

## FOREIGN.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Ajax, at New York, brings London dates to the 19th, and Liverpool to the 21st February.

#### ENGLAND.

On the 5th Feb. the King in person delivered his Speech. It possesses more explicitness than has before characterized these addresses. It strongly recommends to Parliament to consider what remedies may be applied for the correction of acknowledged abuses in the Church Establishment—and asks to be entrusted with such additional powers as may be found necessary for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace in Ireland. Cobett denominated it "a brutal and a bloody speech."

The King's Speech is silent about Emancipation, and the London Standard says: It is confidently asserted that his Majesty's Ministers have abandoned their plan for emancipating the slaves in three years. This statement is given out on the authority of the friends of the Ministers, and by the Societies formed to promote the immediate abolition of slavery.

The Parliamentary debates are the chief affairs of interest, and especially those relating to Ireland. The insurrection bill, which invests the military authorities with the whole control of Ireland, would undoubtedly pass. It was justified on the sole plea of necessity, and all but Mr. O'Connell, and a few of his friends, seemed to admit that the plea was good.

**Wesleyan Missions.**—The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1832, exceeded £47,000 sterling, or \$211,000.

#### IRELAND.

The weekly report of the Cholera in Ireland, issued in Dublin for the week ending 26th Jan. is as follows:—new cases, 553; deaths, 243; recoveries, 312.

#### FRANCE.

The naval preparations at Brest continued to be prosecuted with undiminished energy, and some of the ships of war were already in a condition to put to sea.

Galigani's Messenger states that it is reported that the Minister of War contemplates an immediate reduction of the army, to the extent of nearly 200,000 men, equalling about one squadron of battalion in every regiment.

We take the following from the Journal du Commerce of Lyons, of the 27th ult.—"Two days ago a mercantile house was opening some bales of Cotton, when to the astonishment of those engaged in the operation, there was found in one of them the body of a negro bent double and carefully packed in the middle of it."

#### SPAIN.

Accounts from Spain, received by the French journals, state that some partial disturbances in that kingdom had been effectually put down, and that Don Carlos was under arrest in his own apartments.

#### PORTUGAL.

Several skirmishes have recently taken place between the opposing parties in Portugal, in which each party claimed the advantage.

It seems generally admitted, even by the English journalists who have been sanguine of the success of Don Pedro's expedition, that his case is now almost desperate.

It is reported that the Cholera had broken out at Oporto. This is the first account of the appearance of the Cholera, either in Portugal or Spain.

#### TURKEY.

Commercial letters from Smyrna, to the 6th Jan. assert that a treaty had been concluded between Russia and the Porte, in which the Emperor Nicholas agrees to succor the Sultan with a fleet, and with an army of 60,000 men.

A Paris date of the 17th Feb. states that an armistice had been concluded between the Porte and Ibrahim Pacha, without the intervention of the great powers.

The following account of the great battle between the armies of the Grand Sultan, and the Egyptians, in which the former was defeated, with the capture of the Grand Vizier, (the Prime Minister,) will be read with interest.

Constantinople, Dec. 26.—The greatest gloom prevails here. The Sultan and his people appear to have fallen into a state of apathy, indicative of a total dissolution. The former gives up his case as desperate, and does not venture to excite the people's minds by artificial means, lest he should not be able to calm them again and keep them within bounds. The unfortunate result of the late battle of Koniah, and the captivity of the Grand Vizier, leaves the capital without means of defence. There are still, perhaps, 30,000 Turkish troops dispersed in Asia Minor, and 10,000 regulars in reserve, but their spirit does not correspond with the threatening danger, nor is there any able leader possessing sufficient self confidence, and who is considered as able to restore good fortune to the standards of the Sultan. Redschid Pacha was the only man possessed of these qualifications. His former good fortune has deserted him, and gone over to his younger adversary.

He fought valiantly, and when his defeat was decided, devoted himself to death, which however, he did not find. Superior to his adversary in the number of his troops, he unhappily did not act with prudence, which an able general should never lose sight of. He resolved on the 21st to fight a battle which should decide the fate of the campaign at one blow. With this view, he followed Ibrahim into the defiles of Karaman to attack him there. His measures were nearly as follows:—The main body of the Sultan's troops, about 42,000 in number, chiefly Albanians, and 500 of the Grand Vizier's household troops, under his own command, were to make the principal attack on the centre of the Egyptians, while the Turkish cavalry divided into two corps of 6,000 men each, was to engage the wings of Ibrahim's army, and attack when it should see an opportunity. Ibrahim, perhaps, guessed this plan, and favored by the defiles, had sent strong columns against the Grand Vizier's wings; leaving in the centre only sufficient troops to cover his movements. He had scarcely reached the extremity of the wings of the Grand Vizier, when he impetuously attacked the Turkish cavalry and dispersed it, and then attacked the Grand Vizier himself on both flanks.

Unprepared for this attack, and engaged with the Egyptian centre, which had already broken, he hastily collected some of his best troops to oppose the Egyptians, but in vain. Nothing remained but to make the enemy pay as dear as possible for the victory, which was unavoidable; this was done, and the Egyptians did purchase their triumph by a sanguinary conflict of six hours' duration. The loss on each side was nearly equal. When the Albanians were dispersed, the Grand Vizier, with his faithful household troops, defended himself to the utmost, till he was wounded and taken prisoner. The Egyptians are said to be now so weakened, that even now, if the Turkish troops in Asia Minor could be assembled quickly enough, they might be compelled to make a most dangerous retreat. But they need not fear this—there is no genius or spirit in the councils of the Sultan.

#### LATER STILL.

The packet ship Roscoe has arrived at New York, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d, and London to the 24th February. The Cotton market at Liverpool had been very dull for the preceding three or four weeks, and prices had somewhat declined. The following is a brief summary of the political intelligence by this arrival.

The most important news relates to the distracted state of Ireland, and the means which are proposed to be taken by Parliament to restore order. The Suppression bill had passed the House of Lords. The Prime Minister himself admitted that the bill violated the Constitution, but the public safety was a paramount consideration. Courts martial are to be established in the disturbed districts—their proceedings and punishments are summary and without appeal—the habeas corpus act suspended, and all persons required to remain in their houses between sunset and sunrise, on pain of being sentenced to transportation.

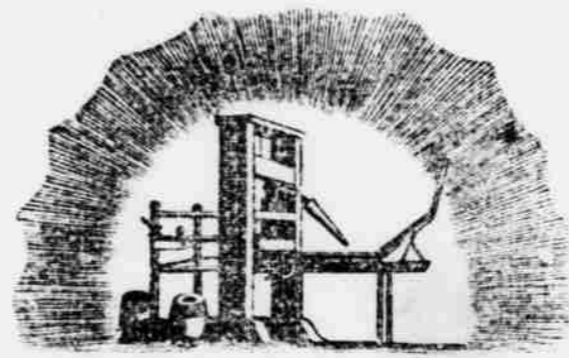
Great agitation was manifested at Dublin on the 20th, in consequence of the

Suppression bill. The Trades and the Volunteers had suspended their political operations to deliberate on their personal security. A great general meeting was to take place the next day.

From an Odessa Journal of Jan. 18th, we learn that the Sultan's army had experienced a new defeat. After Ibrahim Pacha had made himself master of Koniah, and of all the Turkish magazines of ammunition and provisions, he gained another victory at Akshir. The bad weather, however, did not allow him to prosecute his advantages. The panic terror that has seized the Turks renders them, it is said, unable to make any resistance. Diplomacy will now step in.

**Young Ladies for Sale.**—In one of the Calcutta newspapers, the following advertisement appeared:—"Be it known that six fair pretty young Ladies, with two sweet and engaging young children, lately imported from Europe, having the roses of health blooming on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing amiable manners, and highly accomplished, are to be raffled for next door to the British Gallery. Scheme, twelve tickets at twelve rupees each. How shamefully they treat young ladies in Calcutta."

**Awful Catastrophe.**—The Redactor of Saturday contains an article from the Constitutional del Cauca, stating that in the month of July last, while Mass was being celebrated in the church of Sigchos, near Tacunga, in the Republic of Equador, South America, on the day of the solemn festival *del Corpus*, fire was communicated to the building by means of a rocket, and that in the rush of the audience to the door, it became shut, and the whole congregation perished in the flames, except the Curate, who escaped through a window! The number of lives lost was estimated at more than 500, besides children.



## TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1833.

On Monday last, Joseph R. Lloyd, Esq. was re-elected Magistrate of Police, and Spencer D. Cotten, James W. Clark, Ely Porter, Danford Richards, and Ephraim Dicken, Commissioners of the town of Tarborough, for the ensuing year.

We learn from the Raleigh papers that the Supreme Court of this State adjourned on Tuesday week last—it had been in session nearly three months.

From the last Halifax Advocate we learn that Gov. Branch, the late representative of that district in Congress, will not be a candidate for re-election—and that Col. Andrew Joyner has consented to become a candidate for that office.

**Post Office Department.**—We have received from the General Post Office a pamphlet copy of certain new regulations, which have been adopted by Mr. Barry, and announced on the 4th ult. They distribute the duties of the Assistant Post Masters General, Chief Clerk and Subordinates, into three divisions—as follows:

"The first, the Southern Division, under the superintendence of C. K. Gardner, the Senior Assistant, will comprise the States of Virginia, (with the District of Columbia,) North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida Territory, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas Territory, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

"The second, the Northern Division, under the superintendence of S. R. Hobbie, Assistant, will comprise the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan Territory.

"2d. Each of these Divisions shall embrace an office of Appointments and Instructions, and an office of Mail Contracts; the office of Mail Depredations to remain, as at present organized, auxiliary to both.

"3d. To each of these Divisions shall be assigned four Corresponding Clerks, two for the office of Mail Contracts, and two for the office of Appointments and Instructions, a Contract Clerk, an Appointment Clerk, a Route Book Clerk, a Recording Clerk, and Clerks for registering orders, fines, and other miscellaneous duties.

"4th. One of the Corresponding Clerks in each Division, shall be designated as the principal Clerk of the Division.

"5th. The Senior Assistant will be charged with the business of procuring Mail Portmanteaus, Canvass Bags, Locks and Keys, and with all the incidental duties. A clerk shall be assigned to aid him in their performance, who, under the direction of the Assistants, respectively, shall keep the registry of the checks countersigned by them.

"6th. The business of forwarding Blanks for Accounts, Locks, Keys, Post Office Lists, Laws, &c. shall be performed under the direction of the Assistants, within their respective Divisions.

"7th. The principal Clerk of the Division only, shall sign official correspondence, and that, in case of the absence of the Assistant.

"8th. The third Division, will be that of finance, under the superintendence of the Chief Clerk, O. B. Brown, who shall be the Treasurer of the Department. There shall be under his control the "Book Keepers," the "Solicitor's Office," the "Pay Office," the "Examiner's Office," the "Register's Office," and the "Dead Letter Office," to the last of which shall be attached the business of the general letter file.

"9th. No money shall be paid into the Department, directly to the Treasurer, nor paid out of it, directly by him."

Then follow other regulations for the better securing, remitting, and disbursing of the Post Office Funds—accompanied by the two following, which we extract *verbatim*, for the benefit of the parties concerned:—

"19th. When payments are made for transportation, either to meet drafts made by Contractors, or to be forwarded to them, the principal Pay Clerk shall furnish the Treasurer with a list of the checks required, having his certificate annexed that it is correct. The Treasurer, if he approve the list, shall add the word "Approved," with his signature. The checks shall then be drawn, entered and signed, by the Treasurer, who shall send them, with the certified list, to the Assistant Postmaster General in whose division the payment is to be made, (or in his absence to the other Assistant) for his signature. All such lists, and all special requisitions, shall be filed by the Register of Checks.

"20th. When a payment is to be made for "Incidental expences," the account for which the payment is required, shall be examined by the Senior Assistant, and if found correct, he shall so endorse it, stating the amount due, and sign it. It shall then be re-examined by the Treasurer, and if by him found correct, he will draw a check for the amount, and send it, with the account, to the Senior Assistant, for his signature; after which, the check shall be entered by the Register, and the account transferred to the Bookkeepers."

**Claims on Denmark.**—We learn from the Petersburg Chronicle, that the Commissioners appointed for carrying into effect the Convention with Denmark, and to distribute the fund provided to indemnify the claims of American merchants for spoliations upon their commerce, have closed the commission and made their final report to the State Department. The time limited by the treaty, and the act of Congress, for the adjustment of these claims, and distribution of the fund, will expire on the 4th of April, after which time the claimants will be entitled to receive their respective proportions of the fund, at the Treasury Department, of which due notice will be given. The re-