

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *George Washington*, at New York, brings London journals to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th of July. The last advices from Liverpool represent the Cotton market as uncommonly brisk, heavy sales, and prices generally higher. Political items follow.

A London paper of the 21st says:—"There is a report in the city, that the Cholera has broken out in Bermondsey." This is a part of London adjoining the Thames, inhabited by persons connected with shipping, and is generally very dirty.

The dissensions in the French Cabinet, to which we alluded on the two last arrivals from France, have resulted in the resignation of the President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal Soult, and the appointment of Marshal Gerard, as his successor. It is difficult to collect from the French papers, what are the actual causes of this change.—By some it is said to be a difference of opinion on the subject of Algiers; by others, on the necessity of keeping up the French army at its present strength. It is true, as is generally asserted, and as we think probable, that Louis Philippe himself presides over the deliberations of his Cabinet and directs its policy, the change will not produce any material results. The Republican party at present seems entirely silenced.

Don Carlos, we think there can now be little doubt, has arrived in Spain, and from present appearances, his presence there will serve to kindle again the almost expiring flames of civil war. His arrival was not known in Madrid. The next accounts we receive, will probably enable us to judge more correctly of the consequences of this extraordinary event.

An article from the *Gazette de France* announces, that a combined English and French fleet had passed the Dardanelles, and anchored before Constantinople. There are many circumstances, however, which render this account very improbable, and we strongly incline to the belief that it is untrue.

The papers speak of an abundant harvest in France and England.

ENGLAND.

London, July 22.—The affair of Don Carlos still keeps up a very lively excitement here. Letters have been received from him to day, dated Elisondo, 12th instant, in which he states that he had then upwards of 12,000 effective men, and that the greatest enthusiasm in his favour prevailed among them. It is also said that a telegraphic despatch had been received in Paris on Saturday afternoon, stating that Don Carlos had arrived before Pampaluna, and that Gen. Rodil had retired. In general, this news was not credited on 'Change' though coming from a very respectable quarter; but the fact is, that the French telegraph itself, allowing the case to be as represented, is in bad order for sending false news, and a counter report was in circulation, that Don Carlos had been taken prisoner and shot. These contradictory statements were not by any means cleared up at the close of business. The expedition of Carlos must, however, soon bring Spanish affairs to some crisis.

July 23.—Much conjecture has been wasted to-day in the city, on the fact that two of the largest class of government steam-vessels, the *Medea* and *Salamanca*, were ordered round this morning early from Gravesend to Portsmouth, so suddenly, that the officers belonging to them were not at all to be found, and the order was it appears, to the whole of them perfectly unexpected. The more general supposition is, that they are about to proceed to the Mediterranean, but nothing authentic has transpired on the subject.

FRANCE.

London, July 21.—We have received by express the Paris papers of Saturday, together with a letter from our regular correspondent dated Saturday afternoon. The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance, that Marshal Soult has resigned the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the War Ministry, and that Marshal Gerard has been appointed his successor in both. The cause of Marshal Soult's resignation is abundantly discus-

sed, and variously explained in the Paris papers, the fact of it having been known in Paris on the day before. The Marshal had for some time disagreed with his colleagues on various questions of policy, especially that of maintaining a standing army, which the Marshal insisted on increasing to 400,000 men. Fears had been entertained, lest the new Chamber of Deputies should object to the enormous budget required by the Minister of War. The latter, however, preferred resigning, to any change in his military arrangements. His loss, as War Minister, seems to be regretted by all parties, as no one in France was better qualified than himself for the duties of the War Department. Beyond that, however, the change in the Ministry seems to have produced but little sensation whatever in Paris.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 9.—It is announced this morning in the *Gazette*, that the ceremonies to be observed on the 24th instant, on the occasion of the opening of the session of the Cortes, has arrived at the Royal printing office from La Grana, and as the sitting is described as *La sesion Regia par la apertura solenne de las Cortes Generales del Reino*, it is presumed that her Majesty intends to assist at the opening in person. It is reported at the palace, that orders have arrived there, to have the royal apartments prepared for the Queen's reception on the 21st.

The first commercial measure of the new Minister of Finance, has no tendency to strengthen or confirm the opinions entertained in foreign countries of the liberality of his administration. In spite of the more extended views of his Under Secretary of State, the late Intendant of the Havana, he has yielded to the clamor of the corn growers of Castile, and has considerably altered the amount of difference in discriminating duties on the importation of flour into Cuba, to the prejudice of the colonists, as well as the United States of America.

According to the new tariff, the Spanish flour, in Spanish bottoms, is to pay \$2 per barrel; Spanish flour, in foreign bottoms, \$6 per barrel; foreign flour, in foreign bottoms, \$9½ per barrel, with the addition in the three cases of the *derecho de balanza*. This arrangement, if it does not produce a revolution in the Island of Cuba, will only owe its harmlessness to the impossibility of carrying it into execution, for there can be no doubt that in the face of so enormous a difference, the contraband trade from North America continues to become still more flourishing than it is at present, even if the Government of Washington did not succeed, by retaliatory measures, in bringing the Madrid Cabinet to reason.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 24.—This is a most critical moment for Turkey, and public expectation is therefore on the alert. The British fleet, consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, last week went from Vourla up to Smyrna, and landed their marines, to the number of 1000 men, on a tongue of land near that city, where they were reviewed. The people were much excited by the novel spectacle. The fleet subsequently left Smyrna on a cruise. The French fleet is expected daily to join that of Great Britain.

There is great impatience expressed by the Turks to know when the combined fleets are likely to come to Constantinople. The fortifications of the Dardanelles are said to be in good repair, and the Turks have also taken care to have batteries along the Bosphorus placed on the best footing; they have also troops encamped on the spot where the Russians were stationed last year.

ITALY.

Sicilian Consulate-General, Gibraltar, June 27.—A dispatch has been received from his Excellency the Admiral Don Giovanni Battiola Stasti, commanding the Sicilian fleet, under date of the 26th inst., stating that the misunderstanding between the King of Sicily and the Emperor of Morocco, has been amicably adjusted.

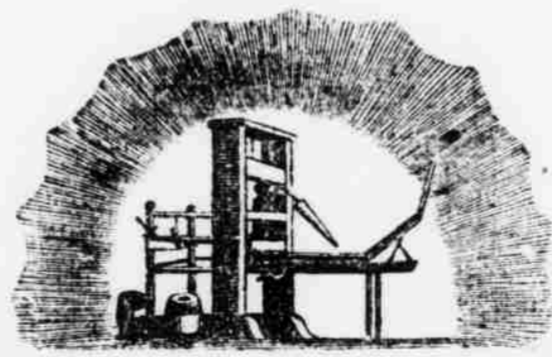
GREECE.

The accounts from this country are

contradictory; but nothing appears calculated to alarm the friends of King Otho for the stability of his government. He is said to be an amiable young man.

Important from the West Indies.—By late arrivals at New Haven from the West Indies, we are furnished with important particulars in relation to the operations of the law for abolishing slavery. A terrible commotion is anticipated. The *Herald* states that during the week preceding the first of August, the Governor General of the Windward Islands, proceeded to the different places within his jurisdiction, for the purpose of informing the slaves of the nature and condition of the change which was about to take place in regard to their civil and political relations.—His plan was to visit the principal estates on the several islands—to call around him, at each, the most prominent and intelligent portion of the slaves—to announce the conditions of their emancipation, and enforce upon their minds the principles of good order and submission to the law. At Montserrat and Nevis, he was received *Pas-sively*, with that sort of calmness, which precedes a storm; but at St. Kitts open demonstrations were given, not only of insubordination to the enactments of the abolition Parliament, but to the local authorities—and to the Governor General himself. On several of the estates murmurs were made, and on one, where an overseer attempted to quell the disturbance, he was severely beaten by the slaves, in the presence of the Governor, who had to move off in some haste, to prevent being treated in a similar manner.

In consequence of these facts, an additional number of troops were ordered from Barbadoes, together with a sloop of war. Thus things remained until the great day of emancipation, the 1st of August. This was a day of jubilee, and fasting and prayer—according to the different dispositions and circumstances of the parties concerned. The 1st was Friday—on Saturday the slaves are not required to work—Sunday, of course, is a holiday. Thus three days elapsed in which emancipation had no restraint. On the 4th, they were required to go to work on the apprenticeship system, but most of them refused. An additional military and a strong naval force was concentrated at St. Kitts. On the 7th, Martial law was proclaimed—600 marines were landed from the frigates in harbor; several of the ring-leaders of the blacks were arrested, punished with stripes, and six of the principal ones sent off to Bermuda. At Montserrat they were in open rebellion, and at Nevis, they were only restrained by the arrival of the Special Magistrates from England, who can have but a temporary influence upon the conduct of the slaves. These islands are probably now exhibiting another spectacle of "infuriated men, seeking through blood and slaughter their long lost liberty."—*Philadelphia Gazette.*



TARBOROUGH

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1834.

Our County Court sat last week. On Monday, William D. Petway qualified as Sheriff, in the place of Spencer L. Hart, who declined a re-election. Mr. Hart acted 16 years as Sheriff and 8 years previous as Deputy, during which period he discharged the arduous and delicate duties of that office with a degree of fidelity and firmness, tempered with mildness, that won for him the universal respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Homicides.—We learn that on the 25th ult. Mr. Jacob Pope, of Halifax county, was shot by some unknown person, and expired the following day at noon: About dusk, Mr. Pope observed to his overseer, who was in the house with him, that there were some persons in the old field opposite his house trying to shoot him,

and that he would get his gun and drive them off. His wife hearing this, hid his gun under the bed and left the house in company with her two daughters. Not finding his gun, Mr. Pope took down a hol-ter pistol and walked to the front door—he had scarcely reached the door when he was shot with a large load of squirrel shot, which entered his abdomen making an orifice about two inches in diameter—he continued in his senses until his death, which occurred about eighteen hours thereafter. The overseer was in the back piazza when the gun was discharged, and on approaching Mr. Pope and seeing the pistol in his hand charged him with shooting himself—he observed, I did not do it, some person shot me—and added, he had snapped the pistol at him and believed it was a white man. On examination the pistol was found still loaded. The above particulars are from an authentic source, and are given thus minutely to correct the many unfounded rumors to which this unhappy circumstance has given birth. Mr. Pope was about 57 years of age, and has left a wife and ten children to mourn their sudden and unexpected bereavement.

Also, in the same county, on Saturday night, the 23d ult. Mr. James Wiggins was killed by a free mulatto named Morgan. A misunderstanding had previously existed between them, and on that night Mr. Wiggins with two other persons went to Morgan's cabin for the purpose of chastising him—being refused admittance, a plank of the door was knocked off through which Mr. Wiggins entered, when Morgan buried an axe in his side and leaving it there made his escape. Mr. Wiggins drew the axe out himself and immediately expired—he was a single man, aged about 25 years. Morgan has been taken, and is now confined in jail.

And, on Friday last, *Erasmus G. Alston* died in the town of Halifax, from pistol wounds received in a rencontre with Mr. Arthur M'Daniel, on the day of the last county election. The deceased had repeatedly threatened to shoot Mr. M'Daniel, and on approaching him with a pistol in his hand was shot by the latter. Mr. M'Daniel is a worthy, inoffensive citizen, and has given bail for his appearance at the next Superior Court of that county. The deceased was a young man without a family.

Election Returns.—The list is nearly complete. The political complexion of the General Assembly is, however, variously represented. The *Fayetteville Journal* (Jackson) speaks confidently of the Administration having a majority of between 40 and 50 on joint ballot—while, on the other hand, the *Salisbury Carolinian* (Opposition) as confidently anticipates a Whig majority of at least 20, probably 30. The facts, that perhaps in one-third of the counties national politics was not introduced into the canvass, and the political preferences of the members elect will not be distinctly known until they assemble at Raleigh, and the customary "log-rolling" system is put into operation.

New Cotton.—The Petersburg Constellation of last Saturday says: "One bale new Cotton, made by Captain Wm. Moody, of Northampton, North Carolina, was received this day, and sold by Heath & Mason, at 14½ cts per lb."

New Bank.—The whole amount of Stock, authorized by the charter of this Corporation, having been taken, the Books of Subscription have been closed. *Ral. Reg.*

Liquid Gas Lamps.—We are informed that the liquid gas has been successfully introduced into Newbern in this State, and learn that Mr. D. M. Vanbokenelen of that place, who has purchased a patent right for Wake county, will shortly visit this City with a view to demonstrate its value and superiority over Oil, for Lamps. It seems to receive considerable favor in the Northern cities, and in many families, has entirely superseded the use of Oil.—*ib.*

We learn that the gentlemen composing the Literary Societies of Princeton College, have invited the Hon. William Gaston (a graduate of that institution) to deliver their next annual Address. This, we believe, is the second time Mr. G. has received from those Societies a similar invitation; and we trust the multiplicity of his business will not now interfere in denying him the performance of so honorable a task. *Wash. Whig.*

Horrid Murder.—A letter from a gentleman in Montgomery county, informs us, that on the night of the 6th instant, the Rev. Thomas Philips was shot dead at his own house. He was aroused from his bed by the barking of the dogs, and the noise made by stones thrown against the house: he took his gun and went into the piazza to see the cause of the disturbance, and was immediately shot down. Three large and fourteen small slugs were found in his