

Foreign.

From Europe.—By the arrival of the packet ships York and Cadmus at New-York, and the Alexander at Philadelphia, accounts from the Continent to the 3d, and from Liverpool to the 8th ult. have been received.

The Hon. John Randolph, has arrived in the York, in good health.

The Cotton Market was again depressed, and the prices had declined nearly one half penny per pound.

The papers still speak of the distress prevailing in the manufacturing districts of England; and of the winter coming on without the prospect of amelioration.

Mr. Gallatin had returned to London on the 15th Oct. well pleased with his courteous reception in Paris, and having been included in all the diplomatic fetes, to which the visit of Mr. Canning to that metropolis had given rise.

Mr. Canning had also returned to London. The visit of this gentleman to Paris, has, according to private letters, been not without important political results. Among them the following are supposed to have been agreed upon—that the general peace of Europe shall be maintained; that Spain and Portugal shall cease to receive deserters from each other, and abstain from mutual intrigues prejudicial to both; that Russia shall deal with Turkey in her own way; and finally, that Greece shall be rescued from the yoke of the Musselmans. In what manner the latter noble, though tardy decision is to be enforced, does not yet appear; but it is understood that in taking it, Russia, England, and France were agreed.

No latter intelligence from Greece—nor any certain advices of the movements of Lord Cochrane.

Russia had commenced in earnest the war against Persia; and was prosecuting it successfully.

The most important articles are the official declaration of war against Persia by Russia, with a statement of the successes that have attended the arms at the first onset. The British Press says, "It is vain to attempt to disguise the question concerning this war. The interest of Persia is scarcely more compromised by it than that of Great Britain: and settled it must be without further encroachment on the part of Russia, or England must at least obtain some advantage equivalent to that of Russia, & sufficient to render her successive acquisitions of no importance as points of attack on our Indian possessions. The spirit of conquest has infected the whole nation of Russia: and disguise it as we may, something must be done in the only practicable way to check her career."

It is not likely that the general peace of Europe will remain uninterrupted for many years longer.

The letters from Paris, state that official accounts had been received from Constantinople, that the Porte had formally accepted the Russian Ultimatum, and that a Treaty of Peace had been signed at Akermann.

It was reported by the last steam boat from Hamburg, that an express had just arrived there with intelligence of the assassination of the Grand Seignor, at Constantinople.

From the London Globe, Oct. 27.

We are far from entertaining any hostile or jealous feelings towards America, the advancement of which has been and will be of great service to the whole world—but we do not see why the East India Company's possessions, which are not included in the Order in Council, should not also be closed against American ships as soon as the existing treaties permit.

Important from Colombia.

By an arrival at Philadelphia from La Guayra, we learn that Porto Cabello has revolted from Gen. Paez, who was hastening with his whole military force for its subjugation. Cumana was invested by land and by sea, by Gen. Bermudez.

On the 5th of November, the Municipal Recorder of the Canton of Caraccas, addressed a letter to Gen. Paez, making known to him that in consequence of the late political events in various departments, the Republic of Colombia is in an evident state of dissolution. Letters from Gen. Bolivar rendering it likewise certain that Colombia had resolved itself into its first elements.



Carborough,

TUESDAY, DEC. 19, 1826.

Fire.—About 12 o'clock, on the night of Wednesday last, our citizens were alarmed by the appalling cry of fire! and were guided by a brilliant light to the blacksmith shop of Mr. M'Williams, which was completely enveloped in flames. For some time fears were entertained for the safety of the town, as cinders and large flakes of fire were showered down on the most populous part of it—fortunately no other damage was sustained, than the total destruction of the shop and its contents.

President's Message.—The second Annual Message of President Adams, has been received by the community with a better grace than the first—and deservedly so. The first could claim affinity with the day-dreams of visionary enthusiasts; the second is a plain matter-of-fact document, presenting a bird's-eye view of our internal and external affairs. There are several important disclosures in it, however, which require the calm and deliberate reflection of the Southern people. The first, is the exclusion of our vessels from British American ports; the second, the decrease of our revenue; and the last is embraced in the following sentence:

"The diminution, (of the revenue,) however, is in part attributable to the flourishing condition of some of our manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation."

Can it be possible that Mr. A. is in favor of a further increase of the Tariff—it must be admitted that this passage bears an awful squinting that way. If the "flourishing condition of some of our manufactures," has profitably compensated the nation for the diminution of its revenue, it certainly is a powerful incentive to render further assistance to others. We know that great exertions have

recently been made by the Woolen manufacturers, to effect a vigorous and simultaneous movement for this purpose; and from the ambiguous and diplomatic character of Mr. A's productions generally, we are frequently compelled to draw conclusions not from what he says, but from what he means. The "Yankee Nation" has doubtless been profited by the operation of the Tariff; but what equivalent has it yielded the Southern section of the Union—our commercial traffic was principally with the British West Indies, and their ports have been shut against us; our staple commodities lie dormant, or are forced into unnatural channels at a ruinous sacrifice; and the price of every article for use or consumption, has increased and is increasing. It is in vain to exclaim against the injustice or impolicy of the British government—we led the way—our Tariff regulations will eventually exclude their manufactures; and, as Mr. A. remarks in our case, leaves them no alternative but that of "regulating, or interdicting altogether," our trade. Their possessions in this hemisphere have been closed against us; and the British papers remark, that they "do not see why the East India Company's possessions, should not also be closed against American ships, as soon as the existing treaties permit." With these portentous indications staring us in the face, the manufacturers still cry, "Give, give;" and they will continue it, until the agricultural and commercial interests are entirely prostrate. The Southern representation in Congress have done their duty—they opposed these oppressive measures step by step, and sounded the alarm to their constituents; but unfortunately, they beheld with apathy the insidious approach of the harpy until it fastened on their vitals. The agricultural and commercial part of the Union, in comparison with which the manufacturers are as but a drop in a bucket, must rouse from their lethargy, and offer counter memorials, petitions, remonstrances, &c. to second the efforts of their advocates in Congress; or, they will soon become the victims of a ruinous policy, which for the benefit of the few impoverishes the many.

Cotton.—At Petersburg, the 12th inst. 9 a 10 cents; at Fayetteville the 13th, 8½ a 9 cts.; at Norfolk the 15th, 10 a 10½.

Congress.—Our accounts of the proceedings of the two Houses, are to the 11th inst.—they were principally engaged in the preparatory business of the Session, viz: electing officers, appointing committees, receiving memorials, petitions, &c. The Hon. John Randolph had arrived at Washington, and taken his seat in the Senate.

Caught at last.—We noticed in our paper of last week, the elopement of a Mr. Dixon of Vermont, with a package of Rutland Bank bills, to the amount of \$6000, &c. and the arrival and departure of a gentleman in pursuit of him. A letter received in this place on Saturday last, from the gentleman alluded to, says: "I succeeded in apprehending Mr. Dixon near Charleston, on his way from Columbia to that city; and have received all the money taken by him, and have let him pass on whither he would." It is to be regretted that Mr. D. was not secured, that he might be made to answer for his other misdeeds.

The *Boydton Races* commenced on Wednesday, 29th ult. *First Day*, the Proprietor's Purse, two mile heats, was taken at two heats by Sally McGee, beating Nancy Abner, Lady La Grange, and Leonidas. *Second Day*, the Jockey Club Purse, four mile heats, was taken at two heats by Mons. Tonson, beating Sally Walker. *Third Day*, the Handy Cap, mile heats, was taken at three heats by Sally McGee, beating Lady La Grange and Nancy Abner. *Fourth Day*, a saddle race, &c.

Attempt to Murder.—Captain Allen Dübberly, on his way from Newbern to Street's Bridge, on the evening of the first inst. was shot at by a person concealed in the woods near the house of Mr.

Street. Capt. D. and his horse were slightly injured.

Newbern Sent.

Whimsical Climax.—In reference to the expression of a northern Editor, that "North-Carolina is the last State in the world, from which we would expect any thing good to come," the humorous Editor of the Warrenton Reporter says:

"The best Military and Naval Officers in the last war—the best regiment of Infantry and Riflemen—the best cider and brandy—the best wine—the best cotton—the best rice—the best timber—the best tobacco—the handsomest women—the most sensible men—and the swiftest Race Horses ever seen at N. York are from North Carolina."

New-York.—The trial of Thomas Vermilyea, Mark Spencer, George W. Brown, Matthew L. Davis, and Jacob Barker, charged with a conspiracy to defraud the public, terminated in the City of New-York on the 1st instant, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty." It is said an attempt will be made to set the verdict aside.

The trial of Henry Eckford, Joseph G. Swift, and William P. Rathbone, who were indicted by the same Grand Jury, and charged with similar offences as the persons above named, has been postponed until next March.

More Indictments.—The Philadelphia Gazette of the 1st inst. says, "the Grand Jury in the U. S. Circuit Court have this morning presented forty three bills, all relating to the concealment of teas, and more, it is understood, are yet to be added."

Fayetteville, Dec. 13.

Negro Dick was hanged near the jail in this town on Saturday last. We understand he evinced great firmness and resignation, & that he confessed his guilt of the crime of which he was convicted. When first let off, the rope broke, and he fell; but another being procured, he ascended by a ladder, and was then launched into eternity. We learn that a large concourse of persons, male and female, old and young, white and black, were present, many of them from Sampson, from whence the culprit was brought.—Obs.

The Legislature of Ohio, at their last session, passed a law, taxing Lawyers and Physicians in a sum not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars per head, as the Court of Common Pleas, in each County, in their own discretion might levy. The Court in Cincinnati ordered five dollars to be levied and collected from each one, which has been the occasion of a very large meeting of the two professions in Cincinnati. The meeting, in an able report, pronounced the law to be unconstitutional, and have determined to resist the payment of the tax, until a decision can be had by the Supreme Court. Among all the laws of which we have seen or heard, this is perhaps the strangest and most unjust. What exclusive privileges or rights have the lawyers or physicians, over the other citizens, that they are selected to be the objects of burden and taxation....*Ral. Reg.*