

FOREIGN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Late from England.—London papers to the 23d September, and Liverpool to the 24th, inclusive, are received at New York. They contain intelligence of the death of Sir Walter Scott—the death of the king of Spain—and the rejection by Holland, of the Ultimatum of the London Conference. The commercial advices are also interesting. The Cotton market was brisk, and prices improving.

An Edinburgh paper of Sept. 22d, says: Sir Walter Scott died at Abbotsford, yesterday afternoon, about half past one o'clock.

BELGIUM.

The London Sun, of Sept. 22, (evening) says: The expectations which were entertained by the Conference of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the Belgian question are at an end. On Thursday evening a sealed note, from the King of Holland to the Conference, was given to Lord Palmerston by the Dutch Ambassador, Baron Von Zuylen, and last night the members of the Conference having all assembled, the note was opened and read by them. Instead of finding, as they had expected, an acknowledgment of the readiness of the King of Holland to treat with the King of Belgium, on the recommendations of the Conference, and an appointment of Baron Von Zuylen with full powers to treat with M. Van de Weyer, the Conference to their astonishment, and to the real indignation of some, as well as the avowed indignation of all, found a long note without the slightest allusion to the proposal of negotiations between M. Van de Weyer and Baron Von Zuylen, or to the suggestions of the Conference.

ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 22, (Evening.)—Very little excitement has been produced in the money market by the confirmation of the rumors respecting the note of the King of Holland, (rejecting the ultimatum of the London Conference,) though in fact, to the general apprehension, it makes the alternative of a war all but inevitable. This is owing, probably, to the very contracted state of business and the almost total extinction of speculative transactions in the funds. Had similar circumstances occurred a year or two back, they could not have failed to produce very material fluctuation.

An express from Paris arrived to-day with letters of Thursday; and every thing indicates that France is perfectly ready to second the decision of the Conference by a movement against Holland, should that step be deemed advisable. Troops are collected on the frontier next Belgium, and could, it is conceived, be in Brussels in a very short time. The Duke of Orleans has left Paris for Brussels, in order, as it is supposed, to convey to Leopold the opinions of the French ministry, and to explain the course which is intended to be pursued in the event of the King of Holland proving refractory. The late communication from the Hague, which was laid before the London Conference yesterday, was not known in Paris, but every expectation existed that it would turn out unsatisfactory as has really proved to be the case. It is perfectly understood, however, that the French troops will not move without the concurrence of the English ministry. The co-operation of England, by sending a fleet into the Scheldt, is desired by France, but, failing in that, the consent of the ministry to the march of the French troops into Belgium would be deemed sufficient. The funds fell about one per cent. in Paris, on Thursday, in consequence of the feeling, that an interference in behalf of Belgium had become all but inevitable.

SPAIN.

Intelligence has been received through France, of the death of the King of Spain, which there is no reason for doubting, though some persons have declared themselves incredulous on the subject. His health has been declining for some time past, and he has lately had a severe attack of the gout. This news, if confirmed, is expected to hasten the approach of the crisis in Spain.

The Spanish Church rejoices in 53 archbishops, 684 bishops, 11,400 abbots, 936 chapters, 127,000 parishes, 23,000 fraternities, 46,000 monasteries, 135,000 convents, 312,000 secular priests, 200,000 inferior clergy, and 400,000 monks and nuns.

PORTUGAL.

There are no later accounts from Portugal. Reinforcements to aid the cause of Don Pedro, were continually departing from England.

It is stated in a letter from Lisbon that Don Miguel had offered Don Pedro to settle their difference by a duel. There is probably no more truth in this statement, than there was in that circulated during the life of Napoleon, that the Emperor Paul of Russia had proposed to him to settle their disputes in public combat.

TURKEY.

Letters have been received at Paris from Alexandria, dated the 13th July, which state that a telegraphic despatch had been received at that place, announcing the capture of the Turkish camp at Hama by the Egyptians.

ITALY.

We find the following information in the London Morning Chronicle:—

According to advices from Naples of the 10th inst. some active negotiations had been carried on between the American Government and that of the two Sicilies, on the subject of indemnities for losses suffered by the Americans in the reign of Murat. The Sicilian Government, it is said, refused the payment required. The American frigates Brandywine and Constellation, were at Naples, waiting for despatches to be forwarded to Washington.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres.—An extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated August 25th, published in the Boston Courier, says,—

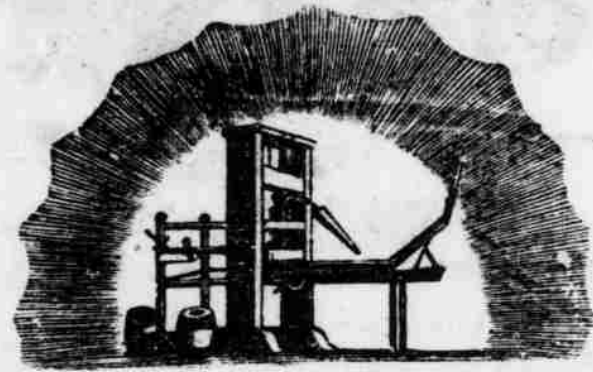
"We hear that Mr. Baylies intends demanding his passports as soon as the Warren arrives from Monte Video. This government appears anxious to insult him in every way possible. Teachers have been forbid to attend his family, under threats of imprisonment; and we heard to-day, that the government despatches from Washington, per Geo. Washington, [arrived 24th,] which were landed in the letter bags have not been delivered to him.

Mexico.—The intelligence from Mexico respecting the total defeat of Montezuma's forces by Gen. Bustamante, is confirmed by the following extract of a letter from the American Consul at Tampico, dated the 29th Sept. to the Secretary of State:—

"I have the honor to inform you, that an express arrived in town last evening, with the information, that a battle had been fought at a place called Gallenerer, near Jueretero, between Gen. Montezuma, with an army of 5,000 men, and Gen. Bustamante (the Vice President) with 3,500 men, in which the former has been entirely cut up—1,500 men were killed on the part of Gen. Montezuma, and the remainder of the army fled. So sanguinary was the battle, that he killed the wounded, and even the women following the army."

Colombia.—The advices from Carthage are to the 17th Sept. They mention a report of a successful attack by Gen. Flores on Gen. Obando, at the Tablon de los Gomez.

The news from Colombia is of considerable interest. War has broken out between the Republics of the South and the Centre. Gen. Santander is said to have been confined at Cucuta by illness. His arrival in the country was announced at Bogota with the highest gratification. The public entry of Santander into Bogota was fixed for the 16th Sept. Great preparations were making for his reception. The news had just arrived (officially) at the Capital, of taking possession of Gassnares by Venezuela. It is also mentioned from Antioquia, that Col. Salvador Cordova was in full retreat towards that place, pursued by one of Flores' Generals, Arthur Sands. They had sent from Bogota different expresses to Gen. Santander, as Guerrillas had begun to show themselves near the capital.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1832.

Election.—On Thursday last, the Polls were opened in this county, for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The official statement exhibits the following result: for the Jackson and Van Buren ticket, 877 votes; for the Jackson and Barbour ticket, 48 votes; and for the Clay and Sergeant ticket, 5 votes. The votes given in the several districts were as follows:—

	J. & V. B.	J. & B.	C. & S.
1st, Tarborough,	73	10	
2d, Brake's,	52	1	1
3d, Flowers's,	106		
4th, Barnes's,	59		2
5th, Petway's,	33		
6th, Amason's,	50		
7th, Barterfield,	56		
8th, Sparta,	71	16	
9th, Bryan's,	38		
10th, Bulluck's,	48		
11th, Harrell's,	29		
12th, Harper's,	30		1
13th, Parker's,	58		
14th, Logsborough,	34	3	
15th, Cherry's,	30	17	
16th, Maner's,	36	1	1
17th, Pitt's,	44		
Total,	877	48	5

Making an aggregate of 930 votes—scarcely two-thirds of the strength of the county. The day was very blustering and stormy, which doubtless prevented a great many voters from attending the polls. In 1828, the vote in this county stood, for Jackson 902, for Adams 111.

We learn verbally from Nash, that the vote in that county was, for Jackson and Van Buren 442, for Clay and Sergeant 8.

In Pitt county, for Jackson and Van Buren 202, for Jackson and Barbour 121, for Clay and Sergeant 81. [At the last Presidential election, Pitt gave Jackson 329 votes—Adams, 485.]

In Beaufort county, for Jackson and Barbour 200, for Jackson and Van Buren 55, for Clay and Sergeant 53.

In Hyde county, for Jackson and Van Buren 99, for Jackson and Barbour 36, for Clay and Sergeant 19.

In Washington county, the Jackson and Van Buren Ticket had a majority of about 100—the other tickets receiving 30 or 40 votes.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

All hail! Pennsylvania and Ohio!!—"We have met the enemy, and they are ours!"—The unexampled coalition between the Internal Improvement men, Bank men, Clay men, anti-masons, blue spirits and white, red spirits and gray, tag, rag and bobtail, all proved of no avail, and the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania and Ohio, again rallied by thousands around the standard of him who has "filled the measure of his country's glory." The returns from Pennsylvania are not complete, but so far as heard from the Jackson ticket is about 25,000 votes a-head. Ten counties in Ohio only have been heard from; and these have given the Jackson ticket a majority of upwards of 5000 votes.

In addition to the above, we learn that the majority for the Jackson ticket in the city of New York will not fall short of 5000—and in Virginia, it bids fair to completely distance the Opposition ticket. SO WE GO!!!

Judge Barbour's Letter.—It appears that different constructions were put upon the letter of Judge Barbour, published in our last. The Raleigh Star issued it in an Extra, accompanied by the following remarks:—

"The following letter from Judge Barbour having been received since our paper was put to press, we feel it our duty, as public Journalists, to lay it before our readers without delay. They may make what they can of it. We confess it has struck us with equal surprise and mortification. Although it is evident the Judge intends it to apply to his own State alone; yet we cannot see how it can operate otherwise than as a total withdrawal."

Mr. Van Buren.—The following is the reply of Mr. Van Buren to a Committee of the Democratic Republican Young men of the city of New York:—

Albany, Oct. 17th, 1832.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 28th ult. with the accompanying proceedings of your committee, was received in my absence, and I embrace the first moment of my return to this city, to express to you my sincere thanks for the very honorable manner in which you have been pleased to associate my name with his

who is so eminently entitled to our best affections and lasting gratitude.

I should be unthankful indeed, if I did not cherish the liveliest gratitude for the kind and generous feelings evinced towards me by the Democratic Republican young men of the city of New York, at a period in my public life so delicate and peculiar as that to which your proceedings more particularly relate. So flattering an expression of their confidence would at any time have afforded me the highest gratification, but more particularly at the present moment, when in common with their brethren throughout the State, they have taken a stand in favor of the saving principles of the Constitution, which cannot fail to be remembered as an interesting era in the politics of our State. There are occasions, which, from their deep and important results, give to the lives of public men a decisive and unchangeable character, according to the different parts which they perform in them. The late war was one, and the present contest, so far as it relates to the principles involved, is, in my opinion, next in importance.

For the indignant feelings with which you have witnessed the uninterrupted streams of detraction, with which it has suited the views of my opponents to visit me, I feel indebted to you. Whilst there have been periods in the lives of most Republicans, during which the invectives of our opponents have at least been suspended, it has been my good, or bad fortune, never to have enjoyed a moment's respite, since my first entrance upon public life. As I am unconscious of possessing either a vindictive spirit, or of indulging in any peculiar extravagancies of opinion, I have allowed myself to regard this unusual asperity on the part of my adversaries, as a compliment to my consistency at least. No public man can, or ought to be insensible to the opinions of his opponents, when formed in candor, and expressed with decency, and if I could possibly look upon the indiscriminate and unsparing denunciations of their presses, as the sincere convictions of the intelligent and respectable men who are found in the ranks of opposition, I certainly could not but regret, that it had not been in my power to render my public course more deserving of their approbation. But viewed, as I think they must be, as the results of a pre-determined and unchangeable resolution to condemn every act which can be rendered in the slightest degree assailable by artful misrepresentation, the opinions expressed, cannot I trust, fail to be regarded, by all liberal & just minds, as utterly worthless.

It is however highly creditable to the public sentiment of our country, that, whilst practices so disreputable to our press, have been deplored as abuses of an institution, which, notwithstanding any degree of licentiousness to which it may occasionally be exposed, must nevertheless be regarded as the most efficient support of our political fabric, there has uniformly been found a redeeming spirit with the people; which has secured the individuals selected as the subjects of vituperation against permanent injury. So strikingly is this result confirmed by experience, that whilst many of our most distinguished public men have been seriously injured by favors derived from such sources, there is scarcely an instance to be found, in which the objects of their obloquy have not been raised in the estimation of the public, in exact proportion to the intensity and duration of the abuse to which they have been thus exposed.

It gives me the highest pleasure to find, from the more general proceedings of your committee, that you have had the wisdom to leave the field of personal detraction, to those, who notwithstanding the experience of the past, are still disposed to occupy it, and to devote yourselves to the discussion and support of principles, the complete establishment of which is calculated to exercise a favorable influence on public affairs when we will no longer have it in our power to be useful; and still more so, that you have selected for your adoption, the simple, yet salutary doctrines of the old Republican school. Be assured, that it is thro' their agency alone, that civil authority, however wisely distributed or solemnly