

FOREIGN.

Latest from England.—The packet ship Monongahela, at Philadelphia, brings Liverpool papers to the 9th, and London papers to the 8th August. They contain nothing of importance with the exception of a confirmation of the report of Don Pedro's victory at Velonga, over the troops of Miguel. The following are the most interesting items.

In England and Scotland, up to the 3d August, the total number of cases of Cholera, 24,038—deaths, 9,057.

The British Privy Council have confirmed the Decree of the Governor General of India, against Suttees—the immolation of widows by burning.

PORTUGAL.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The Novelliste of yesterday evening says, that no dispatch has arrived from the liberating army in Portugal; that private letters from Lisbon describe the city as plunged in consternation.

The report of Don Pedro's victory at Velonga, over the troops of Miguel, is fully confirmed. Don Pedro continued to occupy Oporto.

GERMANY.

It is said, that delegates from all the Constitutional States, met about a week ago in the Baden territory, and held several secret deliberations on the means of rescuing Germany from the tyranny of Austria and Prussia. The estates of Electoral Hesse, in which a strong spirit of independence has recently been manifested, were suddenly dissolved on the 26th, by the Prince Co-Regent. In the sitting of the day before, there was a warm discussion on the law of the press, which has long been claimed by the popular party.

SOUTH AMERICA.

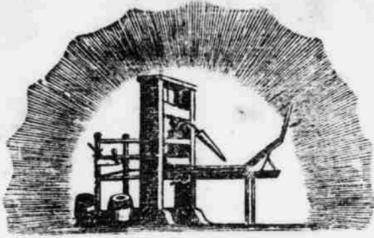
Buenos Ayres.—The New York Journal of Commerce has received Buenos Ayres papers to July 14th.

Encke's comet was seen at Buenos Ayres on the 2d June, from which date to the 8th, it was traversing the constellation of Fridano. "Its brightness," says a correspondent of the British Packet, "is less than on its previous appearances; not any nucleus can be distinguished, and it can scarcely be seen through a good achromatic telescope of 2½ feet, which seems to indicate that it has experienced some change in its constitution."

It was reported from Chili, that the jewels of the Temple of the Sun, (which at the time of the conquest the natives concealed from the Spaniards,) had been lately discovered near the Cerre de Pasco. Their value has been calculated at \$180,000,000.

Brazil.—A letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated 1st Aug. says:—We regret to say that we have been without a Government since the morning of the 30th ult. The tutor of the young Emperor being suspected of disloyalty, the Minister of Justice recommended to the Chambers to dismiss him from the tutorship. The Chamber of Deputies passed such a vote, but it was rejected in the Senate by a majority of one, upon which all the ministers immediately resigned, and the Regency being unable to form a new ministry, likewise handed in their resignations. The lower Chamber has this morning invited the Regents to resume their stations; but there is much uncertainty as to what will be the result. The Justices of the Peace have called out the National Guard, perfect order prevails, but all business is at a stand.

Capt. Kurtz, of the brig Lela, arrived at New York, informs that a Brazilian brig arrived at Rio Grande a few days before he left, who stated that he was obliged to slip his cable and leave Pernambuco, in consequence of an insurrection among the negroes at that place, who were murdering all the white inhabitants indiscriminately. This statement was confirmed by another vessel at Rio Grande. The brig was much cut up by being fired into when leaving the bar. [Of the rising of the negroes, reported by the vessel which left there July 23, the Boston Transcript says: We have letters from Pernambuco to the 26th July—no mention is made of any insurrection.]



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1832.

On our first page the reader will find several articles respecting the supposed practical operation of Nullification. It will be seen, that some difficulty has also occurred between the civil authorities of Alabama, and the U. States troops. It would indeed look rather squally to see separate acts of the three branches of the General Government nullified simultaneously by three States—that is, a mandate of the Supreme Court, by Georgia—an act of Congress, by South Carolina—and a proclamation of the President, by Alabama. These "piping times of peace," however, afford an excellent opportunity to remedy every defect that may exist in the principles or practices of the General and State Governments; and whether most to be desired or dreaded, a general Convention of the States will no doubt soon be compelled to assemble for that purpose.

We learn from a letter from Norfolk, dated 22d inst. that the Baltimore steam boats are now running three times a week.

The Cholera.—In Elizabeth City, from the 9th ult. to the 8th inst. there were 80 cases and 14 deaths by Cholera.

The Cholera has disappeared from Norfolk—but several cases have occurred at Richmond and Petersburg.

The whole number of cases in Suffolk, Va. has been from 80 to 90, of deaths 32.

The disease is still raging with considerable violence at Washington City, Georgetown, Baltimore, &c.

In New York, for the week ending 8th inst. there were 201 deaths by Cholera—being 60 more than the week previous.

In Philadelphia, during the week ending the 8th inst. there were 18 deaths by Cholera.

At the Baltimore Alms House, of about 500 inmates, (the number on the 15th July,) 125 have died by Cholera.

From the Raleigh Constitutionalist.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Washington county friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson as the next President, and to the election of Martin Van Buren as the Vice President of the United States, held at the Court House in Plymouth, N. C. on the 10th of September, 1832, being the first day of the Fall Term of the Superior Court. William R. Norcom, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Thomas E. Pender, appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting had been explained by the Chairman in an appropriate address—it was moved and seconded, that a committee of three persons, be appointed to draft and submit certain resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting whereupon Gen. P. O. Picot, Thomas Southerland and Jordan Walker, Esqs. were appointed for that purpose. The committee after retiring a short time, reported the following resolutions which were adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, the period is near at hand when it again becomes our duty to select such persons, as we deem best qualified to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States—

1st. Resolved, That ANDREW JACKSON has shown himself eminently qualified to preside over the diversified interests of our country—and that the present crisis in our political affairs, calls loudly on us to withhold our support from any man whose principles we have reason to suppose even remotely look towards a disunion of the States on the one hand, or an extension of the odious Tariff on the other.

2d. Resolved, That we entertain the highest confidence in the republican principles and political integrity of MARTIN VAN BUREN, that he is the regularly nominated democratic Jackson candidate for the office of Vice President, and that by the election of him the utmost concert of opinion would be secured between the President and Vice President. Therefore we will use all honorable means to secure the re-election of Andrew Jackson as President and to effect the elec-

tion of Martin Van Buren as Vice President of the United States—and for this purpose—

3d. Resolved, That Doct. FRANCIS WARD, of Plymouth, be recommended to the citizens of this electoral district as the Elector to vote for Andrew Jackson as President and Martin Van Buren as Vice President.

4th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary and published in all the papers in the State friendly to the objects of this meeting, also in the Washington Globe.

W. R. NORCOM, Ch'n.

THO. E. PENDER, Sec'y.

N. B. Mr. E. Mann, who was nominated as our elector for this district, a short time since at a meeting held in Tyrrel county, being present at this meeting resigned in favor of Doctor F. Ward.

Anti-Nullification Meeting.—Pursuant to the notice previously given, a numerous meeting was held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on Wednesday, 19th inst. composed principally of the most influential and intelligent citizens from the different parts of the county of Orange, without distinction as to parties. Hon. Duncan Cameron was called to the Chair, assisted by Dr. Wm. Montgomery and James Mebane, Esqrs. John W. Norwood, Dr. Thomas J. Faddis, and William J. Bingham were appointed Secretaries. After the meeting had been organized, Judge Nash rose and addressed the Chair for about an hour, in a most eloquent speech, and before resuming his seat, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our attachment to the Federal Union remains unshaken; and that we wholly disapprove of, and deprecate the doctrine of Nullification, as unconstitutional, and as having a direct tendency, if reduced to practice, to sever the bonds which now unite us together as one great and powerful nation.

The resolution having been read, the Hon. Daniel L. Barringer took the floor, and in a forcible and manly speech of considerable length, supported the resolution of Mr. Nash. The Hon. Willie P. Mangum followed Mr. Barringer and with his usual ability addressed the meeting for about thirty minutes. When Mr. Mangum had closed his remarks, the question was put on the passage of the resolution, and carried unanimously with the exception of one voice. The meeting then adjourned till the 11th Oct. next.

Mr. MANGUM said he had been charged by his enemies, whether through ignorance or malice he knew not, with being a Nullifier; but he spurned the charge from him with indignation—his opinion had been formed upon the subject for more than two years, and had since undergone no change whatever. He viewed it as a rank absurdity, which had made no favorable impression upon the people of North Carolina. As far as he was informed, they were opposed to it almost to unanimity—he had heard some two or three individuals called Nullifiers—he knew but one in the whole State. Mr. Mangum tho't much more danger was to be dreaded from a Southern Convention.

Union Convention.—A Convention of Delegates of the Union party, from the several districts in South Carolina, was held in Columbia on Monday the 10th inst. and was numerously attended. The venerable Col. Thomas Taylor was appointed President, and Judge D. Johnson, Hon. Henry Middleton, Hon. Richard J. Manning, and Starling Tucker, Vice Presidents. A Committee (of one from each District,) was appointed to consider the propriety of a Southern Convention, and to draft an Address and Resolutions, who appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Pettigru, Judge Johnson, and Judge O'Neal, to prepare the Address, &c. In the course of the second day's session the Convention was addressed by Judge Huger, Thos. R. Mitchell, and Judge O'Neal.

It is supposed that they will recommend a Convention of the Southern States, to consider of the best means of getting rid of the Tariff. We hope it may not be such a Convention as Mr. Crawford desired, "the first measure preparatory to a separation from the Tariff States."

P. S.—Last night's mail brought us the final proceedings of the Convention, which adjourned on Wednesday last. An address to the People was adopted, (which we intend to publish next week) closing with the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That while we deprecate Nullification as founded on principles subversive of the Constitution, we would willingly and cordially unite with our fellow citizens of the Free Trade and State Rights Party of this State, on any ground which promises a redress of grievances, without involving a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

2. Resolved, That in case of the concurrence of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, this Convention do earnestly recommend to the citizens of this State to meet in their several districts and elect delegates to attend a general meeting of the citizens of the said States in Convention, to take into consideration the grievances under which we labor, and the means and measures of redress.

3. Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to adopt, abide by, and pursue such measures in relation to our grievances, as the said Convention shall recommend.

4. Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to correspond with their fellow citizens of the said States, and in case of their concurrence in the proposed Convention, to give notice of the time and place of holding the same, and fix a day for the election of Delegates from the several districts of this State, and that a majority of the acting members of the Committee be authorized to supply any vacancy in their number as the same may occur.

These Resolutions were adopted by a vote of 112 to 1.

The Committee appointed under the 4th resolution, were Judge David Johnson, Judge D. F. Huger, Judge John O'Neale, Hon. H. Middleton, Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Judge John S. Richardson, Hon. W. Smith, Mitchel King, Esq. and E. Cresswell, Esq.

Two from this Committee are to meet the Convention at Milledgeville on the first Monday in October, and sub-Committees of two are to meet the Legislatures of the other States named in the 2d resolution.

The Convention adjourned to meet on the second Monday in December next, at Columbia, unless sooner required by a Committee appointed for that purpose.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

The Georgia papers are still filled with the proceedings of the people in public meetings, both for & against nullification. We incline to the belief, that a large majority of her people are opposed to that means of disposing of the Tariff.—*ib.*

Condy Raguet, Esq.—We regret to state, (says the Raleigh Star,) that this gentleman, who has labored, for near four years, with indefatigable zeal and distinguished ability, in the cause of Free Trade, as Editor of the Banner of the Constitution, is about to resign his vocation and retire from the public service. His intention to discontinue the Banner was announced several months ago; but we were then flattered with the prospect of a "Monthly Journal of Political Economy," under the auspices of the same able advocate; but he has finally abandoned the design of publishing such a periodical. He has been induced to pursue this course from the conviction that there does not exist, at the North, "the slightest prospect of any abandonment, for many years to come, of the American System, from any returning sense of justice, or any change of opinion as to its expediency or constitutionality;" and the conclusion that any further attempt, therefore, to sustain a work devoted to the principles of political economy, in that quarter, must be futile.

Another species of Fraud.—We have seen a cake of Tallow, that was nearly one half rancid butter. We should be glad to know who sold it to the merchant, that we might have the opportunity of publishing his name.

Turpentine Frauds.—One or two barrels of turpentine were brought to town a few days since, with a billet of wood nailed inside, that nearly took up one half of the barrel. One more "trick upon travellers" and their name shall be printed.—*Greenville Patriot.*

Our sugar prospects.—A St. Augustine paper of the 30th ult. says: There is every appearance that our planters this year will give a handsome account of their labors. The prospects are fine, and probably from 300 to 1000 hogsheads of Sugar will be made in East Florida, averaging from 80 to 100 hogsheads to the plantation.