

REIGN.

EST FROM EUROPE.

Several successive arrivals at New York from Liverpool and Havre, we have from European accounts to the 24th April; and though no new events of importance are announced, the intelligence is yet interesting.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market, though there had been no change in prices, yet the demand on the 22nd had become less animated. In the House of Commons on the 19th, Lord Althorp gave notice of a proposed reduction of the duty on Cotton imported into England substituting for the ad valorem, a fixed impost of five sixteenths of a penny per lb (one half the existing rate.)

ENGLAND.

The recess of Parliament having expired, the Speaker of the House of Commons resumed his seat at 12 o'clock on Monday the 15th of April. A great number of petitions were presented, most of which were for the abolition of slavery. The evening Session was principally occupied in committee of supply upon the navy estimates.

Rumors were still in circulation of an intended change of the Ministry; but it would be difficult, on this side of the water, to assign any probable reason for such a belief.

The Times of the 15th, says, we are glad to hear that Ministers will immediately bring forward an ample measure of reform of the Church of England. This will be readily taken by the nation as a set off against their late faults, both of omission and commission.

IRELAND.

The condition of unhappy Ireland seems to be becoming more deplorable every day. The coercion Bill has already been put in force in the city and county of Kilkenny, and the depredations of the deluded party known by the name of Whitefeet, are becoming more frequent and alarming. It is most shocking perversion of common sense which leads these misguided men to the conclusion that their condition will be amended by acts that would disgrace barbarians. So far from this being the case, the hearts of those who now deeply commiserate their lot and deplore the existence of the tyranny and oppression which have driven them to such a state of recklessness and despair, will be steeled against them forever. Who can sympathize with a murderer?—on whom can the midnight incendiary call for assistance in the day of his necessity? Ireland is far more powerful than we were when we first bared our bosoms in defence of liberty; her sons are known to be brave, to be as fearless of danger as those of any other nation; why, then, in the name of common sense do they not make one united effort to free themselves from slavery? If they go on much longer in their present disgraceful course, glutting their revenge by private assassinations and unmanly destruction of individual property, they will prove themselves unworthy of a better fate.

FRANCE.

It would appear, from the foreign articles which we subjoin, that a popular commotion had taken place and more was apprehended in Paris, and that the Polish refugees in France had suddenly repaired to the frontiers of Germany, in order to take advantage of the insurrections which were concerted or expected. We have not yet received the Paris journals due to us. They will enable us, probably to furnish more precise information. The news from Constantinople is not as late as that which was brought to Baltimore from Smyrna.

Paris, 16th April.—The absence of all disorder to day has been enough to cause an advance in the public stocks as soon as 'Change opened. The government retracting the excessive measures it had announced, has somewhat reduced the display of strength it promised. However, most of the posts have been doubled and the principal points guarded. The barriers particularly have been reinforced as well as the Caroussel, and the whole garrison not employed on an ac-

tive service has been strictly confined to its barracks.

"Around the Chamber of Deputies all is tranquil, small groups collected here and there, but a useless display of force did not in those small collections of people find a real revolt."

GERMANY.

The seeds of revolution are fast coming to maturity in Germany. On the 3d of April a very serious riot took place at Frankfort, "under the very walls of the Chamber of the Diet of the Confederation," in which five soldiers were killed, and twenty wounded. The loss on the side of the rioters is not stated. The immediate intention seems to have been to liberate all the prisoners who were confined for political offences. This was accomplished, but without any good effect, as all those who had been thus liberated returned to their confinement on the following day. The annexed letter, written on the 4th, contains a detail of the proceedings.

"Last night, *Robert le Diable* was performed. In coming out of the theatre, at half past nine, a vast crowd proceeded through the street called Zeil, to the guard house of the constable, occupied by thirty soldiers of the line, and as many police officers. This crowd was headed by young men in the costume of students, wearing white scarfs. On their arrival before the guard house, one of the young men, stepping out of the ranks, harangued the people, who had collected in great numbers. In this speech, he expatiated on the oppression of which Germany was the victim. The people received the speech with unanimous applause: In an instant, guns, pistols, and sabres were distributed, the guard house was attacked and the prisoners confined for political offences set at liberty. The same crowd, having been considerably augmented, then proceeded along the Zeil to the principal guard house, attacked it amidst shouts of 'Liberty or Death!' dispersed the sixty soldiers who occupied the posts, and set at liberty the prisoners, among whom was P. Mohr, who had been confined two years on suspicion of having taken a share in former disturbances. Whilst blood was flowing on both sides, near the guard house, the drums were beating throughout the town, to call together the national guards. Part of the citizens came in time to prevent the capture of the arsenal.

"The troops of the line, amounting to 500 men, came up in haste, and succeeded in retaking the chief guard house. 200 soldiers also defended the approach to the glacis. At eleven o'clock, the tumult was at its height. The people perambulated the streets, uttering shouts of fury; patrols of calvary, infantry, and pompiers were seen in all directions; the gates of the town were shut, and even this morning, at ten o'clock, no one was allowed to come into the town. The conflict was very desperate. One student received nineteen wounds by a bayonet. A prisoner, attempting to make his escape, was mortally wounded. Many spectators, in returning home, were either killed or wounded. It is positively asserted, that several thousand peasants were on the point of entering Frankfort. It is also reported that disturbances have taken place at Hanau, and that firearms have been made use of. At half past eleven, one of the burgomasters of Frankfort rode through the different parts of the city in his carriage, and inspected the posts. He then proceeded, at the head of 50 soldiers of the line and 50 National Guards, to the tower called the Pfarrthurm, where they were sounding the tocsin. It is remarkable that not one of the individuals who were tolling the bell was arrested."

"Darmstadt, April 7th.—If all circumstances are considered, it is evident that a grand conspiracy was on foot and it is not improbable that the bloody revolution of Frankfort was to spread over all Germany, and that at Easter, a grand political insurrection was to take place in coincidence with the plans of Hambach. Unfortunately for the conspirators, the people took no part in all this. The young demagogues have now themselves furnished proof of the necessity of

taking energetic measures to save the country from the most frightful evils. It is to be hoped that prudence and moderation will every where prevail; circumstances imperiously require it.

400 Poles left Besancon and Salims on the 7th and 8th, passed the frontiers on the 9th, afternoon, and entered the territory of the Canton of Berne. It is said they intended to go with the armies they might find in Switzerland, into Southern Germany, to assist the people in a revolution.

PORTUGAL.

The latest advices from Portugal are of the 6th of April. Don Pedro's affairs seem to have taken another favourable turn. He has complied with the demands of Admiral Sartorius, who consequently remains in his service, with a force still superior to the fleet of Miguel. On the night of the 27th of March about thirty sail of vessels landed forces and supplies at Oporto, and the army of Pedro, now 22,000 strong, were in high spirits, and the young Queen's cause was represented as highly prosperous.

TURKEY.

According to letters from Alexandria, of March 13, received by the way of Trieste, it appears undoubted that Mehemet Ali has rejected the conditions of peace offered by Admiral Rouissin, and guaranteed by the latter at Constantinople. It is said that the condition that he should deliver up his vessels to the Ottoman Porte has particularly irritated the Pacha, and it is added that he caused a second squadron to sail immediately, with orders to Ibrahim again to advance.

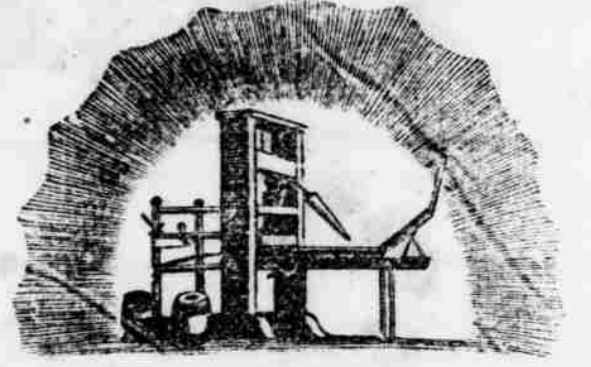
SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil.—Letters from Para inform us of another insurrection in that unfortunate and misgoverned country:

"On the 6th April, all business ceased; every mercantile house, as well as every dwelling house, was shut up, and many of the Portuguese and their families embarked on board the shipping in port. Things remained in a dreadful state of suspense until the 18th, when an open rupture took place. The President caused arms to be distributed amongst the mob, mostly blacks and mulattoes, and 'Kill the Portuguese,' resounded through every street in Para.

"A scene of horrid slaughter ensued. Men were hunted like wild beasts, and shot down with less regret. For two days the city presented a scene too shocking to behold—too barbarously brutal to be believed of a Christian people. When they had sacrificed all the Portuguese that were to be found, carts were sent around the city, and the dead bodies conveyed away and tumbled promiscuously into a common grave."

Reform in Canada.—By the last Colonial (York, U. C.) Advocate, it appears that the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of the Crown for the Province of Upper Canada, have been removed by order of Viscount Goderich, Colonial Minister of the British Government. According to the Advocate, the Crown officers were removed, first, for making seditious speeches at a public meeting in which they endeavored to excite hostile feelings between the subjects of his Majesty of the two provinces; for voting for the repeated expulsions of Mr. McKenzie, contrary to the expressed opinion of His Majesty's Cabinet, of its unconstitutionality; and for treating with contempt His Majesty's despatch of the 8th November last. The gentlemen removed, besides holding the offices under the crown, were members of the provincial parliament, and leaders of the Tory party in U. Canada,—and as such leaders opposed the policy of the present Cabinet of Great Britain. The measure is received by the Whigs with every appearance of joy, and by the Tories with loud murmurs of dissatisfaction. This feeling of the latter party is probably heightened by the supposition that Mr. McKenzie, who is the object of their most deadly hatred, has been somewhat instrumental in effecting the recent change. The York Courier, a Tory print, threatens rebellion if the British government continues the work of reform in that province.—*Pennsylvanian*.



TARBOROUGH;

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1833.

We are requested to withdraw the name of *Phesanton Sugg*, from the list of candidates for the General Assembly.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, the young ladies of the Tarboro' Female Academy were examined, and attracted a large and brilliant assemblage of people from this and the surrounding counties. The accuracy and promptness which distinguished the young ladies in their examination, bore high testimony of their own proficiency and the ability and success of their preceptress. It is highly creditable to our community to see such interest manifested in the promotion of education; and it was highly gratifying on this occasion to see such entire satisfaction expressed by so large an audience.

On Wednesday evening, the young ladies attached to the musical department performed their various parts, forming a delightful concert.

The senior class, consisting of *Harriet Elizabeth Joyner*, of Halifax, *Martha C. Clark*, of Halifax, *Mary Sumner Clark*, of Tarboro', and *Esther T. Bond* and *Martha W. Bond*, of Bertie, having been previously examined on all the studies of the Academy, and acquitted themselves with great credit, were adjudged worthy of the highest honors of the Institution, and were permitted to graduate.

And, on Thursday morning, after an address from the Trustees complimenting the examination of the students, and more particularly the senior class on the successful termination of their academic labors, a beautiful and affectionate valedictory address, on behalf of their preceptress and fellow students, was delivered by Miss *Mary Hunter*, of Enfield; to which Miss Joyner, on behalf of the graduates, replied in an address equally touching and affectionate. A ring, emblematic of the occasion, was presented to each of the graduates. During the interesting ceremony, the emotions which prevailed through a large auditory evinced how deep a participation was felt for the young ladies, whose academic labors had closed with such signal credit to themselves.

Appointments by the President—*Louis McLane*, of Delaware, to be Secretary of State, in the place of *Edward Livingston*, appointed Minister of France.

William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of *Louis McLane*, appointed Secretary of State.

Edward Livingston, late of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of His Majesty, the King of France.

Thomas Pennant Barton, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation of the U. States at Paris.

Washington City, May 27.—We are happy to announce the safe return of the Secretary of the Navy to his family and friends at the seat of Government. We learn from a gentleman, who accompanied him on his whole journey to our Southern Naval Stations, that the Secretary was absent fifty two days, of which nineteen were spent in stops at different cities and in the examination of the various public works, connected with the Navy and on maritime defences at the South, leaving only 33 days for travelling. It is a strong illustration of the conveniences and rapidity of communication through a large portion of the new and unsettled parts of our Union, that during those 33 days, he travelled a distance in all, exceeding 4,200 miles—being equal to 1.6 of the circumference of the earth, and at an average rate of about 130 miles per day.—*Globe*.

Treaty with Russia.—The Globe contains the President's Proclamation, publishing the new Treaty negotiated by Mr. Buchanan with the Emperor of Russia on the 18th of December last. (N.S.) The ratifications have been duly exchanged. The Treaty contains thirteen original articles, and one separate one.

Petersburg Times.