

STATE OF EUROPE.

It may be profitable for a few moments to suffer our attention to be diverted from the deeds and doings at home, which are fixing upon us the eyes of the world, and to take a passing view of the condition of other countries.

Great Britain.—There has been no period in the history of the last twenty years, when the situation of Great Britain has been more unpromising than at this moment. Her public debt, which, at the revolution in 1688, was only £1,054,925, has now increased to the enormous amount of £207,744,388, the interest of which absorbs nearly, or quite, two thirds of her entire annual revenue. Again, the great foundations of her prosperity, her trade and manufactures, are visibly and greatly impaired by her necessary collisions with rival interests, which are springing up with a vigor of growth which threatens her with still more disastrous consequences. Her poor rates have increased ten-fold within the last eighty years, from £730,135, in 1748, to £7,803,465, in 1827. In the mean time her population is increasing at the rate of 3 and 400,000 while she only loses in emigrants and convicts, 7 or 8000. Extravagant notions and pretensions have taken place of moderation in views and habits. On the other hand, she is rich in monied capital, rich in her names and quarries, in her thousand natural or artificial resources, the industry of her agriculturists, the skill of her manufacturers, and the extended commercial means which she possesses.

At the present moment, however, the pressure of distress on her manufacturing population is so severely felt, that riotous proceedings have taken place, only suppressed by the interposition of the military arm, and used at a considerable loss of human life. With the powerful rivalry of this country to contend with in the markets which she has been accustomed to regard as her own, it is not likely that the distress of her manufacturers will be soon diminished by any steady or certain revival of her trade. The wavering policy and querulous tone of her statesmen sufficiently attest the apprehensions which are entertained of our growing reputation and power. Her recent repeal of the laws which kept the Catholics in a state of civil and political bondage was wise, and will increase her moral and physical power, but is by no means certain that she will not, at an early period, squander that increase by an unnecessary interference between the belligerents of Europe. There appears to be strong reason to believe that she will array herself on the side of Turkey, so far as to check the designs of Russia on Constantinople, if she should be found to approach too near to that capital. Backed by Austria and France—as the rumor runs—she may effect this object, but it will be at an immense cost. Her interests are to be promoted; her design to prevent Russia from establishing herself at a point so much nearer to the East Indies than any she now possesses, is to be accelerated; and she will subsidize armies, as well as put her navy in a state of powerful activity.

On the other hand, should she determine on the wise policy of using the new resources she has acquired by late conciliatory measures to better her internal condition, she may prolong, if it should be out of her power to avert, that catastrophe which at a certain stage of maturity, changes the destiny of nations.

France.—France, like Great Britain, presents the scene of a population disquieted. Riots have taken place in many of the Departments, in consequence of the advance in the price of grain, and these disturbances have been quelled by the military. Some of the French papers describe the danger of their situation as immense. While the people are in a state of insurrection, the Legislative Chambers present a scene of confusion, unusual, and tending to increase the alarm which other circumstances have produced. A deputy—M. Calernard Lafayette—from the Upper Loire, was assassinated in Paris in open day; but it is believed that the only motive to the act was private animosity. It is said that the French are about to evacuate the Morea. The French navy has been recently increased. In 1827 the navy was fixed at 126 vessels. It was increased to 178 in consequence of the blockade of Algiers, & other circumstances, which rendered an increased power necessary. Subsequently 27 vessels more have been added to the navy, of which 7 are ships of the line, and 17 are frigates. The discussion of the supplies required to meet the expenses of this increased force, led to the irregularity and confusion which we have already noticed.

Russia and Turkey.—The campaign has recommenced, and accounts have been received of victories obtained by the Russian troops. Major-General Hesse, whose division of the Russian army was concentrated at Gariel, hearing of the advance of Kaya-Oglie, the Pacha of Trapazunt, had crossed the river Natonebi to meet and attack him; and although the Turks were strongly entrenched, they appear to have been driven from their positions with the loss of 1000 men killed and wounded. The Russian accounts, while they admit that the enemy received our detachment with a dreadful fire, and maintained a sanguinary combat for the space of four hours, assert that the loss of the Russians consisted only of 3 princes, 1 officer, and 35 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and less than 160 wounded. This appears irreconcilable to the idea of a dreadful fire, and sanguinary combat for four hours. It does not appear that any attempt has yet been made on

Shumla by the Russians, and the Turkish accounts speak with confidence of the sufficiency of the force which the Grand Signor has at the Balkan to keep his enemies in check. It seems to be conjectured that the Russians, instead of wasting their time and strength in attacking Shumla, will pass by it with their main army, and proceed to Constantinople. But if so, they will be met in the difficult passes of the mountains by some of the choicest troops of the Sultan, who are stimulated to distinguish themselves by the rich list of favors which has been proclaimed as the reward of the next victory. The Turks, along the whole line of the Balkan, have thrown themselves into an offensive attitude, have advanced, and made several sorties. There is a determined bravery in the Turkish character which is not to be put down by a few defeats, nor ended by a temporary succession of reverses. Nothing but final, irrevocable overthrow can destroy their spirit. It is said that the Sultan was about to leave Constantinople to put himself at the head of his armies, in which is to be found the finest cavalry on earth.

It is rumored that the career of the Russians has been checked by the counteraction of their plans, in consequence of the inundation of the Danube; and also, that they rely on the scarcity of provisions which they expect to see in Turkey. The letters from Constantinople, however, say that if this be the calculation of the Russians they will find it an erroneous one; "for our English residents at Pera (say these letters) have assured us that supplies will not be wanting, and that if, for the present moment, some suffering prevail in this respect, there will shortly arrive, both at Constantinople and among the army, an abundance of provisions, and of every necessary to preserve tranquility." The people of Constantinople are suffering much distress at present, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, and such is the exasperation against the Franks, that the Christian residents there are under dreadful apprehensions for their own safety, in case any disaster should befall the Turkish army.

The following paragraph gives a melancholy view of the outrages which have been perpetrated on the Russian Embassy in Persia. It is to be expected that these acts of violence will excite the Emperor of Russia to some retaliatory measures, or to some course of vengeance which will have the effect of dividing his force, and weakening the energy of his operations against Turkey.

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence of the 12th of April from Constantinople: "A Tartar sent off from Teheran by the British Charge d'Affaires, has brought intelligence that the Russian Embassy, and all the Russians who were in Persia, have been massacred, and the Schah himself is in danger if he does not suspend the payment of the war contribution to Russia. All the foreigners at Teheran are in dread, and the English Charge d'Affaires has addressed to the Persian Government a note, in which he declares that he shall consider it responsible for any act of violence that may be exercised against British subjects; and at the same time demands the punishment of those persons who are guilty of the massacre of the Russians. The latter point it would be very difficult to accomplish, "as the whole nation took part in the massacre."

Portugal.—The information we obtain respecting the condition of Portugal is contradictory, and we are frequently at a loss to come to any settled conclusion as to the state of that Kingdom. While from one quarter, we receive news of perplexities in the government, and outrages daily committed on public life and liberty, of intemperate sallies on the part of men high in authority, and discontents and riotings among the people; from other sources at least of equal authority, we derive information directly opposite in its character, of a state of tranquility arising out of an efficient but just administration of the laws on the part of the government, and of a willing obedience on the part of the governed. The accounts some time since circulated of an outrageous attack made by Don Miguel on his sister Donna Isabella Maria, is scarcely believed in any quarter, as it has been subsequently stated that she is a principal personage in all Court ceremonies. A letter from Lisbon of the 10th of April represents the state of things as pacific, and indicative of popular contentment, and that the King is employed in discharging his duties, "not only without interruption, but without any apparent fear or danger either at home or abroad." The rumors which have reached us about the same time of the intended flight of Don Miguel into Spain, of the offer of the King of Spain to sustain him against all Europe, & of the employment of a detachment of troops to escort Don Miguel to Madrid, seem to us to be mere inventions, attributable to the party among the Portuguese refugees, who having enlisted under the banners of opposition, are interested in putting down the sovereign from whom they have nothing to expect. The representations of Don Miguel as a tyrant and murderer, are greatly exaggerated in all probability. It is understood that Great Britain is about to interpose her good offices in order to reconcile Don Miguel and Don Pedro and to bring about some compromise between them. Pending this state of things, it seems to be unwise to load with abusive epithets one of the parties, and, by keeping his vindictive feeling in a constant state of excitement, preventing reason and the blander passions of the human breast from exerting their influence.

Spain.—The only information we have of the state of Spain is too loose to enable us to form any opinion as to her financial, political or moral condition. It is rumored that the King, in despite of attempts which have been made to mediate between him and the South American States, has determined to send an expedition against Mexico, and that active preparations are making to fit out that expedition. The recent law of Mexico expelling

the native Spaniards from that country may have had some effect in quickening the spirit of hostility which is said to have now assumed an active form.

From the Washington City Chronicle.

REMOVALS.

We have not been in the habit of remarking on the numerous removals from office by the present Administration; but as they begin to affect the interests of our city, we cannot avoid expressing our regret that a system like this should be adopted and pursued. Its inevitable tendency will be to retard improvements, check business, and lessen the value of property. These effects, we are sorry to say, are already beginning to be experienced, and the merchant, as well as the mechanic, is now complaining of its operation. Thirty-three houses which were to have been built this year have, we learn, been stopped, in consequence of the unsettled and uncertain state of things now existing here; and the merchant cannot sell his goods or collect his debts, from the same cause. We have never known the city to be in a state like this before, though we have known it for many years. The individual distress, too, produced, in many cases, by the removal of destitute officers, is harrowing & painful to all who possess the ordinary sympathies of our nature, without regard to party feeling. No man, not absolutely brutal, can be pleased to see his personal friend or neighbor suddenly stripped of the means of support, and cast upon the cold charity of the world without a shelter or a home. Frigid and insensible must be the heart of that man who could witness some of the scenes that have lately been exhibited here, without a tear of compassion or a throb of sympathy. We would not envy his feelings.

But what is still more to be regretted is, that this system, having been once introduced, must necessarily be kept up at the commencement of every Presidential term: and he who goes into office, knowing its limited uncertain tenure, feels no disposition to make permanent improvements or to form for himself a permanent residence. He, therefore, takes care to lay up what he can, during his brief official existence, to carry off to some more congenial spot, where he means to spend his life or re-enter into business. All, therefore, that he might have expended in city improvements is withdrawn, and the revenue of the Corporation, as well as the trade of the city, is so far lessened and decreased. It is obviously a most injurious policy as it respects the interests of our city. Many of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Washington, those who have adhered to its fortunes through all their vicissitudes, who have "grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength," have been cast off to make room for strangers who feel no interest in the prosperity of our infant metropolis, and who care not whether it advances or retrogrades.

We may resume this subject on a future occasion.

WESTERN ADVENTURERS.

BY JUDGE HALL, OF LOUISIANA.

Among the adventurers whom Boon described as having reinforced his little colony, was a young gentleman named Smith, who had been a major in the militia of Virginia, and possessed a full share of the gallantry and noble spirit of his native State. In the absence of Boon, he was chosen, on account of his military rank and talents, to command the rude citadel, which contained all the wealth of this patriarchal band—their wives, their children, and their herds. It held also an object particularly dear to this young soldier—a lady, the daughter of one of the settlers, to whom he had pledged his affections. It came to pass upon a certain day, when the siege was over, tranquility restored, and the employments of husbandry resumed that this young lady, with a female companion, strolled out, as young ladies in love are very apt to do, along the banks of the Kentucky river. Having rambled about for some time, they espied a canoe lying by the shore, and in a frolic stepped into it, with the determination of visiting a neighbor on the opposite bank. It seems that they were not so well skilled in navigation as the *Lady of the Lake*, who paddled her own canoe very dexterously; for instead of gliding to the point of destination, they were whirled about by the stream, and at length thrown on a sand bar, from which they were obliged to wade to the shore. Full of mirth, excited by their wild adventure, they hastily arranged their dresses, and were proceeding to climb the banks when three Indians, rushed from a neighboring covert, seized the fair wanderers, and forced them away. Their savage captives, evincing no sympathy for their distress, nor allowing them time for rest or reflection, hurried them along during the whole day by rugged and thorny paths. Their shoes were worn off by the rocks, their clothes torn and their feet and limbs lacerated, and stained with blood. To brighten their misery, one of the savages began to make love to Miss (the intended of M. Jor. Smith) and while gazing her along with a pointed stick, promised in recompense for their sufferings, to make her his *square*. This at once roused all the energies of her mind, and called its powers into action. In the hope that her friends would soon pursue them, she broke the twigs as she passed along and delayed the party as much as possible by tardy and blundering steps. But why dwell on the heartless and unmanly cruelty of these savages? The day and night passed, and another day of agony had nearly rolled over the heads of these afflicted females, when their conductors halted to cook a wild repast of

The ladies were soon missed from the garrison. The natural courage and sagacity of Smith, now heightened by love, gave him the wings of the wind and the fierceness of the tiger. The light traces of female feet led him to the place of embarkation—the canoe was traced to the opposite shore—the deep print of the moccasin in the sand told the rest; and the agonized Smith, accompanied by a few of his best workmen, pursued the spoil-encumbered foe. The track once discovered, they kept it with that unerring sagacity so peculiar to our hunters. The beaded grass, the disentangled briars, and the compressed shrubs, afforded the only, but to them the certain, indications of the route of the enemy. When they had sufficiently ascertained the general course of the retreat of the Indians, Smith quit the trace, assuring his companions that they would fall in with them at the pass of a certain stream ahead, for which he now struck a direct course, thus gaining on the foe, who had taken the most difficult path. Arrived at the stream they traced its course until they discovered the water newly thrown upon the rocks.—Smith leaving his party, now crept forward upon his hands and feet, until he discovered one of the savages seated by a fire, and with a deliberate aim shot him through the heart.

The women rushed towards their deliverer, and recognising Smith, clung to him in the transports of newly awakened joy and gratitude, while a second Indian sprang towards him with his tomahawk. Smith, disengaged himself from the ladies, aimed a blow at his antagonist with his rifle, which the savage avoided by springing aside, but at the same moment the latter received a mortal wound from another hand. The other and only remaining Indian fell, in attempting to escape. Smith, with his interesting charge, returned triumph to the fort, where his gallantry, no doubt, was repaid by the sweetest of all rewards.

Notice.

That on the 2d Monday in August next, I will sell at the Court-house door in Rockford, Surry county, the following tracts of Land, or as much as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the year 1827, with costs to wit—

260 acres given in by Dickson A. Skidmore, lying on Deep creek, adjoining Samuel Speer and others.

330 acres given in by Jesse Brown, lying on Hunting creek, joining W. Talbert.

60 acres not given in, as the property of Lawson Davis, lying on Hunting creek, joining U. Johnson.

THO. B. WRIGHT, Sheriff.

May 25, 1829

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MIDWAY ACADEMY.

Franklin County, N. C.

THE Subscriber avails himself of the earliest opportunity to inform his friends, & the public in general, that he has declined all public pursuits, and will hereafter devote his attention entirely to the charge of this Institution. The necessity which compels him to adopt this course, is the surest guarantee for the faithful performance of his duty. He will be assisted by his son Daniel S. Hill. Here will be taught all the studies preparatory to any class in the University of this State. The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on Monday the 29th inst. at \$40 per session for board, and \$10 per session for tuition. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate the boarders, as usual, in his own family.—As at this place, there are no temptations to extravagance, the students have occasion for very little pocket money; too much of this, always leads to idleness and dissipation.

C. A. HILL, A. M.

June 12th, 1829. The Editors of the Raleigh Star, the Tarboro' Free Press, and Halifax Minerva are requested to give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

University Bank Stock.

CERTIFICATES FOR THIRTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, have never been in my possession as their Treasurer, and are believed to have been lost or mislaid. Notice is therefore hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the day of the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of said Bank, in the name and on behalf of the said Trustees, for a Duplicate Certificate of said Thirty Shares.

CHAS. MANLY, Treasurer Board of Trustees.

Raleigh, 30th April, 1829.

NOTICE.

WAS taken up and committed to the Jail of this county, on the 2d of March last, a negro man supposed to be a Slave, who calls himself SAMUEL WILKINS, and says that he was bound an apprentice to Wm. Mosely, of Norfolk, Va., and that he ran away from the said Mosely before his term of apprenticeship had expired. The said negro has been in this county 5 or 6 years, and has passed during that time as a free man; he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, and coal black. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JAMES PALMER, Jailor.

Windsor, Bertie county, June 9. 82-6m.

State of North-Carolina,

Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, A. D. 1829.

Samuel S. D. way, Exr., Caveat to the probate of the last Will of the late John G. Smith, and Testament of Heirs of John G. Smith, John G. Smith, deceased.

It appearing to the Court, that Jas. Nod and Wm. Matz, John C. Gooch, guardians of Agnes & Elizabeth Gooch, Thos. Smith, Sam'l Smith, of Wm. James W. Smith, Thos. Williamson, Jane Williamson, James Allard and Nancy his wife, & Smith Murphy, and Thos. Smith, thirteen of the heirs at Law, and next of kin to John G. Smith, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State; It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville and State aforesaid, on the first Monday in August next in the town of Oxford, and show cause (if any they have,) why the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of John G. Smith, deceased, offered for probate, shall not be proven and admitted to record.

Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, clerk of said Court at office, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1829. STEPHEN K. SNEED, Clk. Price adv. \$3 50. 81 6w

State of North-Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.

Polly Buckner, } Petition for Divorce.

Edward Buckner, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, } Petition for Divorce.

Susannah Sharpe, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.

Jacob Raper, } Petition for Divorce.

Deborah Raper, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.

Lucinda Lyon, } Petition for Divorce.

Asbur Lyon, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.

William Robards, } Petition for Divorce.

Margaret Robards, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1829.

William Robards, } Petition for Divorce.

Margaret Robards, }

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for 3 months successively in the Raleigh Register, and the Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the Defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard *ex parte*. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

Randolph County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, 1829.

Alice Hiddick, } Petition for Partition.

Wm. Widows & his wife Sarah, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court-house in Ashborough, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Jesse Harper, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1829.

A Copy, JESSE HARPER, c. c. Price adv. \$2 75.

State of North-Carolina,

Surry County.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1829.

John Hillsbeck vs. Joseph Penington.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph Penington, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, that he may appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court-house in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard *ex parte*. Test. WINSTON SOMERS, C. M. E. May 19, 1829.—pr. adv. \$5 25.

State of North-Carolina,

Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

May Term, A. D. 1829.

Howel Fraizer, a Juror of William Hester, deceased.

Original attachment. Levied in the hands of Thos. B. Littlejohn, Esq. and he is summoned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Robert Hester, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, giving notice to the said Robert Hester that he appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court-house in Oxford, on the first Monday in August next, then and there reply and plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered up against him, and the property levied on, condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery. Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in May, A. D. 1829. 75 6w pd STEPHEN K. SNEED, Clk.