

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Pacific, at New-York, brings Liverpool papers to the 17th and London to the 16th ult.

The article of English intelligence which first strikes the eye, is the announcement of the death of Mr. Huskisson, on account of which melancholy event the columns of the Liverpool papers of the 17th are in mourning. This distinguished statesman expired on the evening of the 15th, in consequence of wounds that day received by being run over by one of the Liverpool and Manchester railway carriages. The particulars are related at great length in the Liverpool journals and some passages of their accounts are placed among our extracts. Our readers are aware that great preparations had been made for the opening of the great railway between Liverpool and Manchester, which is now near enough completion for all purposes of commerce and travelling. The 15th of September was the day appointed for the ceremony, and the Duke of Wellington, Prince Esterhazy, and a great number of the most distinguished men of the kingdom, had assembled at Liverpool by invitation to be present on the occasion. The ceremony was conducted with great splendour, and was witnessed by an immense multitude. The carriages prepared for the procession were twenty eight in number, and were capable of accommodating eight hundred persons. At seventeen miles from Liverpool, the engines were stopped to take in a fresh supply of fuel, and during the delay several gentlemen descended from the carriages, with the purpose of walking on the road and examining its construction. Among the number was Mr. Huskisson. He was returning to the carriage, and had approached that part where Mrs. Huskisson was sitting, when catching the eye of the Duke of Wellington, a recognition followed, and Mr. Huskisson advanced to take the other's extended hand.—"While in the act of shaking hands, herald sounds announced the approach of the Rocket engine on the opposite rail. A cry of danger was instantly raised, and Prince Esterhazy was helped into the carriage. Mr. Huskisson remained outside, and several voices exclaimed, 'come in, take care, Mr. Huskisson.' The unfortunate gentleman became flurried, and rapidly caught hold of the door, but unhappily in endeavoring to ascend he missed his footing, and falling to the ground, part of his person extended on the other rail. The Rocket coming up at the instant, went over his leg and thigh, and fractured them in a most dreadful manner. The whole was the work of a moment. An instant previous he was in the full possession of health and spirits: he now lay mangled and bleeding before his friends. To portray the scene that followed would be impossible. Medical gentlemen immediately flew to his assistance, and he was conveyed to a neighboring house, where every attention was bestowed.—But the wounds he had received were of such character as allowed no hope of his recovery, and he expired the same evening about nine o'clock. A great dinner was to have succeeded the railway jaunt, and it had been confidently anticipated that their meeting at that festival might be the means of effecting a total and cordial reconciliation between the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Huskisson. In the death of this distinguished individual, England has lost an intelligent, honest and intrepid statesman, and the cause of free trade an able, consistent, intelligent and indefatigable advocate.

Of English news, beyond the above fatal event, and the account of the Liverpool market, which we copy, there is not much. The Duke of Brunswick, after having followed the example of the ex-King of France, in provoking his expulsion from his dominions, reached London on the 15th. We place among our extracts some account of the Brunswick revolution or insurrection.

**Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept. 17.**—The sales of Cotton last week were on a limited scale, only 9,100 bales having found buyers, (Uplands at 6½ a 7½, Orleans 6½ a 8, Alabama 5½ a 7½.) The quantity offered during the week was considerably more than the demand required, and the sales made were at a reduction of 1-8 per lb. from the previous currency; about

2000 of the uplands were on speculation, and the import of the week was 7000 bales. Thus far this week the business has been equally limited, and the sales for five days past are 4200 bales, at the decline noticed.

### REVOLUTION IN BRUNSWICK.

**Dover, Sept. 14.**—Arrived the Sovereign steam vessel, from Calais, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Brunswick, his Secretary, and one servant, who appears the only domestic in charge of his Royal Highness's carriage, which did not appear overburdened, having been obliged to quit the Duchy of Brunswick in great haste. His Royal Highness landed at one o'clock on the quay, under a salute from the guns at the heights, where the Royal Standard was immediately hoisted and went to Wright's Hotel, where he continued until six, when his Royal Highness left Dover for London, saluted as on his arrival.

From the best information we have been able to collect upon the subject, it appears that great dissatisfaction had been expressed for some days on the score of taxation, but nothing serious was apprehended until the night of the 6th inst. The Duke had gone to the Theatre, and during his stay numerous bodies of the people were collecting in different parts in the route from thence to the Palace, but although there was much murmuring, no act of violence took place until his Royal Highness had quitted the performance and was on his return to the Palace when his carriage was attacked with stones and other missiles, and loud cries of "No taxes," were heard every instant. The Duke reached the Palace in safety; but the clamor still continuing, Gen. Hartsburgh was dispatched to head the Guards, but he found the soldiers were more inclined to assist than molest the populace, and after every persuasion had been used, and which continued thro' the night, the Duke is said to have left the Palace with his Aid de Camp, believed to be a Frenchman, and rather obnoxious as such to the Germans, and placed himself at the head of the troops; but the insurrection increasing, and several shots having been fired, one of them which killed the horse of the Aid de Camp, the Duke was under the necessity of fighting his way through, particularly as the Palace had been fired by an enraged mob, and was burnt to the ground. His Royal Highness and the Aid de Camp were separated in the affray, the former making the best of his way to Hanover, and from thence to Ghent and Calais; whilst the latter, having procured a fresh horse, succeeded in reaching Hamburg, where he embarked on board the William Joliffe steam vessel, on Saturday last, and reached Gravesend yesterday evening.

**France.**—From France, the tenor of the news is of an agreeable character. The waves of the political sea are rapidly subsiding, and its surface promises soon to be as tranquil as the storm that agitated it was grand. The dates from Paris are to the 14th, inclusive. The Messenger des Chambres of that day mentions that a courier, who left St. Petersburg on the 25th August, had brought the news that the Emperor of Russia had issued orders to admit vessels bearing the tri-coloured flag; and a passage is also given

from a letter dated the 29th *idem*, which states that a ship under that flag had arrived at Cronstadt, and in compliance with the order spoken of, had been received. The intention of the Emperor of Russia was said to be, in relation to the recognition of the new government, to act in conformity with the other European powers.

The Constitutionnel of the 13th mentions that the government had that day received official news of the recognition, by the Court of Vienna, of Louis Philip. The Cabinet of Madrid had likewise issued an order to admit the tri-colored flag into the ports of Spain, though the haughty and supercilious terms in which it is expressed sufficiently manifest the unwillingness with which it was decreed. It is as follows: "His Catholic Majesty, for the present; and until farther orders, has resolved to tolerate the three colored flag on board of French vessels entering the ports of the Peninsula."

The disturbances among the working people and lower classes of Paris appear to be pretty nearly at an end. Order seems, with few and trivial interruptions, to be effectually restored. The Constitutionnel of the 13th says, there are no longer in France any elements but of order and peace.

The committee appointed to conduct the examination of the ex-ministers had not yet made their report. In the meanwhile, the rigor of their confinement had been in a measure relaxed, and they had been allowed to meet together. A strict surveillance, however, was exercised over them.

The nomination of Talleyrand excites various feelings in Paris and is commented on in very different ways. The prevailing sentiment, however, is disapprobation.

It is a singular fact, (says the Court Journal) but one which we know to be true, that at the moment when the application for permission to reside in Austria is being made to the Emperor by Charles X. another proposal is under consideration, for marrying young Napoleon to one of the daughters of Louis Philip, and, in such event, recommending his nomination as King of Greece, with a regency for three years. This contemplated stroke of policy has, however, been kept as secret as possible.

The National Guards of France, LAFAYETTE for their chief, carry France on the points of their bayonets. This enormous army contains, by a reasonable estimate, from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men, self organized—self officered—with duties so frequent as to keep them almost constantly under arms; and at all events, such as, with their degree of discipline and of *esprit le corps*, renders them a distinct and independent body in the state,—a body with which no other can reasonably think of contending.

**Netherlands.**—The news from the Netherlands does not materially vary the former face of things in that country. The people continued in an extremely unquiet state, nor was there any very near or definite prospect of tranquility being restored. The extraordinary session of the States General commenced on the 13th ult., (to which day inclusive we have intelligence both from Brussels and the Hague,) and it is not alto-

gether improbable that the measures which will be adopted by that body may have the effect to reduce affairs to order.

The speech of the King, on the occasion of opening the session, is as vague in its terms as royal speeches usually are; yet it is not without expression which may be taken to signify the sentiments of the monarch as to the general course to be pursued.

**Germany.**—In Germany a revolution or insurrectionary spirit had shown itself. An account of the Brunswick revolution will be found among our extracts. In Hanover there had been riotous proceedings, and in Hamburg some disturbances, but not of a very serious character had taken place. The ground of complaint was an increase in taxes on rents.

It is mentioned in Berlin letters to the 6th September, that Count Diebitsch had arrived in that city on his way to Paris, commissioned by the Emperor of Russia to congratulate Louis Philip on his accession to the throne of France.

**Spain.**—With regard to Spain it is very obvious that a revolutionary movement is preparing. The Gazette de France gives an article under date of Pau, Sept. 7, which states that Spanish exiles are flocking thither in great numbers, and that superior officers who served formerly under Mina, had gathered together on the frontier, to concert with other Spaniards from Navarre and Arragon. Mina had left Paris to join them.

A paragraph dated Bayonne, Sept. 5th, states that many Spaniards had arrived there, that Isaurits and Torrijos were expected. Colonel Valdez was chief *pro tem*. It was thought they designed entering Spain on the 15th Sept. In the meanwhile, it is stated that Ferdinand and his Counsellors are devising means to publish a Charter on the plan of that of Louis 18th, and in the first place to recall the exiles.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

The General Assembly of this State will convene at Raleigh, on Monday next. The election of a U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. IREDELL, and of a Public Treasurer in the place of Mr. ROBARDS, both of whom have declined a re-election—together with the Bank Question, the University, &c. are the prominent topics which will probably first engage attention. With regard to the University, we earnestly hope that the members, in their zeal to secure the convenient and economical education of the children of the rich, may not entirely overlook the claims and the wants of the poorer classes of society.

**Raleigh, Nov. 1.**—We understand from an unquestionable source, that Col. WILLIAM ROBARDS will decline a re-election to the office of Public Treasurer of the State, at the next annual election, to be made by the ensuing Legislature. An unwillingness to call on his friends to guarantee his faithful discharge of the duties required of the Treasurer, to the amount of \$250,000 (the sum prescribed by law,) the inadequacy of the salary and

the close application necessary to the performance of the labor required by the present regulations of the office, are, we learn, the principal reasons which have induced this determination.—Register.

**Georgia.**—The Legislature of the State met on the 18th ult. agreeably to the proclamation of Gov. GILLESPIE. On the 28th, JOHN FORSYTH, Esq. was re-elected U. S. Senator. The vote stood thus: Forsyth 149, De Fort 47, and 18 scattering.

**Vermont.**—After thirty-two attempts to elect a Governor in Vermont, Mr. CRAFTS was elected by a majority of six. The vote stood thus: For Crafts (Clay) 115—Palmer (Emerson) 72—Bradley (Jackson) 7. SAMUEL PRENTISS, (Clay) was elected to the U. S. Senate in the place of Mr. Chase, who declined a re-election.

**Superior Court.**—The Fall term of the Superior Court for this county was held last week, the Hon. JOS. J. DANIEL presiding. *Cordy Dree* was tried on an indictment for murder, which has been sometime pending before the Court, was convicted of manslaughter and branded in the hand. *Whitman Cotten* was tried on a charge of murder and acquitted. *Edward Eaton* was found guilty of Blasphemy—A motion in arrest of Judgment was sustained by his Honor, and the Attorney General appealed to the Supreme Court. Several indictments for misdemeanors were disposed of, and the civil docket being taken up, such suits as were ready for trial were determined.—Halifax Adv.

**Domestic Manufactures.**—The fact that domestic cotton goods to a certain extent are exported to South America, is sometimes put forward by the advocates of the American System as evidence that we can enter into competition with British manufacturers in foreign ports. We can enter into successful competition with them in foreign ports, where both are admitted on equal terms, we certainly should be able to do so at home, and in that case who becomes of the necessity of propriety of the heavy protecting duty which is imposed on the importation of foreign fabrics? The truth is, however, that notwithstanding the obstacles of the present tariff, there are many articles which the British manufacturer can sell to this country, and after having paid duty, freight, commissions, and all other incidental charges, can sell them, under the very noses of our manufacturers, at a less price than the fabrics can possibly be offered at. If this is true of this country, to how much greater a degree is it so, when the competition is transferred to a foreign port? Let two invoices of similar goods arrive at the same time in any market of the Spanish main, the one of British manufacture and direct from England and the other American and direct from America and the prices from which the one will derive a handsome profit will not defray the cost and charge of the other. From the mere advantage of our greater proximity to the South American market, however, our merchant or manufacturer is doubtless sometimes enabled to embrace the opportunity of favorable fluctuations, and, by sending in a cargo of domestic fabrics at a lucky moment, may command his own prices, before a foreign rival can arrive to contest the field. This it will be seen, is