

## FOREIGN.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at Boston and one at New York, brings European accounts as late as the 14th of August.

Accounts from Madrid state that it had been resolved in a council of Ministers that the Government should publicly dispose of nine hundred convents, the proceeds to be applied to the redemption of the debt, without interest.

It is said the assassin Fieschi, is the very same person recently employed by the Parisian police, to watch the movements of the Duchess of Berri.

The woman, Petit, who lived with Fieschi, has been arrested and also other accomplices. It is supposed she can give the most valuable information, as she passed the night of the 27th with him, but there are no proofs of an extended conspiracy. The assassin himself is found to be not one of those moody and desperate spirits which had been conjectured, but on the contrary had taken every possible precaution to escape and avoid detection. Not a single scrap of paper was found in his trunk. He has acknowledged a little time before the King arrived, his heart failed him, but he went down into the shop below and drank some *eau de vie*, which gave him sufficient nerve for the accomplishment of his purpose.

Carrel, the Editor of the National, and the other Editors who were arrested on the occasion of the attempted assassination, have been set at liberty.

At a sitting August 4th, of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the council ascended the tribune and demanded new and extraordinary powers to preserve the country.

The accounts from Paris still relate almost exclusively to the late attempt to assassinate the King. A violent commotion it will be seen has taken place at Barcelona—no other event of consequence has occurred in Spain.

July 29.—Barcelona has been, during the 25th and part of the 26th inst. the theatre of previous disasters. On Saturday last the populace at the Plaza de Toros, at a bull fight, commenced early to evince symptoms of disorder. It so happened that the two first bulls were of a most pacific disposition, and consequently afforded very little diversion. It was soon remarked that they were of a different breed to that announced in the handbills, and this circumstance was noted with marked disapprobation. By law it is prohibited to throw any thing into the arena which may disturb the proceedings of the taurodores or bull fighters, but when the third bull was let loose, and it was observed he would not rush on the horses as is customary, the assembly became outrageous. A few missiles were hurled into the arena, and the universal cry was to have the bull sent away. This was complied with by the presiding authorities, but when the next bull proved equally pacific, the fury of the populace broke out in a most fearful manner. Such dreadful yells and deafening boatings have seldom been heard, as there must have been at least 10,000 persons present.

In a moment, and as if by enchantment, the benches were torn up, the balustrades forced out, and the enormously massive rope which forms a barrier between the inner ring of the arena and the front seats was cut in various places. Chairs, benches, and parts of the balustrades were now hurled from all parts into the plaza. The Governor immediately appeared and endeavoured to soothe the assembled multitude, but in vain; the soldiers who accompanied him were ordered to withdraw by the people and at once obeyed. Meanwhile the plaza was filled by the multitude, who set upon the unfortunate bull in every direction. By the way, the Governor was very near being sacri-

ficed by the infuriated animal, who rushed upon him, but the bull's attention was distracted to so many points that he escaped unhurt. At length the bull was despatched, and was bound with the rope which had been cut at the commencement. Many of the orderly spectators had retired, and now the rioters were permitted to proceed in their work of destruction. The principal seats were soon in pieces, and property to the value of upwards of 7000 dollars was wantonly destroyed. The bull, now in possession of the populace, was dragged in triumph through the streets amid the shouts of assembled thousands. It was soon obvious that there was some ulterior plan in contemplation, of the certainty of which we were soon convinced.

The cries of 'Als Convents, a San Francesch, als carmelites!'—'To the Convents, to St. Francis, to the Carmelites!'—were soon heard; as also 'Death to the friars!' and in less than half an hour, as I proceeded with the multitude, I observed that they had set fire to one of the gates of the convent of St. Francis amidst shouts of 'Viva la Libertad: murcen!' 'Long live Liberty: kill them' (the friars.) Here their progress was interrupted, and the fire extinguished, on its being ascertained that there was a powder depot in the vicinity of the convent. The crowd now separated into various divisions, and each headed by leaders, with their features disguised, proceeded towards other convents. Those of the Augustin friars—of the order of the Trinity—of Carmelites, both shod and barefooted—of the Minims and Dominicans were soon in flames; and attempts were made to burn various others, which did not prove successful. Most of those which I have just mentioned, but particularly the magnificent churches of St. Augustin and St. Catherine, have nothing but the bare walls standing and the splendid libraries and valuable paintings have been reduced to ashes. Amidst the confusion incidental to the circumstances, and the many temptations to robbery nothing could exceed the disinterestedness of the wretches employed in this horrible work of destruction. No money or valuables of any description was appropriated by the incendiaries. Sacred vessels of gold and silver, and various other costly articles as soon as found were thrown into the fire, and one individual was high belaboured to death for having secreted a silk pocket handkerchief.

The most horrible part of my narrative is yet to be related. The populace was not content with the destruction of property. The wretches thirsted for human blood, and I regret to say they obtained it. Nearly four-score defenceless friars have been inhumanly butchered, and well it was that the rest escaped, owing to the powerful exertions of the artillery corps and to some well-intentioned amongst the volunteers, for many of these, disguised, co-operated with the populace. Various were the manners in which they despatched the unfortunate wretches. Few, very few, met instant death. Some poinarded and many beaten to death with sticks and stones. Of the few that still linger in the hospitals there are some with more than thirty wounds of various descriptions. The rage of the populace was excessive on Sunday morning to find that several hundreds of Friars had still escaped, and many were stabbed even whilst under the protection of the military force. One poor wretch, the first victim, appealed to me and another person in whose company I was, for protection, and we used all our endeavours in his behalf, but in vain. We succeeded in having him carried to the theatre, where there was a guard of forty volunteers, but they would not protect him. He received soon afterwards more than twenty wounds, and soon ceased to exist. The night of Saturday was truly dreadful—six convents on fire at the same time, the mili-

tary parading the streets, but perfectly passive, and with orders not to fire on the populace; the inmates of the house adjoining the convents rushing out and removing their valuables; the villainous assassins working the bloody deeds, the deafening *vivas*, as an unhappy victim fell into the fire, or perished by the knife, all formed a scene which baffles description. There are nearly 300 friars in the castle of Monjuck, and as many more in the citadel and Atarazana barracks. The greater part of the Franciscan friars made their escape through a sewer which led from the convent to the sea, and were received by the military stationed at the barracks which I have just mentioned. The town is now somewhat tranquil, but will not, I fear, long continue so, as the garrison is very weak.

General Clauder arrived yesterday evening, has again left Barcelona with all his family.

Canada.—It will be seen from the following remarks of the Montreal Vindicator, that already are the Canadians talking of separation from England, and an union with the United States:

"Since the Tory newspapers discuss, and Tory coteries talk so freely of separation from England, and connection with the United States, the Vindicator may notice the subject without being charged with sedition.

"We have already said that a foreign yoke, although lined with velvet, sits not easy on the necks of native born Americans, and that European bondage will be endured in America no longer than it is convenient. We now add that the Western hemisphere is too far advanced in civilization, wealth, and population, to owe obedience to the dictates of the antiquated Eastern world. Our spirits are roused at the thought, and we experience a feeling of debasement in reflecting that we are the last among the inhabitants of this continent, to declare our capability of governing ourselves, disenthralled from the clumsy operations of foreign direction. The time worn principles of ancient kingdoms correspond not with the 'fresh, the fair, the ever free' principles, that govern and control men in this bright and beautiful world of the West. Even the emigrant of yesterday finds the valleys of the West as green, the hills as wild, and the skies as bright as those that adorned his native land. An affection for Europe has in a great measure ceased to be a natural feeling. Why indeed should the children of America regard the soil or the flags of Europe with any more affection than the children of Europe regard the soil of the easternmost parts of Asia. The march of the world is Westward.

"We speak of this subject not as one connected with the present politics of the day but as an event that appears approaching in the course of human affairs."



## TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1835.

Our neighbors of the Washington Whig, have made the *amende honorable* in regard to their misrepresentation that we were a member of the Van Buren Convention, said to have been held in that town—but refer us to the articles which have appeared in this paper since the election, where Mr. Pettigrew is represented as a Jackson man, for proof that we have practiced "manœuvres" to cover our defeat. Now, if we mistake not, we can dissipate the visions of "glory," which have of late disturbed the imaginations of the worthy Editors of the Whig, as readily as we checked their flights of fancy.

Come, "stand up to the rack, fodder, or no fodder," as your friend Davy Crockett would say, and let us join issue on the question, "Is Mr. Pettigrew a Jackson man, or an anti-Jackson man?" We unhesitatingly affirm that he repeatedly declared himself during the canvass, to be "a Jackson man."

No manœuvres—take the other part of the question, if you please, but treat it fairly.

As to the "challenge" to mention the members of the above Convention, we think it perfectly ridiculous—the Editors of the Whig say it was held in Washington and have begged pardon for stating that we were a member of it, yet they challenge us to mention the members—surely, the fumes of the great Whig feast, cannot yet have entirely evaporated.

With regard to the important matter whether we "peddle" books, or the Whig Editors songs, we think the public would not view it either "contemptible" in us to deliver books to subscribers, nor for them to sell songs, or even to sing them through the streets, as the ballad singers of old—at any rate, we have no objection to their trying the experiment.

We understand that no little excitement and speculation has been produced, in the vicinity of Mr. Demsey Bryan's in this county, in consequence of its being discovered that several graves on his plantation, (formerly called the Philips' plantation,) had been violated. The graves were those of Mrs. West, an aged lady, Polly Parmenter aged about 12 years, and John Philips aged about 22—the two former had been buried about ten years, the latter about six years. The remains of John Philips had been entirely removed, excepting two small bones supposed to be of the fingers, some of his hair, part of the winding sheet, and one of the stockings in which he was buried. A square hole was dug at the head of Polly Parmenter's grave, about large enough to get the head alone of the corpse, and partly filled up—and a napkin, recognized as the one bound round her head at her death, was found at the grave. Mrs. West's grave was only partly filled up—but neither her's, nor Polly Parmenter's were examined. No clue has as yet been discovered, as to the perpetrator of this outrage.

Appointment by the President.—John S. Horner, of Virginia, Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, Charles Shaler having declined the appointment.

We learn that Mr. Horner has accepted the above mentioned appointment, and that he is now on his way to Detroit.—Globe.

The Post Master General sanctioned at Head Quarters.—We are glad to observe the following in the Washington Globe, defending Mr. Kendall from the assaults of the New York Evening Post. It shews that the President is decided in his stand for Southern rights.—*Rat. Reg.*

"In justice to Mr. Kendall's views, and the propriety of the course he has adopted, as delineated in his abused letters, there is, we believe, but one opinion here, and that is one of unqualified approbation. It is wonderful that the Post should be so far deluded as to suppose that Mr. Kendall would proceed, on a question of high concern to the Administration to take ground and express officially important opinions, without consulting his associates in the Government, and ascertaining that his course would be approved by the President.

"The only doubt here, is, since the question has been investigated or discussed, whether he might not have gone further, and said to the Post Masters that they

are subject to all the penalties of the laws enacted by the Southern States to prevent the circulation of papers inciting the slaves to insurrection, if they shall, knowing their contents, hand them out. Such, at least, is the opinion of some, if not all, of the soundest lawyers and best statesmen of this quarter."

The Cotton Crop.—A gentleman from Marion District, S. C. informs us that the Cotton Crops were never more promising than at present.

In Mississippi, it is estimated that the crops will amount to 250,000 bales.

In Alabama, though there are apprehensions of injury to the crops, it is said that the cultivation has extended so much, that the crop will be 50,000 bales more than last year. The country is very sickly this summer. Fevers very prevalent and of an aggravated character.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

Ohio and Michigan.—The National Intelligencer, of Saturday says: "It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that the crisis which seemed so lately to threaten actual bloodshed between the citizens of Ohio and those of Michigan, has passed off peaceably, and that all fears of collision between them may be dismissed, for the present at least, and we hope for ever. Letters were received in this city yesterday, stating that the troops of Michigan, (about 2000 strong,) after remaining at Toledo, in the disputed territory, for two days, without meeting with any adverse force from Ohio, or any attempt on the part of the functionaries of that State to exercise official authority, departed on the 9th inst. on their return to Detroit; and before any fresh excitement could lead to hostilities, the new Secretary for Michigan would have arrived at Detroit, with such instructions doubtless as will prevent any further hostile movement before the dispute shall be adjusted by the authority of Congress or of the Judiciary."

Garrison and Thompson.—The Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday says: We understand that a slight ebullition of the popular feeling towards these reformers was exhibited in this city on Thursday night. Mr. Thompson arrived in town in the evening, and lodged at the house of Mr. Garrison, in Brighton st. On the next day it was found that a gallows had been erected during the night, opposite the door of the house, with two ropes suspended therefrom. On the cross bar was an inscription, Judge Lynch's Law. When the fact came to the knowledge of the municipal authorities, it was ordered to be taken down. We hope that the authors of this proceeding will content themselves with this hint, and that they will not attempt to rival the acts of violence which have been witnessed in some other parts of the country.

Duels.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Rio Janeiro, informs us that while the Peacock lay there, no less than three duels were fought between the Midshipmen attached to her. One of the lads was shot through the lungs and killed, another had a leg fractured. All this among friends. One of the battles had its origin in a pea jacket.—One said goodnaturedly, "Tom that is my pea jacket you have on." The other replied with equal good nature, "you lie, it is my pea jacket." The jokes were pushed on until the parties became angry, and then upon the honor of gentlemen, they must fight, and one of them in consequence was dressed in a winding sheet instead of a pea jacket. An awful responsibility rests on those superior officers who permit the boys placed under their guardianship to murder each other thus.

N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

### COMMUNICATED.

The Rev. Messrs. Adams and Holland are expected to preach in the Old Church in this place on Thursday next, the 1st of October—on Friday, the 2d, at Cross Roads.



## Republican nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN, SEN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF N. J.

## Prices Current.

At Tarboro' and New York.

SEPT. 21.	per	Tarboro'	New York
Bacon,	lb.	10 12	10 12
Beeswax,	lb.	18 20	18 20
Brandy, apple,	gallon	60 70	60 70
Coffee,	lb.	13 16	13 16
Corn,	bush.	70 75	70 75
Cotton,	lb.	16 16	16 16
Cotton bag's,	yard	20 25	20 25
Flour, sup.	bb.	700 750	600 650
Iron,	lb.	4 5	4 5
Lard,	lb.	9 10	9 10
Molasses,	gallon	35 40	35 40
Sugar, brown,	lb.	10 12	10 12
Salt, T. I.	bush.	60 65	60 65
Turpentine,	bb.	250 275	245 260
Wheat,	bush.	80 90	80 90
Whiskey,	bb.	45 50	45 50

## To COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Boots, Shoes, and

HATS.

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Hastings, Peirce & Co.

WOULD now very respectfully invite all those Merchants who are in the habit and can with convenience purchase their goods in Petersburg, to call and examine their stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Hats.

Previous to purchasing elsewhere. They flatter themselves they will now be able to accommodate and please almost every one with both article and price. As a great many of their goods are manufactured in their own Factory at the North, under the immediate supervision of one of the partners, and the balance of their stock purchased by another partner who has spent two months amongst manufactures of different sections of the country, and has endeavored to make such a selection of goods as we think cannot and hope will not fail to suit and please both purchaser and consumer. And now, after having laid in with the utmost care, direct from the manufacturer, and as cheap as the cheapest, a fresh and extensive assortment of goods well adapted to the coming season, we can assure those merchants, one and all, who may favor us with a call, that we shall use our best endeavor to make it to their advantage. We can and will sell them our goods in our line quite as low as they can be purchased in New York or any other part of the country by the same quantity; and our accommodations for payment shall be as good as any.

We invite dealers indiscriminately to call in and examine our stock and prices, assuring them that we shall take much pleasure in exhibiting our goods, while purchase will be at their option.

Hastings, Peirce & Co.  
Petersburg, Va. Sept. 22.

## \$25 Reward.

LEFT my camp Nash county, my gro boy

DECATUR.

About 18 or 19 years old, six feet high, stout and strong, and yellow complexioned, and of his fore fingers is stiff, caused from a cut through the joint. This boy I purchased of Lee Wilson, Pitt county, and when he will probably make his way back where he was brought from. All persons are forewarned from harboring said boy, and all masters of vessels, under the severe penalty of the law, as I intend to have him. His mother lives near said Wilson, and his father named Wilson, and his father named Wilson, and his father named Wilson. Any person who will apprehend said boy and commit him to jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward—will me know at Warrenton, North Carolina.

JOHN C. KANCEY.

Sept. 18, 1835.

Constables' Blanks for sale

AT THIS OFFICE.