

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Mary Howland has arrived at New York with Liverpool dates to the 8th of March. Markets were rather improving.

#### ENGLAND.

The Irish Enforcing bill was read the first time in the House of Commons, on the evening of March 5th, and passed by an overwhelming majority—466 to 39.

Numerous petitions praying for the total abolition of slavery, have been presented in the House of Commons. In reply to an inquiry, whether it was the intention of Government to come forward with any specific plan this session for the abolition of Colonial Slavery, Lord Althorp observed, that he had stated some time ago it was the intention of his Majesty's ministers to introduce a measure which, he trusted, would bring this subject to a satisfactory conclusion; but further than that he did not feel himself justified in stating.

#### FRANCE.

The order recently issued for dismantling Strasburg and other strong fortresses has been recalled by the French government, but on what grounds we have not heard it explained.

The affair of the Duchess de Berri has given rise to many surmises. On the 22d Feb. the Duchess handed to Gen. Bugeaud, Governor of the citadel of Blaye, the following declaration: "Impelled by circumstances, and by the measures ordered by the Government, altho' I had the most weighty reasons for keeping my marriage secret, I think it due to myself, as well as to my children, to declare that I was secretly married during my residence in Italy." This declaration of the Duchess must be the death blow to the legitimate party. Every one recollects the general reprobation which followed through all Europe the marriage of Marie Louisa with Count Neiperg. That of the Duchess, in whom and on whose son all the hopes of the legitimates centred, will be more generally blamed.

#### BELGIUM.

The King of Holland, according to Brussels accounts of the 5th, had refused to comply with the summary demand of France and England, and declared himself ready to meet all the consequences of such refusal. We see not how, under the circumstances, the march of a French army and the sailing of a British fleet against Holland is to be avoided—for these were the alternatives stated by Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston, in case of the non-compliance of the King of Holland by the 15th March.

#### SPAIN.

The most perfect tranquillity prevails at present, not only in the Spanish capital, but over the Spanish portion of the peninsula. The sedulous movements in the province of Leon, which had indeed never excited any great alarm, had been put down without any difficulty or delay.

Spain, under the liberal and enlightened auspices of the Queen-regent, will, it is said, acknowledge the independence of all her ancient possessions in the Western hemisphere—Cuba, of course, excepted, which would benefit greatly by opening a trade with the revolted States.

#### PORTUGAL.

A packet from Lisbon has brought letters of the 15th ult. but they contain little news. It is stated that great mortality from typhus fever had taken place among the troops of Miguel, and that he, with his sister, was expected shortly to return to the capital. Some new levies of troops are said to have been ordered, and more activity was observable in the arsenal, where exertions were making to put the John VI. ship of the line, and a frigate into a state fit for service.

The affairs of Don Pedro are spoken of as assuming a more promising aspect—disease and bad supplies having very much impaired the efficiency of the Miguelite army.

#### TURKEY.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* has several letters from Vienna and Constantinople of the 5th Feb. from which it appeared that Ibrahim had left Koniah and advanced to Akschelir or to Kuntain, and that his advanced posts were approaching

Brussa, which had been abandoned by the Turkish troops, who retreated to Nicomedia.

The Sultan had therefore applied to the Russian Ambassador, Count Butenloff, for the promised aid of a Russian fleet to defend the channel; and the Ambassador had accordingly sent orders to Sebastopol, but he had declined ordering the advance of a Russian land force, which was requested by the Divan. He does not seem to be authorized to grant this request, as a courier has been despatched to St. Petersburg for instructions. These letters contain various speculations on the conduct of the European Ambassadors, which, however, are put an end to by the official news that the Austrian Internuncio had announced the acceptance by the Viceroy of Egypt, of the proposals offered by the Sultan. This news is given both by the Austrian Observer and the *Algemeine Zeitung*. It has caused incredible joy in the Turkish capital, where, however, perfect tranquility already prevailed.

#### ITALY.

The Austrian and French troops are about to be withdrawn from the Roman States. The Austrian army (particularly as respects the Bohemian regiments,) is on the point of being considerably reduced. The garrison of Mayence is to be forthwith placed on the peace establishment.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

*Mexico.*—The schooner Two Brothers has arrived at New Orleans from Tampico, whence she left on the 14th ult. The election for President and Vice President of the Republic to serve for four years from the 1st April, has terminated. General Santa Anna has been elected President, and General Gomez Farias, Vice President. General Lorenzo de Zavala has been elected Governor of the State of Mexico. Tranquillity continued to reign undisturbed.

*Peru.*—Intelligence has been received from Peru to the 6th of January. The political affairs of that country were in an unsettled condition. The treasury was exhausted, and the soldiers clamorous for their pay. To satisfy their demands, the government had attempted to force a loan from the foreign merchants resident at the ports of Callao and Lima. This requisition being refused, a bill was passed, and only wanted the sanction of the Governor to become a law, forbidding them to transact any business at the Custom House. This procedure had naturally produced considerable excitement; but we presume the Peruvian Government will not proceed to extremities in enforcing such an outrageous demand.

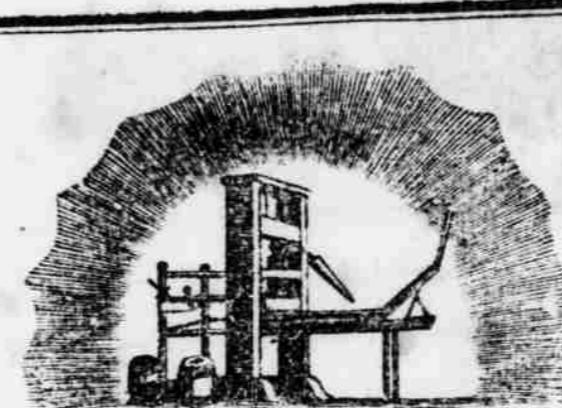
*Colombia.*—We learn with regret that news has been recently received by the way of England, from the South Sea islands, of a melancholy character. A bloody war has broken out between Tahaa and Ratoeta, and many lives had been lost. The Missionaries had not been able to allay the troubles, and it was feared their influence was on the decline."—*Fay. J.*

#### WEST INDIES.

*Cholera at Matanzas.*—Letters have been received at New York from Matanzas, announcing the existence of Cholera there.

*Havana.*—A letter from a medical gentleman at Havana, under date of the 9th ult. says that the persons who died of the Cholera were carried to the grave, unincumbered by coffins or winding sheets. Five or six bodies were placed in each grave. Almost every person in the streets had a bag of camphor at his nose. Brandy was drunk in large quantities, as it is considered by the populace a sure preventive of the disease. Four-fifths of the deaths were among the black population.

An arrival at Charleston, from Havana, brings intelligence that the Cholera had nearly ceased at that place, no new cases having been reported on the 1st or 2d inst. Mr. Shaler, the American Consul at that port, had fallen a victim to the disease.



## TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1833.

*Congressional Candidates.*—Gov. Branch having declined a re-election in the Halifax district, Col. Andrew Joyner and Jesse A. Bynum, Esq. are candidates.

In the Warren district, M. T. Hawkins, the late member, is opposed by Robt B. Gilliam of Granville, and William P. Williams, of Franklin.

Fayetteville district—Lauchlin Bethune is opposed by E. Deberry.

Wilmington district—J. J. McKay is opposed by J. E. Ward.

Morganton district—Samuel P. Carson is opposed by Messrs. Graham and Newland.

No opposition has been announced against Messrs. Shepard, Hall, Speight, Barringer, Shepperd, Rencher, Conner and Williams.

*The Fire at Washington City.*—The Georgetown Gazette of the 11th, says:—The recent investigation entered into with so much spirit in relation to the late fire at the Treasury, was closed on Saturday evening last about 8 o'clock. The result had not transpired yesterday."

The Baltimore Gazette says:—A report is very current in this city, and supposed to be well founded, that the late destruction of the Treasury building in Washington City by fire, was caused by design and not accident. It is attributed to one of the Clerks named Laub, but not the person of the same name, who has for a long time held a responsible situation in the Department.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Standard states, in relation to the burning of the Treasury, that the fire commenced in the room of a subordinate clerk, and that "little doubt seems to be entertained that some gross malfeasance existed which the conflagration has tended to conceal from the Head of the Department whether raised for that purpose or not."

*The Hon. John Randolph.*—The Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, has been elected, without opposition, to represent his old district in Congress. Judge Bouldin, the late Representative, has been returned as a member to the Legislature of Virginia.

*Connecticut Election.*—The New Haven Palladium, a National Republican paper, says: From the returns already received, there is reason to believe that there has been no choice of Governor or Lieut. Governor. The business of making a selection will devolve upon the Legislature, which will of course make choice of Mr. Edwards and Mr. Stoddard. The failure of an election by the people is occasioned by anti-masonry. Both branches of the Legislature will be Jackson from the door to the walls.

Subsequent accounts state that the entire National Republican ticket for members of Congress has succeeded.

*Raleigh, April 16.*—We are glad to learn that the rumor of Capt. Scott's removal from the Post Office of this city, is not likely to be confirmed. We are glad, because we know of no circumstance to justify the removal, and because in our belief no person could be appointed to supersede him, better calculated for the station—more worthy of the confidence of the General Government, and more deservedly popular, in point of private worth and public efficiency, than the present incumbent.—*Con.*

*Freemasonry.*—The National Intelligencer of the 11th inst. contains a long pungent letter from John Q. Adams, to Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, on an Address published by the latter, three-years ago, as General Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, in which he complains of the persecution raised against

the honorable fraternity of Masonry. Mr. Adams denies that any such persecution has taken place, and calls upon Mr. Livingston for a defence of the extraordinary Oath taken by an Entered Apprentice to Masonry.—*Raleigh Reg.*

*Washington Taburn.*—Washington Taburn, of horse-stealing notoriety, who was sentenced to be hung on the 5th inst. but respite by the Governor until May, effected his escape a few nights since from the Oxford jail, and has not been re-taken.—*ib.*

*Nullification Ball.*—A splendid Ball was given in Charleston by the States Rights Volunteers on the 27th ult. which, we presume, may be considered as the closing scene of the extraordinary drama.*ib.*

*The Mails.*—There are few persons, perhaps, who are aware of the enormous weight of the Mails in some parts of the country. We have seen a statement of the mails, and it consisted of three portmanteaus and twelve canvass bags—weighing the enormous weight of 3318 pounds. It is said the Christian advocate alone weighed 1500 pounds. A letter from the New York office, accompanying the above statement, says: "This is not only a light day with us; but there is forwarded every day, papers and packages by two or three other [mail] conveyances which are not included; nor are the quarterly accounts included, which will weigh enormously." If, in addition to this load, Admiral Reeside has to drag with it several acres of the New Jersey soil, as the United States Gazette facetiously observed, we think he has an arduous task to perform, and has some claims to the clemency of the editorial corps.—*Newbern Sent.*

*Execution.*—On Friday last the negro Washington, property of Mr. Richards of this county, sentenced to death at our last Superior Court, for the murder of Mr. Charles Daniel, was executed in pursuance thereof. We do not believe it would answer any good purpose to give a detailed description of this 'end of a transgressor,' and we shall therefore briefly notice the leading incidents, and leave it to pass into the shades of oblivion.

At an early hour in the morning the village began to be filled with people; the volunteer company and the troop of cavalry were early under arms, and all the necessary preparations were made for moving to the place of execution. At about 12 o'clock, the convict was taken from the prison, and in the custody of the Sheriff, he was escorted by the military to the Gallows, which had been erected on the Poor House Tract, about a mile from town. Having reached the spot, the prisoner ascended the scaffold. The assembled crowd took their places around the Guard, in the surrounding trees, &c. and has been variously estimated at from 3 to 6000 persons.

The criminal appeared to be unconcerned about his fate, and looked upon the assembled multitude with the most astonishing indifference. His voice was firm, and his whole system appeared to be perfectly at ease. He stood up, or rested in different positions as seemed best to suit his inclination. He addressed the crowd in an audible voice, and accompanied his words with the most energetic action, stamping with his feet, &c. The purport of his speech, so far as we could gather it, was that he was innocent of the charge for which he was about to suffer, that the murderer was yet out; but he did not know who did the deed. He warned his colored brethren against drinking spirits—said that love of drink had brought him to what he was, &c. He declared his willingness to die, and said he had rather be where he then was, under the gallows, with his sins forgiven, than to be at large with their burden of iniquity upon his conscience, &c. He called two colored men to him and made some communications in relation to his wife, &c.

After considerable delay, during which he repeatedly denied any participation in the murder of Mr. Daniel, the Sheriff proceeded to the discharge of his painful duty. Having tied the hands and secu-