

# FOREIGN.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the new packet ship Virginia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 9th June, Liverpool papers to the 3th, and London to the 7th, have been received at N. York.

The news from the continent is not of particular moment. The affairs of Holland and Belgium have ceased to excite much attention. The elections in the latter country have terminated in favor of the Catholic party. The conditions of peace between the Ottomans and the Egyptians have been finally adjusted, and the Pacha's troops have been ordered to withdraw from the Sultan's dominions. There has been an affray in Paris, but of little importance.—Some revolutionary symptoms have been discovered in the South of France, connected with the affairs of Italy, and implicating the Polish refugees. There are likewise fresh rumors of discontent in some of the German States. From Portugal, as will be seen below, the advices are not so favorable as we could wish they were, to the cause of Donna Maria.

### ENGLAND.

The political intelligence from England is of more commanding interest—to say nothing of the troubles yet existing in Ireland. The question of rechartering the Bank of England, was brought forward in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 31st of May. The project of the Ministers for renewing the charter, was acceded to; and on Wednesday the 5th of June, a meeting of the stockholders was held to take the proposition of the Government into consideration. After considerable discussion, during which Mr. Young was the only proprietor who made any serious objection to the plan, the question was put, and the motion, that the Directors should be empowered to accept the propositions of Government, was carried by a large majority, only about half a dozen hands being held up against the resolution. The favorable result of this important question has given a fresh impulse to the commercial and moneyed affairs of England. Confidence being restored, the funds rose, money was plenty, and business was moving on with healthy action. The American merchants will be glad to learn that Cotton in Liverpool had risen three-eighths of a penny, and that upwards of forty-seven thousand bags had been sold during the first week of June. We trust, however, that speculation in this country will proceed with caution. Remember the fatal year of 1825!

The proceedings in Parliament, of which we have given extensive sketches below, will be found highly interesting. On the 3d of June, the Duke of Wellington brought forward a motion for an address to the King, calling on his Majesty to enforce a strict neutrality in relation to Portugal, and charging the ministers, ever since they had been secure in their places, with pursuing a course injurious to the country.—After a long debate the motion was carried. Contents, 83; Non-Contents, 63; Majority against the Ministers, 20.

The discussion in the Lords gave rise to animated and important debates in the Commons, upon the same subject. Immediately after the defeat of Ministers in the Lords upon the Duke's motion was known, Col. Davies gave notice of a motion for Thursday night (June 6th) that an address should be presented to his Majesty, expressive of the unqualified acknowledgements of the House, for the conduct pursued by his Majesty's ministers with respect to the affairs of that country. A debate followed of great length, and of the most interesting character. Lord Palmerston declared that while ministers held their seats, they would not depart from the course hitherto pursued. The motion was brought forward on the 6th accordingly, and after a most fiery debate, in which both sides spoke several hours, the motion was carried, viz:—For the motion, 361; Against it, 98; Majority for Ministers, 263.

The two legislative bodies are thus again at variance, and the ministerial pa-

pers threaten that if the Lords continue to oppose the measures of ministers, they will resort to a large creation of new Peers. Whether the King would give his consent to such a measure may, however, be questioned; particularly if the aversion he evinced to it, in the case of the Reform Bill, be considered.

The discussion on the slave question came up in the House of Commons on the 3d. Mr. O'Connell opened the debate, and spoke at great length in favor of immediate emancipation. Lord Sandon followed, and for the purpose of harmonising, was also in favor of immediate emancipation; but offered an amendment, increasing the grant to the proprietors of slaves to twenty millions, and a loan of ten millions. The Chancellor thought the sum too large.—After much discussion, Mr. Stanley said, he congratulated the country and the world that the fiat had gone forth; that the abolition of slavery was inevitable; and, that the matter was now reduced to the matter of compensation. The first resolution was then put and carried; and as Lord Sandon did not press his motion, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

### FRANCE.

It appears that the colliers in the neighborhood of Valenciennes, to the number of five thousand, had tumultuously assembled and committed great excesses. Ten thousand troops had been marched upon that district for the purpose of quelling the insurrection. It was apprehended that tranquillity would not be restored without bloodshed.

The Chamber of Deputies has made considerable progress with the Budget, and a prorogation is spoken of. We expected to see that the appropriation for the indemnity to be paid this country had been brought before them, but as yet have been disappointed.

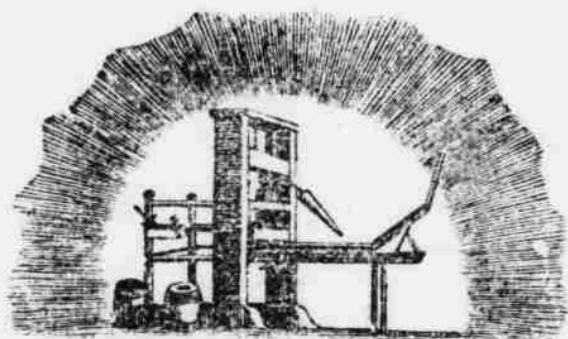
A disturbance also took place at Boney, near Amiens on the 23d May. A mob having been formed to oppose the removal of the rector of that parish, by the archbishop, they were attacked by the National guards, who were however compelled to retreat. A detachment of Gendarmes were also routed by the mob; but the village was surrounded in the night by a detachment from the Garrison at Amiens, who succeeded in capturing twelve prisoners without resistance. During these conflicts some bruises were given but no lives lost.

### PORTUGAL.

A brig arrived at Lima on the 7th ult. from Oporto, with three officers on board, from Don Pedro's army. The accounts from Oporto are by no means favorable to the cause of Donna Maria; the army only consisting of 10,000 strong, and not in high spirits; their disaffection is more on account of their contracts of pay not being discharged, than in the hardships of a city in a state of siege. Whether it be a lack of money on the part of the Government of Don Pedro, or wilfully held from the troops, there at present remain only 1000, and about 1500 French, all of whom would gladly return to their respective countries were it possible.

### ITALY.

An insurrection has broken out in Italy, having for its object a republican government. Avignon, Grenoble, and Lyons were the cities most excited. The centre of operations was to be Chambery, and the revolutionists were to be assisted by the refugee Poles. The whole were to act simultaneously on the Sardinian States, France, and the French parts of Switzerland.



## TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1833.

The Election in this County...Hardy Flowers, Senate. John W. Potts and Turner By-

num, Commons. Michael Hearn, Clerk County Court. James W. Clark, (no opposition) Clerk Superior Court. Thomas H. Hall, (no opposition) Congress. State of the Poll: Flowers 330, Gray Little 287. Potts 976, Bynum 786, Moses Baker 426. Hearn 506, James Barnes 480, Joseph Bell 216. Clark 583. Hall 1091. The following is the vote in the different districts:

	Congress. ( Senate )		Commons		Clerk Co. Court.		C. S. C.			
	Hall.	Flowers.	Little.	Potts.	Bynum.	Baker.	Hearn.	Barnes.	Bell.	Clark.
Tarborough,	37	6	6	37	22	12	36	1	5	43
Bryan's,	82	19	11	77	50	30	76	1	7	52
Brake's,	81	23	28	56	39	48	60	15	17	73
Bullock's,	44	5	15	33	10	35	27	6	8	33
Barnes',	73	35	14	63	53	21	2	70	0	49
Amason's,	89	28	30	82	104	15	0	113	2	22
Barterfield,	78	30	24	81	82	13	33	59	6	27
Garner's,	55	12	7	39	50	14	14	27	9	20
Sparta,	59	8	24	57	70	52	28	23	35	33
Petway's,	37	14	1	36	25	5	0	36	0	37
Flowers',	139	63	36	145	57	106	23	117	22	67
Harrell's,	44	0	29	26	42	15	26	4	17	20
Harper's,	48	6	21	37	35	7	33	1	16	23
Parker's,	75	21	21	73	70	10	45	1	32	11
Logsborough,	41	9	10	41	15	28	15	3	21	10
Cherry's	64	30	7	47	27	10	54	3	6	34
Mauer's,	45	21	3	46	35	5	34	0	13	26
	1091	330	287	976	786	426	506	480	216	583

The Raleigh papers contain a Proclamation issued by Gov. Swain, offering a reward of \$300 for the apprehension of Cullin Little and William G. Little, charged with the recent murder of Christopher Harrell, jun. in this county.

### FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Mr. Howard:—I have noticed with great pleasure the effusions of the young philosopher of the Constitutionalist, in reply to mine contained in the last Free Press upon the subject of Internal Improvements, &c. and finding the gentleman quite loath and unwilling to discuss the subject upon its merits or demerits, and has crept out of the difficulty or at least has endeavored to do so by the happy faculty he possesses of bombast and blackguarding, together with sarcastic and cutting remarks, he has completely set me at naught. And in justice to the young man, I must add that his genius is much better adapted to such stuff than to good old fashioned plain logical reasoning, particularly when engaged in a bad cause like the present. So I confess myself completely over-matched, he wades in too deep water for me entirely; I must consign him over to my friend, Major Jack Downing, to manage, provided he will condescend to notice him. I am done with him finally.

EDGEcombe.

From the Washington (N. C.) Union.

The publication of this paper will be discontinued after the 16th of August next. To many of the editor's friends, the fact has long been well known, that it never was his intention to continue the Union in its present form, and with its present patronage, for a longer period than two or three years. He once fondly hoped the people in this section of country could be awakened to a just estimate of the value of a press in Washington, and would find it their interest to extend to it such patronage as would enable him to enlarge and improve his sheet so as to render it worthy, and secure an exalted stand among its competitors in other parts of the State. Two years and a half have now nearly elapsed since the Union was commenced, and notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to promote its interest, the prospect of the future remains as uncheering as was that of the past. Thus circumstanced, the editor but adheres to his original intention, in now relinquishing the publication of a paper which has never been a source of profit to himself, or (as he believes) an honor to the community in which it has been struggling for support.

Among the various circumstances which have united, for a number of years, to frustrate the permanent establishment of a press in this place, we feel convinced (and deem it our duty to state the fact) that none has exercised a greater influence than the luke-warm disposition manifested by the great majority of the people as to its success. It should be remembered that the press, from which so many benefits are to be derived, will not like the rugged oak of the forest, flourish when neglected and surrounded by useless weeds. No, it is more nearly allied to the tender plant, which, to arrive at maturity, must receive the

nursling hand of husbandry; its tender fibres should be permitted to extend only where they can derive nutrition; the care bestowed upon it should be constant; when the elements are adverse to its growth a sheltering hand should be extended to it; it should never be forgotten by those who would reap its fruits: for if even for a time neglected, it must soon wither and die.

When our editorial career first commenced, we were almost every day told, that the repeated failures of our predecessors were owing, not to a want of encouragement, but their own instability. However this might then have been the case, it has been far different with us, as our friends, we believe, will readily agree.

With whatever feelings of reluctance and regret we are called upon to discontinue the publication of the Union, we cannot but recollect that all men, independent of the duty they owe to the community in which they live, are under still higher obligations to themselves; and experience fully demonstrates, that he who devotes his services to the public without a fair remuneration, involving himself in matters unconnected with his interest, is not entitled to the commiseration of his friends, but deserves being made an object of jeer and jest with all intelligent men.

If it is a source of satisfaction to an editor, on retiring from his labors, to know that the political principles to which he has been attached, and which he has unremittingly labored to disseminate, have been and continue to be daily embraced by the intelligent portion of his fellow citizens, then indeed have we reason for exultation. Our feeble efforts in the cause of Southern Liberty—of State Rights and State Interposition, have not been in vain. The clouds of prejudice which were once so thickly gathered in our political atmosphere, have been every day dissipating before the light of reason and truth; but while the too long dormant pride and energy of the people permit us to relinquish our charge, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the good cause is advancing among them with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, and must and will, ere long, be the very test by which to designate the friends of our country and its republican institutions.

Congressional Election.—The Election for Representatives to Congress, as well as for Members of the Legislature and Clerks, takes place, in this State, on the second Thursday of August, except in a few counties, where, to prevent the Election from interfering with the Courts, it occurs a week or so earlier. The following candidates are in the field, in the several Districts, viz:

Raleigh District.—Gen. D. I. Barringer, of Wake, and John G. A. Williamson, of Person.

Halifax do.—Col Andrew Joyner and Jesse A. Bynum—both of Halifax.

Warren do.—Gen. M. T. Hawkins, of Warren, Gen. Wm. P. Williams, of Franklin, and Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville.

Fayetteville do.—Mr. Bethune, of Cumberland and E. Deberry of Montgomery.