

FOREIGN.

Latest from England.—The packet ship Napoleon, at New-York, furnishes Liverpool papers to the 24th Aug. They contain very little of an important character.

POLAND.

Accounts from Warsaw, says the London Herald, have been received up to the 12th Aug. They state that the Russian General Paskewitch, kept the grand army at a cautious distance from the Polish capital, (fully 50 miles,) and cautiously avoided coming to an engagement. The greatest unanimity prevails in the Polish capital, and all feelings of party spirit have given way to patriotism. The Polish army, at the date of these accounts, was in sight of the Russians, and a great battle was hourly expected.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed another Proclamation to the Poles, concluding as follows: "The paternal disposition which caused us, on the 4th of July, to take a resolution to pardon, shall still guide our conduct towards you, but only a prompt and unconditional submission can give you a right to it. The Emperor has engaged a Dutch firm to contract for a loan of 3,400,000, to be brought out upon commission.

BELGIUM.

The correspondent of the London Times, writes from Paris that the greater part of the French army was to be immediately withdrawn from Belgium. The internal arrangements of the country, now indicate hopes of the re-establishment of peace.

FRANCE.

In France all is comparatively quiet. The Liberal party seem not to have recovered from their unexpected defeat by the Ministers.

ENGLAND.

The Reform bill is still undecided, but all parties agree that a most serious blow has been struck against the principle of the measure, by the success of the motion which gives the right of voting to farm tenants at will, paying annual rent of 50l.

The British Government has given orders for the emancipation of all Slaves in the Colonies, which are the property of the Crown.

GREECE.

On the 2d of August a vessel arrived at Smyrna, from the Archipelago, with information that the Islands had declared themselves independent of Capo-d'Istria; that they had sent away all his Custom-house and other officers, and had hoisted the tri-colored flag. Previous to this it had been reported that the Hydriots had taken possession of all the Grecian fleet then lying at Poros.

PORTUGAL.

Capt. Waterhouse, of the brig Lucy Ann, arrived at Portland, reports that in Lisbon, on the 24th or 25th of Aug. a regiment of the King's troops revolted, killed their officer, and marched from their barracks to the public square, proclaiming the Constitution, and disarming the police, giving their arms to the rabble. As they passed, many of the inhabitants joined them. But as soon as Don Miguel heard of the revolt, he mustered the troops he had at hand, surrounded the revolted and fired into them from every avenue, killing from 3 to 400 of the regiment. The survivors then

surrendered and were thrown on board the prison ships. Soon afterwards 6 or 7 of the principal inhabitants of St. Ubes, of the liberal party, were arrested and thrown into prison, probably because Don Miguel thought them involved in the conspiracy.

East-Indies.—The natives of the British possessions in this country, to the amount of about 60,000,000 of human beings, have at length petitioned the English Parliament upon the subject of those grievances, arising under a bad administration of the government, which the natives of those portions of India subject to Great Britain, are known to have suffered for a long series of years.

West-Indies.—Extract of a letter from Capt. William King, of the schooner F. Michelson, to a gentleman in Newbern, dated St. Thomas, Sept. 15, 1831: "Intelligence has been received in this place, that the city of Port-au-Prince is destroyed by an earthquake. I have experienced a very heavy shock since I arrived here. A few old houses were destroyed by it, and my vessel was tossed about with considerable violence. The community are very much alarmed, as this seems to be a season of hurricanes and earthquakes.—Spec.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1831.

We have been favored with a copy of the Address to the People of the United States, issued by the Anti-Tariff Convention recently sitting in Philadelphia, and said to be almost wholly the production of the Hon. J. M. Berrien, late U. S. Attorney General. In our next paper we will insert this important document, which is equally creditable to its talented and highly gifted author, satisfactory to the friends of free trade, and admirably adapted to the approaching crisis, being calm and dispassionate, yet firm and decided.

Anti-Tariff Convention.—This body assembled on the appointed day, (Friday, 30th ult.) at Philadelphia, and was organized by the unanimous appointment of Judge Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, President, and Condy Raguet, Editor of the Banner of the Constitution, Secretary. On the first day, 165 delegates appeared; but on the third day, the number had increased to 201. Of these, there were from Maine 3, Massachusetts 13, Rhode-Island 1, New-York 23, New-Jersey 9, Maryland 2, Virginia 34, Pennsylvania 14, North-Carolina 16, South-Carolina 41, Georgia 6, Alabama 11, Mississippi 1, Tennessee 2, Connecticut 4. The delegates in attendance from this State were—

- Joseph B. Skinner, Samuel T. Sawyer, and Thomas S. Hoskins, of Edenton.
- Charles Fisher, of Salisbury.
- Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe.
- James Iredell, of Raleigh.
- Wm. R. Holt, of Orange.
- David Outlaw, Joseph B. G. Roulhac, and Joseph D. White, of Bertie.
- Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort.
- Ed. B. Dudley and Wm. W. Jones, of Wilmington.
- J. W. Cochran, of Fayetteville.
- John E. Wood, of Hertford.
- Robt. C. G. Hilliard, of Nash.

After the organization of the Convention, on motion of Mr. A. Gallatin, of New-York, it was unanimously resolved, "that

a Committee of two from each State, to be selected by the delegation from that State, be appointed to arrange the general business of the Convention." The following gentlemen compose the Committee:

- Maine—Joshua Carpenter and C. Q. Clapp.
- Massachusetts—Theo. Sedgwick and Henry Lee.
- Rhode-Island—Wm. Hunter.
- New-York—Albert Gallatin and John A. Smith.
- New-Jersey—C. L. Hardenburgh and H. Vethake.
- Pennsylvania—Thos. P. Cope and C. C. Biddle.
- Maryland—Wm. M. Handy and A. E. Jones.
- Virginia—James M. Garnett and J. W. Jones.
- North-Carolina—James Iredell and Wm. A. Blount.
- South-Carolina—Chancellor Harper and D. E. Huger.
- Georgia—J. M. Berrien and E. S. Shorter.
- Alabama—Enoch Parsons and H. Goldthwaite.
- Mississippi—Geo. B. Poindexter.
- Tennessee—W. E. Butler and A. Patton.

On Monday, Mr. Gallatin, the Chairman of this Committee, by direction of the Committee, reported two resolutions, one directing an Address to the people of the United States, the other a Memorial to Congress, to be prepared, to promote the objects of the Convention.

These resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Mercier, of New-York, then offered a resolution requesting the General Committee, to have the Memorial and Address prepared, and to submit them to the consideration of the Convention.

The motion was adopted, 117 members voting in the affirmative.

On Wednesday, Mr. Berrien presented and read an Address to the People of the United States—declaring the Tariff laws to be unconstitutional, as well as oppressive, unequal and unjust—which was adopted by a vote of 172 to 29. It would probably have been unanimous, if it had not been for those passages, which assert the unconstitutionality of the Tariff.

A committee of one from each State represented, was appointed to collect information and draft a Memorial to Congress.

A resolution for appointing a committee of six to confer with the Tariff Convention of New-York, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 122 to 39.

The Convention adjourned on Friday night.

Revival.—At a Camp-Meeting holden at Union Chapel, in Granville county, by the Methodist Protestant Church, commencing on Friday, 30th Sept. last, from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty professed conversions. Much regularity was observed during the meeting.—Com.

Raleigh, Oct. 13.—It may gratify public curiosity to state, that Gov. Stokes has determined to fit up, for the accommodation of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, the Government House in which he resides, from a belief that it possesses greater conveniences for a deliberative body than any other building in the city.—Reg.

Seditious Publications.—A number of the "Liberator," a paper printed in Boston, came to the post-office in this place last week, containing the most illiberal and cold-blooded allusions to the late supposed insurrection amongst our slaves. The paper found its way into the hands of the Attorney-General, who submitted an indictment to the Grand Jury, (who were then in session) against Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Isaac Knapp, the editor and publisher of the paper, for its "circulation and publication" in this county, in contravention to the act of the last General Assembly. The Grand Jury, we learn, found it a "True Bill." So, we suppose, the accused will be demanded by the Governor of this State; but whether they will be surrendered or not by the Executive of Massachusetts is a matter about which we are not prepared to hazard a conjecture. The act makes the offence Felony—whipping and imprisonment for the first offence, and death, without benefit of clergy, for the second.

Raleigh Star.

The Vigilant Association of Richland District, S. C. have offered a reward of \$1500 for the apprehension, and prosecution to conviction, of any white person, who has had an agency in distributing within the State of South-Carolina, the newspaper called the Liberator, published in Boston, or the notorious Walker Pamphlet.—ib.

Rutherfordton, Oct. 1.—We stated last week, that an insurrection among the negroes working the mines of this neighborhood had been ascertained to have been intended. It is with pleasure we are able now to state that no overt act has yet been attempted. A lively and praiseworthy activity among the people, has been manifested by them, in the arrest, and bringing to trial of suspected negroes of their neighborhood. In the course of the investigations, several at the mines were ascertained to be principals in the conspiracy; they were taken, examined, and committed for trial at the next Superior Court for this county. Among them are one General, a Major, two Captains, and others of inferior grade. Nothing has transpired to fix certainly, the time when the onset was to be made; a constant vigilance is therefore necessary.—Spec.

Slave insurrection in Delaware.—The New-York Evening Post of the 6th inst. says:—"Letters received in town this morning, from Milton, Sussex county, Delaware, under date of Oct. 3, mention that an insurrection of the slaves had taken place in that State. All was represented to be in alarm and confusion. The insurgents, in arms, were estimated at about 3000. The most energetic means were in preparation to quell the disturbance."

Blacks in Maryland.—Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Princess Ann, Somerset county, E. S. Md. Oct. 4, 1831:—"Much excitement prevails from an apprehended insurrection of the negroes—patrols have been out for several nights in all parts of the county, and several high characters have been bro't in and committed to prison. The magistrates have made a formal requisition upon the commanding General, and a council of the principal officers is now in session. An express arrived yesterday afternoon with information that six negroes with muskets, bayonets and knapsacks, had been seen near the line of Delaware about nine miles above Salisbury, and it was believed that others were concealed in the Caliguns

Swamps. From other information we may expect more persons in the course of a few days—they have a fine company of norsemen and also, a company of infantry in armor and attitude near Salisbury, and the whole country will soon be in a state of preparation."

The Baltimore Patriot of the 3th inst. contains a letter from Easton, Md. stating that some blacks had murdered Dr. Babn and his family and commenced an attack on Seaford. Arms and ammunition had been sent to stop and arrest the wretches.

The Norfolk Herald of the 14th inst. contains the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in that place, dated Cambridge, Md. Oct. 4:—"There has been for some time past a strong guard kept up night and day. A white woman was arrested at North West Fork bridge, (about 22 miles from this place,) under the following circumstances: A black man communicated to Dr. Nichols (our representative,) and Mr. Kennon, that there was a white woman from Philadelphia, sent to instruct the negroes how they might succeed in their conspiracy. He told them he knew that he was not a witness against a white person, but that if they would come to his house that evening, (she was to be there,) they should hear for themselves. They did so, and heard what she had to say: she told the black man that if they wanted arms, to write on to the Bishop of the Bethlehemite church in Philadelphia, and he would furnish them, together with such advice as they might want in their undertaking. She was immediately secured and sent to this place and lodged in jail to await her trial."

Blacks in the West-Indies.—Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, Sept. 20:—"In the island of Tortola there has been a very serious revolt among the negroes; they have demanded their liberty, and refused to work on the estates. Had their plans not been providentially prevented, there would not at this moment be one single white individual alive in the country. Fortunately all the gang did not assemble to come into town together. The few that did come, it appears were intimidated, and their intentions, (which were to fire the place and murder every white soul in it,) thus discovered. The inhabitants were obliged to send down to our government for protection, and a Dutch brig was immediately sent up. I understand a great many have been taken prisoners."

Foreign Missions.—We learn from the New-Haven Religious Intelligencer, that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its annual session, in that city, on the 5th inst.—that the Board has 13 district missions under its care; 4 in Asia, 3 in Europe, 10 among the Indian tribes of North America, and 1 in Polynesia—that these missions embrace 51 stations, and are composed of 61 preachers, 45 lay assistants, and 126 female helpers, married and single; in all 232—that 14 preachers of the gospel have received appointments, the means of sending them forth yet to be received—that the number of schools in the several missions is 1,045, containing upwards of 50,000 scholars—that there are 4 printing establishments, with 3 pres-