

FOREIGN.

From Europe.—By the packet ship New-York, London papers to the 30th of September, and Liverpool to the 1st of Oct. inclusive have been received at New-York. The Evening Post says:—They contain some intelligence from Poland, by which it appears that her case is not so completely desperate, nor the triumph of the Russians so complete, as is represented. The Prussian State Gazette was not correct in saying that the army which retired to Modlin after the fall of Warsaw, were prisoners of war. They have carried with them, their artillery, their ammunition and materials of defence, and accompanied by the public functionaries and the Chambers have taken their position in that strong fortress, which a London journal calls nearly impregnable. Zamosc, a well defended town, is also in possession of the Poles, who have an army in its environs, besides the strong fortress of Czeszowa, whither the Diet was to retire if Warsaw had fallen when Praga was attacked by Diebitsch. The Russians are said to have lost 12,000 men in the capture of Warsaw—the army of the Poles is estimated at 50,000; the winter is approaching and a hostile population intervenes between Warsaw and the Russian provinces. These advantages may enable the Poles to prolong the war to another campaign, or to procure favorable and honorable conditions from the Russian Emperor.

Prussia.—The French papers state that a revolution broke out in the petty state of Neufchatel, of the 13th Sept. The active parties in this affair were the country people. A corps of 800 men, equipped and armed in the environs, marched against the town, and experienced no resistance. The Magistrates, who had expected the attack, proceeded on the day before to make preparations for defence: but the people of the town, it is said, manifested no disposition to support the cause of the Prussian government. The Urban Guard evacuated the castle, which was immediately occupied by the insurgents. The Prussian authorities retired to Valangin, and the people appointed a Provisional Government.

Belgium.—It appears that both Austria and Prussia have refused to receive the Envoys who have been sent by King Leopold to announce his accession to the throne, upon the ground of the Belgian question not being definitively settled.

France.—Paris papers of Sept. 27th and 28th possess no particular interest. The names of two or three more provincial towns are mentioned as having been the scenes of disturbance on the promulgation of the news of the surrender of Warsaw, but the disorders were promptly suppressed, and did not produce any serious consequences.

An English vessel having approached too near to the volcanic island in the Mediterranean, is said by the French papers, to have been drawn into and swallowed up in the vortex.

England.—The great struggle decisive of the fate of the Reform bill, was to take place in the House of Lords on Monday, the 3d of Oct.

The deputation from Liverpool on the subject of the Cotton duties, and the member from the borough, have had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

At Liverpool, sales of Cotton had been made at an advance of 1-8d on the better sorts of American, and at very steady prices for other descriptions.

Turkey.—From Turkey we learn that a civil war is carrying on there, but the particulars, as detailed in the German papers, are very confused.

Two very great and destructive fires have recently occurred at Constantinople, in the part of the city occupied by foreigners. The destruction of property is said to be immense.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1831.

The General Assembly of this State convened yesterday at Raleigh. Several of the eastern members passed through this place on Friday and Saturday last. A busy and important session is generally anticipated. We will probably receive the Governor's Message in time for our next paper.

Robert Potter, Esq. has resigned his seat in Congress, and the Governor has issued a Proclamation to the Sheriffs of the counties of Franklin, Granville, Nash and Warren, to open the polls on the 15th December next, to supply the vacancy. We understand that at Nash Court, held last week, the following gentlemen announced themselves as candidates:—James Wyche, of Granville; Micajah T. Hawkins, of Warren; and James Mann, of Nash. They are said to be all of the same political faith.

Political.—The Anti-masonic party, it appears, is making alarming inroads into the ranks of the National Republicans. In Vermont, the Anti-masons have succeeded in electing their candidates—in Massachusetts, fears are entertained that they will defeat the National Republicans at the approaching election—and, in New-York, they are rapidly "using up" all the other Opposition parties. In fact, from several demonstrations recently made, we should not be surprised to see the Opposition concentrate their forces in favor of Mr. Wirt, the Anti-masonic candidate, at the ensuing Presidential election. From the indications of public sentiment, recently given in the State elections, no doubt can be entertained but that Gen. Jackson will receive at least two-thirds of the electoral votes—and consequently, to give their candidate even a respectable vote, the Opposition will be compelled to unite their forces. We are truly pleased to find, that with a few solitary exceptions, the Administration party remains firm and unshaken in its determination to sustain our venerable President for another term, that he may be enabled to perfect the great system of reform, both in our domestic and foreign relations, which has so rapidly progressed under his auspices.

The New-York Evening Post gives the following brief enumeration of the many important public objects effected during the two years in which the present Chief Magistrate of the nation has been in office:

"We have obtained from Colombia the introduction of our commodities with reduced duties—we have compelled Brazil to yield indemnity for spoliations on our commerce—we have negotiated a treaty with Denmark, and another with France, allowing us compensation for ancient depredations on our trade—we have regained the West India trade lost by the policy of Mr. Clay—we have made favorable commercial arrangements with Mexico, Saxony, and Austria—we have

made a treaty with the Turk, opening the Black Sea to our commerce—in short, we have established friendly relations, and settled long standing difficulties, with almost every nation in the world, and this in an incredibly short space of time. Add to all this, the arrangements for extinguishing the national debt with an expedition beyond our hopes—the increase in the receipts of the post office—and finally the work of removing the public burdens already begun, in reducing the duties on various articles of general use—on wines, on salt, on tea and coffee, which will be followed, we hope, by a general re-modification of the tariff. The whole machinery of public affairs is conducted with a spirit, decision, promptitude and skill, in which the best administrations were lamentably deficient.

New-York.—The New-York Courier and Enquirer publishes the returns of the elections for members of Assembly throughout the State, and sums up as follows: "77 Republicans; 10 Anti-Masons; 3 Nationals."

We have always entertained the opinion that if ever the tocsin of disunion was sounded in these United States, it would neither be south of the Potomac nor west of the Hudson, but a little farther "down east." As the prospects are constantly becoming more gloomy for the "better spirit and party," to "get the upper hand" in our national councils; and, as a "better spirit" is beginning to manifest itself among the tariffites, we infer from the following article that the genius of Nullification will soon take her flight from the South, and locate herself among those who have repeatedly evinced a determination to regulate the affairs of the nation to suit themselves, "peaceably, if they can—forcibly, if they must."

From the New-Hampshire Patriot.

Nullification in Boston.

The following paragraph is copied from the Massachusetts Journal, a paper edited by Mr. Webster's "friend in the gallery," and an excellent National Republican print. Had the same sentiments been avowed by any editor south of the Potomac, what a shout of Treason would have been uttered against him by this patriotic press.

"It is better that we remain united for a while longer, in order to see if a better spirit and party may not get the upper hand there; but we must avow that we have been gradually brought to feel a degree of indifference in regard to the union of the States—a diminished reverence for it as a primary blessing. One thing we are sure of; so long as the fierce ambition of a part to govern the whole shall continue, the Union cannot be happy, nor for any length of time beneficial. If there be any thing worse than for enemies to be apart and at war, it is for them to be together in forced friendship."

The Tariff.—When Gen. Jackson first recommended a modification of the Tariff, all remember what an outcry was raised against him by the Opposition. They charged him with being leagued with the southern nullifiers to destroy the whole system of protection to domestic manufactures; the elections, which resulted in his favor in some of our cities, were said to have been carried by the influence of British agents, and the ruin of the country was confidently predicted. Mr. Clay took the field and cried aloud upon the friends of the "American System" not to allow a single item of the law to be chan-

ged. How is it now? Mr. Clay himself, we are told, is now willing that a modification should take place. The friends of the Tariff, every where, are expressing themselves in favor of concession, conciliation, of—modification. Even the Tariff Convention, lately assembled at New-York, recommends modification. Could any higher tribute be paid to the wisdom of Gen. Jackson?—*Balt. Rep.*

Mr. Randolph at home.—The Norfolk Beacon says: A friend has politely furnished us with the following extract of a letter:—

"Mr. Randolph got to Charlotte Court-house on Monday, 7th inst. and although in very feeble health, addressed the people in the open air in a speech of more than two hours length. His object was to explain—1st, why he had offered himself as a candidate to represent them in the next Congress, and 2dly, why he had withdrawn himself afterwards. In the course of his speech he vindicated his conduct in remaining in London when he ought to have been in Russia, and came out in favor of Gen. Jackson, whom he declared to be as honest a man as lives beneath the sun, and possessed of more than ordinary talents. He read several of the General's private letters to him while in London, shewing that he remained there with his approbation. He said he should vote for Andrew Jackson for President hereafter, because he was an honest man, and a man of talents, and he was the most orthodox of the candidates, but that there were many men he should prefer to him if they could be got."

Madagascar.—We learn from the Portland Argus, that the Adjutant General of Maine, by order of the Governor and Council, has issued a general order, "requiring the militia of the State to hold themselves in readiness to meet such requisitions as the President may deem necessary to protect our territory from invasion and our citizens from capture."

The Governor of Maine has called a special meeting of the Executive Council, for the purpose of advising with them on the Madagascar troubles. This case has become the more urgent since the conviction, sentence, and imprisonment, by a Court of New-Brunswick, of three American citizens, "for conspiring to subvert his majesty's authority" in those parts.

Editorial Courtesy.—The Editors of the New-York Courier and Enquirer recently fabricated a statement, announcing the arrival of a vessel bringing intelligence that the capture of Warsaw was untrue, &c. and distributed copies of it to the other offices in the city, with the intention, as it appears, of imposing upon their brother Editors. The New-York Standard, commenting on this unjustifiable proceeding, remarks:

"The Surveyor of the Port does not get drunk as Webb does; he does not bury his brother-in-law, with a cold paragraph that he died in the hospital, as Webb did, after driving poor Skillman there; he does not plan a hoax, as Webb did, while his mother-in-law was a corpse at home, as Webb did—fit time for jokes! but he will do any thing else that Webb does. The story about his cloak is a humbug—it was a clock—let the Surveyor tell which of his relations stole it. Come, my good fellows, you have provo-

ked personalities, and you shall have them. You are both liars and cowards."

Contributions to Fayetteville.

The Fayetteville Observer of Thursday last, contains a Circular addressed to the contributors to the fund for the relief of the Fayetteville sufferers, by the committee appointed for the purpose. The Circular contains a statement of the contributions received, from which it appears that the total amount was \$92,297 88. The following are among the contributions, in money, provisions, and clothing:

From Philadelphia,	\$11,857 42
City of New-York,	10,293 54
Boston,	9,798 25
Baltimore,	5,762 79
Charleston,	4,552 37
Savannah,	2,264 66
Norfolk,	2,500 00
Richmond,	1,931 50
Petersburg,	1,702
Raleigh,	1,500 00
Wilmington,	1,294 20
Newbern,	1,226 53
Tarborough,	322 18
Concord Lodge, Tarboro'	50
A Mechanic of Tarboro',	5
Amos J. Battle,	10

Federal Court.—The U. S. Circuit Court for the District of North-Carolina held its Fall Term in this city on Saturday and Monday last—present Judge Potter. No case of importance, we understand, was disposed of.—*Raleigh Star.*

Georgia.—The Legislature of this State convened at Milledgeville on the 7th instant. On the 3th, the Governor's Message was transmitted to both Houses. On the same day, the votes for Governor were counted, and exhibited the following result: for Wilson Lumpkin, 27,305; for George R. Gilmer, 25,863—Lumpkin's majority, 1,442. Mr. Lumpkin was accordingly declared duly elected, and on the following day took the oath of office, and was proclaimed Governor of the State of Georgia for the ensuing two years.—*ib.*

Nat Turner.—This miserable wretch was executed on Friday, the 11th inst. As the accounts somewhat vary, we have concluded to publish both of them.

Nat Turner.—We learn by a gentleman from Southampton, that the fanatical murderer, Nat Turner, was executed according to sentence, at Jerusalem, on Friday last, about 1 o'clock. He exhibited the utmost composure throughout the whole ceremony; and although assured that he might, if he thought proper, address the immense crowd assembled on the occasion, declined availing himself of the privilege, and told the Sheriff in a firm voice, that he was ready. Not a limb nor a muscle was observed to move. His body after death, was given over to the surgeons for dissection.—*Petersburg Times.*

Nat Turner.—This wretched culprit expiated his crimes (crimes at the bare mention of which the blood runs cold) on Friday last. He betrayed no emotion, but appeared to be utterly reckless of the awful fate that awaited him, and even hurried the executioner in the performance of his duty! Precisely at 12 o'clock he was launched into eternity. There were but a few people to see him hanged.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Raleigh, Nov. 17.—At a special Court, held in Franklin county on Monday last, Judge Swain presiding, two slaves were tried for an attempt to excite an insurrection. The evidence in the case was so contradictory and inconclusive, that the Attorney General, after the examination of the witnesses