Governor of Virginia has issued a Proclamation, offering a reward of \$500, for “Nat Turner, the contriver and leader of the late insurrection in Southampton,” who is still going at large. He is thus described in the Proclamation:

“Nat is between 30 and 35 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighs between 150 and 160 lbs. rather bright complexion, but not a mulatto, broad shoulders; large flat nose, large eyes, broad flat feet, rather knock-kneed, walks brisk and active, hair on the top of the head very thin, no beard, except on the upper lip, and the top of the chin, a scar on one of his temples, also one on the back of his neck, a large knot on one of the bones of his right arm, near the wrist, produced by a blow.”

Valor Rewarded.—A letter from Washington states, that on Commodore Elliott's describing to the President of the U. States the courage and filial devotion, which young Blunt (a lad of 15 years of age) displayed in defence of his father at Southampton, against an attack of the banditti, the President forthwith ordered a Midshipman's warrant to be made out for the youth—and it is said he is to be placed under Commodore Elliott.

Maim.—The Oxford Examiner contains a report of the trial at the late term of the Superior Court of Law for Granville county, of the Hon. Robert Potter, member of Congress from that district, on a charge “that he the said Robert Potter, with a certain knife, which he the said Robert Potter, in his right hand, then and there had and held, both the testicles of him the said Lewis K. Willie, then and there, unlawfully, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did cut out, and entirely sever from the body of him the said Lewis K. Willie,” &c. We extract the following passages from the report:

The indictment having been read from the Clerk's table the defendant was desired to plead; when he stated that he could not plead unqualifiedly guilty—but being informed from the Bench that he must say one or the other, he said, to waive all