

Foreign.

From Europe.—By several recent arrivals at New-York, Paris papers to the 7th July, and London to the 2d, have been received. Among other intelligence of importance, they contain an article from Corfu, of the 11th of June, purporting that advices have been received from Egina to this effect: That the Protocol of the 22d of March, (lately published in the American papers,) had given great dissatisfaction; that the English Consul General, having obtained audience of the President of Greece, had required him to raise all the blockades, recall the Greeks from the Morea, and cease hostilities against the Porte; and that the President had refused either to suspend hostilities or to recall the Greeks from Livadia, declaring himself bound by duty to keep the advantages he had already gained, and resolved to yield only to superior force. The account adds, that at the same time he gave orders to his commanders not to quit their positions, and that the Consul had sent a vessel to the Ambassadors of the Allies to inform them of the President's resolution.

Another bulletin from Gen. Diebitsch has been published, in which he states, that, in order to follow up the victory of the 11th of June, he had determined to pursue the army of the Grand Vizier, and prevent its scattered remnants from entering Shumla, and had detached the corps of Count Pahlen, sustained by Gen. Kupryanoff, for that purpose. Count Pahlen found the route which the Turkish army had taken covered with baggage, arms, and ammunition, and the roads, which were the worst possible, presented, for 20 wersts, the marks of the most complete defeat. He found that they had not appeared at the village of Markowre, but had proceeded in the direction of Jankero on the right, by a course inaccessible only to infantry and cavalry. He then abandoned the pursuit to Gen. Kupryanoff, whose division had arrived at Markowre. Gen. Roth, on the 12th, advanced upon Maras, and discovered in the road 1650 artillery of the enemy on the road to the village of Kasepla, and dispersed them. A small party took refuge in a redoubt, and answering the summons to surrender by a volley of bullets, the redoubt was charged and carried at the point of the bayonet, and the garrison put to the sword. The loss of the enemy was 600 men and 12 standards. The Russians took 50 prisoners. Their own loss is stated at 100 men. The Paris Constitutionnel says that the triumphs of the Russians are much greater and more decisive than had been supposed from previous accounts.

A correspondent of the New-York Courier, under date London, June 29, says: We have had the news of a fight between the Turks and Russians, and if you on the other side of the water will credit the Russian bulletins, the Turks have been routed and almost destroyed. The knowing ones here, on 'Change, have a

clearer insight into these matters; and altho' there has been doubtless a very desperate combat, rely upon it that Russia has gained no one tangible point. It is certain that the Turks defeated General Roth at Prevadi—the Grand Vizier retiring tranquilly to Shumla, leaving the Russians weak and dispirited. Gen. Roth immediately acquainted Gen. Diebitsch with his forlorn condition, imploring succor, in order to enable him to keep the field before Shumla. Gen. Diebitsch, contrary to all the speculations and calculations of the Turks, abandoned his position before Silistria, and took with him the corps of Count Pahlen, and by forced marches, and through an entire new route, he joined Gen. Roth before the Grand Vizier had the least intelligence of the movement. It was a neat enterprize on the part of the Russian General, and so far he deserves great praise. The force under the Grand Vizier seems to have been a strong corps of observation, not exceeding 12,000 troops, and within a few days march of Shumla, at which place the main body of the army must have remained. The Grand Vizier supposing that the enemy consisted merely of Gen. Roth's division, and being unapprized of his accession of strength by Pahlen's corps, attacked them tolerably brisk—more with a spirit of skirmishing than a serious plan of a great battle on a great scale; but the Turks soon discovered that it was a serious matter, and that the Russians had been considerably strengthened. The fight became desperate, and, according to the Russian bulletin, both armies had to cease firing. In this interval the Turks retreated towards the main body at Shumla, and the Russians pursued. The fruits of this victory, as claimed by the Russians are 40 pieces of cannon and as many ammunition wagons; 2000 killed and 1500 prisoners. That 2000 Turks were killed will not be denied, and that number of Russians it seems were also destroyed—the prisoners were doubtless the stragglers belonging to the retreating army; there was no surrender of whole battalions; the Turks found themselves with 25,000 men safe in Shumla, having had a severe fight and having abandoned 40 pieces of cannon and heavy baggage. You will see in all this nothing to encourage the Russians or discourage the Turks. Silistria has been weakened by strengthening Gen. Roth, who has forced a division of the Turkish army into a fight, and all Christendom will be astonished to hear that the battle was fought partly on a plain and the Turkish infantry moved handsomely by battalions, and exhibited great discipline with great valor. The speculators in Stocks here, who know how to calculate the results of a battle, infer that the Russians have gained nothing by this fight. They have, by a handsome manoeuvre surprised the Turks, but the result will make them more cautious, and compel them to keep within their fortresses and act upon the defensive. It is rumored that the Russians, having as they imagine

gained a victory, are now disposed to make peace on fair terms. *They cannot pass the Balkans this campaign,* and if they do, they will have to encounter Belzebub himself on the plains of Adrianople, with something like 150,000 men; and what is a host among the "faithful," the little green standard of the Prophet.

Letters from Constantinople state that favorable news from Asia had been received in that city, the substance of which is, that Gen. Paskewitsch has been vanquished after a strong battle. The news from Jassy of the 10th, speaks of the arrival of a messenger from Count Diebitsch; the object of the mission is not known.

The trade of England with France for the last year, did not exceed eight hundred thousand pounds sterling; while with Turkey it amounted to more than a million.

A French paper says: The system employed throughout Austria for spreading instruction among the lower orders is attended with great success. In each village are schools, of which the masters are paid by government. No one is allowed to marry who cannot read, write, and show some acquaintance with arithmetic: and under a penalty, no master can employ a workman who is unable to read and write. Small works on moral subjects, written with great care, are circulated among the lower classes. Hence crimes are extremely rare; and in the course of a twelvemonth scarcely two executions take place in Vienna.



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1829.

General Assembly.—We shall in all probability be enabled in a week or two to present our readers with a complete list of the members elect of the next General Assembly of this State—a few counties yet remain to be heard from.

Congress.—From the official statement of the Poll of election for a Representative in Congress from this District, we learn that Dr. Thomas H. Hall received 2256 votes, Richard Hines, Esq. 94, and Wm. A. Blount, Esq. 64; (the two latter were not candidates) viz:

	Hall.	Hines.	Blount.
Edgecombe,	937		4
Pitt,	349	94	
Beaufort,	413		
Hyde,	150		60
Tyrrell,	211		
Washington,	191		
Total,	2256	94	64

Messrs. Alston, Shepherd, Conner and Carson are also re-elected without opposition, in their several districts.

Edenton.—Wm. B. Shepard elected in the place of Lemuel Sawyer, by a majority over him of 377 votes.

Newbern District.—Jesse Speight is elected in the place of John H. Bryan, who declined a re-election. The poll stood, for Speight 3137 votes, Thomas H. Daves 1282, James Manney 459.

Warren.—Robert Potter in the place of Daniel Turner, who declined a re-election. Mr. Potter received 2661 votes, and Samuel Hillman 396.

Wake.—Daniel L. Barringer re-elected. Mr. Barringer received 2650 votes,

James A. Craig 1590, and Nathaniel J. Palmer 57.

Fayetteville.—Edmund Deberry in the place of John Culpepper, declined Mr. Deberry, it is said, received about 200 votes more than John A. Cameron.

Wilmington.—Gabriel Holmes re-elected by a majority of about 220 votes over Edw. B. Dudley.

Surry.—Lewis Williams's re-election is opposed by Samuel King—result unknown.

Rain.—Within a few days past an immense quantity of rain has fallen in this vicinity. The water courses have risen considerably and still continue rising; the lowlands are all overflowed and most of the roads rendered impassable. We have had no mails on the Petersburg and Newbern routes since last Saturday. It would be impossible to estimate the damage already sustained by our farmers, in the destruction of crops, stock, &c.

Foreign.—In the preceding columns the reader will find European advices a few days later. It appears that the battle of the 11th June, between the Russians and Turks, was of a more important and decisive character than at first supposed. The Russians do not state their own force, but say that upwards of 40,000 Turks were engaged, and that 2000 were killed, and 1500 taken prisoners; the prisoners were probably the wounded of the retreating army, as no mention is made of these in the Russian bulletin. The Russian loss is not stated, but said by the commanding General to be "not small." It must have been a sanguinary contest, for even the Russian bulletin states that "after a murderous combat of four hours, the fire, which the exhausted troops could not continue, entirely ceased on both sides." It is supposed, that emboldened by previous successes, in which the Turks state that they have destroyed upwards of 4000 Russians, the Grand Vizier felt a disposition to act on the offensive; this affair will make him more cautious in future, and will also have a discouraging effect on the Russians, as it calls in question their superiority over the Turks in a field fight, which heretofore has not been doubted. The season for active operations is rapidly passing, and we will probably soon hear of something decisive from the theatre of war.

Correction.—In our last paper we published an extract of a letter, purporting to be from the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, relative to a visit from President Jackson—the Richmond Enquirer says: "The letter in question was written by the grandson, though we hazard little in saying, that the venerable grandsire entertains the same sentiments."

Nominations.—The work of nominating candidates to be run for President and Vice-President of the United States, at the election in 1832, has already been commenced. Martin Van Buren, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Chief Justice Marshall, have all been nominated by respectable papers as proper persons for the Presidency, while many others express a desire that the present President be continued another term. John McLean, Wm. Wirt, and some others, have also been named for the office of Vice President. All this is taking time by the foretop, and only calculated to create an untimely heat and strife, similar to that which disturbed the order of society the last four or five years. In many places the unjust prejudices and party feeling which had torn asunder the ties of friendship, made enemies of long tried associates, and burst the bonds of kindred affections, have been thrown aside, and all, without regard to