

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.—By several recent arrivals, London papers to the 15th, and Paris to the 17th Sept. have been received at New York. A Liverpool date of 14th Sept. says:—In our last Circular we described the Cotton market as being in an unhealthy state; some of the holders being very anxious to sell, and the buyers naturally taking advantage of such anxiety. Since then we have received accounts by two packet ships from New York, and which have added to our depression. The general expectation was, that our July accounts of Cotton would have had the effects of advancing prices in America considerably, instead of which the improvement appears to have been very trifling. This, coupled with the cause of your advance being so small namely, the prospect of a large and early crop, has had a bad effect upon our timid holders, and the value of Cotton is still further reduced. The sales of the week amount to only about 4400 bales, of which about 1500 went to speculators. The reduction in prices is not easily got at; several of our holders have been governed by fear alone, and some have sold at a reduction of 1d per lb. from the highest point in order to get out. In altering our quotations, however, we shall not, for the present, take off above 3d per lb. in any instance; and in the better qualities we shall deduct 4d only, this we believe is as much as holders generally would submit to—though many sales have been made at reduction of 2d per lb. and some under the influence of panic, as stated, even at a penny from the prices of three weeks ago. At Havre, by the last accounts, their prices were reduced about 1d per lb. (At Liverpool, uplands are quoted at 104 a 124.)

By far the most important contents of the papers before us, (says the Petersburg Times,) are those which relate to the marshalling of the Northern Despotism Powers of the West, and *vice versa*. We do not pretend to say that the feelings of bitter irritation which prevail on both sides, and which are very freely expressed, will at once ripen into a war, but there is manifestly an increasing tendency to such a result. The extracts we have given below, afford sufficient evidence of the truth of this remark. In proportion as the alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, is drawn closer, in the same proportion is the sympathy increased between France and England. Although the latter countries have been taught to consider themselves natural enemies to each other, circumstances have made them fast friends. Their mutual safety and mutual interests demand that such should be their relations. Strong in the strength of each other, the growlings of the Russian bear do not greatly alarm them.

Donna Maria, the Queen of Portugal, has been received at Portsmouth with suitable honors, and to use the language of the Liverpool Albion, with a cordiality due to her intimate relations with that country. She has been formally recognized, not only by England, but by France and Sweden.

Paris, 15th Sept.—Yesterday we received news from Portugal by *express*. The troops of Don Miguel, after reconnoitering Lisbon on the 4th, made a general attack on that city on the 5th. They have been repulsed. The two armies on the 6th and 7th, preserved their respective positions. Another battle was expected.

Up to the morning of the 8th, no new attack had been made on Lisbon. The report, however, that Belem, which is the suburb on the Tagus, of Lisbon, was in the possession of the Miguelites, and the more alarming one still, that the supply of water for which that city is mainly indebted to the noble aqueduct of Alcantara had been cut off by the assailants, render the position of the capital very critical.

A letter from Constantinople, which is given in a Marseilles paper, repeats the statement that the Porte has, in the late treaty with Russia, ceded the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia to the Auto-

crat in mortgage for the debt due by Turkey to Russia.

Later still.—By the packet ships Philadelphia and Empress, London and Bordeaux papers to Sept. 20th inclusive, have been received by the New York Journal of Commerce. The Liverpool Cotton market, up to the 18th, remained steady, without any change in prices.

The Queen of Portugal left Portsmouth in the Soho steamboat for Lisbon on the 16th.

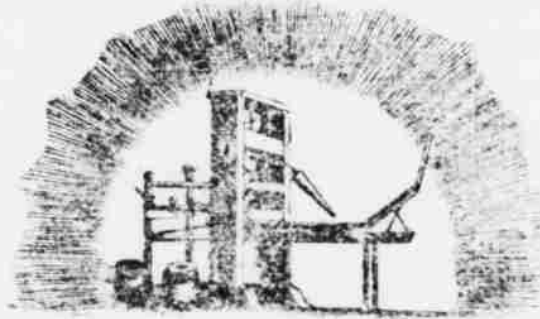
The excitement growing out of the meeting of the three despotic sovereigns in Bohemia, and the suspicions in regard to its ultimate objects, were by no means diminishing.

Two tremendous fires had occurred at Constantinople, within a week of each other, the first of which destroyed 2500 houses, and the second 250 houses and 600 shops.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Mexico.—Vera Cruz papers to the 13th Sept. have been received at New York. The Vice President of the Republic, acting as President, has issued a decree, declaring all the property of the Spanish Missionaries at the Philippine Islands, confiscated to the Federation. This, we presume, refers only to such property as is found within the Mexican territory. It is professedly seized under the law for the expulsion of Spanish ecclesiastics.

India.—The Missionaries at Serampore, Drs. Carey and Marshman, have lost a considerable sum, by the failure of the house of Alexander & Co., Calcutta.



TARBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1833.

¶ We regret to find that a general depression in the price of Cotton has suddenly taken place. Our latest advices, however, which are three or four days subsequent to the decline in price at New York and Liverpool, represent the markets at both those places as having become steady, without any further reduction.

Petersburg, Oct. 23.—The receipts of Cotton during the past week, were not so large as on the previous one. Until Wednesday, the price continued at 154 a 154. The very discouraging accounts from Liverpool and other markets, which were received on that day, caused a considerable decline, and the price to be very unsettled. It appears now to be fixed at 14 a 144, at which considerable sales were made on Saturday and to-day... *Ti.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 30.—Cotton.—The intelligence of the sudden fall of this article 1d per pound in the Liverpool market, has caused a decline in this article in our market. The market opened here on Monday last at 134. Whether the fall is permanent or the effect of the jobbers influence upon the market in England, a few days will decide.

This article has declined half a cent in the pound since yesterday; the market opened this morning (Tuesday) at 13 cents. We think a further decline may be anticipated on the present foreign advices.—*Journal.*

¶ Our limits will not permit the introduction of the voluminous documents which have been recently issued by the Governor of Alabama and the Secretary of War, relative to the removal of the intruders on the Creek lands in that State. We copy the following, however, from the last Richmond Enquirer, as it throws some additional light on this unhappy dispute.

Alabama.—The reply of Secretary Cass to the Governor of Alabama occupies so much space in our paper of this morning, that we are compelled to lay over several matters, selected and original, for our next. The subject is acquiring new interest every hour—what was

yesterday a spot in the heavens, "no bigger than your hat," is dilating itself into a dark and angry cloud—and unless it be dissipated by a little delay and by great moderation in both parties, it may burst in fury and desolation upon our land.

The Columbus Enquirer furnishes new movements in the matter. We thought it bad enough that there should be a threatened collision between the military authorities of the State and the United States. But there is a new question getting up of clashing authority between the *civil authority* of Alabama and the *military power* of the U. States. The following is the last information we possess:

"The 'troubles in the wigwag' on the other side of the Chatahoochee seem to accumulate as they draw to a focus. Next week we understand the U. S. troops take up the line of march from Fort Mitchell, to expel the intruders upon public lands in the Creek Territory. The intruders, it is said, are determined to keep possession, while the commander at Fort Mitchell has positive orders to remove them. Time will show us the issue.

"In the meantime there is an underplot going on, which excites considerable interest in this neighborhood. We state the facts as they were furnished to us, believing them to be in the main correct. It will be recollected that a man named Hardeman Owens was a short time since shot by a U. S. soldier, while acting under the orders of the Deputy Marshal, in an effort to expel Owens. The Court for Russell county, in which the deed was committed, commenced its session on Tuesday last, and issued its subpoenas for certain soldiers at the Fort, as witnesses to prove the fact. Maj McIntosh, the commanding officer, refused to let them attend, upon which the Court issued its *capias* against the Major for contempt of Court, which has also been disregarded. The Court has now applied to Gov. Gayle to order out a sufficient portion of the militia to assist the Sheriff in arresting McIntosh. The result of this application is not yet known."

How are these complicated questions to be decided?—How can they be decided, without great moderation being practised on both sides? These Territorial questions are the most delicate, and at the same time most difficult—which can occur under our complicated system of government. They touch on the one hand the sovereignty of the States; and on the other, the power of the U. States—the jurisdiction, to which the one is entitled over its soil—and the right which the other claims of protecting its lands. The one lays claim to certain rights, and acknowledges certain obligations, under a treaty. The other denies the constitutionality of such a treaty. What is to be done in such a dilemma? To push on the parties to open issue—to invite either or both of them to draw the sword, and to shed the blood of the citizen? To egg on the parties to immediate collision? To invite them to pause—to ascertain the facts in the most authentic manner—to devise remedies for the evil, and thus to avert the threatening danger!—The N. Y. American advocates a direct recourse to military force, and open violence. We are for gaining time, for the understanding to reflect, and the passions to cool.

¶ The last Richmond Jeffersonian contains the following merited and well timed rebuke:—

On our first page will be found the correspondence between Gov. Gayle and the Secretary at War, on the subject of the Creek treaty, and the controversy growing out of it. Gov. Gayle has taken a firm and decided stand in the defence of the rights of Alabama, and adds another to the numberless examples of how much more ready we all are to contend for our own rights, when trampled on, than aid our neighbors, when in like circumstances. When South Carolina declared that "a law that was not made in pursuance of the Constitution," was null and of no effect, Gov. Gayle considered the doctrine absurd and ridiculous—he has now discovered, however, that a *treaty* must be formed, "in pursuance of the Constitution," to give it validity and legal effect against a State;—but thus we go—each State oppressed, nullifying the oppressive law, and each in turn declaring against the nullification of the other. With how much more wisdom and safety should we act, if we would go in solid column against each and every infraction of the Constitution, whether such violation bore on our particular interests or not.

Appointment by the President.—The Globe announces the appointment of Pe-

ter V. Daniel, of Richmond, Virginia, as Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Roger B. Taney, resigned.

The Richmond Enquirer states that this is the third office which has been offered Mr. Daniel by Gen. Jackson—with-out solicitation on his part, or on the part of his friends. He declined the two others without difficulty—it is still very uncertain what course he may take on the present occasion.

Mr. Clay.—The northern and eastern papers are full of details of the reception given to Mr. Clay in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Providence and Boston. In all these cities, every possible mark of respect has been shown to him, indicating, we think, that his party still look to him as a candidate for the Presidency.

In one of Mr. Clay's replies at Philadelphia, he used the following language:

"The time has arrived (says he) which I long ago apprehended, when our greatest exertions are necessary to maintain the free institutions inherited from our ancestors. Yes, disguise is useless; the time is come when we must decide whether the constitution, the laws, and the checks which they have respectively provided, shall prevail, or the will of one man shall have uncontrolled sway. In the settlement of that question—I shall be found where I have ever been."

Fayetteville Obs.

¶ We have not thought it necessary to notice the numerous Internal Improvement meetings, which have been recently held in different parts of the State, preparatory to the Convention to meet at Raleigh on the 4th Monday of this month—but the following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Col. R. H. Jones and adopted by a meeting held at Warrenton on the 14th ult. correspond so exactly with the sentiments of our citizens generally on that subject, that we cannot refrain from copying them:—

Whereas great excitement prevails among the good people of this State, upon the subject of Internal Improvement by means of Rail ways; and assemblages of citizens have taken place, in various sections of the State, avowedly for the purpose of urging the General Assembly at its ensuing session into an extensive system of internal improvement—a system which if adopted, in the opinion of this meeting, must prove abortive and highly injurious to the State, and the best interest of the people thereof—therefore,

Resolved, That a fund for the purposes of internal improvement ought never to be provided upon the credit of the State, nor by joint contributions between the State and individuals.

Resolved, That any imposition of Taxes upon the people of this State or their property, for purposes of internal improvement, is opposed to justice and equality, and therefore violates the laws of Taxation, and whenever it shall be done it will promote the interest of the few at the expense of the many, &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 29.—It may prevent disappointment to persons living at a distance, to mention, that the Directors of the State Bank, in this city, have determined henceforth to do no new business in the way of Loans.—*Reg.*

Another Murder.—A man by the name of Gulliam Tharp stabbed a Mr. Barly Perry in the groin at a corn shucking in Franklin county, one night last week, which resulted in the death of Mr. Perry.—*Raleigh Con.*

Suicide.—On Monday, the 14th inst. Mrs. Sally Curran, wife of Mr. Benjamin Curran, of this county, put an end to her existence by hanging herself. She left the house of her husband, and went to the woods, where she effected her purpose by tying a rope to her neck, and jumping from a tree. She was in a deranged state of mind. She has left a husband and three or four children to lament her untimely and violent death.

Oxford Examiner.

Newbern, Oct. 25.—We had hoped that the general expression of indignation which was called forth by the notorious Walker's temerity on a former occasion, would have intimidated other incendiaries from sending their inflammatory writings into the Southern States; but we now find those hopes were fallacious, and that there is a settled determi-