

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Ontario, London papers to the 9th July have been received at New York. We are gratified to perceive that the Cotton market continued brisk, and a further advance of 1d per lb. had been realized on American descriptions. The political news is unimportant. We subjoin a few extracts.

**American Colonization Society.**—Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, the agent of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, opened a lecture upon the character of the American Colonization Society, on Monday, June 10, at the Rev. T. Price's Chapel, Devonshire square, Mr. Elliott Cresson, the accredited agent of the Colonization Society, had been previously challenged by the lecturer to meet him in public debate, and discuss the charges which he proposed to bring against that Society; the challenge was not accepted. Mr. James Cropper, of Liverpool, was called to the chair. Mr. E. Cresson and one or two of his friends were in attendance.

The Lecturer said he had been maligned, threatened and confined in prison, and so far had the malice of his enemies proceeded, that in Georgia a reward of five thousand dollars was offered for his body; and all on account of his attachment to the cause of abolition. One-sixth part of the inhabitants of the United States were in a state of slavery. The American Colonization Society was not an abolition society; but, on the contrary, was established to guard slavery, which he undertook to prove by the evidence of its own reports—the language of its authorised organ—the speeches of its advocates and agents—the proceedings of its auxiliaries—and its whole character. The Lecturer offered to prove seven propositions: the first was, "That the American Colonization Society was conceived, perfected, principally managed, by those who maintain a large portion of their own countrymen as slaves and property." This Society originated in Virginia, and was tolerated and supported by Georgia, Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana, and nearly all the slave States. In Louisiana a law has been passed, imposing a fine of 500 dollars upon any one who should teach a slave child in a Sabbath school, and the penalty of death for the second offence.

The society was established in 1816, and secrecy was enjoined on all its proceedings, which injunction a recent circular says, is not yet removed. A charge having been brought against it, that it was calculated to interfere with, and destroy slavery, the managers referred with pride to the fact, that three-fourths of their body consisted of slaveholders; and an objection having been started that the society was secretly undermining the rights of property, the managers replied, "If this had been true, they would never, slaveholders as they are, have co-operated with the society." Its first President, Judge B. Washington, sold at one time more than fifty men and women, who were driven in chains to the Mississippi; he also offered a reward of 100 dollars for the apprehension of a female slave; yet the managers had the audacity to send the portrait of this slave dealer to the English Anti-Slavery society, with a request that they would hang it up by the side of that of the venerable Clarkson!

The next president of the society (Charles Carroll) owned nearly 1000 slaves, and, although he lived nearly 100 years, he found no space for repentance. The present president (J. Madison) is also a slaveholder. The second proposition enforced by the lecturer was, "That the avowed and exclusive object of the society was the colonization of the free people of color of America, in Africa, or some other place." The venerable Clarkson had been deceived by the agent of the Colonization Society, who stated that his first object was, to assist in the emancipation of all the slaves in the United States.

The Lecturer resumed his discourse, and quoted several passages from speeches delivered by Messrs. Randolph, Clay, and other supporters of the society, showing that they all agreed in holding slaves

as property, sacred as any other property, and denying any design of emancipation. The third proposition advanced was, "That the society was the active, bitter, and uncompromising enemy of immediate emancipation, and deprecated the liberation of the slaves, except they should be simultaneously transported to Africa." Where, then, was the hope of the slave? There were more black children born in one day than the society removed in a year. Yet the people of England had been told that the primary object of this society was the abolition of slavery. Mr. Garrison concluded by declaring that Mr. Cresson had obtained money under false pretences, in representing the society, whose agent he called himself, to be an Abolition society.

Mr. Elliott Cresson, the agent, acknowledged that it was most true.

Mr. Thompson, the eloquent lecturer of the Agency committee, corroborated what Mr. Garrison had stated with regard to the false and fraudulent misrepresentations of Mr. Cresson, who was invited to answer his accuser; but he declined, saying that he should hold it unworthy of him to enter into any discussion with such a Chairman, such a Lecturer, and such a meeting. This announcement was received with marks of disapprobation. The lecture was completed on the following evening. It has been justly remarked that Mr. Elliot Cresson must meet his opponent in the open field or take his passage to America.

*London paper.*

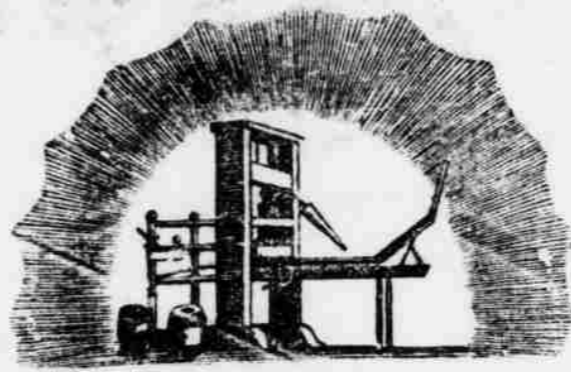
**African Colonization Society.**—A meeting was held in London on the 27th June, at which Lord Bexley presided, having for its object to organise measures for founding a settlement similar to that of Liberia, on some part of the coast of Africa where the slave trade is still carried on, with a view to its extinction; the settlers to be free blacks from this country, and native negroes.

After taking the chair, Lord Bexley called on Mr. Cresson, from this country, to explain the operation and success of the American Society; which he having done, resolutions were passed in conformity, and a large and general meeting was proposed for the 3d July, at which the Duke of Sussex was expected to preside. The question whether the proposed settlement should be under British or American Government, was referred to a committee who were to report at the general meeting.

On the other hand, Mr. Garrison has had a meeting at Liverpool, at which James Cropper presided, and where he stated all the sufferings and persecutions which his fanaticism had brought upon him in this country, denounced the Colonization Society as the cunning device of slaveholders to perpetuate their own power, declared that all the proceedings of Mr. Cresson, in getting up an interest in favor of that society, were carried on under false pretences, and challenged Mr. C., who was present, to contravert any of his positions. Mr. C. declined any discussion with Mr. Garrison. Thus we see that these fanatics, who aim at immediate emancipation, are not content with separating themselves from the Colonization Society at home, but must seek to injure it both at home and abroad. This course, we confess, seems to us to savor much more of passion, and the spirit of indiscriminate opposition, than of pure philanthropy. No one, we apprehend, disputes that the society does ameliorate the condition of those whom it settles at Liberia, and thus accomplishes positive good; and he that calmly undertakes to throw away positive good, in a speculative pursuit of something better, is neither a wise nor a good man.

*New York American.*

**From Portugal.**—A letter addressed to the New York Journal of Commerce, dated Gibraltar, July 10, says:—"A vessel from Barcelona, stopping at this port for supplies, gives me a moment to inform you, that news has just been received of the taking of Don Miguel's fleet by that of Don Pedro; so that there is little or no doubt that the war in Portugal will find a termination during the summer in favor of Donna Maria."



## TARBOROUGH.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1833.

This number completes our ninth volume.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

**Martin County**—State of the Poll: Senate—David Latham 255, Jesse Cooper 193. Commons—John Cloman 498, Edwin S. Smithwick 464, J. L. G. Baker 427, M. M. Gardner 288. Clerk County Court—Joseph D. Biggs 414, Thos. W. Watts 391, Harmon Eason 57. Clerk Superior Court—W. Martin, no opposition.

We shall be enabled, perhaps, to give a complete list of the members elect to the General Assembly in our next paper.

**Congress.**—1st District. Wm. B. Shepard, re-elected without opposition.

2d District. Jesse A. Bynum, elected over Andrew Joyner, by a majority of 722 votes. [Gov. Branch having declined a re-election.]

3d District. Thos. H. Hall, re-elected, without opposition.

4th District. Jesse Speight, re-elected, without opposition.

5th District. James J. McKay, re-elected, over Lewis Dishongh by a majority over 500.

6th District. Micajah T. Hawkins, re-elected, over Robt. B. Gilliam and Wm. P. Williams—Hawkins 1649, Gilliam 1472, Williams 1139.

7th District. Edmund Deberry, elected by a majority of 37 over Lauchlin Bethune, late member.

8th District. Daniel L. Barringer, re-elected over John G. A. Williamson, by a majority of 61.

9th District. Augustus H. Shepperd, re-elected, without opposition.

10th District. Abraham Rencher, re-elected without opposition.

11th District. Henry W. Conner, re-elected without opposition.

12th District. James Graham, elected over Mr. Carson, late member, by a majority of 871.

13th District. Lewis Williams, re-elected by a large majority over Samuel King.

In reply to the remark of the Raleigh Register, relative to the discontinuance of the Washington Union, that "it is not improbable, that sufficient patronage is lavished from that quarter on northern newspapers, to support an establishment at home, quite handsomely"—the Editor of the Union observes:

The Register has hit the nail on the head. If the sum which is now expended by our citizens for northern journals, was applied to the support of a press in this place, it would (with what other patronage there could be obtained,) prove amply sufficient to support a large and useful newspaper, furnishing them with every information they might desire. But it is characteristic of the present age, to "prefer tainted fish from abroad to fresh ones that are caught at home."

From the Pittsburgh Central Reflector.

The publication of the Reflector will be suspended for a few weeks, in the mean time we request those of our subscribers who feel disposed to extend their patronage, to inform us of the same as soon as practicable, those who wish to withdraw their support will do the same in due time. Printers, like all other classes of people, cannot live without a liberal support, nor can they conduct a Public Journal without Punctuality is observed and adhered to, we conceive that a plainer hint would be ill timed and superfluous, consequently will close our remarks upon this subject for the present.

The Harbinger will make its appearance in a few weeks. This paper will be printed at Chapel Hill, and is intended to convey moral and scientific information in a concise and attractive form.

Politics and religion will not, according to its prospectus, occupy any thing like an exclusive share in its columns, but will claim impartial notice in the shape of news. This periodical promises so well, that it must recommend itself to all who desire to patronize a useful literary journal belonging to our State.

*Newbern Sent.*

**Another Escape!**—A display of fireworks was made a few evenings since at the Rip Raps. The President was standing near a barrel of combustibles, to which by some means, fire was accidentally communicated—when away went, with an explosion, rockets, stars, wheels, serpents, &c.—one of the missiles just grazing the President, another striking one of the ladies, &c. Fortunately no one was injured.—*Alex Gaz.*

A negro boy, about twelve years of age, the property of Merritt Dilliard, Esq. near this place, was thrown into fits, which ended his life in a few hours, from partaking too freely of Brandy as it ran from the Still, where he had been left alone.—*Raleigh Con.*

**Newbern, Aug. 16.**—Another very respectable and numerous meeting of the citizens of our town and county was held in this place on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of concentrating public opinion on the subject of Internal Improvements.

We neither entertain nor would encourage a feeling of hostility and abuse towards our southern sister, but we must be indulged in telling a good thing.

Mr. Gaston, in his address on Tuesday evening, made some allusion in the course of his remarks, to the *soubriquet* of Rip Van Winkle, applied by Preston to this State. "Better is it" said he, "to sleep on forever than awake to madness and to treason. Better is it, that we should personate the drowsy hero of Washington Irving, than excite the mingled horror and ridicule of mankind, by representing the combined characters of Captain Bobadil and Catiline!"—*Sent.*

The Natchez Journal estimates the number of slaves in that State, (Mississippi) who have died of Cholera, at not over 1000, and in Louisiana at 10,000, or about 8 per cent. of the entire slave population. Valuing each slave at \$400, which is not an exaggerated average, this would make the pecuniary loss alone of Louisiana four millions.

In consequence of the high price of cotton some of the mills in Paterson, (N. J.) have stopped. It is said that several mills in the neighborhood of Philadelphia have for the same cause ceased operation.

**Internal Improvement.**—The Harrisburg Intelligencer complains bitterly, and with much apparent justice, that the public works of Pennsylvania are not managed and finished as they should be. It states that the representatives of the people have appropriated something, like twenty millions, the annual interest of which at 5 per cent. is a million of dollars. It contends that the system of internal improvement has been conducted with imbecile and wasteful expenditure, the result of political favouritism. It expresses a belief, said to be held by nine tenths of the people; that one half of the sum expended, would, in better hands, have completed all the public works; that the Ohio canals cost only one fourth of the sum already expended by this state, and yet that the tolls on those works, in ninety days, exceed those of a year in Pennsylvania; that the New York works cost less than one half as much as those of the commonwealth, while the tolls of the former in two weeks exceed those on the latter in one year. The same paper, in speaking of the rail road, adds, that bridges contracted for years ago, are still unfinished, and likely to be for years to come; the state paying, in the meanwhile, a million of interest annually; which in three years would be sufficient of itself to construct the entire rail road. Allusion is made to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, completed from tide wa-