

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Hannibal, the editors of the New York Standard have received London papers to the evening of Sept. 1st, and Portsmouth papers of the 3d:—

The intelligence is not very important, except as to the prospect of a war, which is becoming more probable daily. The German diet at Frankfort, of which so much has been said recently, appears to have had other designs than merely controlling the small States.

The following is an extract from a Circular addressed by the French Minister of War to the military authorities of the departments: "Positive information has been received that the Frankfort Diet has selected numerous agents to be sent into all parts of France to ascertain the number and state of discipline of all the regiments." (Here follows a list of the military men, particularizing the officers of engineers, chosen by the committee named by the Diet for this purpose.) "The Minister of War, therefore, desires the authorities to be active in their endeavors to detect these agents, and prevent them from obtaining the information they are in search of."

The Swiss have compelled Austria to explain the reason of her armaments on their frontiers.

Don Pedro, at the latest dates, had made no new movement, occupying the same position as at our former dates.

The Cholera in Europe, generally continues to decline.

In England, Scotland and Ireland, the report of Cholera down to Aug. 25, was, total cases, 33,806—deaths, 14,221. At London it was again on the increase, about 40 dying per day—at Liverpool, there were about 20 deaths per day.

Dennis Collins, the Greenwich pensioner, who hit the King of England with a stone at the Ascot Heath Races, has been found guilty of high treason and condemned to be hung. It is doubtful whether the sentence would be carried into execution.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 16th Aug. by the King in person. The following is his Majesty's speech on the occasion:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from a further attendance in Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a session of extraordinary labor and duration.

The matters which you have had under your consideration have been of the first importance; and the laws in particular which have been passed for reforming the representation of the people, have occupied, as was unavoidable, the greatest portion of your time and attention.

In recommending this subject to your consideration, it was my object, by removing the causes of just complaint, to restore general confidence to the Legislature, and to give additional security to the settled institutions of the State. This object will, I trust, be found to have been accomplished.

I have still to lament the continuance of disturbances in Ireland, notwithstanding the vigilance and energy displayed by my government there, in the measures which it has taken to repress them. The laws which have been passed, in conformity with my recommendation at the beginning of the session, with respect to the collection of tithes, are well calculated to lay the foundation of a new system, to the completion of which the attention of Parliament, when it again assembles, will of course be directed.

To this necessary work my best assistance will be given, by enforcing the execution of the laws, and by promoting the prosperity of a country blessed by Divine Providence with so many natural advantages. As conducive to this object, I must express the satisfaction which I have felt at the measures adopted for extending generally to my people in that kingdom the benefits of education.

I continue to receive the most friendly assurances from all Foreign Powers; and,

though I am not enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long pending between Holland and Belgium, and tho', unhappily, the contest in Portugal between the Princes of the House of Braganza still continues, I look with confidence, through the intimate union which subsists between me and my allies, to the preservation of general peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me, and it is a great satisfaction to me to find, notwithstanding large deductions from the revenue, occasioned by the repeal of some taxes which pressed most heavily on my people, that you have been enabled, by the exercise of a well considered economy in all the departments of the State, to provide for the service of the year, without any addition to the public burdens.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I recommend to you during the recess the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective countries. I trust that the advantages enjoyed by all my subjects under our free Constitution will be duly appreciated and cherished; that relief from any real causes of complaint will be sought only through legitimate channels; that all irregular and illegal proceedings will be discountenanced and resisted; and that the establishment of internal tranquillity and order will prove that the measures which I have sanctioned will not be fruitless in promoting the security of the State, and the contentment and welfare of my people.

FRANCE.

The King of the French would seem at length to be re-organizing his Cabinet as well as about to create an additional number of peers. There is no symptom of any immediate change in the order of things now established in that country.

PORTUGAL.

The London Times of the 23d Aug. states, on the authority of an express from Paris, of the 21st, that the King of Spain on the 16th, gave notice, that neutrality respecting the contest in Portugal, having been violated by both France and England, he should consider himself at liberty to take such course as his honor and interests might require.

GERMANY.

The accounts from Germany, as given in the English papers, still represent the States on the Rhine as on the point of a great political convulsion, and the approaching assembling of the Chambers of Wurtemberg, it is asserted will probably be productive of serious disturbances.

BELGIUM.

King Leopold and his new consort made their public entry into Brussels on the 1st Aug. and were joyously received.

AUSTRIA.

The young King of Hungary, while walking out accompanied by an aid-de-camp, on the 9th Aug. was shot at by a person passing close behind the Prince, who drew a pistol and discharged it at him—the ball slightly grazed his Majesty's shoulder. The aid-de-camp instantly turned round and seized the perpetrator, who made no resistance whatever. He is a captain in the Imperial service, and has a pension. The cause of his crime must appear from investigation; at present insanity appears the ground of it.

GREECE.

Extract of a letter from a British Officer, dated Zante, July 13: "They are in arms in the Morea, and the anarchy there is beyond a civilian's conception.—Happily, for humanity, such a state of society cannot exist long."

TURKEY.

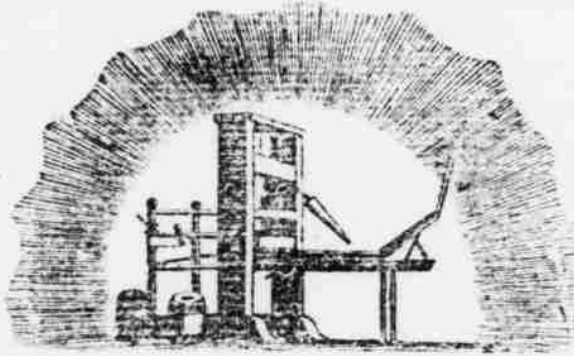
The army of the Pacha of Egypt continued its successful march in Syria. The Bedoins were on the point of submitting to him. Intelligence of an engagement between his fleet and that of the Porte was hourly expected at Alexandria. The Egyptian force was numerically inferior to that opposed to it, but is represented as superior in equipments and discipline.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Mexico.—We are happy to have in our power to announce, that the second

mission from Mexico to Mr. Pedraza, to urge him to return to his country in the character of President of the Republic, has been successful. He is to set off for Mexico, on the 2d of October, and embarking on the Ohio, will take passage at New Orleans in the Mexican government vessel Bello India, which awaits his orders.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the River La Plata.—An arrival at Baltimore brings intelligence from Montevideo to the 19th Aug. On the 5th, the battalion of negroes in the Citadel of Montevideo, consisting of 200 men, rose upon their officers and proclaimed the President Rivera. The Civicos run to arms, and occupied the Fort of San Jose. It was learned that great disorders would take place in the town, and about 100 men were landed from H. B. M.'s sloop Beagle, and the United States schooner Enterprize—the Foreign Consuls hoisted their national colors; indeed altogether the first moments were extremely alarming. The mutineers demanded their pay, and that they should march out to join the troops of the President, all of which was granted and they received about 2000 hard dollars—some further difficulty occurred, but the insurrection had been quelled and the city was quiet on the 11th of August.



TARBOROUGH:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1832.

The Cholera.—We learn from the Edenton Miscellany that the whole number of cases of Cholera in that place, has probably not exceeded 20, and not more than half of these has terminated fatally—all the cases being confined to the colored population. On Wednesday last there was but one case existing in the town, and for the week ending that day there had been but 4 or 5 cases altogether.

We have heard nothing further of the disease at Oeracoeke or Elizabeth City.

At Richmond, Washington City, &c. it is rapidly on the decline.

In another column of this paper will be found the Electoral Tickets for President and Vice President of the United States, now forming in this State, so far as they are completed—when filled, we will be prepared to furnish any number that may be required.

The greater part of the Presidential Electors, appointed by the Legislative Jackson Caucus of Virginia, having declined to pledge themselves to give the vote of that State for Judge Barbour in case it should appear that he had received a majority of the votes, the Jackson and Barbour Central Committee of Correspondence met at Charlottesville on the 1st inst. and nominated another Electoral Ticket.

We have received a few returns of the votes in Pennsylvania—there has been confessedly a great falling off from the Jackson ranks, and the Opposition are raising the shout of triumph, but in a few days we think they will be convinced that they have again "halloo'd before they were out of the woods."

In Maryland, the Jackson party is gaining ground—at the late election they gained 8 members in the House of Delegates; but the Opposition have still 52 members to 28, beside the whole Senate of 15.

Forgery.—In our paper of July 3d, last, we inserted an article purporting to be a "Reply of President Jackson to the Board of Missions on the subject of releasing the Missionaries now confined in the Penitentiary of Georgia"—and signed Andrew Jackson. The article having been used to the prejudice of the Administration during the recent elections in the Eastern States, on investigation it turns out to be a forgery. The New Hampshire Patriot says: "a member of the Board has authorized a statement that no such letter was ever received."

The U. S. Telegraph contains a long letter from Gen. Abner Lacoek, of Pennsylvania, in answer to a letter from President Jackson, containing a number of interrogatories in relation to the course pursued by Vice President Calhoun, and his conduct towards the President in regard to his operations in the Seminole war. From Gen. Lacoek's letter it appears that Mr. Calhoun, instead of acting an unfriendly part to-

wards Gen. Jackson at the time referred to, endeavored to justify his motives in the Florida operations. The New York American gives the following summary of some other publications, in relation to the same subject, all of which are too voluminous for insertion in our columns:—

"A correspondence has recently been published, between Mr. S. L. Gouverneur, son-in-law of the late President Monroe, [and Postmaster of New York,] and the Editor of the Globe, of which, as we have not room for the letters themselves, we may be expected to give some account.

"It is well known to all who are conversant with the controversy between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, that it was alleged in behalf of Gen. Jackson, that his invasion of Florida, and capture of the Spanish posts, during the Seminole war, was undertaken in virtue of secret orders from President Monroe.—These orders, it is alleged, were conveyed through John Rhea, then a member of Congress from Tennessee—the same John Rhea whom Mr. Randolph, we believe, individualized as "the spinning wheel." The existence of any such orders was denied by Mr. Monroe; but since his death, and especially in some recent numbers of the Globe, the fact that John Rhea did, at the request of Mr. Monroe, communicate such orders, or discretionary authority, to Gen. Jackson, has been re-affirmed; and a letter, said to have been written by the said John Rhea to Mr. Monroe, just previous to the death of the latter, reminding him of the circumstance, has been openly referred to. Under these circumstances Mr. Gouverneur, as the guardian of the character of his deceased father-in-law, denies positively, on the authority of Mr. Monroe, that any such orders were given; and challenges their production, or the evidence that they ever existed."

The President of the United States left his residence in Tennessee, for Washington City. It is said that he took a direct route, via Lexington, to Guyandotte, and thence, by the Kenhawa road, to the seat of government.—*Ral. Star.*

Greenville, Oct. 11.—We are authorized by the friends of Henry Clay, to announce *Goold Hoyt, Esq.* of this place, as an Elector for the 13th Electoral district.—*Patriot.*

Robert B. Gilliam, Esq. of Oxford, in a handsome and appropriate address at a Regimental Muster in that town, on the 28th ult. declared himself a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.—*Fay. Obs.*

The following statement exhibits a dreadful mortality in the city of New York in the course of three months.

Week ending	Deaths.	Cholera.
July 7,	191	56
do. 14,	510	336
do. 21,	887	716
do. 28,	879	686
do. Aug. 4,	580	383
do. 11,	467	281
do. 18,	444	222
do. 25,	391	178
do. Sept. 1,	324	138
do. 8,	355	201
do. 15,	291	128
do. 22,	238	72
do. 29,	180	50
Total, since 1st July,	5737	3447

Charleston, Va. Oct. 4.—It becomes our duty this day to make a most appalling record of "death's doings," in our neighborhood. The desolating malady which has swept over our country, has no where been more fatal in its career, than at Halltown, four miles east of this place. Since Sunday the 23d ult. there have been sixteen deaths by Cholera, in a population not exceeding 100 souls. In the family of Maj. Peter his ravages have been heart-rending. Five of his household have been cut off—his sister Miss Elizabeth Peter, his son Thomas, and three of his servants.

Upper Canada.—The Cholera seems to have been more destructive at York than at Montreal. The editor of the York Freeman estimates the deaths by