

Foreign.

IMPORTANT.

Late from Europe.—By several recent arrivals, English and French papers to the 22d July, have been received at New-York. The Evening Post says: The intelligence from the seat of war in Europe brought by the last arrivals, seems to give a different aspect to the great struggle between the Russian and Ottoman empires. The defeat of the Grand Vizier on his retreat to Shumla, the fall of Silistria, and the investment of Shumla are events favorable to the success of the Russian arms. Still it should be considered that all the accounts we have seen are Russian accounts. What effect these operations and successes of the Russian army will have upon the continuance of hostilities between the two nations, it would perhaps be presumption, with the imperfect information to be obtained at this distance, to undertake to predict. One of two things must take place—either Russia will be encouraged to prosecute the war with renewed vigor, or will seize this opportunity to retire from the struggle, without disgrace.

Russia & Turkey.—The Augsburg Gazette contains the following bulletin, dated Bucharest, July 2: At this moment a courier, sent off from Silistria by Lieut. Gen. Krassowsky, has arrived with the intelligence of that place having fallen under the victorious attacks of the Russians. The Turkish garrison, who after an obstinate resistance, had been reduced to the last extremity, have surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of 10,000 men, exclusive of the inhabitants. In this number are Hady Achmet and Sert Mahmoud, both three-tailed Pachas, and many other officers. The trophies of this victory are 256 pieces of cannon, 2 horse tails, upwards of 100 stands of colors, the flotilla of the Danube, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions.

The surrender of this fortress is an event of high importance, as it will hasten, and render almost certain, the fall of Giurgewo and Routschouk. Thus, with the exception of Widdin, against which undoubtedly fresh efforts will be successfully directed, the whole line of the Danube is secured to the Russians as the basis of their future operations.

The Grand Vizier returned to Shumla after the battle of June 11, with 6000 men of cavalry and 12,000 infantry. He is collecting all the troops he can, and hopes to be able to assemble 40,000 men without weakening the garrison.

The Grand Vizier is closely blockaded at Shumla by General Diebitsch.

According to accounts from Jassy, the reserve of the Russian army has been set in motion, and in the interior of the empire every possible preparation is making to continue the war and render its issue favorable. The guards continue at Tulschin, where they were reviewed by the Emperor,

accompanied by the Grand Dukes Constantine and Michael, towards the end of June.

The following intelligence is dated Banks of the Danube, July 6: The victory gained over the Grand Vizier by Gen. Diebitsch, has been announced by Russia to all the Courts with which that power has friendly relations. This communication was accompanied by a diplomatic note declarative of the Emperor's pacific intentions, and setting forth that he is desirous of putting a stop to the effusion of blood, as soon as the Porte will consent to satisfy his demands, the justice of which has been admitted by all the Cabinets of Europe.

A Vienna article of July 9, says: Letters from Odessa are full of reports of negotiations for peace, and it is believed there that hostilities will soon cease. In consequence of these letters our funds have risen considerably.

Turkey & Greece.—The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Constantinople, June 22: The British and French Ambassadors have not yet had an official interview with the Reis Effendi, but have endeavored to have a confidential understanding with him upon the subject of the mission. In this manner they have learned that the Porte will not negotiate upon the bases of the Protocol signed at London, and especially upon the article which requires the extension of the frontiers of Greece from the Gulf of Volo to that of Arta; so that they already foresee great difficulties in the way of executing their mission.

A French paper announces, after advices from Syra, that the President of Greece, in communicating the Protocol of London to the Panhellenium, declared that he would sooner suffer his hands to be cut off than sign or accept it. Athens, it is said, has surrendered by capitulation to the Greeks.

Egypt.—The Pacha of Cairo has ordered all the Mussulmen to cut off their beards. The order was not relished well by the Egyptians, who asked "what shall we do when we want to swear by our beards?" "Swear by your chins," said the Pacha. To prevent one man laughing at another, a day was appointed, similar to a general sheep-shearing, and their faces were all shorn at the same time.

England.—The political aspect of England is again becoming troubled; much dissention and turbulence has been occasioned by the success of the Catholic question, and it is even anticipated by some of the advocates of the High Church party that a speedy dissolution of the ministry must be the result. It is said that the King already regrets his assent to the measure of Catholic Emancipation; and that whoever was instrumental in promoting it, is sure to meet with manifestations of his dislike.

The Morning Journal of the 17th contains, in a long speculative article on the succession to the throne in case of the King's death, some very broad allusions

to the Duke of Wellington, as the fittest and most likely man to be Regent. Contradictory reports as to the health of the Duke also occupy the columns of the different London prints, those of the one side affirming that he never was more vigorous and free from sickness in his life; while on the other hand it is stated that he is rapidly approaching the grave.

At one of the English public meetings to aid manufacturers, it was proposed among other things to apply to Government to take from the Clergy all the revenue beyond a decent allowance, and apply the same to the reduction of the malt and other taxes which press heavily upon the poor. The income of the Clergy in the British kingdom is nearly fifty millions of dollars, and in all France which is called "a priest-ridden country," the income of the church is about seven millions.

Ireland.—Considerable disturbances had taken place in the north of Ireland on the 12th and 13th of July, in consequence of quarrels between the Orangemen and Catholics. Twenty persons were killed in Ulster, and a part of the county of Donnegal was in a state of fearful commotion. The streets of Belfast were crowded with a mob which intercepted the coaches. The Orangemen paraded through Torme, and, arriving at the Roman Catholic Chapel, fired several volleys of musketry over it, reviling the Catholics, their religion, and priesthood. The Catholics, however, suffered the insult to pass without notice. On the 14th, a quarrel, in which the Orangemen are said to have been the aggressors, took place near Enniskillen. It was on the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim. The Protestants were armed with muskets; the Catholics seized upon scythes and pitchforks. The Catholics having been fired upon, and several of their number been wounded, made a furious charge upon their antagonists, killed four, and wounded several others mortally. They afterwards formed an encampment on the summit of Benaughlin.



Carborough,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1829.

A new Post-Office has recently been established in Halifax county, on the road leading from the town of Halifax to Scotland Neck—it is called "Dawson's Cross-Roads," Mr. James H. Parker, Postmaster.

A correspondent informs us that the election returns of Martin county, as published in this paper, are so very incorrect that he must request us to give them another insertion, as follows: Senate, Jos. J. Williams 242 votes, William R. Bennett 132. Commons, Cooper 509, Watts 446, Robertson 282. He also says, in reference to the statement that Mr. Bennett was not a candidate—"It is well known in Martin county that Mr. Bennett gave his consent to be run in opposition to Mr. Williams; true, he did not attend the public meetings in the

county, but his friends did it for him—and they made every effort that was in their power to elect him."

Foreign.—Our foreign intelligence once more begins to assume an interesting aspect. The reader will find, in the preceding columns, some accounts of an important character in reference to the great struggle between the Russians and Turks. The defeat of the Grand Vizier; the fall of Silistria; and the advance of the Russian corps of reserve, show conclusively that the strength of the Russians is about to be put forth—and Shumla once taken, they will come directly in contact, on the plains of Adrianople, with the Turkish Sultan and the Standard of the Prophet. Unless the other European powers should interfere, we think it more than probable that the present campaign will terminate the contest.

Congressional.—In the Surry district Lewis Williams is re-elected by a majority of about 400 votes over Samuel King. The Congressional returns being complete, we are enabled to present our readers with the names of the members elect of our next Delegation in Congress—we also insert the names of the members of the last Delegation, viz:

Last Congress.	Next Congress.
Lemuel Sawyer,	Wm. B. Shepard,
Willis Alston,	Willis Alston,
Thos. H. Hall,	Thos. H. Hall,
*John H. Bryan,	Jesse Speight,
Gabriel Holmes,	Gabriel Holmes,
*Daniel Turner,	Robert Potter,
*John Culpepper,	Edmund Deberry,
Daniel L. Barringer,	Daniel L. Barringer,
Aug. H. Sheppard,	Aug. H. Sheppard,
John Long,	John Giles,
Henry W. Conner,	Henry W. Conner,
Samuel P. Carson,	Samuel P. Carson,
Lewis Williams,	Lewis Williams.

Those whose names are marked thus (*) declined a re-election. In the last Congress four of our Representatives were favorable to Mr. Adams, viz: Messrs. Bryan, Culpepper, Long and Williams. The present delegation are all in favor of President Jackson's Administration with the exception of two, viz: Messrs. Deberry and Williams.

Kentucky.—The Congressional election in Kentucky has just terminated, and the result shows a gain of two members friendly to President Jackson's Administration. Notwithstanding all Mr. Clay's eating and spouting, the districts lately represented by Messrs. Metcalfe and Buckner, have both returned Jackson members. The last Kentucky Delegation stood 10 to 4—the present 12 to 2. The Opposition are endeavoring to put a good face on the matter, by asserting that they have a majority in both branches of the State Legislature—we have no objection to their occasionally picking up a few crumbs of comfort, for they will require all they can get to keep up even a tolerable show of strength.

Portsmouth, Va. Aug. 22.—The President of the United States arrived at the Rip Raps on Thursday last in the steamboat Potomac. He is accompanied by Major Eaton, Secretary at War, and Gen. Gratiot of the Engineer Corps, and will remain at Old Point Comfort until Monday week 31st inst. for the benefit of his health.—*Rep.*

Mr. Jefferson's Works and opinions.—We understand that Mr. Jefferson's Works have passed the press; and that the 4th volume is in the hands of the binder; and that they will soon be delivered.

We look for them with much impatience. We wish, among other circumstances, to trace the writer's opinions on the alarming encroachments which have been made by the Federal Government upon the Constitution of the U. S.

The last Charlottesville Advocate, has favored its readers with a very important paper on this