

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.—The packet ships Henry IV. from Havre, at New York, and Lowell, at Boston from Liverpool, furnish French dates to the 29th of January, and English to the 27th.

The last advices from Liverpool state that the Cotton market was again dull and that prices had declined—but subsequently the market recovered a little.

From France and England there is no political news of importance.

In Portugal the Queen's party have gained another victory, which promises important results.

The news from Spain throws little additional light on the state of that country. Whilst there can be no doubt that the Queen has been compelled to call around her men of the most liberal political opinions, it would still seem on many points, the partisans of Don Carlos, or friends of absolute power, are in arms in opposition to the government.

The Spanish dates confirm the change of ministry in consequence of the conspiracy against the Queen, and announce the convocation of the Cortes.

A Congress is sitting at Vienna—for German States only, for the purpose of 'establishing order'—that is, of resisting liberalism in Germany.

The relations between Russia and the liberal powers of the west of Europe, in reference to Turkey, are not materially varied from the previous accounts. The change is favorable to a continuance of peace, at least for the present. The diplomatic correspondence between the French and Russian ministers on that subject, is a curiosity. France protests with "profound affliction" against the treaty between Russia and Turkey, and intimates, that if it should lead to an armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Porte, France will be at liberty to go to war. The Russian answer is cool and mystical. The treaty is declared to be "defensive and conservative," and the French inferences are said to be founded on "incorrect data." The French minister is told, that he has no right to interfere in a treaty between independent States, and the conclusion is that the Emperor will go on in his way as though the French note "had no existence." This is considered by some papers as a peaceful termination to the disputes. It may be—but the Frenchman does not appear to have achieved any thing by his motion.

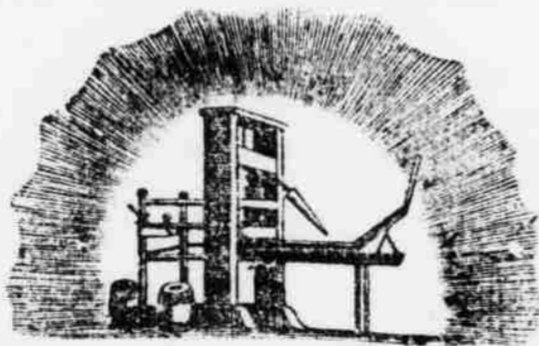
Canada.—The Baltimore American says: The struggle between Mr. Mackenzie and the Parliament of Upper Canada, in respect to his right to take his seat, as member for the county of York, has been renewed in a new shape. We have, in several papers, accounts of the scene which took place on his appearance in the House, on the 10th ult. On previous occasions, the proper commissioners refused to administer the oaths of office, but a new commission having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Colborne, Mr. Mackenzie was duly qualified, and with the evidence of this fact appeared to claim his right. The House was crowded with electors to witness his reception. Before he reached a seat, he was stopped by the sergeant at arms as an intruder, and after a few minutes, he made a second attempt and was again, with greater violence, removed. He appealed to the Speaker, who refused to interfere, and continuing his resistance, the sergeant at arms complained of him as in custody, for the refusal to leave the House. A debate ensued which lasted for seven hours with great excitement. Various motions were made to send the refractory member to jail, to expel him by force, and appoint two men to keep him out of the House. At first there was a rush from the galleries, and a cry for "vengeance," but for the rest of the day there was no disturbance among the hearers. Mr. Mackenzie was refused the liberty of defending himself, and a motion to allow him to take his seat was lost, by a vote of 15 to 12. He protested on behalf of his constituents against this violation of his and their rights.

The result of the discussions was that Mr. M. should be admonished by the Speaker, and discharged from custody, which was accordingly done, and here the matter rested at the last accounts.

Yesterday we mentioned the troubles in Upper Canada, arising out of the contests between the Colonial Legislature and Mr. Mackenzie. The mail has since brought us accounts of even greater excitement, in the Parliament of Lower Canada. The House of Assembly on the 15th ult. assumed a very bold stand of hostility against the administration of Governor Aylmer, and against the course of the ministry at home towards the Province.

Early in the month, a set of resolutions, nearly one hundred in number, was moved and referred. They form a sort of declaration of rights of the people of Canada, and concluded by proposing the expunging from the Journals of the House, of the despatches of Mr. Stanley, the British Colonial Secretary, and the impeaching the Governor General, Lord Aylmer. They were brought up for discussion on the 15th, and debated all that day and the next. All substitutes were rejected by overwhelming majorities, and late in the night of the 16th, fifty five of the resolutions were agreed to without opposition. The whole probably passed as reported. The resolutions adopted contain a call for conventions of the people.

The results of this bold attitude, which the House have assumed, must be important to the future relations of the colony with Great Britain. The impeachment is a singular proceeding, especially if, as we believe, there is neither constitutional power to arrest, nor tribunal to try the accused. The vote of censure upon Mr. Stanley's despatches is one of the most significant signs of the temper which stimulates the House. Mr. Stanley has lately taken occasion to warn the Colonies, solemnly, that Ministers are inflexibly hostile to all changes, that tend towards assimilation with the institutions of the United States. He tells them that if any interference by the mother country be required to settle their domestic dissensions, the measures adopted will secure more closely their dependence on Great Britain, and strengthen the institutions of monarchy. These are, probably, the offensive doctrines at which the Canadians have taken umbrage, and for which they have struck the despatches from the Journals. The language of Mr. Stanley is a close parallel to that of the Earl of Hillsborough, Lord Dartmouth, Lord George Germaine, and the other Colonial Secretaries, who laid down the laws of monarchy for the American Colonies from 1765 to '76. The Canadians are too near Massachusetts, not to know something of the spirit with which the Secretaries were answered.



TARBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1834.

The excitement respecting the removal of the public deposits, it seems, has reached this Congressional district. A public meeting of the citizens of Plymouth, was held on the 21st ult. at which resolutions were adopted condemning that measure, approving the conduct of Senator Mangum, and censuring that of his colleague Senator Brown. Would it not be advisable for old Edgecombe to raise her voice also on the present occasion?

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county commenced its session in this place on Monday last, Judge Settle presiding. On Tuesday, negro Will, the property of Mr. Jas. S. Battle, was arraigned for the murder of Mr. Richard Baxter, his overseer, an account of which we published a few weeks since—on the prisoner's affidavit of the absence of a material witness, and of his belief that he could not have an impartial trial at present in consequence of the prevailing excitement against him, his case

was continued until the next term, and he remanded to Nashville jail, it being considered more secure than the one in this place. An unusually large number of presentments and trials for petty offences, such as assaults, thefts, gambling, &c. have been disposed of, resulting in the imposition of several fines and one or two exhibitions at the whipping post.

The following Constables qualified at our last County Court:—

- District No. 1. Daniel Knight.
2. James H. Armstrong.
3. Henry Dickson.
4. James D. Barnes.
5. Willie Ellis.
6. John J. Thomas.
7. Reddin Lewis.
8. _____
9. Battle Bryant.
10. Jesse Mercer.
11. Jobe Thigpen.
12. _____
13. Brittain Howell.
14. _____
15. Miles Cross.
16. Thomas L. Mainer.
17. Willie Atkinson.

In district No. 8, Geraldus Shurley was elected, but did not qualify—in Nos. 12 and 14, no election was held.

We find the following among the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, as published in the Raleigh papers:—

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of John A. Binford v. Cooper & Arrington, from Nash; affirming the judgment of the Court below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Andrews v. Shaw, from Pitt; reversing the judgment in the Court below, and ordering a new trial.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Joseph S. Battle v. Samuel W. W. Vick, from Nash, affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of doe on demise of John Ricks v. Henry Blount, from Nash, affirming the judgment of the Superior Court.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of den on demise of Hines, Drake and others v. Henry Drake and Mills Peale, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Charles E. Johnston v. Patty Taylor, from Nash, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial.

[The Register of last Tuesday says:—The arguments of Counsel are closed and the Court will probably adjourn in a few days.]

CONGRESS.

Senate.—On Monday, the 3d inst. the Senate was almost exclusively engaged in discussing the deposite question.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, 23th ult. Mr. HALL, of N. C. offered a resolution, which the House by a vote of 115 to 69, refused to consider, instructing the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a plan, accompanied by a bill, to reduce the revenue to the necessary expenses of the Government.

On Monday, 3d inst. the only business transacted, was the reception and reference of memorials from various parts of the country on the deranged state of the currency.

[To avoid repetition we will merely add, that both Houses were almost exclusively occupied, during the week, on subjects connected with the deposites.]

The U. S. Telegraph states that the following copy, relating to the unpleasant occurrence between Messrs. Poindexter and Forsyth, was made on the Legislative Journal of the Senate:—

In Senate, Friday, Feb. 23, 1834.

Ordered, That the following be entered on the Legislative Journal of the Senate.

A misunderstanding having arisen between the honorable George Poindexter and the honorable John Forsyth, in the course of the proceedings of the Senate, this day—after the close of the business, the Senate required the attendance of its absent members—whereupon, at the instance of several members, mutual, satisfactory, and honorable explanations took place.

The nominations of Mr. Livingston as our Minister to France; of Mr. T. P. Barton to be Secretary to the same Legation; of Mr. A. Middleton, jun. to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Madrid; of J. S. Cabot to be Commissioner under the Neapolitan treaty; of R. M. Saunders to be Commissioner under the French treaty; and of J. W. Overton to be Secretary to the Commission under the Neapolitan treaty, have been recently confirmed by the Senate.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from Prairie du Chien, Upper Mississippi, Feb. 1:—

"I wrote to — from Mineral Point, since which I have heard that the Sacs and Foxes have killed 16 Winnebagoes, and my friend gossip Whirling Thunder is about to come down upon the Black Hawk people with 700 warriors at his back. He swears he will exterminate Black Hawk's band."—*N. Y. Amer.*

A most daring attempt was made at highway robbery, in this vicinity, last week, in broad day light. A gentleman from the country, a respectable citizen, came to town for the purpose of getting a \$1,000 bill exchanged, and in going about to effect his object, he no doubt imprudently exposed his money to some individuals who were tempted by the lure to form a conspiracy to rob him. The gentleman states that he left Raleigh late in the afternoon, and when between two and three miles from town, near Crabtree creek, the sun not having yet gone down, two men, one white, the other colored, rushed from the side of the fence, seized his bridle and demanded his money. He denied that he had any, when the white man struck him several violent blows across the head with a bludgeon which felled him to the ground, where his existence would probably have been terminated but for the accidental approach of the northern stage, the lumbering of which was heard in the distance. It is some relief however, to add, that the villains were disappointed of their booty.—*Raleigh Reg.*

A letter from Boston, dated 25th ult. in reference to the present state of trade, says: "We believe that the consumption of this country will be from 30 to 50,000 bales of Cotton less than last year; several factories are discontinuing all or a part of their works."

An Appalling Disaster.—The Philadelphia Herald of the 5th inst. says:—Yesterday afternoon the steamboat William Penn, belonging to the Citizens' Line, plying between this city and Baltimore, on her way from New Castle, when nearly opposite the point house, was discovered to be on fire. Every exertion was made to stop the progress of the flames, which spread with great rapidity from the fire room, and soon communicated with the fuel. The boat was run ashore between the Point House and the Navy Yard, and the passengers, amounting to 140 or 150, jumped overboard. The scene presented was one of inexpressible dismay; and, painful to relate, three lives were lost.

The Rev. Mitchell Moore and a lady from Lewistown, Delaware, and Col. Porter, of this city, who all jumped overboard abast the wheel house, where the water was deep, were drowned. The passengers all suffered severely from the nature of the landing, it being very soft mud.

Whilst we mourn over this calamity, we are cheered by the recollection, that during the whole time, perhaps thirty-five years that steamboats have been running on the Delaware, this is the first accident that has occurred.

The boat was burnt to the water's edge, and we regret to learn the loss sustained will be about \$70,000.

A Female styled "The Mysterious Lady," has attracted great crowds in some of our northern cities, appearing almost to possess the gift of divination. She sits with her back to the person, who writes on a strip of paper, and places it in a cup; upon which she immediately makes the rest of the company acquaint-