

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Paris, 16th April.—The absence of all disorder to-day has been enough to cause an advance in the public stocks, as soon as Change opened. The Government retracing the excessive measures it had announced, has somewhat reduced the display of strength it promised. However, most of the posts have been doubled and the principal points guarded. The barriers particularly have been reinforced as well as the Caroussel, and the whole garrison not employed on active service has been strictly confined to its barracks.

Around the Chamber of Deputies all is tranquil, small groups collected here and there, but an useless display of forces did not in these small collections of people find a real revolt.

PARIS, April 16.—Very precise accounts leave no room to doubt that the French Government was previously informed of the tumult which occurred at Frankfurt on the 3d April. It is certain that the French Government informed the Germans of the events which were about to take place. But the diplomats complain that the information given was very vague, and suspect that more was known than was told. It is believed, however, that it was concerted the blow should not be struck before the 12th April, and it was through the management of the police that the moment of explosion was brought on before that day. What confirms this supposition is, that the departure of the Poles who quitted the different depots did not take place till the 7th April.

PARIS, April 16th.—A report is now circulating in Paris to which many give credit. It is, that an extraordinary courier arrived this morning at the government offices, announcing that all the Polish emigrants who have fled from the depots of Besancon, Dijon, &c. had arrived at the grand duchy of Baden, that two regiments of the line and one of cavalry joined them, for the purpose of effecting a revolutionary movement. It is added that all the Polish emigrants who have quitted France, were abundantly supplied with money. The minister, it is said, has sent orders to the eastern frontier that measures should be taken to prevent the desertion of other refugees in the foreign legion.

BELGIUM.

Paris, April 19.—M. Lebon had yesterday an audience of the King, to whom he delivered a letter from Leopold, and different notes from the Ministers, on the situation of the country. It appears that the intervention of France will become necessary, and that the preservation of peace is very uncertain. The cabinet of St. Petersburg will not acknowledge the separation of Belgium, which it has already sanctioned, and desires to bring that country back to the dominion of the King of Holland. The confidence of the latter has so much increased, that in refusing to continue the negotiations which he had opened, he should have said that he was certain that time would not deceive the cause of public liberty, of which the king's power was the natural conservator.

GERMANY.

Frankfort on the Main, April 10.—Nothing transpires as to the real causes, that is to say, the ramifications of our revolution. It seems determined that we should believe that Russia has some connection with it, which appears hardly probable, for then neither M. de Nagles nor Count Muriel Billingshausen would then have absented themselves and the researches of the police would be much less severe. It is nevertheless certain that the Austrian and Prussian Governments endeavor to spread this belief abroad, in order that other powers should think that revolutions in Germany only take place by order of the Government, who in them find a pretext for strengthening their garrison, if not at Frankfort, at least at Mayence. As to an Austrian garrison, of which some of the newspapers have spoken, they will never venture to hurt so much of the pride of the city of Frankfort, and we shall neither have Austrians or Prussians, but simply an augmentation of our cavalry.

I think I may affirm that the attempt of the 3d April was premeditated, and that it was part of a plot which exploded before it was matured, as was the case with the Polish Revolution decided upon before it took place. All the persons implicated in this affair are either students of the different universities in the neighborhood, or men of letters, physicians and distinguished lawyers, the people have nothing to do with it and the peasantry in the vicinity of Hanau, who were getting ready to march to Frankfort had assembled it is said only because they heard the ringing of the alarm bells.

TURKEY.

VIENNA, 6th April.—According to letters from Alexandria of 13th March, received by the way of Trieste, it appears undoubted that Mehemed Ali has rejected the conditions of peace offered by Admiral Roussin and guaranteed by the latter at Constantinople. It is said that the condition that he should deliver up his vessels to the Ottoman Porte has particularly irritated the Pacha, it is added that he caused a second squadron to sail immediately from Alexandria and gave orders to Ibrahim again to advance. On this News the Sultan had again declared the Pacha and his son rebels, and the Russian fleet had quitted the Bosphorus. Some persons have been too hasty in flattering themselves with the hope that the Russian fleet would immediately effect a junction with the French squadron and sail for Alexandria to compel the Pacha to sign a peace.

PARIS, April 15.—The refusal of Mehemed Ali, to comply with the injunctions of Admiral Roussin, is already known. The Globe publishes the reply of the Pacha. This document is very curious. The Viceroy expresses himself a firmness which does honor to his character. He replies to the humiliating conditions which it was sought to impose upon him, and declares that he had rather perish with glory, than reign with infamy. There is more than one sovereign in Europe who could not honestly use such language. The Pacha does not believe, however, that France and England can desire his abasement.

This suggestion is not without political point.—Another remarkable thing about this letter, is the passage where he states that nothing but his forbearance prevents his rousing all Asia Minor and Roumelie to arms. This is not a vain menace. He has only to utter that sentiment, which will find a response in the heart of every Musulman. *The Sultan is a Muscovite!* Since the arrival of a Russian squadron in the Bosphorus, Mehemed has a still better pretext for summoning the whole population to revolt.

The following is an exact translation of the letter contained in the Globe:

Monsieur Ambassador: I have received your despatch dated 22d February, which has been sent me by our first Aid-de-camp.

In that despatch, you represent that I have no right to demand any other territories than those of St. Jean d'Acre, Jerusalem, Napouse, Tripoli in Syria, and consequently that I ought to withdraw my army immediately. You declare that in case of refusal so to do, I may bring upon myself the most serious consequences. Your Aid-de-camp, agreeably to the instructions you have given him, adds verbally, that "if I persist in my pretensions, a combined French and English fleet will present itself on the coast of Egypt."

Let me ask, Monsieur Ambassador, by virtue of what right you demand of me such a sacrifice?

I have the whole nation in my interest; it is perfectly in my power to arouse Roumelia and Anatolia to rebellion. With the aid of my nation, I can even do it with advantage. Victorious at every point, and when public sentiment already promised me the whole of Syria, I delayed the march of my troops solely to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, as well as to afford me an opportunity to consult the dispositions of European policy; and as a reward for his moderation, and numerous sacrifices made by my nation, whose generous support has put me in a condition of achieving so signal victories. I am required to immediately abandon the country which I now occupy, and to withdraw my army to a small province which you call a Pacha. Is not this pronouncing against me a sentence of political death?

In the mean time, I have confidence that France and England will do me justice, and recognise my rights; it is at once their honor and their interest so to do. But if unfortunately I should be disappointed in this hope, I will then cast myself upon the will of God and preferring a glorious death to infamy. I will cheerfully sacrifice myself for the good of my nation, ambitious of serving it even to my latest breath. Such is my fixed resolution; and history affords more than one example of similar devotion.

Whatever may happen, I hope that your government will recognise the justice of my rights, and urge the acceptance of the last propositions made by me to Hami Pacha, thro' the mediation of your Excellency.

It is with this hope, Monsieur Ambassador, that I write you this friendly communication, and transmit it through the hands of your Aid de Camp.

(Signed) MEHEMED ALI, Pacha of Egypt. Alexandria, 5th March, 1833.

MR. COBBETT'S OPINION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

Ireland will be grateful to Mr. Cobbett for the felicitous and eloquent tribute to the powers and labours of her favorite son, which we subjoin. It bears the clearest impress of entire sincerity, and it is doubly honorable to our illustrious countryman, as coming from an Englishman to whom he is only publicly known, and in whom he had found, on more occasions than one, a ready antagonist.—[*Dublin Register*.

"Upon this occasion it is impossible for me to refrain from expressing my admiration of the things done by Mr. O'Connell. I never had before an opportunity of witnessing his surprising quickness, and the irresistible force of that which drops from his lips. His sincerity, his good humor, his zeal, his earnestness, his willingness to sacrifice every thing for the cause of the people; for the cause of those who never can serve him in any way whatsoever; it is only necessary to be a witness of these, to explain why it is that the people of Ireland love him, and confide in him, why it is that he is hated and detested by every one who has a tyrant's heart in his body. There is another description of men, too, of whom it is necessary to speak on this occasion; I mean those who are actuated by envy, and I do not here allude to any amongst his own countrymen, for they all seem perfectly willing to acknowledge his superior claims to the confidence of his country. If he has any fault, it is that of letting the kindness of his disposition get the better of his justice; but perhaps this is inseparable from those other qualities which have caused him to have predominant sway over the minds of the industrious classes of his country. It is impossible to see the conduct, which is observed towards him, without being convinced that his enemies are thoroughly persuaded that Ireland must have justice done her, or he must be destroyed. If all my readers could hear the words uttered with regard to him, could see the looks accompanying those words, they would all have this conviction; and if every man in England could see this sight and hear those sounds, all England, with one united voice, would pray to God to protect him against all his enemies. In short, without him, Ireland would be dealt with, just as the government pleased, without the opposition of any resistance at all; and, for my part, I should deem myself one of the worst of all mankind if I did not lend him all the support in my power.

"I may not, in all cases, be exactly of this opinion, even in matters relating to Ireland; but seeing him beset, as I do, leaving out of the question the probability of my opinion not being so correct as his, it is not for me to split hairs in such a case, to perk my opinion in opposition to his, and under that pretence leave him to be torn to pieces by his merciless foes. Last night he filled every body with astonishment at his powers, and especially at his surprising quickness. There he was; the mas-

tiff, surrounded by that which I will not describe; every one taking his bite, one behind, another before; and he turning first to one and the other, and laying them sprawling upon the earth.

To be able to do him justice, you must see him with 34 men only at his back; with 356 roaring out against him, and with 20 or 30 lying in snug silence, bursting with envy still more deadly than the open hatred of his foes. There will be reports of these debates. These reports will be as full and as correct as the circumstances will permit, but it is not in the power of man to do justice, not a tenth part of the justice due to his zeal and his exertions on this occasion. For my part, I sat and looked at him with astonishment until 11 o'clock, when, finding that there would be no division that night, I came away. But my colleague, whose judgment is not inferior to that of any man, staid the debate out, and told me that Mr. O'Connell carried on the war against his foes in a manner to surprise him beyond any thing that he had ever witnessed in his life. Very often have we seen in the English papers, and particularly in the *Times*, sneers at the Irish people, for being so wrapped up and so devoted to Mr. O'Connell; they have called the people deluded—faith, it is no delusion. They know him well: they know not only his friendship but his efficiency; they know that he is worthy of their confidence. He has indeed, as great reward as they can bestow upon him; to see him in the house surrounded by his sons, members of counties or great towns, he himself the member for the great metropolis of Ireland; to see him enjoying the greatest glory, the most heart felt satisfaction that man can possibly enjoy, must give delight to every heart in which the base and venomous passion of envy has not taken up its residence."

N. W. BERN PRICES CURRENT.

- BEESWAX, lb. 16 a 18 cents
- BUTTER, do. 20 a 25
- CANDLES, do. 12 a 15
- COFFEE, do. 12 1/2 a 13
- CORDAGE, cwt. \$15 a \$16
- COTTON, do. 10 50
- COTTON BAGGING—Hemp, peryd 15 a 20 cts. Flax do. 10 a 15
- FLAX, per lb. 10 a 15 cts.
- FLOUR, bbl. \$6 50 a 7
- Corn Meal, bushel, 80 cents a \$1
- GRAIN—Corn, bbl. \$3 a 3 25
- Wheat, bushel, \$1
- IRON—Bar, American, lb. 5 a 5 1/2 cents
- Russia and Swedes, do. 5 a 6
- LARD, lb. 8 1/2 cents
- EATHER—Sole, lb. 15 a 25 cents
- Hides do. 10 a 12 cents
- LUMBER—Flooring, M. \$12
- Inch boards, do. 8 a 9
- Scantling, do. 8 a 9
- Square Timber do. 20 a 30
- Shingles, Cypress, do. 150 a 2
- Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20
- Do. R. O. do. 8 a 10
- Do. W. O. barrel do. 8
- Heading, hhd. do. 18 a 22
- Do. barrel, do. 8 a 10
- MOLASSES, gallon, 30 a 32 cents
- NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 cents
- 4d. and 3d. do. 9 cents
- Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents
- NAVAL STORES—Tar, bbl. \$1 25 a 1 30
- Turpentine do. \$1 80 a 1 90
- Pitch do. 1 40
- Rosin do. 1
- 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 a 12 1/2
- PEASE—Black eyed, bushel, 75 cents
- Grey eyed, do. 45 a 60
- FROVISIONS—Bacon, lb. 7 a 8 cents
- Beef, lb. 3 1/2 a 4 cents
- Pork, mess, bbl. \$13 a 15
- Do. prime, do. 11 12
- Do. cargo, do. 9
- SALT—Turks Island, bushel, 45 a 50 cents
- Liverpool, fine do. 60 a 70 cents
- SHOT—cwt. \$8 a 10
- SPIRITS—Brandy, French, gallon, \$1 50 a 2
- Apple do. 50 a 60
- Peach do. 80 a 100 cents
- Rum, Jamaica, 120 a 150 cents
- Do. Windward Island, 80 a 90 cents
- Do. New England, 35 a 40 cents
- GIN—Holland, gallon, 150 a 160 cents
- Do. Country, 40 a 50 cents
- Whiskey, 35 cents
- STEEL—German, lb. 16 a 20 cents
- Do. English, 10 a 12 cents
- SUGARS—Loaf, lb. 16 a 18, Lump, 14 a 15 cents
- Do. Brown, do. 7 a 9 cents
- TEAS—Imperial, do. 1 40 a 1 60 cents
- Gunpowder, do. 1 40 a 1 60 do.

J. M. GRANADE & CO.

HAVE just received per schr. Trent, from New York, the following articles, viz:

- 7 ps. splendid Painted Muslins,
- 4 " embossed colored Furniture Dimity, a new and elegant article,
- 4 " plain white do. do.
- 1 " pink Florence, do. do.
- 50 " Moscheto Netting,
- 3 hhd. light brown Muscovado Sugar,
- 10 bbls. " do. do.
- 10 bags St. Domingo Coffee,
- 5 " prime Cuba do.
- 5 " Laguira do.
- 10 boxes Patent Mould Candles,
- 30 bbls. New York Canal Flour, (Beach's red brand),
- 7 doz. bottles London Brown Stout Porter,
- 5 " " Lemon Syrup,
- 1 cask superior Claret Wine, now fining and will be ready for use in 20 days.
- 10 boxes Poland Starch,
- 20 " Soap,
- 5 doz. Nos. 0 and 1 Weeding Hoes,
- 10 casks Lime,
- 10 kegs fresh Goshen Butter.

They have also on hand,

- 65 bbls. Mess Pork,
- 83 " Prime do.
- 2,000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
- 5,000 lbs. assorted Bacon,
- 50 kegs Lard,
- 10 tierces prime Charleston Rice;

All of which, in addition to their extensive assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c.** they offer at a moderate advance on the cost.

Newbern, 30th May, 1833.

THE STATESMAN.

Will be published twice a week in the city of Raleigh, in common Newspaper form, on a Super Royal sheet, with good type, at four dollars per year to all who pay within six months from the time of receiving the first number, or five dollars to all who pay afterwards. The publication to commence on the 2d Sept. next.

The Subscriber in fixing his permanent residence at the Seat of the State Government, and assuming the Editorial duties of the Statesman, (in which he will be assisted by several gentlemen of talent and leisure,) yields himself to the wishes of many of his friends, who think there is room even in Raleigh for a paper of this description. We shall see.

The Statesman will vigorously support the rights of the States, and at the same time the rights of the United States, (as embodied in the Federal Government by the Constitution,) as the best and surest guarantee of the Union itself, and of the continuance of that protection to life liberty and property, which it has afforded to the States for the last half century, in their career of greatness and prosperity altogether without a parallel in the history of the world. As it will have come in only at the death of those distracting topics which lately agitated the country, it will claim no share of the spoils. Peace to their ashes! But the Statesman's principal care shall be North Carolina—our own loved—our native land. The improvement of our institutions, the prosperity and happiness of her people, the assertion of her just rights and the due and proper honor of the talents and virtue of her sons shall be its principal concern.

Although she was the first of her sisters to snuff tyranny in the breeze and dared to be free—and ever since her Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and on every emergency, whether threatened by foreign or domestic dangers, she has met every crisis as became a patriotic and brave people; and even hesitated not to give her own daughter, Tennessee, to add another star to the proud banner of the republic, and another arm to the National defence. And although possessing a territory, soil, climate, population and wealth, and with intelligence and moral worth, which entitle her to rank among the first of her sisters, yet strange it is, she is almost unnoted by them, & by the Federal Government also, except to make her pay taxes in peace and fight for them in war; her citizens scarcely participating at all in the honors and emoluments of their own Government! But who says N. Carolina sleeps? They will find her awake to her rights, and resolved to maintain them; they shall find the Statesman claiming for her—her rateable portion of the public wealth—and for her sons, a fair participation in the public honors of the country—and refusing to take a denial.

The Statesman will search for the hidden mischief and ferret it out of our institutions which has produced the present state of things. Something must be wrong, else, besides all the rest, why is it that with all our resources, the public expenditure exceed the income about seventeen thousand dollars a year? The people should know these things and the certain bankruptcy which is staring their State Government in the face. If, as is probable, the radical fault is in the present basis of representation, the Statesman will contend that it should be changed and made equal and satisfactory to all; if in our Legislation, we say diminish the number of representatives and have only biennial meetings, and by a change of policy, imitate our unwise feuds on the altar of State good, and present to the Union and the world, one united and affectionate people. The Statesman, too, will advocate general Education, and a judicious system of Banking, commensurate with the wants of our people; nor will it forget to urge the speedy approximation of the mountains with the sea board, by means of a Central Rail-road, via Raleigh to Beaufort; and also the complete opening of those great arteries of the State, viz: the Cape Fear, the Pamlico and the Albemarle. Raleigh, too, shall have her full share of the benefit of our labors. In 1830 she had them, in our exertions to procure at the expence of the State, for the better security of the public property, a Fire Engine of capacity and power sufficient to throw a heavy column of water on the dome of the late Capitol, with hose and one hundred fire buckets; she had them by our vote and exertions to secure the continuance of the Seat of government where it now is; and she shall again have evidences of our good will.

In conclusion, the Statesman will support the Administration of President Jackson, but at the same time contend for low taxes and a cheap government; it will always be very good natured to its friends, but plucky cross and saucy to its enemies, for whom a rod will always be kept in pickle; early and regular reports will be given of the proceedings of the State Legislature and of Congress; and the best speeches which may be made in both those bodies: interesting law cases in our Courts will be collected and spread before its readers; and in a word its columns will ever contain something useful and amusing to the Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic & the Scholar, and gratifying to the Christian. There will be pretty things for the ladies, butternuts for the gentlemen and even sugar-plumbs for the children; so that all may be suited for their money. Like a good ship, the paper will be well found, and with plenty of sea room, it will weather many a storm, and safely enter the desired haven. Should this happen, look out for a merry making at every new year; when we invite all our punctual subscribers and patrons to call on us and receive our best wishes with a hearty pump handle shake, and a glass of the very best Scuppernong, or old Nash Peach, that our cellar affords.

The Editor respectfully requests the North Carolina editorial corps, to give this Prospectus an insertion or two in their respective papers, and the favor shall be reciprocated as opportunity serves. And he also requests Editors, Postmasters and his friends generally, but especially those Members with which he has served in the General Assembly, to interest themselves in their respective towns and counties in behalf of the Statesman, and procure and forward, (by the first day of August next,) as many subscribers as they can conveniently procure.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.  
Raleigh N. C. May 6, 1833.

\$100 REWARD.

THE subscribers will give the above reward for the apprehension of their absconding slaves, PETER and SAM. or Fifty dollars for either of them. They are supposed to be lurking about either Sloumbs', Clubfoot's, or Coates' Creek; and are so well known at all of those places as to render a description of their persons unnecessary. They possibly may have gone to Duplin County at the instigation of a certain Isaac Lanier, who pretends to have a claim to them.

May 31, 1833. BENJAMIN HARDESTY, BENJAMIN BORDEN, Jr.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Select, from New York, 1 BALE of 300 lbs. SEINE TWINE, good quality, 1 dozen SCYTHES, 1 do. SICKLES, and 3 do. Long Bitted AXES, For Sale by JOHN PITTMAN. May 31, 1833.

NEW BOOKS,

FOR SALE BY THOMAS WATSON, DAVENPORT'S Biographical Dictionary, Jones's Church History, Domestic Duties, Scott's Works, Pope's ditto, Burns' ditto, Moore's Life of Byron, Robertson's Charles 5th, Humboldt's Travels, Croker's Boswell's Johnson, Characteristics of Women, Diary of a Physician, Moore's Life of Byron, Goldsmith's Works, History of Ireland, Brewster's Treatise on Opticks, Coley on Poisons, Domestic Portraiture, Duncan's Caesar, History of Russia, Byron's Conversations on Religion, Lempriers' Classical Dictionary, Robert Hall's Works, Moshier's Church History, Reminiscences of Spain, Prince Muskau's Tour in England, Ireland, France and Germany, Phillips', Corran's, and Emmett's Speeches, Legends of the Library at Lillies, by the Lord and Lady there, Bunyan's Complete Works, Library of Religious Knowledge, Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature, Robertson's Scotland and India, Cavollo's Philosophy, Eclectic Dispensatory, Complete Works of Hannah More, Notes, Explanatory and Practical on the Gospels—Designed for Sunday School Teachers and Bible Classes—By Albert Barnes, Numbers 1, 2, 3 & 4 of Tanner's Universal Atlas, Shoshone Valley. A Romance of the West, Bayard's Exposition of the Constitution of the United States, Clark's Commentary, Henry's Commentary, Elements of Criticism, History of France, Chalmers's Works, Lady of the Manor, Gaston's Collections, Gregory's Practice, Henderson's Ireland, Dumont's Mirabeau, Remains of Kirk White, Signs of the Times, Memoir of Rev. Leigh Richmond, Course of Time, Clark on the New Testament, Family Bibles, Pocket Bibles—extra, Brown's Bible Dictionary, Brown's Concordance, Cruden's ditto, American Girl's Book, Boy's Own Book, Young Man's ditto, Lady's ditto, Humorist's ditto, Singers ditto, Goode's Book of Nature, Tooke's Pantheon, Conversations on Common Things, Conversations on Chemistry, Jones' Philosophy, Comstock's Botany, Evening Entertainments, Popular Lessons, Hindes' Farrier, Form Book, Dicks' Philosophy of Religion, Future State, Yankee among the Nullifiers, Sarra'n's Lafayette, Pearl Testaments, Lessons on Shells, Indian Traits, Life of Adam Clark, Records of My Life, Son of a Genius, Comprehensive Bible, American Speaker, First Book of History, Second do. Elements of Mythology, Life of a Sailor, Don Quixotte, Loves of the Poets, Tom Pringle's Log, Robber of the Rhine, Ghost Hunter, Soldier's Bride, Banditti and Robbers, Sense and Sensibility, Persuasion, Outlaw's Bride, Dewee's Practice, Do. Midwifery, Do. on Children, Ladies' Medical Guide, Smith & Little's Note Books, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SCHOOL BOOKS! ALSO, THE FOLLOWING STATIONARY! Albums, Letter Paper Sealing Wax, Ink Powder, Ink Stands, Wafers, Slates, Sand Boxes, Steel Pens, Blank Books, Copy Books, Memorandum Books, Sponge, Indelible Ink, Embossed Visiting Cards, India Rubber, Silver Pens, Quills, faint lined Paper, &c. &c.