

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Orpheus from Liverpool, the New York Courier and Enquirer has received London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 25th July.

We lament to perceive that the Cholera prevails to a serious extent in London and throughout England generally. The government will not publish official reports of the state of health of the metropolis; yet it is evident from many circumstances, that the pestilence is making great ravages there.

In England the condition of Ireland continued to keep alive the apprehensions of the country. It was not believed that the bill for the modification of the tithe system, which has passed the House of Commons, would at all soothe the Irish people.

Liverpool, July 20.—We have had another dull week in our Cotton market, and the imports again have far exceeded the sales. In the low to fair qualities of Upland and Orleans descriptions the decline during the last ten days is 1-8d to 4d. per lb. whilst the good qualities fully support the previous currency. The sales of the week amount to 3530 bags; imports, 23,800 bags.

July 23.—The demand for Cotton throughout the week has been limited, and prices are a shade lower, particularly for the common qualities of American, which have declined about 1-8d per lb.

GERMANY.

The late resolution of the Diet of Frankfort, continues to be the subject of general discussion and reprobation in both the English and French papers. By the last private letters received at Paris from Switzerland and Germany, it is asserted, that the people there, are confident of their strength and, resolved to struggle against the confederate despots.

Great disturbances growing out of the infamous proscriptions of the Polish patriots by Russia, still continue to exist in Lithuania.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, July 10.—The decision of the Paris Court of Cassation, whereby the competency of the Courts-Martial was denied, has produced a powerful sensation here. The funds fell considerably on the arrival of the news, as it was tho't an unfavorable sign to see the highest Court of Justice in France in direct opposition with the proceedings of the Government.

The young Duke of Reichstadt (son of Napoleon) was not dead, but his case was considered hopeless.

BELGIUM.

The marriage between the King of Belgium and one of the daughters of Louis Philip is positively fixed for the 7th August, whatever may be the state of the negotiation on the Belgic treaty. The marriage will take place at Compeigne, with the least possible display and expense.

The London Standard of July 19, says: Things seem to be coming towards a crisis in Belgium. To-morrow is the "last final day," and both parties are preparing with all their powers for actual conflict. In the sitting of the 12th, at Brussels, the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that it was impossible for him to name the day when recourse would be had to arms, even though that day might be already fixed.

ITALY.

Accounts from Ancona state that Louis Philip had not only refused to withdraw the French troops from Ancona, but that he had declared to the Pope that circumstances had occurred which would oblige him to increase his force in that quarter. The French had again taken the police of the place into their hands.

GREECE.

The affairs of Greece are not settled—but it seems that Prince Otho, of Bavaria, will be its sovereign, and that a loan of two millions sterling will be made to him, under the joint security of England, France and Russia.

TURKEY.

The plague is announced as having made its appearance at Constantinople.

The symptoms are much more alarming than usual, and great numbers are falling victims.

The Paris papers announce the surrender of St. Jean d'Acre to the Pacha of Egypt. This is an unfortunate blow for the Grand Seigneur.

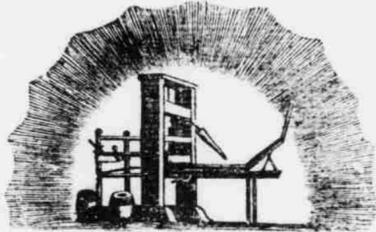
PORTUGAL.

The brig Cedric, which recently arrived at Boston from Antwerp, was bound to St. Ubes, but arriving off that port on the 21st July, was boarded from one of Don Pedro's squadron, and notified of the blockade of the ports of Portugal. Her register was endorsed, and the vessel ordered off. The Captain was informed that Don Pedro had possession of all the north of Portugal, and that the greater part of the squadron were in the Tagus blockading Lisbon.

Don Pedro's forces consisted of 7,800 men, including 460 Englishmen, and about the same number of Frenchmen.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Mexico.—The brig Com. Preble has arrived at New York from Tobasco, whence she sailed on the 2d of August. Capt. Perkins states that on the 25th of July, an action took place between the troops of the Mexican government and the navy under Capt. Thomson on one side, and the fort of Tobasco and the troops under Santa Anna on the other. The Mexicans were defeated, and the greater part taken prisoners. Captain Thomson and his brother fell into the hands of the victors.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1832.

The Cholera.—This disease has so far abated in New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, &c. that the citizens are returning to their homes.

In New York, from the 4th of July to the 23d of August, there were 5501 cases, and 2167 deaths—and in Philadelphia, from the 27th of July to the 24th of August, there were 2086 cases and 809 deaths.

At Washington City, for the 24 hours ending the 4th inst. there were 42 new cases and 10 deaths reported.

The Cholera still rages in many parts of the State of New York, and is making frightful ravages in a great many Canadian villages. The disease seems to have revisited Quebec and Montreal, attacking the second time more of the higher classes of society, and almost in every instance proving most malignant and fatal.

Western Elections.—The returns from Indiana, Missouri, &c. come in slowly, and as usual are very contradictory. Both parties claim an increase of strength, but we doubt not that in 1832, as in 1828, the opposition will find the "Jackson fever" too high to be controlled.

The official returns of the late election in Kentucky for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, exhibit the following result:

Governor—Breathitt, (Jackson)	40,681
Buckner, (Clay)	39,421
Breathitt's majority,	1,260
Lt. Governor—Morehead, (Clay)	40,046
Taylor, (Jackson)	37,452
Morehead's majority,	2,594

Political.—At a district convention, held at Charlotte on the 28th ult. Wm. J. Alexander, Esq. was unanimously nominated as Elector on the Jackson and Barbour ticket, for the district composed of the counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus.

A large and respectable political meeting, was held on the 25th ult. at Shocco Springs, Warren county, by visitors from different sections of the State, to take into consideration the propriety of corresponding with Martin Van Buren and Philip P. Barbour, two prominent candidates for the Vice Presidency, for the purpose of ascertaining their sentiments with regard to the *Protective System, Internal Improvement, U. S. Bank and Nullification.* Gen. Joseph H. Bryan was called to the Chair, and Charles R. Ramsay, Esq. appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting briefly, disclaiming party considerations, and Major Memucan Hunt introduced a preamble and resolution to the above effect, which, after having undergone some discussion with regard to their propriety, in which Col. Wm. Long, Major Hunt and Wm. S.

Ransom, Esq. participated, were unanimously adopted—after which, Joseph H. Bryan, Esq. Maj. Memucan Hunt and Josiah Granberry, Esq. were appointed the committee of correspondence.

Anti-Tariff Meeting.—We learn from the Western Carolinian, that in pursuance of the appointment made on the 4th day of July, a very large and respectable assemblage of the citizens of Rowan, took place in the Court House on the 23d ult. On motion of Charles Fisher, Esq. the meeting was organized by calling Dr. John Scott to the Chair, and by appointing Gen. Wm. H. Kerr, Col. Robt. Macnamara, James Smith, Abel Cowan and Jacob Lyerly, Esqs. assistant Chairmen, and James E. Kerr, Esq. Secretary. By one of the resolutions of the meeting held on the 4th July, Charles Fisher, Esq. had been appointed to open the proceedings of this meeting by an address explaining the unjust and unequal operations of the Tariff on the people of the South; but as soon as the meeting was organized, and before Mr. Fisher could reach his stand to commence his address, Hamilton Jones, Esq. offered a string of resolutions which he held in his hand. Burton Craige, Esq. objected to the resolutions being then heard, and after some remarks Mr. Jones withdrew his resolutions. Mr. Fisher then delivered an "able and eloquent" speech against the Tariff, and offered the following resolutions for the adoption of the meeting. Mr. Jones again addressed the meeting—he objected to Mr. Fisher's resolutions, and moved that they be set aside and his adopted in their place. Mr. Fisher replied to Mr. Jones. Mr. Richmond Pearson now arose, and at the close of some remarks against the resolutions, his friends sprung from their seats in the bar, and began applauding his speech by "stamping and yelling," which drew some remarks from Mr. Craige, and a short personal altercation ensued—whereupon Mr. David F. Caldwell proposed that the friends of the Union retire from the meeting; Mr. Fisher called on the real friends of the Union, and the friends of liberty and equal rights to remain, and that all the friends of the Tariff go out with Mr. Caldwell. They accordingly retired to about a dozen in number, leaving the immense crowd in the Court House. As soon as a separation took place, Mr. Fisher moved that the question be taken on his resolutions, which was accordingly done, and carried by general acclamation—they are as follows:—

WHEREAS, it was the intention of the free people of the sovereign States of this confederacy in forming the Constitution, to give equal protection to every part of the Union, and to every class of citizens; not to oppress one section for the purpose of enriching another—nor to tax the farmers, mechanics and all other classes of the community to give bounties to a favorite few;

And whereas, A majority of the members of Congress irresponsible to the people of the South, have assumed the power to impose heavy taxes on us when there is no need of the money to support government, nor for the payment of the public debt, but solely, and avowedly for the purpose of protecting, and enriching the manufacturers of the North;

Therefore resolved, That we consider the Tariff acts, so far as they impose taxes beyond what is required to support government, as unjust, unequal and highly oppressive on the people of the Southern States.

Resolved, further, That a committee of ten persons be appointed, to prepare a memorial to Congress setting forth in plain, manly, but respectful language, our grievances, and our objections to the Tariff, and asking that body to take the subject under consideration, and reduce those taxes to the wants of the government, and to change the objects of taxation so as to take the duties off of the necessities of life such as salt, iron, nails, brown sugar, and greatly to reduce them on cotton and woollen fabrics, and on such other articles as are generally used by the great mass of the community; and for the purpose of revenue to increase them on the luxuries of life, such as silks, satins, wines, jewelry, and all other articles not necessities of life, but which are mostly consumed by the rich, who when they indulge in luxuries should not complain to pay the duties.

Resolved, further, That the memorials when prepared, be placed in the hands of committees of five persons to be designated by the committee of ten, in each captain's district, for the purpose of having them signed by the freemen of the county; and when completed, that these memorials be delivered to the committee of ten, to be forwarded by them to our Senators in Congress, with a request to lay them before that body.

Resolved, further, That the committee of ten, acting as a committee of vigilance,

are hereby instructed to correspond with the friends of liberty and equal rights in the other counties in this State, urging them to get up meetings of the people co-operating with us in our efforts to obtain relief to the oppressed and suffering people of North Carolina and all the Southern States: Further, that they, from time to time, communicate to the citizens of Rowan, such facts, and information as they may deem of value, and as may concern the rights, and liberties of the people; and, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of any printing that may be necessary, the committees of five in each district are instructed to receive small contributions from each freeman who may choose to give his mite in a cause where his dearest rights are at stake—which contributions shall be handed over to the committee of ten.

The Tariff.—The Washington Globe presents from the Register's Office of the Treasury Department, a revised comparative statement, showing the amount and rates of duties according to the existing rates, and as modified by the act of July 14, 1832, calculated upon the importations of the year ending 30th September, 1830. The neat amount of duties according to existing rates is stated to be \$17,288,645; and the neat amount under the new tariff estimated at \$12,101,568—a reduction of \$5,187,078.

The Militia.—According to the returns submitted to Congress at the last session of that body, the number of citizen soldiers enrolled in the militia of the United States, is 1,244,569. These returns are in many cases incomplete. The real number is probably not far from 1,350,000, or one to ten of the whole population. In case of extreme necessity, a still greater number by half a million, could be brought into the field.

Greenville, Sept. 6.—The Superior Court for this county, was held in this place this week, his honor Judge Norwood presiding. We believe no case of case of much importance was on the docket.—Patriot.

The Greenville Thespians.—We witnessed the performance of this company on Tuesday evening, and can truly say, the performance exceeded our most sanguine expectations. We have seen the play of "Speed the Plough" not acted as well by veteran performers; and we should think an enlightened and liberal public could not hesitate in extending to them that patronage and encouragement they so richly merit.—ib.

New Cotton.—The Augusta (Geo.) Courier of the 29th ult. says: A bale of new Cotton from the plantation of Col. James H. Hammond, Barnwell district, S. C. was sold in our market this day at 9 cents—the quality was full one cent under prime.

Raleigh, Sept. 7.—We are concerned to state, that his honor, Judge Swain, met with a serious accident on Friday last, while on his way from this city to Surry county, to commence the duties of his circuit. About nine miles above Hillsborough, his sulky overset, by which his right shoulder was dislocated, and his right arm fractured slightly, between the shoulder and elbow. Surgical assistance having been procured, the dislocation was readily reduced and the arm set. He was at the latest accounts doing well, and will, it is believed, be sufficiently recovered to attend Burke, his fourth Circuit.—Register.

President Jackson reached his residence near Nashville, on the 15th ult. in good health.—An invitation to a public dinner was tendered to him by the citizens of Knoxville, which he declined, assigning the following reasons:

"Business requiring my immediate attention at home, and my engagements being such as to compel me to remain there but a short time, and having thus far on my tour refused to accept such civilities, I hope I will be indulged in declining as I must, to accept your polite invitation."

He then goes on to say—
"The course pursued by me in respect to the subject of public interest to which