

**FOREIGN.**

*From England.*—The ship *Plato* arrived in Hampton Roads on Wednesday last, bringing London papers to the 12th October. The *Norfolk Herald* says: We find in the London papers of the 12th, nothing of particular interest, in addition to the advices from the Netherlands already received. There was a rumor in the German papers of an intended Congress at Troppau, which had subsequently gained credibility.

*Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 11.* The market has continued in a dull state throughout the whole of the last week. The sales amount to 8260 bags—(Alabama and Mobile at 64 to 74d). 2000 American have been taken on speculation.

A question, something like our Sunday Mail question, has lately occasioned considerable discussion in Liverpool among the rail road directors, with respect to travelling on the rail road between that city and Manchester on Sunday. One party was against travelling altogether on that day, and another in favor of it without any restrictions; but a third with a humorous effort to reconcile matters between their consciences and their pockets, declared it is very wrong to travel on the Lord's day, but that nevertheless the carriages should be run for the accommodation of those only who journey from necessity. As that word necessity is one of large import, and it would not always be very easy to ascertain a man's motive for desiring to travel, the conscientious party at last agreed that the coaches might be run on Sunday out of church hours. Verily, this conscience is a convenient scarecrow.

**INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM.**

*Brussels, Oct. 6.*—The Independence of Belgium is declared! The following has just been published:

The Central Committee taking into consideration, that it is necessary to settle the future state of Belgium decrees:

*Article 1.* The provinces of Belgium, violently separated from Holland, will constitute an independent state.

*Art. 2.* The Central Committee, shall submit as soon as possible a draught of a Constitution.

*Art. 3.* A National Congress, in which shall be represented all the interests of the provinces shall be convoked. It shall be their duty to examine the project of a Belgian Constitution and modify the same as they shall deem proper, and shall cause it to be observed as a definite Constitution throughout all Belgium.

Belgium is free. The King of Holland has been forced to acknowledge that Belgium shall hereafter be an independent state. Prussia has acknowledged Louis Philippe, as the King of the French, and gives assurance that she will not interfere in the affairs of Belgium. Rome and Naples, have recognized the new state of affairs in France. Greece, has at last, it is said found a King in Prince Paul of Wurtemberg.

The most frightful accounts of the excesses committed by the Dutch soldiery in the late combat at Brussels, have been received both in Paris and London. Letters published in the *London Morning Chronicle*, from a Clergyman of the Church of England, detail a series of horrible barbarities. According to his account several young ladies were violated, and then in a kind of savage mercy, butchered before their parents eyes. A private letter received in Paris says:—The Dutch villains in the late contest behaved with the utmost barbarity, and committed every kind of crime. Citizens with-

out arms, found by them in their houses were crucified, burnt, had their hands, ears and noses cut off, and their tongues torn out; the young ladies of a school were violated by these monsters, afterwards massacred; in short, the diabolical deeds committed by these wretches are such that it is impossible to describe them, and I should not believe them if they were not confirmed by those who witnessed them."

*Germany.*—Troubles continued in the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt. Bands of from four to five hundred men overran the country, committing devastations. All the troops were out, and skirmishes occurred daily. The insurgents seemed bent only on putting down all order and authority. They attacked all the public functionaries and the custom houses.

The insurrections in Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt, and Hanau are becoming quite serious. A letter of the 2d October from Hanau, says: "More than 200 peasants of Hesse Darmstadt assembled, and entered by force into Budingen, where they demolished a part of the buildings. From thence they proceeded to Ortenberg, and seemed determined to march upon Gresen." Bavaria was also threatened; and the Germanic Diet was taking measures in earnest to quell these untoward revolts. For this purpose troops were moving upon various points, in strong numbers. But we have not room for particulars.

They wrote from Hanover that serious disturbances had broken out at Lüneburgh and Celle. The people were in insurrection against the privileges of the nobles, and demanded that the King of Hanover should reside in the country, or cede the crown to the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke of Brunswick is said to have abdicated in favor of his brother, Duke William. The abdicated Duke is said to meditate prosecutions against the London papers for libels!

Extract of a private letter from Amsterdam: "A project is openly entertained in this city of converting Holland into a Batavian republic, as soon as Belgium should be declared independent. This project, which many Dutch families have for a long time desired to see realized, would reduce the King of the Netherlands to the simple rank of Stadtholder, the only title that the Princes of his family held previous to the year 1814."

The letters from Germany state that there is great commercial distress. At Berlin several failures were announced, and at Leipsic interest of money had risen to the rate of 14 per cent. per annum. Many German emigrants had arrived at Rouen on their way to America.

*Spain.*—The intelligence from Spain is of a character to strengthen the belief in an approaching storm in that devoted country, though it is somewhat doubtful whether Ferdinand, making a virtue of necessity, may not prevent it by the timely adoption of a more liberal form of Government. It was reported that he was on the point of changing his Ministers, and taking to his councils men known for their liberal opinions. In the mean time energetic measures were in process in the infected provin-

ces to guard against infractions of the public tranquility. The refugees and recruits, however, continued to arrive at Bayonne from the interior, among whom were the celebrated Lopes Banos and 15 other officers; and reports from Bayonne stated that disturbances had broke out in several towns in Spain.

A Spanish Junta is said to have been formed at Bayonne, composed of Isturits, Calatrava, Sancho, and Lopez Pinto. The refugees want neither arms nor money. A telegraphic despatch from the Prefect of Bayonne of Oct. 3, says:—"The garrison of Pampeluna has sent the following detachments to the various points of the frontier—To the Valley of Bastan 250 men—the Valley of Roncal 200—Ochagarria 150—Roncevaux 300—Burgnetta 300—all infantry, and 400 Royalist Volunteers, the whole under the orders of Brigadier Juniato."

The Temps, of Oct. 8, gives a letter from Madrid, of Sept. 27, which says:—"News has reached here that the inhabitants and garrison of Cadiz have proclaimed the Constitutional Government."

A London paper of the 24th September, says, we are enabled to state, upon good authority that, through the mediation of our Government, a convention will shortly be concluded between Spain and her late colonies. A special Envoy is now on his way to this country, from Mexico, to assist in the arrangement.

*Russia.*—There is no news of any moment from Russia. A letter from St. Petersburg mentions that cholera morbus was prevailing to a most lamentable extent in some of the southern cantons. There does not appear to have been any foundation for the Frankfort letter writer's story of an insurrection in St. Petersburg. The rumor probably grew out of the discontented proceedings in Frankfort.

*France.*—The general complexion of affairs in France was becoming more favorable. The Pope had acknowledged the new government, and it was confidently believed that in a very short time every government in Europe would have ministers accredited to the court of Louis Philippe. Indeed the French revolution seems to be universally acceded to—a consequence, probably, of certain indications among their own respective people, that it would be unsafe to do otherwise. Prussia is represented to have gone further than a mere acknowledgment, and to have approved of the principle of non intervention in the affairs of the Netherlands. If this be true, it accounts at once for another part of the news, viz: That the king of the Netherlands has appointed a commission to prepare the project of a law for the separation of the two kingdoms upon terms of amicable accommodation.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 2d of October, a proposition was made to bring back the ashes of Napoleon that they might be deposited at the foot of the column in the Place Vendôme. The subject gave rise to several animated speeches. The following is a portion of one delivered by General Lemarque, in favor of the petition.

"If I were in camp, surrounded by my companions in arms, I would exclaim without hesitation, 'Let us hasten to claim the remains of him who

so long led us on to victory. A victim to treason, he sunk amongst us—a victim to his own confidence, instead of the asylum he sought among foreigners, he found a prison and a grave. If we have been unable to tear him from the rock to which he was enchained by the terror of his enemies, let us not, at all events, leave his ashes in captivity.' But as a legislator I do not feel myself at liberty to give way to the emotions, of my heart without consideration, and suffer myself to be carried away by my recollections of past glory. Rational policy ought to be our guide, and the general interest our only end and aim. Let us then consider whether, in our present position, the measure proposed tends to the establishment of public security, and whether it may not involve it in some danger. Every thing that relates to Napoleon is of serious import: his name is a power in itself—his memory a worship: even death cannot cool his ashes. But a short time ago, if brought back to the soil of France, they would have sufficed to destroy the dynasty imposed upon us by foreigners.—Now all is changed—the right divine and the right of the sword have equally disappeared before the rights of the people—the electoral urn has broken into pieces the holy ampulla, and, by the same shock, destroyed impressions less ancient. Raised to the Throne, not by a body of soldiers, but by the united voice of the whole nation, a new dynasty reigns over us; planted but yesterday at the call of liberty, it has already spread deep and imperishable roots. Founding its legitimacy upon our rights it cannot be attacked without disputing that which we are all ready to defend with our lives. We may, therefore, claim the ashes of Napoleon Bonaparte, and accomplish his death-bed request. Let Paris, like a new Athens; or a new Sicyon, receive the ashes of a new Theseus, or a new Aratus—escorted by his old companions in arms, let him be brought back in his coffin, who so often returned amongst us in a triumphal car, amidst the acclamations of all France; but let us at the same time remember well, that it is the great Captain whom Europe, Asia and Africa, beheld covering our standard with immortal glory, we are thus honoring, and not the Monarch, who, while seizing the Sceptre of Charlemagne, and the Crown of Didier, did not sufficiently feel that liberty is the most precious of our rights, as being the most indispensable of our possessions."

It was contended on the opposite side that Bonaparte had enslaved the nation, had violated the constitution, and every national right; that he was the cause of the invasion of France, and sacrificed every thing to maintain his Imperial Crown. The order of the day was finally moved, to put an end to a discussion which it was considered would lead to no good result, and on the vote being taken the motion was carried by a large majority.

*Algiers.*—The latest news from Algiers is contained in a letter dated "Bay of Algiers, September 5." We make the following extracts—not having room to copy the whole: We have conformed here as in France to the new order of things. In the marine as well as in the several corps, there is a unanimity of sentiments, as there was before, with some rare exceptions—unanimity of national opinions. It has not been quite the same among the officers of the army. However the arrival of General Clausel now makes every body sing in the same key.

The Marshal (Bourmont) departed on the 3d, in the evening, on board a wretched mercantile brig, belonging to the Commissary General. He had applied to the Admiral for a man of war, who sent back for answer, that if it was to go to France, he was ready to place at his disposal any ship that might suit him; but that he did

not think himself authorized to give him one, if it was his intention to go to a foreign country. Two hours after this answer, he embarked with only his two sons, one of whom was almost in a dying state, and sailed, it is said, for Mahon in the evening of the same day. At the moment of his departure a violent storm hung over the city.

The Semaphore of Marseille contains the following intelligence from Algiers:—"General Clausel is putting every thing upon an excellent footing. He has revived the courage of the army. All the resignations sent in were accepted immediately. The Bedouins and the Moors are not treated with sufficient severity. The Bey of Constantine, who was marching upon us with troops, having returned towards Constantine, found his throne occupied by another. After a bloody battle, the usurper was killed, the Bey resumed his throne, renounced all further attempt against us, and sent his submission to Gen. Clausel."

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**TARBOROUGH.**

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1830.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

To the Magistrates of Edgecombe County.

GENTLEMEN: At the ensuing November term I purpose to resign the office of Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Edgecombe. I have the honor to announce my intention previous to Court, in order that you might come forward prepared to elect a successor to fill the Chair.

RICH'D HARRISON

Nov. 13, 1830.

*Census of Edgecombe County.*—We are indebted to Mr. I. NORFLEIGH Assistant Marshal, for the following statement of the population of the county.

<i>Free White Persons.</i>	
Males,	3781
Females,	3849
— 7630	
<i>Slaves.</i>	
Males,	3638
Females,	3437
— 7075	
<i>Free Colored People.</i>	
Males,	111
Females,	117
— 228	
Total, 14,933	

Among whom there is 1 white male deaf and dumb, and 1 male slave deaf and dumb—2 white female blind, and 7 slaves and colored persons blind—and 1 foreigner not naturalized. The population in 1810 was 12,423—in 1820, 13,276—gain since 1820, 1,657. The increase from 1810 to 1820, was but 853.

*Warronton Fall Races.*—Friday, no entries for the colt's race.

Second day, the Proprietor's Purse \$150, 2 mile heats, was won at the heats by W. M. West's b. f. full sister to Marion, beating four others.

Third day, Jockey Club Purse \$200, three mile heats, was won two heats by J. P. White's s. c. Collier, beating three others.

Last day, the purse was taken by R. H. Jones's s. c. Tom Brown beating three others.

*State Elections.*—In New-York Gov. Throop the administration candidate, has been elected by a large majority. For Congress, 23 administration, and 7 opposition members are elected—4 districts yet to be heard from.

In Ohio, Gen. M'Arthur, the opposition candidate for governor, elected by a small majority. Eight opposition, and six administration members are returned to Congress. Both parties claim a majority in the Legislature—the election of a U. S.