

## Foreign.

*From Europe.*—By arrivals at New-York and Boston, London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th ult. have been received. The Cotton market was rather depressed at the last dates, and purchasers were endeavoring to obtain the article at rather lower rates. Turpentine has declined about 1s. Political extracts follow.

*England.*—A good deal of opposition continued in both Houses of Parliament against the new Administration, but the usual supplies had been voted. As the session has progressed, the nature of the opposition to Mr. Caning's Administration, has gradually developed itself, until at length it has assumed the most fierce and uncompromising character. Those who began with professions of moderation, appear not long to have abided by their promises to give the new Cabinet a fair trial—and, throwing off all disguises, language as violent as vulgar is attributed to some of the would-be leaders in the Houses of Lords and Commons—individuals who, if not distinguished for talents, yet speak in a tone of confidence which would seem to imply a consciousness of strength in some of the other essentials of political warfare. Such a state of things has not existed in that nation for many years. The excitement would seem to be universal, and to pervade all classes and conditions of men.

In the House of Lords, in declaring his opposition to the Corn bill, the Duke of Newcastle said, that he conceived it to be the duty of every honest man, and of every man who was a friend to his king and to his country, to stand forward and dispossess one of the most profligate ministers that had ever yet been placed in power; to liberate his king from the awful situation into which he had been thrown; and to break up one of the most vile, impure, and flagrant coalitions that had ever entered into the heads of a set of wily politicians to form.

The London Globe says, "there appears great haste in sending off the military to Canada. The Romney 59 gun ship, is ordered off with the transports; three of the latter were ordered off from Portsmouth to Ireland in an hour's notice to take in troops at the Irish ports."

Major Laing, the intrepid traveller, with his companions, have been killed in the interior of Africa. They had reached Timbuctoo, where they were received in a friendly manner, and on their way from that city with an escort, were attacked by an unfriendly tribe, and the whole party strangled. It is said there is no hope of recovering Laing's papers.

*France.*—Paris papers of the 9th, state, that in the Chamber of Deputies, great agitation had been manifested at the disbanding of the National Guards, and it was proposed to impeach the ministers. The disbanding of the National Guard, although it came up

on the people by surprise, yet from a similar measure having been adopted about the same time in a neighboring kingdom, would seem rather to have been the execution of a perfectly matured plan, than the result of any sudden resolve. The French opposition lay it at the door of the *new head of the Holy Alliance*, (the Emperor of Austria,) and reproach their ministers with being subservient to foreign influence. However, be this as it may, the proceeding was extremely harsh, and has given a shock to public feeling, which, ere it ceases its vibrations, may be productive of important consequences to France and to Europe.

The French Government has formally recognised the independence of Mexico.

*Portugal.*—The garrison of Elvas, one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, recently revolted. The troops had been badly paid, and consequently were much dissatisfied with the service. The rebels, however, were beaten and reduced. The cavalry and officers entered the town, and with a portion of the inhabitants overpowered the mutineers. The most entire tranquillity was restored.

*Greece.*—There is no news of moment from the Greeks and Turks. Intelligence from Corfu, of April 10, mentions that some sharp fighting had taken place before Athens, on the 4th, 6th, and 9th, but in whose favor the conflict terminated, was not ascertained.

*Dreadful Inundation.*—A Dantzic Journal says; that "in the neighborhood of that city, between Fiegenhoff and Elbing, on this side of the Nogat, the dikes had given way, and a tract of country three German square miles in extent, containing 31 villages and 11,000 inhabitants, was laid under water.



## Tarborough,

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1827.

*A June Frost.*—We have been informed by several creditable persons, that on Sunday morning last, the 24th of the present month, there were vestiges of a frost plainly seen in different parts of this county, and that its effects on vegetation are at present distinctly visible. Towards the close of last week the weather became uncomfortable cool, and continued so until a day or two since.

*General Ross.*—We omitted noticing the eccentricities of a copper-colored gentleman, who some three or four months since, under this imposing appellation, edified and amused our townsmen with specimens of Indian refinement—his *vagaries*, however, were picturesquely portrayed in verse, by one of our poetic correspondents. The General remained here a few days, exciting the admiration of the ladies by the affability of his deportment, and gaining the confidence of the gentlemen by his *modest* assurance and frank familiarity; and, after *borrowing* small sums from several persons, he suddenly "eva-

porated" or decamped. We understood that the General subsequently made his appearance in Plymouth, but the good people of that place, not being sufficiently enlightened perhaps to comprehend his mystifications, took him up as a *vagrant*—we presume he was liberated on his own statement, as he certainly could give a very satisfactory account of himself. It appears by the following article from the Washington City Telegraph, that the General has also held a *powow* in that place:

*Indian Diplomacy.*—Early yesterday morning, one of the "sons of the forest," calling himself General Ross, came to Brown's Tavern, pretty much as he came into the world, and asked if sixty Indians on horseback, could be accommodated there. Being answered in the affirmative, he asked permission to look at the rooms intended for them, and whilst Wilson was showing them to him, Blackwell, whose greatest fault is, if a fault it be, that he is too accommodating, finding he had room for only fifty horses, went out and procured stables for the other ten. By this time the General had examined the rooms, and appeared well pleased with them—a proof, at least, that he was a man of taste. He now enquired for Major S. and showed a letter of introduction from Capt. B. to him. Directions were given him where to find Major S. On his way, he met with the Major, showed his letter, and was offered every civility. The first he required was a pair of boots. He was taken into a shop, and suited with a pair that had been made for a Foreign Minister—so said Crispin. The Major having business to attend to, left the "General;" but this single introduction was sufficient to give him a *general* credit. He was soon rigged *cap-a-pie*. He now inquired for the President's house. Being told, that if he wished to see the President, it was yet too early in the day, he replied, that they were old acquaintances, and used no ceremony. He was directed to the President's house; and has not been seen in this neighborhood since. The sixty Indians on horseback have not arrived, and it is now generally believed by the General's creditors that he has "evaporated."

*J. C. Wright—again.*—This honorable gentleman has once more appeared in the public prints—he says he does not recollect the contents of the letter referred to by his "friend," Mr. E. King; but he could not have written the words and sentences as published, having never entertained the ideas imputed to him. Mr. King has asked a suspension of public opinion, until his return from a journey east. In the disputation with Gen. Saunders of this State, Mr. Wright exhibited a lamentable want of valor—and, we shall be "grossly mistaken," if in this affair, unless a *compromise* is speedily effected, Mr. W. does not give as convincing proofs that he neither possesses discretion. But hear him—Mr. W. says that Mr. K. requested to hear from him "on the intrigues of the nation," and his answer "was written as we speak in a casual unguarded conversation with a friend;" some peculiar circumstances, relating to himself, induced Mr. K. to publish extracts from Mr. W.'s letter, when this political Janus introduces the following *forced construction* on his own words:

"If it be the same thing to say of Mr. Adams that his *manners* were not the free and easy manners of the Western people, as to say that his *political principles*

were opposed to the *interests* of the Western States, and that he would never adopt those interests—or if it be the same thing to say that Ohio should stand aloof from the contest for the Presidency, as to say, she had better stand aloof, and let A, B and C, pull for the *Vice Presidency*, for we had little interest in the game; then, indeed, have I been "grossly mistaken, or casually forgetful."

We earnestly hope that the following paragraph will meet the eye of the leading advocate of the administration in the west, who first introduced this "nameless" discussion before the public, and spoke so *politely* of "the woman called Mrs. Jackson;" he must feel the sting of the lash, applied by his fellow laborer in the same cause, altho' the blow is ostensibly directed at others. It must be kept in remembrance that the "opposition" is merely acting on the defensive, in this "littleness of conduct;" which we firmly believe is indiscriminately discountenanced by the reflecting part of the community.

"We cannot express in too strong terms our disgust and contempt for the miserable spirit displayed in two or three opposition papers lying before us, by contrasting the merits or demerits of Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Jackson. There is a littleness in such conduct which would disgrace the very genius of village gossip. It is hardly probable that either of the candidates for the Presidency will submit the affairs of the nation to that *nameless* government exercised by the other sex; and until this is the case, the patriotic discrimination which detects "fashionable extravagance" in Mrs. A. and "humble piety and charity" in Mrs. J.—or "refinement and cultivation" in Mrs. A., and "vulgar mind and manners" in Mrs. J. had better be employed in its appropriate sphere of *private* scandal and slanderous meanness."

New-York Times.

*Mrs. Jackson.*—We have read the Report and Documents, from the Nashville Committee, touching the coarse and ungenerous calumnies circulated against Gen. Jackson and his wife. We agree with the Nashville Republican, that it is "a complete and triumphant refutation."—*Richmond Enq.*

*The Presidency.*—In reply to an assertion made by the Kentucky Commentator, that "Mr. Crawford prefers Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson—and it is understood that there has long been a personal hostility between Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson," the Richmond Enquirer remarks:

"How strongly must Mr. Crawford disapprove of this Administration, if, after determining to judge it by its measures, he should determine to sacrifice his alleged "hostility" to Gen. Jackson, and prefer him to Mr. Adams! Yet such is the fact. We have seen a letter from Mr. Crawford himself, which states his opposition to the re-election of Mr. Adams—and which authorises the declaration to be disclosed. He has written a letter to Mr. Rush, frankly avowing these sentiments."

*The Administration.*—Much has been said of management, the bargain, &c.—but the "Focus"