

Foreign.

Latest from Europe.—By an arrival at New-York, London papers to the evening of the 2d December, and Liverpool dates to the 29th November have been received.

Mr. Barbour our minister at the Court of St. James, had his first audience of the King at Windsor, Nov. 24th, when he delivered his credentials.

From the contradictory accounts of the papers we gather that the King's health continued in a very precarious state.

The British ports were opened on the 21st Nov. for the admission of Foreign grain at the minimum duties. It is now ten years since the ports were opened unlimitedly for the importation of foreign wheat.

News from the Continent is of no great interest—Bell's Weekly Messenger says, "from all the news arrived from those quarters, it appears that the Russians are much more desirous of finishing the campaign than the Turks. In other words, the Russians are more exhausted by getting the victory, such as it is, than the Turks are by losing the battle. Our own opinion has been already expressed, that the winter will be a season of active negotiation; and that Europe will be enjoying perfect pacification, at least in the North Eastern quarters, before the return of the next spring.

The Traveller of the 2nd Dec. speaks in the same strain: "By private letters received this morning from St. Petersburg, we learn that an opinion was entertained there, that Nicholas was anxious that negotiations should be opened through the medium of this country for a settlement of all difference with Turkey. Money had become universally scarce at St. Petersburg, and there as well as here, discounts were scarcely to be obtained."

The French military and marine forces had obtained entire possession of the Morea, having been obliged to bombard for a few hours the Castle of the Morea, on the Straits of Lepanto—garrisoned by 600 Turks—who surrendered as soon as a breach was effected. The British frigate Talbot and La Blonde, aided the French attack, by landing sailors, marines and cannon, and throughout, acted under the orders of Admiral de Rigny.—This certainly looks like harmony in the views of the two governments, as to the proceedings of the French in Greece. The French troops in the Morea appear to have suffered severely from sickness.

Turin, Nov. 24.—A Roman journal announces, on the authority of private letters, that the Russian ships employed in blockading the Dardanelles, have already captured 20 ships laden with corn, bound to Constantinople, in which city this event has caused some tumult among the populace.

A courier who has passed thro' this city brings the news that Silistria was taken on the 20th, by the Russians commanded by General Scherbatoff after three assaults.—The loss of the Russians

was very considerable, but the whole Turkish garrison perished.

Vienna, Nov. 18.—We begin to recover here from the consternation occasioned by the capture of Varna. This news came like a clap of thunder, at the time when the good people of Vienna were delighting themselves with the news of the Russian reverses. Although only the Metternich party fears the success of the Russians, the police has so worked on the people that they begin to hate the Muscovites. Formerly such manœuvres were always the precursors of a war with France, and it is thus certain that Prince Metternich despairs of preserving peace much longer. He has given orders to Prince Esterhazy to promise the Cabinet of St. James the co-operation of Austria, in case it should resolve to go to war with Russia. In the mean time he is to conclude a treaty of alliance, of which the first act will consist in forming an armed mediation, and laying down the basis of a peace to be proposed to the belligerents.

The Empress Mother of Russia, died suddenly at St. Petersburg, in the beginning of November. Her influence over the Russian cabinet was said to be very great, and she was, it is also said, in favor of peace. Some of the European Journals hint that she was poisoned.

The last Castle of Morea, surrendered on the 30th of October, when the whole of the Morea was evacuated by the Turks. But nothing is said of the return of the French troops—on the contrary, it was reported that army was to be increased to 25,000.

The first expedition of Turkish transports from the Morea, has reached Alexandria. In the Morea itself, all is quiet, with the exception of a few marauders who harass the straggling Frenchmen.

The London Times says that steam-engines are actively employed in grinding the spar found in that country that it may be mixed with flour. It is three times as heavy and costs only a farthing a pound, so that the nefarious speculation is an exceedingly profitable one.

Liverpool, 28th Nov. 1828. We take this occasion briefly to give you (with a copy of our week's circular) a statement of this week's sale of Cotton, reaching only 3540 bags, and we have had as dull a market as we have had at any time through this year. The market has sunk under this apathy decidedly 1-8d per lb. in price, and some sales fully that reduction.

London, Dec. 2.—We are happy to find from the German mails received this morning, that the price of corn is falling in the foreign markets, and the abundant supply yesterday at Mark lane, will doubtless, bring down the prices in the home markets.

Europe.—The news by the late arrivals do not throw much additional lights upon the politics of the great powers of Europe. The Russian and Turkish campaign appears to have reached a close for the present season. The decided and rapid measures

of the Porte, in fixing disgrace upon the Grand Vizier, indicates the policy which has, and will regulate that power. It is not to be presumed, that at present the Turks are very much alarmed at the advances of Nicholas. What the winter may bring forth, in the shape of negotiations, may be difficult to conjecture. The movements in Prussia and Poland are ominous that all is not sound in the centre of Europe. If Nicholas persists in his original demands, we cannot see how a general war is to be avoided. Should the next spring set in without peace, and both parties again take the field, the year 1829 will be fruitful of strange events. The Russians, during the winter, will probably confine their operations on a small scale in Bulgaria.

The affairs in Greece are in a peculiar condition. The country is now, in a great measure, independent. But that it will be restored to harmony by the evacuation of the Turks, is what we dare not expect. The President of Greece is a mere creature of the Russian Empire. Intrigues will follow intrigues, to give every preponderancy of the policy of the north. The French have their armies there, and their fleets, and the *Savans*: but the Russians will overrun the public councils with managers and intrigues. Capo D'Istria is only waiting till he can get the signal from the Czar, from the Balkans, and then we may, perhaps, see an attempt made to throw off equally the French and English influence. No confidence was ever placed upon the declarations of Russia, relative to the affairs of Greece. It was her intrigues which first set on foot the insurrection that led to the revolution. The colouring of liberty and freedom which that revolution took, was against the wishes of Russia—against her views—against her policy. The object of Nesselrode was, to avail himself of the religious sympathy between the Greeks, and the Russian, to advance his political views upon the whole extent of Turkey, in Europe. The flames have been kindled, but where the conflagration is to end, time only can tell.—*Noah.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in Mexico.—The fast sailing ship Shamrock arrived at Baltimore on the 21st inst. in 22 days from Tampico, bringing intelligence that a revolt had taken place in the city of Mexico, on the 1st Dec. which was succeeded by a battle between the adherents of Guerrero, and the government troops under Pedraza, new elected President of the Republic of Mexico. The revolt it appears, had its origin in the dissatisfaction felt by the friends of Guerrero at the election of his opponent Pedraza, to the Presidency. The leaders of the insurgents were Garcia, who died of his wounds; Sorats, the three Tolsas, two Frenchmen, and another. Guerrero arrived the 3d day with fresh troops, and give an impulse to the action which soon decided the contest. On the 4th and 5th, Guerrero and Zavala took summary measures to stop

the pillage, by shooting and cutting down the thieves, and they have since collected much of the property, except what the officers kept for themselves, which would be the chief part. They are acting most wisely, and trying to make up the administration as nearly as it was before. It consists of the same President and Ministers, except Pedraza;—but they cannot get the Congress or Senate to meet, and the whole affair is still in a state of uncertainty.



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1829.

Congress.—But little business of general importance has as yet been transacted in Congress. In the Senate, on the 19th inst. Mr. Johnson, of Ky. made a very interesting report relative to the transportation, &c. of the mails on the Sabbath, which we will lay before our readers in our next paper.

Still later from Europe.—By another arrival at New-York, Liverpool papers to the 5th Dec. and London to the 3d, have been received. They are said to contain no additional political intelligence of importance. It appears, from the following, that the price of Cotton is yet declining at Liverpool:

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 5, 1828.—The sales of the week are 7,000 bags; prices have had a further decline of 1-8d per lb. The import is 6,000 bags, namely, 1,400 American, and 4,600 Brazil.

Imported from the U. States in 1827, 630925 bales, in 1828, 416793 do. being a decrease from the U. S. of 219132 bales. Total import from all parts, into the kingdom—1827, 846,025 bales; 1828, 690,777 do; being a decrease from all parts, of 155,248 bales into the kingdom to November 30. Upland, 5 7-8 to 7 3-8d. Alabama, 6 7-8 to 7 1-4. Orleans, 6 1-2 to 8 1-5d.

Raleigh, Jan. 22.—The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following allotment of the circuits among themselves for the year 1829, viz.

Spring.	Autumn.
Edenton, Judge Donnell,	Judge Daniel.
Newbern, Norwood,	Donnell,
Raleigh, Strange,	Mangum,
Wilmington, Daniel,	Strange,
Hillsborough, Martin,	Norwood,
Morgan, Mangum,	Martin.

Councillors of State.—William B. Lockhart, of Northampton county; Geo. W. Geffries, of Caswell; Alexander Gray, of Randolph; Archibald M'Bryde, of Moore; Thomas N. Kenan, of Duplin; Nathan B. Whitfield, of Lenoir; and Gideon Alston, of Warren, have been elected Councillors of State for the present year.

Trustees of the University.—John Giles, John M. Morehead, John L. Baily, Hugh Waddell, and William S. Moon, have been elected Trustees of the University of this state, to supply vacancies.