

FOREIGN.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship York, at New-York, brings London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th February, both inclusive. The advices are highly interesting—Paris, it will be seen, has again been the scene of serious tumult and commotion—a private letter says, the cry of the people is, "in our hurry last July we forgot the Priests; but their turn is now come, and we must not forget their acquittance." The throne of Belgium had been officially refused for the Duke of Nemours. The Russians had entered Poland and several slight skirmishes had taken place between the contending parties. The revolution in Italy is spreading, and provisional governments were established in several places—the Duke of Modena yet survived. Mr. O'Connell had taken his seat in Parliament—Mr. Shiel was about to follow his example. Eleven regiments of English militia were about to be ordered to Ireland. Young Napoleon has made his debut in public. Such are the leading features of the intelligence by this arrival—the details follow.

ENGLAND.

The London Globe of the 22d says:—"An attentive observer of our commercial men asserts that the opinion grows that a war will soon take place on the Continent, and that this country will be led by circumstances to take part in it, on the side of the despotic powers—a possibility which they look to with natural horror and alarm. We are encouraged to hope that the stupendous folly which any ground for this alarm implies, does not exist in any persons who have an influence on the current of our affairs."

A distinct denial was given by the British Government in the House of Commons, on the 16th February of its having entered into any compromise with Mr. O'Connell. O'Connell, on his part, denies he had pleaded guilty to fourteen or any number of the counts of the indictment against him, or that he had agreed to discontinue his exertions for a repeal of the Union. In the House, on the 20th of February, he stated that there existed much misrepresentation as to his position, which he intended to correct without loss of time. Eleven regiments of English militia were about to be ordered to Ireland. The subject of the distress among the poor in that country was brought before Parliament on the 18th of February.

From the debates in Parliament, it is evident an opposition to the present ministry is fast organizing with Lord Wellington at its head.

Notwithstanding the terrible examples that have been made in England, incendiarism is again reviving in many counties.

A bill of indictment for a seditious libel has been found against Mr. Cobbett by a London Grand Jury for some of his late addresses through the Register to the agricultural population. A bench warrant was immediately issued for his apprehension.

Liverpool Markets, Feb. 23.
—For Flour in bond, there has been rather more demand.—The demand for Cotton has been rather limited—but prices are pretty steady at the advance of 4d on the quotation of the 12th last. The period for the new duty which there is little doubt will be fixed at 5-3d commencing is not yet determined. The advance which has taken place in our market since the first proposal of this question is now nearly equivalent to the proposed in-

crease of duty, and prices will probably not be further affected by it.

FRANCE.

Paris has been the theatre of violent disturbances; provoked in the first instance, by the culpable fatuity of the friends of the exiled dynasty; but, we must say, not restrained with a sufficiently vigorous hand by the existing government.

Certain religious ceremonies, performed on the 14th of February in the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the object of which seems to have been to excite sympathy for the family of Charles X. roused the people to a pitch of exasperation, which ended in the desecration of the church, the pillage of the Archbishop's palace, and the removal of the *fleur de lis* from the public buildings, on which it was sculptured as a national emblem. The King, on the 16th of February, gave orders that the *fleur de lis* should be removed in all cases where it could be done without defacing the public monuments, and without renewing the mutilations occasioned by removing, in 1814, the emblems of the republic and the reign of Napoleon. The *fleur de lis* is also discarded from the state seal, the device of which in future is to represent an open book, with the words "Charte de 1830," surmounted by a crown, with the sceptre and hand of justice crossed, and tri-colored flags behind the shield.

On the 16th, the palace of the Archbishop of Paris was destroyed, the furniture, library, &c. being first thrown into the Seine.

The annexed is an extract from a private letter:

"Had the present prelate, and his of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, crossed by the populace into the consequences, the celebration of a ceremony, which was inevitably calculated, in the present temper of the times, to excite civil commotion, few people would, I believe, have swam to hold them out of the water by their canonicals: but it is no triumph to reflecting reason and truth to see the authorities wink at this wholesale devastation of the literature and the arts by a lawless mob; done, as it is known, twice within 24 hours, the second visit being the fatal one in town, and under the eye of the municipal and military guardians of the public peace, and yesterday in the country, at the Archbishop's beautiful seat of Conflans, where the work of demolition was likewise on repetition of the popular visit completed; but in compliment to the arrival of the local guard, it was agreed that fire should not be applied to the walls of a country seat, after it had been made a "shell" by dilapidation. The cry of the people is, "In our hurry last July we forgot the Priests; but their turn is now come, and we must not forget their acquittance."

The following letter was sent by the Minister of the Interior to the Etai Major of the National Guard:

"Intelligence, entitled to credit, and reaches me from hour to hour, apprises me that a certain number of young men intend to attempt to collect the multitude at the Fauxbourgs, and to assemble in arms at the garden of the Luxembourg, to endeavor to proclaim a Republic. MONTALIVIT."

At 2 o'clock, a party of nearly 300 young men proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, but all the approaches to the interior were guarded by strong detachments. Upon the breaking up of the sitting they received the members with shouts of "A bas les Deputies." Several of them who resisted the armed force were taken into custody.

The Gazette de France of the 13th, says: "The crisis is at hand...we can now say so—

But for the National Guard the republic would have been yesterday proclaimed in Paris; and what a republic, great God!... such a one as would have commenced in the devastation of the churches, the tearing down of the cross, and violence against the clergy. We must say, however, the republican movement has gained ground in these latter days, for they delivered up to it the insignia of religion and the emblems of royalty.

Papers and letters from Paris of the 13th, state among the rumors that the National Guard are dissatisfied with the ministry. Soult and Lafitte are to form part of a new one, and Lafayette is expected to take a part in the new Government. The war party is gaining strength, but great efforts are made to convince the public of the advantages of peace.

POLAND.

The enthusiasm in Poland is very great.—An engagement of no great consequence with the Russians seems to have taken place with near Novogorod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle, near Warsaw. They consider the early thaw as very much in their favour, as impeding the advance of the Russian materiel. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favour of the Poles.

Warsaw, Feb. 7.—The day before yesterday the Russians passed the frontiers in five places...Useiling, Brezse, Granoe, Lykocin and Augusto. Hitherto there are only Cossacks, who mark the movements of the army. At Useiling some dragoons have entered, belonging to the corps of Geismar; his design seems to be to invest Zamose, and to advance into the plain country beyond Vistula. The Russian main army advances on the line from Lomsa and Brezse. Up to this time there is no account of any fighting, for there were no troops on any part of the frontier. The first out posts of our army are three leagues from Sledlee towards Brezse, and on the line towards Lomsa, they are at Ostraimka.

A great battle is expected by the 12th at farthest. Warsaw will soon be declared in a state of siege, the cannon are already placed on the ramparts. It was not believed that Count Diebitsch would enter now, because if the first attack does not succeed, he incurs great danger. If the thaw sets in, the ice will disappear, the river will overflow, and the low grounds in which he acts will become a complete morass. His army advancing against us amounts to about 160,000 men. At present we have to oppose him only 57,000 men in the field, and the patriotism of our people. The organization of the cavalry is more advanced, and it will be complete and ready to take the field in a fortnight.

ITALY.

All Italy is in commotion, and the people have succeeded in rescuing from their rulers the power which has been so long used only to oppress them.

It is said that an insurrection has just broken out in the Tyrol, and that on this occasion also a person of the name of Hoffer has placed himself at the head of the insurgents. It is affirmed that troops are going to stifle this rebellion.

The most perfect order pre-

vails in Bologna, and it seems certain that the other towns in Romagna have signified their adherence to the Provisional Government.

A private letter from Marseilles, in the Journal du Commerce, states that a revolution had broken out at Naples, and Genoa, and had been in both places successful, but in the former, not until much blood had been shed.—This report is given very doubtfully.

Paris, Feb. 21.—An express which left Bastia on the 12th current, and arrived at Toulon on the 13th, brought the news that the kingdom of Naples, the whole of Romagna, the Duchies of Lucca and Piombino, the Duchy of Modena, and almost the whole of Tuscany, were in a state of insurrection, and that Italian tri-colors were every where hoisted without opposition. It is also said that an extraordinary courier arrived yesterday at Marseilles who brought the intelligence of an open revolution at Genoa, where the troops had taken the side of the people.

BELGIUM.

On the 20th Feb. the Belgian deputation set out on their return to Brussels. It is said in the Brussels papers that France and the other powers wish the Belgians to choose for King the brother of the King of Naples, born 1811, who should marry the Princess Mary, daughter of the King of France. On these conditions they would have all Belgium, including Limburg, Luxemburg, and the left bank of the Scheld. A proposition has been made in the Belgic Congress to choose a Lieut. General *ad interim*, and it is thought that Surlet de Chokier, the Vice President of the Congress, will be elected to that office.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1851.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH R. LLOYD, Esq. as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the U. States.

Presidential.—The following views on this subject, in the last Richmond Enquirer, correspond so exactly with ours, and as we believe with a large majority of the people of this State, that we take pleasure in giving them a place. In fact, no attentive observer of passing events, who is guided solely by "the principles which put Gen. Jackson into power," can now hesitate to declare himself, "for Jackson at the next election; and against Clay at the election afterwards." The Enquirer says:

"We entertain no fears of Gen. Jackson's re-election. Virginia will not desert him. We have repeated this declaration so often, that it would be idle to make it again, if the confident speculations or absurd surmises of our opponents did not seem to call for it. It is to the succession—the election in 1836—that our remarks are principally directed. Principles ought always to be our landmarks. But as to men now upon the field, there are but two great landmarks to the friends of the principles which put Gen. Jackson into power; viz: for Jackson at the next election; and against Clay at the election afterwards. Hence, every means which tends us into twain; every thing which for the present is calculated to pro-

mote Mr. Clay's success, ought to be avoided."

T. R. Gates.—The particulars of the "charge" referred to, in the following extract from the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, as stated in the evidence, are briefly these:—In the year 1829, Mr. James Francis had requested Mr. Gates to look for a suitable person for a wife for him, with which the latter promised to comply. Accordingly towards the fall of 1829, Mr. G. brought him from New York, whether he had been on a visit, a niece of his who he recommended to Mr. F. as an able and respectable young lady, and promised that if he would marry her he would admit him as a partner and sharer in his business. In April the parties were married, but Mr. G. never complied with the alleged promise. They lived together in the enjoyment of uninterrupted conjugal happiness until about the first of February last, when Mrs. F. stated to her husband, "that soon after their marriage—within a week after it had been consummated—her uncle, the defendant, had approached her with offers ruinous to her character, and in violation of her nuptial obligations," to which she yielded, and from that day until within a short time of the discovery, the illicit connexion had been constantly kept up. Mrs. F. having made oath to the above before a magistrate, a warrant was issued against Mr. G. and he was committed to prison, but was afterwards released on bail. Mrs. F. is quite a young woman, said to be yet in her teens—Mr. G. is a married man, somewhat advanced in years. The Post says:

"A charge of a highly indecent and atrocious nature was recently made against a respected fellow-citizen, Mr. T. R. Gates, publisher of "The Reformer." The details were published, indiscreetly we think, in a contemporary print, before the case was brought before a jury, and the impression created against the above named gentleman was calculated seriously to injure him, in the estimation of the public. The editor who published the original statement, made an *amende honorable* in his last paper, but as the report may have reached further than the contradiction, we think it also our duty to state, that when the case came before the Grand Jury, the assertions of the deponent were so improbable and preposterous, and contained so much prevarication, the bill was promptly *ignoramus*. The high character, therefore, which a correct department and honorable dealing, for a number of years, have given Mr. Gates, he still retains untarnished."

Foreign.—The clouds in the political horizon of Europe are lowering, and the nearer they approach the more portentous they appear—but it is beyond the reach of human foresight to conjecture the events which a few months must exhibit. We hope for the best, and trust that the great contest which now appears inevitable, will result in the amelioration and improvement of the great mass of the people; for nothing short of these, we are persuaded, will calm the troubled waters which appear to be spreading rapidly over Christendom. In addition to the extracts under our foreign head, we find the following in our last papers:

The reports from Paris, of the evening of the 20th February, embrace the intended abdication of Louis Philip. It was indeed, rumored that he had actually resigned. In one letter, it is observed—"The Ministry here are powerless, and the republican party, daily increasing in numbers, are aware of this, and will make a simultaneous movement." The London Morning Chronicle, of the 22d Feb., holds this language:—"How all this will end in France, it would be presumptuous in us to predict with any thing like confidence. We