From the New York Standard, March 24. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Havre, sailed February 19, we have received our files of Paris and Havre papers. The most interesting intelligence is that which relates to the people of Ireland, in whose favor there has been a sudden and strong manifestation in the House of Commons of England. In that body on the 11th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the adoption of the answer to the King's speech, Mr. Lalor, and other Catholic prevented by their oaths from legislating on affairs of the Church. Mr. O'Connell declared that he had an equal right with any other member to legislate on Church affairs; and if it were not so, he might as well at once be expeldress to the King was interrupted by a motion from Mr. Cobbett, proposing a substitute. The substitute was lost, 23 to 323. On the 12th, Translated for the Globe from the Paris Jourthe address was presented at Windsor, the House having adjourned until 4 o'clock. On for the preservation inviolate of the union be- passages. with great applause.

amelioration projected in the tythe system.

he said the new plan differed entirely from classes, which it concerns. that of the tithes, and was far less onerous to In fact the political and social system of the TRADE .- The woollen weaving about Roch-House. (Prolonged applause.)

From the Globe.

PUBLIC OPINION IN EUROPE IN RE-GARD TO NULLIFICATION.

In the extract of a letter from a gentleman at Paris, who has the best sources of information, and in the Editorial article which we have translated from the Government paper of France, our readers will perceive that the South Carolina movements are seen in their true light beyond the Atlantic. The poor disguise, assumed in the name of the Constitution has not acv. deceived even those most removed from the scene of the machinations of the nullifiers. Their course is every where understood to be revolutionary-an attempt to overthrow the Union and the government.

It must be gratifying to the pride of every American to know, that not only the Republicans of Europe, but the head of one of its most enlightened and liberal monarchies, feel a deep interest in the prosperity of our Union and its free institutions. The presnt King of France, it will be remembered, once traversed our country-he witnessed the growing prosperity-the cheerful industry-the happy ease -the hardy independence of its people. It does honor to the monarch, that he still indulges the liberal principles which he imbibed as a private man.

MONSIEUR SERRURIER, the excellent Minister of France, in his address to the President in behalf of the Diplomatic corps, congratulating him upon his Inauguration, expressed in anticipation the same feeling of solicitude for the preservation of our institutions, which we now find uttered in the government journal of France. Monsieur Serrurier, has been so long and so deservedly popular with the American public, that we were inclined to ed the country. It is now manifest, he spoke not more his own, than his country's feelings, and we believe, not only the sentiment of every liberal and enlightened nation in Europe, but that of every philanthropist throughout the world. Extract from a letter dated,

"PARIS, 18th January, 1833.

ings of the nullifying faction in South Carolina, States. Should they now separate, we should the gentleman charged with the affairs of Le- of the sad and shocking scenes which have been tion, it is cheering to witness the generous we are persuaded they will remain. sympathies to which they have given occasion, There can, as yet, be no centre either in the and to listen to the constant pludits which suc- South or West; Washington must long be the ceed the perusal of the admirable State papers real place of Government. from Washington. 'Tis a truth to be reported with the greater exultation, as the compliment due to the expositions set forth by the Executive, has been uttered in just measure with half past eight o'clock in the evening, a little the indignation which is the source of them.

"At such a moment as the present, when so paper Feb. 2.

the seat of peace, of joy and of every hope, to granite walls (the material all the houses are ber, 1819, I was proclaimed at the cross of contemplate such deeds, such foul designs up- built of here,) and no longer than a couple of Edinburgh a rebel and an outlaw. Now, mark By the ship Rhone, Captain Rockett, from on our liberties and laws, is deplorable, and hours ago, a poor woman, sitting at the porch the difference. On the same day of December, calculated to fill the bosom of every virtuous of a church, was killed whilst I was passing 1832, I was, by the same Sheriff L'Amy, procitizen with borror. But the crisis will not, I by."-Private Letter. trust, be permitted to pass without securing to Population of Rome .- From an official ple of Dundee. (Immense cheering.) This is us even stronger titles to the admiration and statement of the population of Rome, just pub- passing strange, but it is no less true, and you affection of our Furopean friends, and of this I lishe , it appears that it amounted last year to now see the outlaw of 1819 transformed in 1832 have had no difficulty in satisfying all here who 148,459 souls, and that it had diminished by into the representative of this great and flourare thus to be distinguished. I have informed 2,000 individuals since the preceding year. ishing community." (Tremendous cheering.) them that our federative system was equal to a- Among this number are 36 bishops, 1,419 ny emergency-that our domestic troubles, priests, 2,038 monks, 1,384 nuns. and 611 members, protested against a declaration vo- from which the purest forms of government seminaries. The number of marriages in ring to the fears that previous to the election lunteered in a preceding sitting, that they were could not possibly be exempt, would be over- 1832 was 1,165. of births 5,045, of deaths, had been expressed from General Jackson's ruled by that constancy and decision of cha- 4,659. racter natural to us, but which eminently mark- IRELAND .- In the Dublin Evening Post of ed the existing authority, and that if our tri- January 4th, there are no less than 22 dis- President :- " For four years, he (Gen: Jackumphs over our external enemies, which are tinct cases of attack upon houses and persons, son) has evinced the excellent good sense, and so justly our boast, had secured to us a memo- reported as having occurred within the pre- the sound equity which all his predecessors, led from the House. The reading of the ad- rable page in history, the events in question ceding week, in the counties of Wexford and would not be less honorably characterized." Kilkenny only. The attempts upon the habi- tion, exhibited in the same station. The man

nal des Debats of January 14.

In the important question of the American

sion of violence; in short, the House may be more important part to perform in the conduct they had laid one of the officers dead upon the election and responsibility. A fancy politiassured that I shall continue my efforts for the of the affairs of his country, than General Jack- beach, and severely wounded three others. cian of the juste milieu school recently said removal of all just grounds of complaint thro'- son. His predecessors have been called on to The loss or injury sustained by the smugglers out my kingdom." The answer was received act in cases entirely within those limits of is not yet ascertained. Four tubs of spirits The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in bring- merican society. In order to govern, they ports from the pistols in the dead of the night ing forward the measures proposed in Irish af- had only themselves to obey the Constitution, excited great alarm among the inhabitants. fairs, on the 12th, stated that the ministry had, which all obeyed-to respect those laws which Manufactures .- The peculiar situation of in this undertaking, done their utmost to pro- all respected. But now for the first time, the United States and the manifest intention of not the man; so long as, in our Chief Magistravide a remedy for all the abuses pertaining to the strength of the General Government has the Government, to make an alteration in the the ecclesiastical laws. They had appointed ma- been paralized in an important district, and the Tariff are already producing its effect upon gistrates, without any distinction of sects, and Legislatures of certain States have, in behalf the unemployed capital in this country. among the sheriffs and lord-lieutenants of coun- of their commmercial interests, used language Speculation has begun, and the woollen manties, there were quite as many Catholics as calculated to induce fears for the integrity of ufacture in particular feels its effect .- Liver-Protestants. They sought, in reference to the the Federal Chain The general law has been pool paper. tithes, he said, to relieve the tenant, without opposed by local laws; obedience to it is re- Since the accession of his present Majesty despoiling the landlord; they proposed to dis- fused, and resistance threatened in cases of at- the following has been the mortality among tribute the burdens more equitably, and to re- tempts to enforce it. The interests of large the officers of the naval service-Admirals of gulate the contracts between the tenant and sections of the country have been declared at the fleet, 2; Admirals 12; Vice Admirals, 9; proprietor. He then described, in detail the stake, and indeed, in whatever way the ques- Rear Admirals 12; retired Rear Admirals 4tion be decided it is probable that a material total number of flag officers 39. Captains 22 As to the taxes for the support of the Church, loss will accrue to one or other of the great Commanders 25; Lieutenants 346; Masters 28;

the Catholics; the tithes, he said, they were United States is now struggling against the dale was never known to be so brisk; some of disposed to abolish entirely. (Bursts of ap- very dangers which have been anticipated not the factory people have gone to this trade, and plause.) The change would afford relief to the only by those who anxiously wish its downfall. an advance of wages has been given by some Finance, is of equal merit. It is extremely A the Secretary of State to obtain statispeople of about 170,000 per annum. The dean- but likewise by many who though ardently at- masters. eries are abolished, and the number of bishops tached to it, could not but foresee the difficulty | The stock of goods generally in the Leeds is reduced from 22 to 12—and thus a further of preserving a bond so slight so nearly ficti- Cloth Halls is getting low, in consequence of Bible. He wrote to save his ugly uncombed head since to the Governor's of the different States, retrenchment of 160,000 would be effected. cious, as that of the confederacy, amid so many the sales this month continuing good. Cloths He concluded by expressing the hope that these opposite interests. We are soon to see wheth- are higher in price, and the raw material is on chief he can in the world; and whether his Department. The queries contained in these eneasures would vindicate the good intentions er the predictions of Europeans with regard to the advance; we hope it will continue, and of the Government, and be approved by the the fate of the system are to be verified or vield just remuneration to the industrious man-

In such an emergency the executive power | The customs duties received at Liverpool could not be confided to better hands than those during the last year have amounted to nearly career, he exhibited himself as a man of cou- preceding of £325,000. The increase upon rage and energy; in the second, as a firm and the entire receipts of the country was only prudent Masgistrate; he is now about to re- £ 2,116 .- Liverpool Courier. ceive the votes of a large majority of his coun- A commercial treaty with the French Gov trymen, the highest reward for the honorable ernment, which is said to be on the tapis, has discharge of his duties during the four years of lately occupied the attention of the Ministry. his Presidency, and certainly of all men in the Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Poulett Thompson Union he is the most capable of resolving the have been in constant communication with grand problem of of the American Confeder- | Lord Grey on the subject.

for relieving the agricultural and commercial Island. difficulties of the South and West, without compromitting the safety of the manufactures of the North, by withdrawing too much of that protection under which they have been established and extended. At the same time, however, it declares that the laws must be respecttranquility, and the duration of the Union.

philosopher would only have to mourn over the importence of human reason.

But without pretending to prophesy with regard to events occurring at so great a distance, and so liable to be modified by circumstances which we cannot foresee, we entertain the "The effects produced here by the proceed- strongest hopes with regard to the United gation in the absence of the Minister. You for some years past acted in South America. will learn with what enthusiasm the President's They as yet, can hardly be said to form part message has been saluted-and be informed of of the American family, and their political exthe profound sensations produced by the Pro- istence depends on the vital principles which clamation of the 10th December which follow- have been infused into them by its older mem- jury, for the atrocious crime of having said we ed it. In the midst of the gloom into which we bers. Apart, they would be only collections of are thrown, through the guilty acts in ques- men; in the Union they are States, and there

FOREIGN PARAGRAPHS.

The Comet is visible to the naked eve at

tations were in every instance for the plunder disappears, as it were, in the office; or rather, of arms; those upon life or persons seems to that Presidency, renewed every four years, and have been motives of revenge.

the return of the speaker, ministers and twenty Tariff, the exact course is pursued, which (Sussex,) Jan. 4.—A dreadful affray happen- the government for life of a King, however members, who had proceeded to Windsor with was pointed out by the President in his firm, ed at this place, this morning, between a large long that life; it guarantees the government of the address, the speaker communicated the though temperate message, at the opening of party of smugglers, nearly 400 in number, and King's answer, in substance as follows:—"I the present Congress. He has since issued a the Preventive Service stationed here. A- purpose—of a single and unchangeable princithank the Commons for their loyal and respect- proclamation to the citizens of the United bout 2 a. m. a boat had landed, and was delivful address, and for the assurances which they States, of which we will present to our rea- ering her cargo, when the Coast Guard arri- supreme morality, transmitted from one Pregive me of their disposition to aid my efforts ders a translation of some of the most striking ve on the spot, and a desperate conflict ensued; sident to another, not by the hazardous caprice after considerable fireing on both sides, the of the hereditary principle, but by the well tween Ireland and England, and for the repres- No president of the United States has had a smugglers were put to flight, but not before weighed force of the double principle of power which are recognized by the whole A- and a boat was all that was taken. The re-

Surgeon 13; Assistant Surgeons 3; Pursers 12.

ufacturers. - Leeds Mercury.

It is stated that one fifth of the slave popula-He has placed the question in a clear light, tion of the Island of St. Helena has been alreaby his Message at the opening of Congress. dy emancipated, and that in the course of four It recommends the adoption of an arrangement or five years a slave will not be found on that

> has the following notice of a contemplated extensive improvement in Paris.

Paris Improvements.—An immense project is spoken of at Paris; it relates to the Rue Louis ed, and vigorous measures if necessary, used Philippe, which was projected under Napoleto ensure their execution in all points, and to on, and then called Rue Imperiale. A large overthrow all local resistance. -So far has the and beautiful place will be laid out before the Executive, as yet proceeded in this great and superb colonade of the Louvre. In the midst serious question. It is for the Congress to of this place will open a large street leading pursue the plan traced out by the Chief Magis- down to the Barrier du Trone-that is, a length trate; and it is for the great cities of the South of about five English miles: It will be necesto give a noble example of their patriotism, by sary that this street should turn near the ancient yielding and thus preceding the General Gov- Bastile, in order to direct it in the centre beernment in endeavors to maintain the public tween the two columns of the barrier. A person coming from the south and going into the We have already more than once declared western Provinces, will cross the capital in the our sentiments with regard to the United midst of the most sumptuous monuments, and States. We do not believe that it would be to on quitting it he would leave behind him the the interest of the Government, which we de- Seine, the bridges, the splendid hotels which fend from conviction of its being the most ad- adorn the superb quays, the tower of the Tuivantageous for France, nor indeed to that of leries, the triumphal arch, &c. The Emperor to such of the female scholars as may desire it. any other now established in Europe, that the Napoleon thought that this project would cost ascribe to him, rather in his individual than his Republican system of the United States should about 70,000,000 francs; he calculated 30,000,official character, the kind interest he expressed be destroyed, or their Union dissolve. Not a 000 might be raised by the sale of the materials, be destroyed, or their Union dissolve. Not a single monarchy in Europe would be strength- and of the grounds thus laid open. Of the reed by civil war in that country; and the true maining 40,000,000 the City of Paris was to take 20,000,000 to itself, and the other 20,000,-000 were to be charged on the extraordinary domains. The City of Paris has decided that it will take half the expense upon itself.

At a dinner given to Mr. Kinloch, of Kinloch, the first member for the borough of Dundee, that gentleman made the following statement:-I must mention a curious coincidence allow me to detail to you. In December, 1819, plead or answer, to the Petitioner's petition, Sheriff L'Amy came over here, post haste, to examine as to the proceedings at the Magdalen yard; and in consequence I was cited to appear needed reform, that cutting of throats was murder, and that Castlereagh was a knave, and old Sidmouth a fool, (Cheers and laughter.) My counsel assured me that I had spoken too freely and honestly against myself, and that there was no chance for me but to move off. (Cheering and laughter.) I took the advice, thinking it preferable to visit the hospitable shores of France at my own expense, rather than subject my country to the expense of transporting me above the horizon, almost due east.—Liverpool to the inhospitable shores of Botany Bay. (congreat a population was looking anxiously from STATE OF OPORTO.—"There is hardly a I got leave from that consummate statesman, the agitations and distractions of the old world street one can cross without cannon balls stri- Sir Robert Peel, to return to my family and

a city black is a committee.

to that asylumin the new—to that tamed abode king right and left, or penetrating through my home. (Cheers.) On the 24th of Decem- NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT claimed the chosen representative of the peo-

> The Paris National, of the 5th, after referviolence of temper, &c. thus comments on the same Message, and the course of policy of the from Washington down, have without excepwhich our vices reproach as unstable, does Fatal affair with Smugglers. Eastbourne, more than guaranteee to the American Union one and the same spirit-of the same uinform ple of the public welfare-of an unvarying and to an American, 'Why, your Presidents are all alike; there is no transcendant talent among them; one would think it was always the same person re-elected under a different name. 'That,' the said American, 'is just what we want; we want in every case to see the principle and cv. we shall find the man disappearing in the principle, which is an excellent one, so long we shall be best governed, that is, the least governed peple in the world."

Consistencies.-Cobbett in his Register spoke thus of Tom Paine:-"Paine was a cruel treacherous, and blasphemous ruffian. The wretch was all his life employed in leading fools astray from their duty; and as nothing is more easy he has often succeeded .- The 'Age of Reason is a wild incoherent blasphemy of a wretch, whom disappointment and hunger had driven to despair, and who would have turned Turk, Jew, or even Eunuch, for a buiscuit extraordinary, or even a bundle of straw. favorable for British bank notes, that he who tical information which is comprehended in cacase is at last to be suffered to rot in the circulars, being answered but in conparatively earth or to be dried in the air, is of very little few instances, the persons to whom they have consequence."-Amongst the pleasures which been addressed, are earnestly requested to fur-I promise myself, is that of seeing the name ward their answers without delay. of Gen. Jackson. In the first part of his public the sum of 4.000,000 being an excess over the We will honor his name, his remains and his are requested to give this notice six insertions of Paine honored in every part of England. | The printers of the laws of the United States memory all sorts of ways. The tomb of thie in their respective papers. Noble of Nature will be an object of pilgrimage with the people."-Quere. Can any one tell what has become of the bones of that unfortunate negro whose remains Cobbett was, a few yers ago, so desirous of palming upon the enlightened public as the "carcase of that cruel, treacherous, and blasphemous villian, Paine?" Do they rot in the earth, or are they dried in the air?-But it is of very little consequence-at least to any except the owner .- Eng. Paper.

NOTICE.

The London Courier of the 18th January under the firm of Jackson & Higgins is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern will make payment to L. M. Higgins, who is authorised to settle all accounts.

DANL. JACKSON, Jr. L. M. HIGGINS. March, 25th 1833.

EDUCATION.

HE subscriber will open a School at his residence on Craven Street, on the first of April next, in which will be taught most of to make and finish in the neatest and most approved the branches of an English Education. His style, Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, &c. upon very reaterms for tuition will be three dollars per quar ter. Such of the students as may wish to be provided with Board, Washing, &c., will be accommodated upon reasonable terms. Instruction in the various kinds of plain and ornamental Needlework will be given by Mrs. KAY

JAMES KAY. Newbern, March 22d, 1833.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ) CRAVEN COUNTY. Superior Court of Law-Fall Term, 1832.

Celia Ryan, Petition for Divorce. John Ryan,

N this case it being made to appear to the

satisfaction of this Court, that a Subpeona, and Alias Subpeona, had regularly issued, as directed by law, to the Defendant, commandwill doubtless have been portrayed to you by see in most of their seceding States a repetion which has now occurred, and which you will ing his personal appearance in this Court, to which has now occurred, and which you will plead or answer to the Petitioner's petition and that a copy of the aforesaid Subpeona, had been left, at the place of abode, of the said de fendant, in this State, more than fifteen days, before the day of the return, of each of said Subpeonas, -- proclamation was therefore made, by the Sheriff at the door of the Court House, for said defendant, to appear and answer, as commanded, by the said Subpeonas, and the giving incontrovertible testimony to the affice said defendant, being so called, made default. It is therefore ordered, that the Clerk cause vegeTABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, notice of the pendency of this Petition, to be including, with other matter, the origin of Life, published in the North Carolina Sentinel for three months, and that at next term, an issue be submitted to a Jury, to ascertain the worth of the material facts, charged in the Petitioner's petition.

> ATTEST, EDWARD STANLY, Clerk. Newbern, March 15, 1833.

BEESWAX, lb. 16 a 18 cepts BU I TER, do. 20 a 25 CANDLES, do. 12 a 15 COFFEE, do. 13+ CORDAGE, cwt. \$15 a \$16 COTTON, do. 9 a 9 25 COTTON BAGGING—Hemp, per yd 15 a 20 cts. Flax do. 10 a 15

FLAX, per lb. 10 a 15 cts. FLOUR, bbl. \$6 a 6 50 Corn Meal, sushel, 65 a 70 cents GRAIN-Corn, bid. \$2 40 a 2 45 Wheat, bushel, \$1 IRON-Bar, American, lb. 5 a 6 cents

LARD, lb. 8 cents t EATHER-Sole, lb. 15 a 25 cents Hides do. 10 a 12 cents LUMBER-Flooring, Inch boards. Scantling, Square Timber do. Shingles, Cypress, do. Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20 Do. R. (). Do. W. O. barrel do.

Russia and Sweedes, do. 6 a 7

Do. barrel, MOLASSES, gallon, 2 7a 30 cents NAILS-Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 61 a 64 cents 4d. and 3d. do. 9 cents Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents NAVAL STORES-Tar, bbl. 90

Heading, hhd.

do.

Turpentine Pitch . Rosin Spirits Surpentine, gallon, 25 cents Varnish, gal. 25 cents OILS-Sperm. gal. \$1 a 1 20 Whale & Porpoise do. 35 a 40 cents

Linseed. do. \$ 1 20 a 1 30 PAINTS-Red Lead, lb. 15 a 18 cents White Lead, ground in oil, cwt. \$ 10 PEASE-Black eyed, bushel, 60 a 65 cents Grey eved, do. 45 a 60 FROVISIONS-Bacon, lb. 7 a 8 cents Beef, lb. 3: a 4 cents

Pork, mess, bbl. \$ 14 Do. prime, do. 1150 Do. cargo, do. 9 SALT-Turks Island, bushel, 50 a 55 cents do. 60 a 70 cents Liverpool, fine

SHOT-cwt. \$8 a 10 SPIRITS-Brandy, French. gallon, \$ 150 a 2 Apple do. 50 a 60 Peach lo. 80 a 100 cents Rum, Jamaica, 120 a 150 cents Do. Windward Island, 80 a 90 cents Do. New England, 35 a 40 c mis

GIN-Holland, gallon, 150 a 160 cents Do. Country, 40 a 50 cents Whiskey, 35 a 40 cents STEEL-German, lb. 16 a 20 cents Do. English. 10 a 12 cents

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE. MARCH 20th, 1833.

Resolution of the Senate has called on



COACH AND GIG MAKERS

NEWBERN, ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the New Building opposite to Bell's Hotel, where they have made extensive arrangements for the further procecution of their business in the Construction, Repairing, Trimming, and Painting of

> COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, PANNEL AND PLAIN, LIGHT WAGONS, &C. &C.

Being, as they believe, perfectly acquainted with the making and finishing of these articles, they invit gentlemen wishing to procure them, to apply in person or by letter under the full assurance that their orders will be executed with the utmost despatch and to their entire satisfaction They will keep a full supply of all the materials

in their line of business, and be prepared at all times sonable terms.

Newbern, March 15, 1833.

RICHARD B. B

NFORMS his friends and the publick that he has resumed business in the house on Middle Street adjoining the residence of Wright C. Stanly, Esq. During his late absence from Newbern, his attention has been devoted to the acquisition of such additional knowledge of Tailoring as was deemed essential to a success. ful competition with the profession in this place; and he flaters himself that he is now fully competent to conduct the business to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom. Having acquired the art of cutting in the most approved and fashionable style, and being determined to employ first rate workmen, he will at all times be prepared to execute orders for Clothing in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

The orders of his country friends will re ceive prompt and careful attention. Newbern, March 22, 1833.

> JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE 371 CENTS, And sold by Thomas Watson,

RACTICAL PROOFS of the Soundness of the Hygeian System of Phisiology, ted, of the inestimable value of MORISON'S and cause of all Disease explained, an entirely new view of the Origin of the smallpox Virus and of its being most certainly eradicable, or rendered harmless, and sundry cases of Cure, with most important information connected with the successful promulgation of the Hygeian System in the United States of America. March, 25-1833.