

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *George Washington*, arrived at New York, furnishes Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. There had been no late changes of consequence in the markets for American produce.

ENGLAND.

The West India Emancipation, or Colonial Slavery question, had been postponed until the 23d April, when it was to be brought forward in the House of Lords; but we are not told in what shape.

The "Irish Enforcing Bill" was still struggling its way by inches, through the committee of the whole in the Commons. Five clauses only were disposed of during the sitting of the 18th. In the course of the debates on the bill, the Ministry have been continually losing strength. The minority has doubled its numbers since the debate began; and among the deserters are some members whose votes must be considered a pointed censure. The English petitions against the measure are unusually numerous, and it is creditable to Scotland that there was not one petition in its favor, although the Scotch members nearly all voted for it.

FRANCE.

Bergeron and Benoit, charged with making an attempt on the life of the King on the 19th November last, have been tried and acquitted.

The distribution of the medal for services rendered to the sick of the Cholera, has created much dissatisfaction. Physicians who had distinguished themselves by constant and devoted attention to the Cholera patients, have been passed by, whilst the medal has been decreed to persons no better entitled to it than the son of Louis Philippe. No other reason is assigned for the neglect of so many zealous members of the faculty, than their honorable refusal to denounce the wounded, who committed themselves to their care, in the month of June.

SPAIN.

A Paris letter states that an express had arrived there from Madrid, with intelligence of the promulgation of a decree by which Don Carlos with his family were to quit Spain within three days. The influence of the Minister, M. Zea Bermudez, is stated to be on the decline, and it was expected that he would shortly be compelled to retire from office. Every thing at Madrid announced the ascendancy of liberal principles.

Letters from Madrid state that the Convention of the Cortes, was to take place in the beginning of April. It is said that the revocation of the Salic law, and the recognition of the South American Republics, will be debated in a secret committee.

PORTUGAL.

We rejoice to be able to state that the news from Portugal to the 2d instant, inclusive, is such as to remove, for the present at least, some of the gloomy apprehensions created by former direct, though vague, intelligence from that quarter.

Oporto, March 4.—This morning at day light, after bombarding the town through the night, the troops of Don Miguel made a grand attack in the direction of Cordello and St. John de Foz. A diversion had been made in the vicinity of Agoa Ardente, but it soon became perceptible that the main object of attack was towards the Codello line. The troops of Don Miguel were completely repulsed, and it is supposed that they have sustained a considerable loss; upwards of 600 are said to have been killed, but credence cannot be given to all the reports current in the town. Don Pedro's troops have comparatively sustained little loss—100, it is said, is the amount of killed and wounded on the constitutional side. Supplies of provisions, ammunition, and troops, are daily expected.

TURKEY.

Important advices have been received at Vienna, by a Dragoman, despatched from Constantinople by the Internuncio, at the desire of the Reis Effendi. It appears that the French Admiral, Roussin, with the concurrence of the English Charge de Affaires, Mr. Mandeville, had

prevailed on the Porte to accept the mediation of France, between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, and that a treaty has been signed by the Frenchman and the Ottoman minister, by which the Porte cedes to the Egyptians the whole coast of Syria from Tripoli to the borders of Egypt, with a tract in the interior, which includes Jerusalem, (but not Damascus.)

Aleppo, Scanderoon, and the older conquests of the Egyptian army, are to be restored to the Ottoman Porte. A messenger had been despatched to Ibrahim Pacha with intelligence of this Convention, and a declaration that if he advanced farther into Asia Minor, France will consider Egypt as her enemy. Little doubt is entertained but that this message will soon stop Ibrahim in his career, and that his father will not hesitate to make peace on the terms proposed. The Russian fleet, which had arrived at the mouth of the Bosphorus, being no longer wanted, will return to Sebastopol.

GREECE.

The accounts in the papers from Greece, describe the arrival of King Otho as having had a most beneficial effect on the various parties in that new kingdom. Several of the Chiefs are said to have summoned their adherents to lay down their arms, & take the oath of allegiance.

ITALY.

Naples, Feb. 22.—We learn that a commission, consisting of three merchants and several members of the Consulta has been appointed, which is to examine a plan proposed by the United States of North America, for a treaty of commerce between those States and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres.—The brig *Erie*, has arrived from Buenos Ayres, with papers of that place to the 4th of February. The excitement on account of the act of the British government in taking possession of the Falkland Islands, appears to have somewhat abated. The Secretary of Foreign relations had addressed a note to Mr. Gore, the British Charge d'Affaires, protesting against the occupation of the islands, and asserting the determination of the Argentine republic to maintain its right to possess them. The garrison at Falkland Islands appears to have been a gang of desperadoes, several of whom have now suffered death at Buenos Ayres for atrocious crimes.

Bolivar.—The Congress of Bolivar has sanctioned a law, dated 24th September last, authorizing the government to expend \$10,000 in the present year, in aid of emigrants of the different American States who have sought refuge in Bolivia.—*New Orleans Cour.*

Mexico.—The Cholera has broken out at different ports in Mexico. At Rancho, out of a population of 475, only 25 survived.

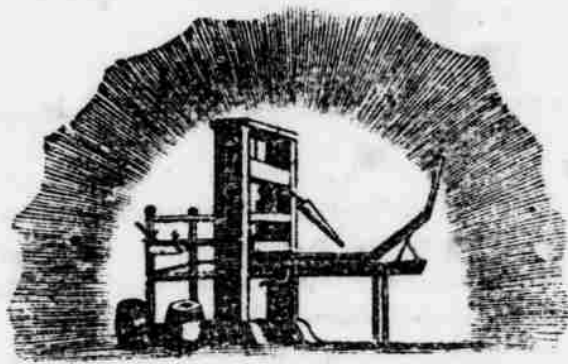
WEST INDIES.

Matanzas.—By Capt. Staples, of the brig *Hayti*, who left Matanzas on the 5th inst. we regret to learn that the Cholera prevailed there to a fearful extent—from 200 to 250 dying daily. The Governor had issued his proclamation suspending the labor of the blacks in the launches and boats, and the entry of those who were in the interior of the country. The disease had made its appearance among the shipping, but very few had died. Business of all kinds was in consequence at a stand. The official reports for the city and suburbs, made the whole number of deaths by Cholera 14,664.

Havana.—The brig *Whim*, arrived at New York in 9 days from Havana, having sailed on the 4th inst. at which time the Cholera had entirely subsided, and business had assumed its usual activity. The death of our Consul, Mr. Shaler, is confirmed—Mr. Cleaveland was acting as Consul. The mortality was great, it is estimated at 9,000, out of a population of 130,000.

Canada.—The Legislature of Lower Canada have adjourned, after a stormy and unusually prolonged session of one

hundred and forty days. Great political excitement appears to exist in this province, which is said to be approaching to a state of anarchy and confusion.



TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1833.

A letter has been received in this place from Wadesboro', Anson county, announcing the death on the 18th inst. of Lieut. James H. Cooke, a native of this county. We gather the following particulars of this distressing event from the Fayetteville Observer of last Tuesday:

Melancholy.—A gentleman in Wadesboro' writes to us, that on Thursday evening last, a stranger arrived at one of the hotels in that place, who died on the following day from the effects of laudanum given him by a person who came there in his company. The verdict of the jury of inquest was, his "Death was caused by laudanum given to him by Thomas Ooten, but not with an evil intention." On examination of his papers, the deceased was found to be Lieut. James H. Cooke, of the U. S. army.

New Bank.—Gov. Swain has issued his Proclamation stating that it appears from an examination of the Books of Subscription for Stock in the Bank of North Carolina, opened at the several places required by law, on Monday the 4th day of February last, and continued open for sixty days thereafter, that the sum of One Million of Dollars has not been subscribed—appointing Commissioners to open new Books of Subscription at the places mentioned, under the direction of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, on Monday the 6th day of May next, and continued open for the space of ninety days thereafter, at the expiration of which time, they will be returned to the Executive department.

The Commissioners for this place are: Messrs. Joseph R. Lloyd, James W. Clark, Peter Evans, Exum Lewis and Henry Austin.

Post Office Department.—The Postmaster General has issued a Circular, stating that the abuses of the franking privilege have increased to such a degree, as seriously to impair the revenue of the Department—requiring all Postmasters to be vigilant in detecting and preventing these frauds—& directions are given to prosecute all offenders, without fear, favor or affection.

Mr. Van Buren.—The following is the reply of Mr. Van Buren to the Committee of the Wilmington meeting:—

Washington, April 2, 1833.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, transmitting the proceedings of a meeting, of a portion of the citizens of Wilmington, and beg leave to return, through you, my sincere thanks for their kind congratulations, and for the honor conferred upon me, in the expression of their confidence.

It is very possible, that my best efforts to make a suitable return, for the generous support which was given to me, by my fellow citizens of North Carolina, at a very critical period of my public life, may prove unavailing; but they may rest assured, that there can be no circumstances, under which I can cease to entertain the most grateful recollection of their kindness.

In the interest expressed by those who composed the meeting, on the all important subjects of the incalculable value of our happy Union, the recent dangers by which it has been menaced, and the duty of every good citizen to defend it in every extremity, whether that defence is made necessary by foreign violence or intestine commotion—they do, I trust, but speak the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the American people. From no quarter, were such sentiments more naturally to be expected, than from North Carolina, and by no State could they, with more propriety be avowed. The last but one to enter the Union, there has been no period in its history, in which she has stood second to any, in efficient and magnanimous ex-

ertions to sustain it. Recent events, indicating her continued loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, have but revived the recollection of her former fidelity, and raised her to her present well deserved and truly enviable eminence in the estimation of her sister States.

Accept, Gentlemen, my best thanks for your agency in the matter, with the assurance of my respect, and believe me to be, Your ob'd't. serv't. and friend,
M. VAN BUREN.

To G. Holmes and P. W. Fanning, Esqs.

Conflagration of the Treasury Office. We lay this morning before our readers an official expose of the circumstances touching the recent fire at Washington. The number of valuable papers which have been saved, is not only a subject of congratulation, but of surprize: There is scarcely an example of so remarkable a preservation, effected amid so much hazard, and in so short a space of time. The safety of all the papers connected with the great Accounting Departments is peculiarly fortunate. Too much credit cannot be given to those persons, who were concerned, for their great exertions. We are assured by observers on the spot, that they had never witnessed, on any occasion, any thing like the perilous and fearless efforts that were made on that night to save the public papers.

This Cabinet investigation so far has not been equally fortunate in tracing out the causes of the conflagration. The President has displayed his usual energy on the occasion—and the members of his Cabinet, particularly the Secretary of the Treasury, at whose request the examination was commenced, have shown the greatest zeal in the service. The result, however, has not yet corresponded with their exertions. But it is said, that the investigation has not yet been abandoned—and that neither the President, nor the Heads of Department, nor the Officers of the Treasury, will rest satisfied, until they have unravelled every clue, which may offer itself, for the explanation of the mystery. A hundred reports have been caught up and circulated upon the occasion, as idle as such rumors generally are. The vilest suspicions are said by certain scribbling partizans, to have been expressed by officers of the government as to the Bank of the United States being concerned in the fire. We cannot learn, however, that any such suspicions were entertained by them—and they are now only attributed to them, for the odious purpose of bringing them into contempt. But we understand, that there is still some ground of suspicion, yet in another direction. The public press has not yet hinted at it. These new whispers have reached us, which it would be improper to disclose, until their correctness has been rigorously investigated. All that we can now say is, that these touch not the character of any high officer, whose name is familiar to the public ear.—*Richmond Enq.*

The Treaty with Russia is the sixth, if not the seventh foreign treaty successfully negotiated under the auspices and instructions of Gen. Jackson and his present Cabinet. It was accomplished by our worthy fellow citizen the Hon. James Buchanan, and transmitted to this country by John Randolph Clay, Esq. the young and talented Secretary of Legation to Russia. In a few days it is probable that Mr. Clay will return to St. Petersburg with the ratifications of our government, where he will probably remain as Charge des Affaires for which he is well fitted in every respect, should Mr. Buchanan, as it is likely he will, be recalled in the course of the summer.

Indians.—In the Globe of the 19th ult. the treaty with the Menominees was finally negotiated by Gov. Porter, of Michigan, and ratified by the Senate, is published. Its chief object is to stipulate a reservation for the New York Indians on the east side of the Winnebago lake—the New York Indians, including the remnants of the Stockbridge, Muncies, Brothertown, St. Regis and Six Nation tribes, assent to the treaty.

The same paper of the 23d, contains the Chickasaw treaty, duly ratified by the