

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *Caledonia*, at New York, London papers to the 31st of May, and Liverpool to the 1st of June, have been received. We give below the principal items of intelligence.

#### ENGLAND.

The question of renewing the charter of the Bank of England, was to come on in the Commons without further delay. There were various rumors in circulation on the 31st of May, respecting the terms which have been agreed upon between the Directors and the Ministers.

The plan of Lord Howick for abolishing slavery in the British West Indies, has been brought before the public. It proposes to pass two acts of Parliament, short in their clauses and simple in their provisions, leaving the details of their execution to the Colonial Legislatures or the Colonial Councils, while, at the same time, models of bills, or "ordinances," embracing these details, shall be transmitted by the Government to the colonies for their guidance or for their adoption. Of the two acts to be passed by the Legislature of the mother country, the first is entitled "An act for the extinction of slavery throughout the British dominions;" and the second, "An act for the relief of the owners of slaves to be manumitted in the British colonies by virtue of the preceding act." The former declares that after the 1st of January, in a year which is not specified, slavery shall be abolished and denounced as unlawful throughout every part of his Majesty's dominions. This decree is to be entirely independent for its ultimate success of the will or consent of any Colonial Legislature; but if, after seeing the extreme term prescribed by the Parliament of Great Britain for the continuance of slavery, the local Legislatures shall adopt the initiative of abolishing it, then the British general act would, of course, be superseded. Thus, Lord Howick's plan proposes to abolish slavery at once—to have no transition from slaves to free-men through the state of "apprenticed laborers," and no interval between the passing of the decree and the ultimate arrangement of the relations of master and laborer.

It is inferred from the debate on the West India propositions in the House of Commons, that the Ministry have given up the plan of compelling the slaves to emancipate themselves by the appropriation of their own earnings; and in order to meet the loan to the planters, they propose to increase the duty on sugars, the produce of the islands for whose benefit the loan is made.

The West India slave owners, and the mortgagees of the West India property, have mustered in great strength in London to express their disapprobation of the Ministerial scheme of emancipation.

#### IRELAND.

The situation of Ireland is said to be far more calm than it has been for a long period.

#### FRANCE.

Marshal Soult has developed his plan for the reduction of the effective force of the French army, with a reserve. The effective force is to be fixed at 310,000 men, which, added to the reserve of 300,000, and the mobilised National Guards, 273,000, will amount to a total of 883,000 men available in case of war.

#### GERMANY.

There is at last some prospect that the seemingly everlasting question between Holland and Belgium is speedily to be brought to an amicable conclusion. A treaty between France, England and Holland, opens the navigation of the Scheldt; removes the embargo; restores the Dutch prisoners now in France; and makes provision for a definitive negotiation, in which Russia, Austria, and Prussia are to participate.

#### PORTUGAL.

All the accounts relative to Oporto, both from France and every where else, lead us to expect that a movement on the part of the forces of the young Queen is at hand. Many fresh troops have reached the scene of action, and every thing

demonstrates some speedy momentous execution. The Marquis of Palmella, with three steam vessels filled with troops, left Falmouth on the 23th. The officers and men were in high spirits.

#### TURKEY.

The rumored peace between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt has taken place. The satrap of Egypt is now a more potent monarch than the Head of the Faithful, who grants him his pardon and promises him his clemency. He possesses not only the dominions whose resources have enabled him to extend his power, but the whole of Crete, which had been before granted him, and the Holy Land, together with the country and the ports of the Levant, from the limits of Asia Minor to the mouth of the Nile. He has thus obtained sea ports for his navy, a great accession of contiguous territory and population necessary for his permanent security, and a national boundary easily defended against foreign aggression.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 23d of April, mentions that the insurgents in Bosnia had assumed a formidable attitude, and were about to invade Albania, in which case the Sultan, though he has made terms with one rebellious subject, may find himself embarrassed by revolt nearer to his capital.

#### WEST INDIES.

*Jamaica*—The ship *Orbit*, at New York, brings papers from this island to the 19th June—but they contain no intelligence—all other topics being merged in the engrossing subject of negro emancipation. We subjoin, says the Commercial, a copy of a paper purporting to be a memorial of the delegates of the planters of Jamaica, addressed to the British Ministers.

#### MEMORIAL.

"We claim from the General Government, security from future interference with our slaves, either by Orders in Council, or any other mode not recognized by our laws.

"We claim that sectarian Missionaries shall be left to the operation of those laws which govern the other subjects of his Majesty, and if those laws are insufficient to protect us from renewed insurrections, excited through their machinations, we be permitted to amend them.

"We ask for such alterations in the revenue acts as shall revive our prosperity, by restoring to the colonies some part of the income of their estates, which is now, and has long been, altogether swallowed up by the exactions of the mother country.

"If these reasonable demands are rejected, we call upon Government to give us, without further hesitation or delay, an equitable compensation for these interests, which it had thought expedient to sacrifice for the supposed good of the empire.

"Should compensation also be refused, we finally and humbly require that the Island of Jamaica be separated from the Parent Country, and that being absolved from her allegiance to the British Crown, be free either to assume independence, or to unite herself to some State by whom she will be cherished and protected, and not insulted and plundered."

*St. Vincent*.—A report having been circulated among the slaves of this Island, that they would be emancipated on the arrival of the Vice Governor, and that event having taken place without the expected result, alarming symptoms of insubordination had discovered themselves on two or three of the estates in the windward part of the island. The Lieut. Governor had issued his proclamation, dispelling the delusion, and enjoining a strict and cheerful obedience to their masters.

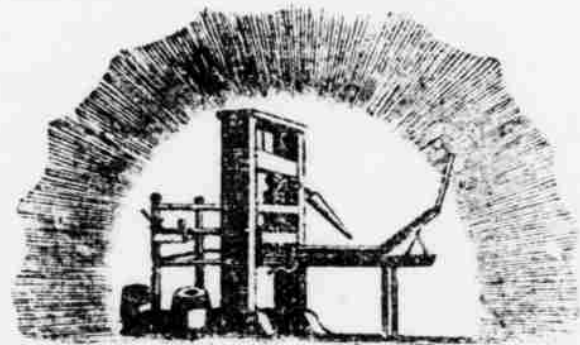
#### SOUTH AMERICA.

*Mexico*.—An arrival at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, brings accounts of another revolution in Mexico. The following extract of a letter, dated Vera Cruz, June 15, contains a brief notice of it:—

"A disturbance having taken place on the 30th ult. in the neighborhood of Mexico, the President, Gen. Santa Anna, left the city with a small division, in order to quell it. A few days subsequently, the troops declared against the government,

and placed Santa Anna under arrest; at the same time, the officer concerned in the conspiracy, published that he was at their head, and he directed their movements—it was generally believed, and we anticipated the proclamation of centralism. Fortunately one of his aides-de-camp escaped, and informed the Vice President that Santa Anna was really a prisoner, and not concerned in the revolution, declaring that he would rather suffer death than prove a traitor to his country. This caused the people to rise en masse, and although the rebellion party threatened Mexico and Puebla, they did not succeed—both places were well prepared to resist—meantime no information being received from Santa Anna, the business became very mysterious, and great doubts were entertained, until yesterday at mid-day, when an express arrived from Puebla, bringing the welcome intelligence, that he had escaped from those who pretended to proclaim him Dictator, and kept him a prisoner; that he was not concerned in the rebellion, and had escaped only with one officer of the guard placed over his person; in Puebla, there was a strong force, of which he will now take command. This revolution may, therefore, be considered at an end, and we presume measures will be taken to secure tranquility on a firm basis."

*Central America*.—A letter from Nicaragua, under date of 7th May, states that with the exception of the province of Costa Rica, the whole of Central America is in a state of revolt and anarchy; that business is at a stand, public confidence destroyed, and no security afforded to person or property.



## TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1833.

#### CANDIDATES.

Election on Thursday, 25th July next.

#### For Congress.

THOMAS H. HALL.

#### General Assembly—Senate.

GRAY LITTLE.

HARDY FLOWERS.

#### House of Commons.

JOHN W. POTTS.

MOSES BAKER.

TURNER BYNUM.

#### Clerk Superior Court.

JAMES W. CLARK.

#### Clerk County Court.

MICHAEL HEARN.

JOSEPH BELL.

JAMES BARNES.

#### FOR THE FREE PRESS.

*Mr. Howard*: By your permission, the remarks of Mr. Ramsay in reply to Edgecombe, shall have a slight touch in your next paper. I would answer him now, but I have something else to do; and to notice him, when otherwise engaged, would be killing time in the extreme.

Yours, respectfully,

EDGECOMBE.

*State Convention*.—In compliance with the suggestions therein contained, we copy the following notice—merely accompanying it with the remark, that we are not partial to Conventions of any description, much less one from which the people in this section of the State can anticipate so little good, and may almost calculate with certainty upon a variety of positive evils.

*To the Sheriffs of North Carolina*.—At a meeting held in the city of Raleigh, during the last session of our General Assembly, it was resolved to address the people of this State on the subject of revising the Constitution and to request the Sheriffs of the several counties to open a poll for taking the votes of the people "for or against a change of the Constitution," at the separate election to be held in August 1833, for members of Assembly, and report the result to his excellency the Governor. In part compliance

with this resolution the committee selected for that purpose have published "an address to the freemen of North Carolina" in which the subject is fully, ably and candidly discussed. It is gratifying also to perceive, that the conductors of the public press, have in all parts of the State opened their columns to this subject, and lent their aid to circulate information, on this important question, so that few among us will have any difficulty in acting understandingly on it.

The undersigned as chairman of this meeting and in their behalf, now most respectfully requests the Sheriffs of this State to lend their assistance in procuring an expression of the public will, in the manner, indicated by the said resolution. True it is, that no law, has armed this request, with the force of a mandate; but he has too much confidence in the intelligence, republican spirit, and courtesy of the Sheriffs of North Carolina to believe they can slight a request of this sort, where it has emanated from so respectable a body of their fellow citizens. It is a request that you should lend your official aid to embody public opinion;—and you cannot fairly or decorously refuse it, for I apprehend you all will admit, that an acquiescence, can result, in no possible injury, unless indeed it be an evil, to permit the people of a free State to express their sentiments about public officers. Permit me to add, that an easy and uniform plan for notifying the people, that these polls will be opened, would be, that each Sheriff should advertise the fact in the newspapers (where a paper is published in his district) as well as by notices put up at public places in his country. In these notices however it is desired that the people should be distinctly informed that their opinion is asked, "for a change of the Constitution"—or "against a change of the Constitution." It is believed, that if a majority be in favor of a change, the Legislature may be safely entrusted, with providing the plans, of procuring the changes which are necessary, subject, however to the ultimate determination of the people. The various plans which have been suggested are, entirely consistent with the practice and principles of the American States.—have been candidly stated and discussed in the address before referred to, and their consideration does not properly belong to this communication.

This method of addressing the Sheriffs of the State, has been adopted in preference to a letter by mail to each one, because the communication is more certain to meet their attention, and because it is much less liable to misrepresentation. The meeting before referred to, had no hidden projects, and I have no concealment on their behalf.

The undersigned also embraces this opportunity of inviting the aid of the county committees, (appointed last winter) in distributing the addresses, and other information, on this subject, among the people, and also in procuring a vote in their respective counties "for or against a change of the Constitution." The liberality already manifested by the conductors of the press, induces him to hope, that they may find it agreeable and convenient, to give circulation to this communication, by inserting it, for two or three weeks in some conspicuous part of their journals.

Respectfully,

THOS. G. POLK, Ch'm.  
Rowan, 23th June, 1833.

*Fourth of July at the White Sulphur Springs, Va.*—A procession of the visitors at the White Sulphur, amounting to number to about one hundred and forty, moved from the Spring House to the Ball Room in the following order, to wit, music, Reader of the Declaration of American Independence, Revolutionary Characters, Judges of the State Courts, officers of the Army and Navy of the U. S., officers of the State Militia, ladies and gentlemen, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Jno. M. Ross, Esq., of Va., who accompanied the reading of that instrument with some highly appropriate and very happy remarks. A number of ladies and gentlemen having assembled around the festive board, after the cloth was removed, Gen. Wilson of