

## Foreign.

*From Europe.*—By an arrival at New-York, dates from England are received to the 25th September, five days later than those via Baltimore. It would seem from the extracts, that the trade of Great Britain was improving gradually, and it is hoped that the amelioration will soon be felt sensibly in all the Manufacturing Districts of England, Scotland and Ireland. The accounts from Greece if we could place confidence in them, are of a decidedly favorable complexion. We hope when Lord COCHRANE arrives among them with his steam-vessels, the tidings from the struggling patriots will be of a less doubtful character. The Spanish Government continue to manifest uneasiness on account of the Portuguese Charter: and every precaution is used to keep the infection west of the boundary line. It appears that France has so far modified her policy in relation to the former Spanish-American Colonies, as to admit the Mexican Flag in her ports on the same terms as she allows to other friendly nations.

With respect to the English Markets, altho' it is represented that much more business was doing, yet we perceive no advance of consequence in the prices of American Produce. In Liverpool, the demand for Cotton was steady, and the manufacturers buying freely, which is at all times a good indication.

*England.*—The Courier of the evening of the 23d of Sept. says that accounts from all parts of the country concur in giving very favorable reports of a revival of trade and extending the employment for the people. Money was in great abundance, and a "new era appears to have commenced."

*Russia.*—The Coronation of the Emperor Nicholas took place on the 3d September. The scene as usual on such occasions, was one of much show, and in the evening a general illumination took place.

A letter from Moscow of the 4th said to be from a person who has access to the best information, contains the following paragraph:—"The new Emperor shows a disposition to deviate very much from the European policy of his defunct brother, wishing thereby to become popular and to nationalize himself as much as possible. The storm that menaced on the side of Turkey is not yet dissipated, another is rising on the side of Persia. If the first is to take effect, a great explosion will follow; as in that event the Emperor is to head the army, and push quickly the contest to an end. Here every body seems to think success a very easy matter, but I am not of that opinion, and believe that such an expedition will meet the fate of former ones directed to the same purpose."

We find it stated in a letter from Paris that it is reported in the political circles of the French capital, that the Emperor of Russia has addressed a circular to the se-

veral Cabinets of Europe protesting against the proposed levy of 300,000 men by the Turkish Sultan.—The report states that the Emperor declares the existence of such a Turkish force, trained in the European tactics, to be inconsistent with the rules laid down at the conclusion of the war, by the Allied Powers, and incompatible with the safety of countries situated nearest to Russia.

The number of Russian troops collected around Moscow amount to 100,000. According to accounts from that capital, provisions are plentiful, and the price has not risen, notwithstanding the crowds of strangers who come to witness the Coronation.

A letter from Constantinople of Aug. 21st, states that hostilities had commenced between Russia and Persia, in the direction of Tiflis, and it is added that the Prince Abbas Mirza has a secret treaty with Russia against his father.

Official accounts have been received at St. Petersburg, that the Persians have made irruptions into several parts of Russia.

*Greece.*—We have but little to add to our former intelligence on the affairs of Greece, but we think that appearances are more favorable. A letter from Genoa, dated Sept. 12, states, that "the master of a Sardinian vessel, who left Cagliari on the 5th inst. and arrived here on the 10th inst. has reported that the large steam vessel which had been lying so long in that roadstead, had made sail the end of last month after the arrival of a schooner, which went in company with her." This is believed to be the expedition under Lord Cochrane.

The French papers of the 19th Sept. contain some intelligence from Greece, communicated by a French volunteer the Count d'Harcourt, and highly cheering to the Christian cause. Notwithstanding the want of harmony between the Government and the military chiefs, the Turks and Egyptians had experienced severe reverses. Even in the plain of Tripolizza, where the nature of the ground favored the operations of disciplined troops, some of Ibrahim's best soldiers were defeated and cut to pieces, and had not Colocotroni sounded a retreat when he saw 2000 Arabs, with 200 cavalry, issuing from the town, that body would have suffered the same fate, as the Greeks were superior in numbers, and animated by success were equal to the most audacious enterprises. Nicetas distinguished himself on this occasion.

Six hundred females taken by the Turks at Missolonghi, were sold at their slave market at Alexandria, at £12 a piece.

It is said the Pacha of Egypt has offered \$20,000 to any person who may capture Lord Cochrane alive.

*South-America.*—We have from our Sister-Republics of the south, various accounts through many different channels, the substance of some of which we give.

An arrival from Carthagena (left 29th ult.) informs that a courier had just arrived from Peru, by way

of Panama, with despatches from President BOLIVAR, announcing that he should be at Bogota, on the 12th of October. A vessel had also arrived from Porto Cavello and brought a report that Gen. PAEZ had left Venezuela.

An arrival at New-York from Cumana, left the 15th ult. furnishes information that Cumana had declared in favor of the federation of Venezuela, but the surrounding country was in a very unsettled state.

From another source it is stated that BOLIVAR remained at Lima, where he proposes to reside in future; and that he intends to unite Peru and Colombia, and divide the whole into five provinces or states.

A messenger from BOLIVAR had passed through Carthagena, and proceeded in a man of war for Porto Cavello and La Guayra. The object of his mission is to call a meeting of the people in every town, and if the majority wish a convention called before 1830, to take into consideration a change of government, the President intends to yield to their wishes.

Bolivar has had a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred men, and to hang a good many. They mustered and said, 'Long live Ferdinand,' &c.—Bolivar has pledged himself to be in Bogota on the 12th of Oct.

An arrival from Rio de Janeiro informs that Admiral Brown had actually left Buenos Ayres, going over land to Rio Negro, on the coast of Patagonia, to receive and take command of the Chilean squadron, which was to meet him at the mouth of the Rio Negro. This intelligence had excited apprehensions for the fate of the Brazilian squadron in the La Plata.

At Rio de Janeiro it was tho't the Patriots would soon make an attack on the Rio Grande: apprehensions are entertained that they will be successful, though the imperial forces are numerous. It appears that the patriots have begun to keep up the siege of Montevideo more rigorously. Nothing is permitted to enter or to come out. A few weeks since two men were shot for having attempted, in defiance of the orders of Col. ORIVE, to bring cattle into town, and a quantity of merchandize brought out by some foreigners was confiscated. The place is completely stripped of produce. The garrison is about 3500 strong mostly infantry, and very strongly fortified.—Colonia is also strongly fortified, and garrisoned by about 1000 or 1200 infantry; and these two places are nearly all that the Brazilians retain in the Province.

Gen. RIVERA, who passed over the patriots from the imperial army, at the commencement of the present war, arrived at Buenos Ayres July 26th. Notwithstanding the Brazilian blockade, not a week passes in which the national army in the Banda Oriental does not receive some reinforcement from Buenos Ayres.

Gen. LE COR, in the Brazilian service was about leaving Montevideo to take command of the Emperor's troops, stationed at St. Anna, said to consist of 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry.

*Africa.*—It is said that the King of the Ashantees was again in the field, and had fought a battle with the Acheins, the most faithful British allies, and had been victorious.

*West-Indies.*—Antigua papers to the 10th ult. are received at Norfolk. The Assembly of Grenada have, by a very considerable majority, rejected the bills which had been submitted to them by the Governor, in obedience to the instructions of Earl BATHURST, for accomplishing the object of the Government regarding the slave population; and in the Assembly at St. Vincent the consideration of the same measures has been postponed *sine die*.—"God only knows," observes the respectable Editor of the *Barbadian*, "where all this is to end; but one crisis we are apt to believe, is fast approaching—that is the extinction of all the privileges of Colonial Assemblies. The signs of the times, many think, do justify this apprehension.—While they have the opportunity, then, let them do all that they can, consistently with every claim of justice, to meet the benevolent feeling of the age we live in."

*Havana.*—Accounts via New-Orleans represent that the Creole inhabitants of Cuba had become much dissatisfied with the existing Government—and so alarmed were the authorities, that the Captain General had commenced arming the free Blacks, for the purpose of sustaining himself in case of need. This is a desperate expedient: but there are many indications that the Spanish Royalists will soon be relieved from the trouble of governing this last remnant of their possessions in the Western World—either by domestic foes, or foreign invaders.



## Tarborough,

TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1826.

*Cotton.*—The Petersburg Intelligencer of Tuesday last says, "Cotton is brought to market in considerable quantities, but the prices rather lower than last week. We quote 9½ a 10½—the highest price given yesterday, 10½ cts." The latest Prices Current from the principal markets in the United States, quote Cotton as follows:

At New-Orleans, Oct. 3....7 a 12 cts.  
At Savannah, Oct. 21....9½ a 10 cts.  
At Charleston, Oct. 23....8½ a 10½ cts.  
At Fayetteville, Oct. 27....9 a 9½ cts.  
At Baltimore, Oct. 27....10 a 12 cts.  
At New-York, Oct. 25....10 a 11 cts.  
At Boston, Oct. 21....10½ a 10½.

A letter from Nashville, Tenn. says, "Six cents per pound for Cotton is spoken of as the price delivered here the ensuing season, and we doubt very much whether the article will be worth more; indeed we would be unwilling to risk more than five cents."

A letter from Huntsville, Alab. says, "It appears to be the general opinion that the cotton market will open at six to seven cents, and many think a great deal will be sold at five cents."