

Foreign.

Latest from Europe.—By an arrival at Philadelphia, Liverpool dates to the 8th of June have been received. They do not contain much interesting information, either of a commercial or political nature. The following items are the most important:

The most melancholy account of the distresses of the manufacturing classes are given in the British papers.

The subject of Parliamentary reform was introduced into the House of Commons on the 3d of June. A conviction of the necessity of some change in the system of representation, is said to be gradually growing in the public mind.

The Duke of Wellington is so thoroughly convinced, as it is said, the Russians cannot subjugate the Turks, that he thinks interference unnecessary.

Despatches received in London from Lord Cowley, the English ambassador at Vienna, mention a prevailing report in that city, that the Turks had defeated the Russians at a place called Czernadova. This is supposed to be the same affair alluded to in a Paris letter also received, and mentions that a general battle had been brought on by an attempt to push some cattle into Silistria; that the garrison had made a vigorous sortie; and that the Russians were defeated with great loss.

A German paper states that Varna had been recaptured by the Turks, after a horrible carnage. This statement, however, is declared not to be entitled to credit.

The Russian army, it is generally agreed, has suffered during the spring from sickness—the plague and various contagious disorders having made great havoc among them.

It is mentioned from Sicily, that Admiral Malcolm had issued orders for all the English vessels of war in the Mediterranean immediately to join the fleet off Syracuse.

A Berlin paper of May 30, says, the campaign on the Danube has commenced with the investment of the important fortress of Silistria, which has been executed with signal energy and success.

We have received a letter from our own correspondent, informing us that on the 3th May, the garrisons of Rudschuck and Gurgevo attacked the Russians before those places, and a very severe engagement took place, without any decided success on either side. One hundred wagons of wounded Russians were sent to Bucharest. Our correspondent also corroborates the account of a Russian corps which had crossed the Danube, near Hirsova, having been attacked and defeated by the Turks—3,600 wounded Russians were sent to Brailow and Gallaez. He adds that some serious events have taken place on the shores of the Black Sea, but that all persons coming from that quarter are strictly prohibited from speaking upon military or political events. It is supposed that the Russian General will leave about 25,000 men before Si-

listria, and advance with 50,000 men into Servia, which has not, as yet, felt the miseries of war. This movement is described by our correspondent to be necessary, the principalities and Bessarabia having been totally exhausted.

All the accounts in the German papers concur in stating, that although the Russians have opened the campaign with a formidable army, and with all the experience which the events of the last year afforded them, there is little prospect of their carrying into effect all the intended operations of the present summer.

Admiral Greigh having been informed at Sizeboli of the appearance of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, hastened with the squadron under his command to go to meet it.

The new campaign is thus at last fairly opened. According to the Russian account from Bucharest, 120,000 men are to pass the Danube. The troops look very fine. The Turks are said to be strengthening all the approaches to Silistria, for three leagues northward. Choumla seems impregnable. It cannot be approached till eleven outworks are taken. Numbers of workmen are employed in making the ways over the Balkan passable.

It is said that the Greeks have taken the castle of Romelia, and Missolonghi was expected to surrender.



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1829.

The Election.—The polls were opened yesterday, in the several districts in this county, for the purpose of electing members of the General Assembly, and a Representative in Congress for this district. In our next paper we will give the official state of the polls.

Pitt.—The election was held in Pitt county last week. It is said that Marshall Dickinson was elected to the Senate without opposition, and Wm. Clark and Alfred Moyer to the House of Commons. State of the poll for the Commons: Clark 590, Moyer 540, Robert Williams 317, John Cherry 283, Ruel Anderson 136, Turner House 48.

From Washington.—Our latest accounts from Washington City inform us that Dr. Watkins's fate is still undecided. On the 20th inst. the case on one indictment was submitted to the Jury, who returned the following verdict:

"The Jurors in the case of the U. States against Tobias Watkins, find him guilty of obtaining 750 dollars in his official capacity, and of applying the same to his own private use."

This verdict being considered insufficient by the Court, the Jury retired again to their room and in about fifteen minutes handed in another verdict, as follows.

"The Jurors in the case of the U. States against Tobias Watkins, find him guilty of obtaining 750 dollars, money of the United States, in his official capacity, and of applying the same to his own private use."

Which verdict was received and recorded. The following letter from the accused to Mr. Southard, late Secretary of the Navy, was produced by the latter on the trial, under the compulsory power of the Court:

"Philadelphia, May 1, 1829.

"On you, and, perhaps, on you alone, my worthy and honored

Sir, depends the future peace or lasting misery of an innocent, excellent wife and ten children. Their husband and father appeals to your mercy to save, not himself, but *them* from shame and contumely. Driven to desperation at times, by the embarrassments in which his long and ardent political warfare involved him, every other source exhausted, he resorted to his official authority to raise funds, which he most firmly believed at the time would result in no loss either to the public or to individuals. Fate has decreed it otherwise. And those against whom he fought and against whom he would willingly have lost every drop of his blood, have triumphed, and now trample upon the enemy whom more than all others, they hated and feared. He is here in the hands of the Marshal of Pennsylvania on a *criminal* charge—he was on his way to Washington where his family are anxiously, trembling expecting him.

"The enclosed paper will show how you may save that family from wretchedness and degradation. It is the copy of the explanation forced from him at Boston and addressed to Mr. Harris the Agent.* He forthwith sent a copy of it to the 4th Auditor, who will receive it by this day's mail. Contradict it, and the family of the wretched being whom you once honored with the name of *friend*, will henceforth live in ignominy and disgrace. *Confirm* it, and they are saved. The papers referred to were "misaid or lost during your long illness and absence from the office." O God—he can write no more—the officer is at his elbow to carry him to Washington. Write to Mrs. W. under cover to her son W. H. W. at the Branch Bank, Washington—make *her* happy, and may the all-powerful so bless and prosper you.

"Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Trenton, New-Jersey."

*Every material statement in this letter was proved to be *utterly false*.

Case of Anne Royall.—After the Jury in the preceding case had retired, the Attorney of the U. S. took up the case of Mrs. Royall, under the charge of being a '*common scold*.' After the examination and cross-examination of numerous witnesses, Mrs. Royall rose and made a short but pathetic address to the Jury, urging them to defend her against oppression, to prove themselves the protectors of personal rights and liberty; warning them against sanctioning a system of clerical domination & persecution, which if not checked by the freedom of speech and of the press, and these defended by independent juries, would produce a state of things which would endanger the Judge on the Bench, and even the President himself; declaring that this system, and this prosecution, were part of a general scheme, of which the attempt to stop the mails on the Sabbath was another feature, &c. &c. The counsel on both sides submitted the case without argument, and the Jury having retired a few minutes returned with a verdict of "*guilty as indicted*."

Mr. Coxe, for the defendant, moved an arrest of judgment. The defendant then gave security in \$100 to appear to answer the judgment.

Rotation in Office.—We believe there has been as yet only two removals, in this State, of persons holding public offices under the control of the present National Administration. These removals do not appear to have produced those pitiful and contemptible lamentations, complaints and threats, which have so frequently proceeded from the "deranged" officers in other sections of the country. In one instance, and we are pleased to notice it although we are fearful it will be a solitary case, the *deranged* officer appears to have "some method in his madness." The individual referred to is Dr. James Manney, late Collector of Beaufort, who, in reply to some strictures on his political conduct by the Raleigh Star, observes:

"I differ from many of my esteemed friends with respect to the tenure of public offices. I am of opinion that the President should be elected for six years, and be forever after ineligible. I would prefer the present term of four years to any longer period than six. A law should be passed by Congress fixing the term of all officers appointed by the President to six years—and that they should not be re-appointed for the next six years. The public offices were created by the Sovereign People for their own benefit—not to gratify the friends and partisans of any great man. Six years is long enough for any public officer to hold an office. Every freeman in our Republic, may be a candidate for the honors and emoluments of public office—and let every one have a chance by renewing all our public offices at certain, short stated periods. It was never intended by the framers of our admirable Constitution, that the public officers should be appointed for life, and that the office should descend from father to son. The keeping of the patronage and emoluments of public offices in the same family for many years is aristocratical; it gravitates towards monarchy. No prudent man will depend upon the emoluments of a public office for the support of a family—it is not his property, he is only a tenant at will—and the emoluments should be laid aside for a rainy day. If a public officer knew that he was to return to private life at the end of his term, he would arrange his business accordingly, and not be placed in the awkward situations that many are now in. Many who have been in office for half a century, are now complaining because they are removed. I think their complaints are truly ridiculous. Were they promised a life estate when they accepted? When the improvements above mentioned are carried into effect, the President will not be beleaguered with such a host of hungry office-seekers, who are looking out for a snug life estate. It is rather degrading to the dignity of a free born and high minded republican to be cringing and licking the dust from a great man's shoes, for the sake of some petty office. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, open their immeasurable resources to the industrious and enterprising. The petty offices of the Republic are generally