

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ships York and North America, arrived at New York, London dates to the 15th May, have been received. The plan of the British Government for the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies has been communicated to the public. It had caused the greatest excitement in London. It would probably be brought before the house of Commons on the 14th May.

An outline of this plan we publish below, remarking here, that it is a measure in which our Government is more deeply interested, than any other which has recently agitated the public mind.

A Liverpool date of the 15th, says:—There is no alteration in our Cotton market this week. We have had a good import, but the sales are rather limited; yet, though the market is dull, we have only the old stock to work upon. Prices remain quite steady.

ENGLAND.

Sir John C. Hobhouse has resigned the office of Secretary of Ireland and his seat in Parliament, feeling that if he retained it he must vote against ministers for the repeal of the house and window duties.

In the House of Commons on the 30th ult. Mr. John Vey, in pursuance of notice, moved the repeal of the house and window taxes. The motion was opposed by Lord Althorp, who declared that their repeal would compel ministers to resign; and after considerable debate, was negatived by the following vote: for the motion, 157; against it, 365; majority, 198.

The Quakers and Moravians' affirmation bill is ordered to be brought in by Lord Morpeth, Dr. Lushington, and the Solicitor General.

The general registry bill is to be brought in by Mr. W. Brougham and the Solicitor General.

Mr. Charles Buller gave notice of a motion for the 17th, on going into Committee of Supply, "to move resolutions declaring the necessity of immediate and extensive reductions in all departments of the public service."

In the House of Lords a vast number of petitions for the abolition of slavery were presented. Lord Suffield, on presenting 201, observed, that although he had already presented 2000, he had still 100 more to bring under the notice of the House. His lordship expressed his dissatisfaction at the Ministerial plan, which he characterized as "likely to protract rather than advance the object in view."

Plan of Negro Emancipation.—I. That every slave, upon the passing of this act, should be at liberty to claim, before the protector of slaves, custos of the parish, or such other officer as shall be named by his Majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprenticed laborer.

II. That the terms of such apprenticeship should be—

1st. That the power of corporeal punishment would be altogether taken from the master and transferred to the magistrate.

2d. That in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now made, by law, to the slave, the laborer should work for his master three fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether for three fourths of the week or of each day.

3d. That the laborer should have a right to claim employment of his master for the remaining one fourth of his time, according to a fixed scale of wages.

4th. That during such one fourth of his time, the laborer should be at liberty to employ himself elsewhere.

5th. That the master should fix a price upon the laborer at the time of his apprenticeship.

6th. That the wages to be paid by the master should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time, if given to his master, the negro should receive 1-12th of his price annually, and in proportion for each lesser term.

7th. That every negro, on becoming

an apprentice, shall be entitled to a money payment weekly, in lieu of food and clothing, should he prefer it; the amount to be fixed by a magistrate with reference to the actual cost of the legal provision.

8th. That every apprenticed laborer be bound to pay a portion to be fixed, of his wages, half yearly, to an officer to be appointed by his Majesty.

9th. That in default of such payment the master to be liable, and, in return, may exact an equivalent amount of labor without payment in the succeeding half year.

10th. That every apprenticed negro, on payment of the price fixed by his master, or such portion of it as may from time to time remain due, be absolutely free.

11th. That every such apprentice may borrow the sum so required, and bind himself, by contract before a magistrate, for a limited period, as an apprenticed laborer to the lender.

III. That a loan to the amount of 15,000,000 pounds sterling be granted to the proprietors of West Indian estates and slaves, on such security as may be approved by commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

IV. That such loan be distributed among the different colonies, in a ratio compounded of the number of slaves, and the amount of exports.

V. That the yearly payment herein before authorized to be made by the apprenticed negroes, be taken in liquidation of so much of the debt contracted by the planter to the public.

VI. That all children who at the time of the passing of this act shall be under the age of six years be free, and be maintained by their respective parents.

VII. That in failure of such maintenance, they be deemed apprentices to the master of the parents (without receiving wages) the males till the age of 24, the females to the age of 20, at which periods respectively they and their children, if any, shall be absolutely free.

VIII. That this act shall not prevent his Majesty from assenting to such acts as may be passed by the Colonial Legislatures for the promotion of industry, or the prevention of vagrancy applicable to all classes of the community.

IX. That upon the recommendation of the local legislatures, his Majesty will be prepared to recommend to Parliament, out of the revenues of this country, to grant such aid as may be deemed necessary for the due support of the administration of justice, of an efficient police establishment, and of a general system of religious and moral education.

FRANCE.

From France there is nothing of interest. The Duke of Orleans has arrived in London, but it is said his journey has no political object in view.

In Paris they have a new theme for discussion in the birth of a daughter to the Duchesse de Berri.

PORTUGAL.

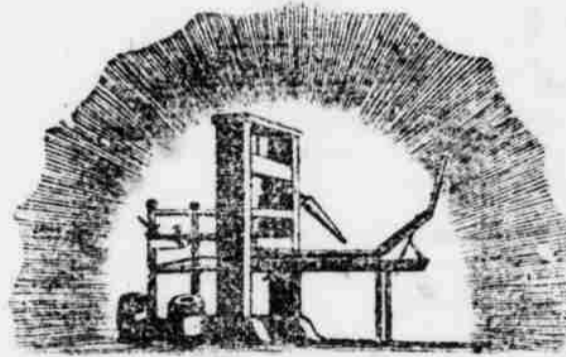
The accounts from Oporto are more favorable to the cause of Don Pedro. Reinforcements are flocking to him in considerable numbers, and it is said that desertions from Don Miguel's troops are becoming every day more frequent. The cholera prevails to a considerable extent in London.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Columbia.—A novel and interesting political incident is related in the New York Daily Advertiser, derived from recent papers from New Granada. We have announced, says that paper, Mr. Joaquin Mosquera's election to the Vice Presidency. On the 15th April, a letter from him was laid before both Houses of Congress, dated at San Jose, April 2d, declining the office, on the ground that he considers himself more fitted to discharge the duties of a more retired station, and that he had dedicated the remainder of his life "to the education and instruction of the young and the common people—the only secure basis of our political principles and national prosperity." His request, although pressed with urgency, and with that sincerity of character for which he is conspicuous, was un-

availing. "This refusal," says the Government gazette, being laid before Congress for their consideration, a long silence ensued; and when the President put the question, "will you receive this refusal of Mr. Joaquin Mosquera to be Vice-President of the Republic?" all the members except five voted in the negative. The meeting then adjourned.

Mexico.—The New Orleans Bee has received Tampico papers to the 6th May. They bring the intelligence that Santa Anna had voluntarily resigned the Presidency, to which he had been raised by the grateful voice of the people. A project of a law to abolish all obstacles to the liberty of the press is now before the Mexican Congress. Another law has been submitted to the Legislature at Vera Cruz, to prevent the ecclesiastical corporation from increasing their wealth by testamentary donation. The abolition of tithes is also spoken of.



TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1833.

CANDIDATES.

Election on Thursday, 25th July next.

For Congress.

THOMAS H. HALL.

General Assembly—Senate.

GRAY LITTLE.

House of Commons.

JOHN W. POTTS.

MOSES BAKER.

TURNER BYNUM.

Clerk Superior Court.

JAMES W. CLARK.

Clerk County Court.

MICHAEL HEARN.

JOSEPH BELL.

NATHAN H. ROUNTREE.

We are authorised to announce Nathan H. Rountree, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court for this county.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

To the Freemen of Edgcombe County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I presume the most of you are aware that at the last session of our State Legislature that honorable body thought proper to abolish the law under which our Superior and County Court Clerks have hitherto been elected; and have also passed an act by which those elections now devolve upon the free men of the county.

And having the good fortune to be an American citizen, and also a native of the county where all men are of right free and equal as citizens, whose people countenance or know no distinction or superior among mankind on account of their rank or riches; and whose laws and institutions are republican & wholesome, which guarantee the same inalienable rights and privileges to all free white men as citizens, and as regards the holding of public offices, when they are constitutionally eligible.

Therefore I hope it will not be considered presumption in me, in making a tender of my services to the good citizens of the county, for the office of County Court Clerk, when they are assured that it seems to be the wishes of many very respectable citizens. Though unwilling to tax my friends with being the cause of my offering for the Clerkship, and ever ready and willing to attribute my motives to the legitimate cause, I must in candor confess it is my own wish also. For it seems that my nature and disposition, in one respect at least, partake largely with that of other men, which goes to say as the office is left to your disposal and as it is believed to be an office of honor, profit, and trust, which I believe to be the grand desideratum with all candidates for public favor, to yield to the wishes of my friends, when-

ever I can be useful to them in the accomplishment of any laudable purpose, are the primary inducements for thus holding myself up to you for public favor. And all I can at present say on the subject is, should a majority of the voters of the county think proper to favor me with their confidence and support, in the discharge of the duties of the office I will use every possible means in my power, by strict and studious application to the affairs of the office, to render and keep the official papers free of access at all times and on personal application for a search of the office, or for a written instrument. A spirit of accommodation and promptness will always be strictly adhered to. And to arrive at this more effectually, I should abandon all other pursuits and devote my attention exclusively to the office.

By such a course any man of ordinary capacity would soon become thoroughly acquainted with the office, and could not even fail to give general satisfaction. My pecuniary situation together with my devoted attention to the discharge of the duties as assistant in the Post-office, and also of the office which I have received and now hold at the instance of a worthy & most respectable class of citizens, will I trust be an ample excuse for my declining to attend the various muster grounds, and other public places, previous to the day of election. And I also feel morally bound, to give into the measure, which the other candidates have adopted in regard to treating, &c.

I should deem a Circular of this sort altogether superfluous, if it were not from the circumstance of there being already two other candidates before you for the same office, whose names have been announced for some time; and as the day of election is not far distant, I view this plan as essential in order to make it public in time for each and every man to deliberate maturely before he goes to the polls, as I neither seek or desire any advantage. And as regards the other candidates, we so far as I know, are all personally friendly. I can speak for myself, I can say in truth I have no hostile or unfriendly feelings towards them or towards but very few persons in the world; but on the contrary, I view them as my friends and as gentlemen.

Most respectfully,

N. H. ROUNTREE.

Tarborough, June 22d, 1833.

Candidates in Nash.—For the Senate: W. W. Boddie and Samuel Arrington. For the House of Commons: Geo. Boddie, Arthur Whitfield, Ford Taylor, and — Buntin.

Martin.—Senate: David Latham and Jesse Cooper. Commons: James L. G. Baker, Edwin Smithwick and Wm. Cloman. County Court Clerk: Thomas W. Watts and Asa Biggs.

We have received a few pamphlet copies of Judge Upshur's address to the people of Northampton county, Va. In a preface, the Judge says: "Knowing that he addressed an assembly of republicans, it was not so much his object to prove that their principles are correct, as to prove that those of the (President's) Proclamation were opposed to them." It must be highly gratifying to every true republican, to see so many of Virginia's talented sons pressing forward to the rescue of those principles, which for upwards of thirty years past have been regarded as the prominent landmarks of the republican party; but which of late have been so mystified by professed friends, as scarcely to be distinguished from those of their opponents.

The last Raleigh Star contains an "Address on amending the State Constitution," signed by William H. Haywood, Jr. Richard M. Pearson, Romulus M. Saunders, and Thomas Dews, Jr. the committee appointed by a meeting held in Raleigh during last winter. We would freely insert this talented Address, that our readers might have an opportunity to weigh its contents, but its extreme length forbids its introduction into our columns.

Internal Improvement.—By the annexed notice it will be seen, that another vigorous effort is about being made in this State, to rouse our citizens from their apathy as regards internal improvement. So long as these efforts are confined to individual exertion we heartily wish them success; but we reiterate our protest against appropriating the funds of the State to any purpose by which merely one section or one part of it may be benefitted. If our citizens are either so blind or so indifferent to what may be urged as their true interests, as to refuse directly to give pecuniary assistance to those projects which may be suggested to them; we think the most prudent and proper course is to wait until they