

"He comes—the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all quarters of the globe."

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

**New-York, May 13.**—The packet ship *Canada*, Captain BRAHAM, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th ult. We have our files of papers, shipping lists, letters, &c., to the latest dates, from which we have extracted the very interesting intelligence which occupies our columns this morning.

**England.**—The Catholic Relief Bill passed the House of Lords on the 10th of April by a majority of 104, and received the Royal Assent, by commission, on the 13th of April. The Bill for the Qualification of Irish Freeholders, also passed on the 10, and received the Royal Assent on the 13th. On the passage of the Relief Bill the vote stood—

Contents—Present 149; Proxies 64 . . . 213  
Non-Contents—Present 76; Proxies 33 . . . 109  
Majority, 104

Of the 28 Protestant Bishops, 10 voted for this Bill. This Bill became operative on the 23, April, (St. George's Day.) Long ere this the English Catholic Peers have taken their seats in the House of Lords. They are eight in number, viz: the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Clifford, Lord Arundel, Lord Dorchester, Lord Petre, Lord Stafford and Lord Staunton. The Irish Catholic Peers can only sit in the House of Lords as Representative Peers; but on forgetting certain privileges, they may, like Protestant Irish Peers, sit in the House of Commons, on being elected for any place in England.

The Earl of Surrey, (oldest son of the Duke of Norfolk, the Premier Peer of England,) is shortly to take his seat in the House of Commons for the borough of Horsnam.

The Jews are said to be preparing a petition to be received from the disabilities under which they labour.

The Rt. Hon. R. Gordon's appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, has been officially announced.

Great distress prevails in the manufacturing districts. *The Sheffield Courier* says:—"The state of things in all the manufacturing districts is such as to excite the most fearful apprehensions.—In our own town, the demand for its manufactures was scarcely ever so dull; and though our streets are not yet filled with half-finished workmen, there is too much reason to believe such an appalling sight will, ere long, present itself. The prices at which manufactured goods are sold do not, in some instances, exceed the raw materials, and the wages paid for labor are necessarily so very low as to reduce the workmen almost to the condition of paupers. Still, under these circumstances, it is with difficulty any sales are effected, and large stocks are consequently accumulated. This order of things, however, cannot exist long, and unless a revival of trade takes place very shortly, we almost tremble for the consequences."

The distress in Spitalfield district exceeds all description. Thousands are actually starving, and, unless speedy relief be afforded, famine will soon accomplish its work in pestilence and death.

**Portugal.**—Don Miguel is really making himself quite a notorious character. On the 26th March he attempted to murder his own sister, the Princess Isabel, the late Princess Regent, because she chose to send from the Palace some of her jewels, and some State Documents belong to herself. The moment he heard of this, he hastened to the apartment of his unfortunate sister, and insisted on the Princess producing her jewels and the documents. The Princess was at first so terrified by her brother's menacing manner, that her utterance was choked—she was unable to answer his rapid interrogatories at the instant. The Prince, at this, grew more enraged, and aimed a violent blow at his sister's face. He then attempted to smother her throat, but the Princess, by a desperate effort, providentially escaped from the monster's murderous grasp, and the monster was himself thrown on the floor.—On rising from the ground, Don Miguel discharged a pistol at his fugitive sister, just as she was hurrying out of the room. The ball missed the Princess, but a servant in the Palace, who was hastening to the scene with Count Camarce, was shot dead by the assassin. The Count himself was wounded by a blow aimed at his life by his royal master, with a bayonet fixed at the end of Don Miguel's pistol. The news spread through the capital with fearful rapidity. Horror was depicted on every countenance. The Princess, it is said, afterwards awaited her expected execution by the hands of her brother, with great fortitude. Don Miguel, however, has not yet put his sister to death. Donna Isabel is now shut up in a solitary apartment of the palace under the constant surveillance of the Royal Guards.

**Turkey and Russia.**—The campaign has opened with the siege of Silistria. Gen. Count Pahlen is in command of the besieging corps. The Turks have not been inactive—they lately attempted to retake Varna by a coup de main, but Gen. Roth was informed of their intention, and anticipated it by marching out and surprising their camp. A sanguinary action followed; but, though many brave men perished on both sides, nothing more decisive than the relief of Varna from the danger of an attack took place.

The Russians have captured the fortress of Sezobolis—[This is on the Black Sea, below the Gulf Poros, and several miles south of the Balkan.]—They have also effected another landing beyond Bourgas, at a place called Archial, and have destroyed the Turkish batteries and magazines which it contained. This fresh attack, following so close upon the capture of Sisspeh in the same quarter, had excited alarm along the whole coast, and it was feared that, availing themselves of their superiority in the Black Sea, the Russians might venture to present themselves before Constantinople as soon as the season would permit ships of the line to navigate safely. Should they do this, there is considerable difference between being before and getting into Constantinople. As to confirm this alarm, common report, with her ordinary accuracy, states that the fleet of the Black Sea had received orders to take a considerable part of the army of Gen. Paskewitch on board, and land them in the vicinity of Bourgas. The Russian army in Armenia, would then be reduced to act upon the defensive.

The Turks are making repeated attacks upon the Russian posts between Varna and the Danube. Very bloody engagements have taken place at Kaeroujik and Pravdier. It is reported that wounded soldiers are daily brought to Isaketcha and the neighboring Russian hospitals near the Danube. Meantime the Russian columns, on their way to Bulgaria, are listening in all directions, by forced marches to the Danube. The vegetation, which was still very backward in consequence of the long winter, may perhaps have been a great obstacle to the commencement of grand operations, as forage was every where

scarce, which accounts for the retreat of the Turkish troops, profiting by the temporary retreat of the Turks, on account of the overflowing of the river Kantschik, and the loss of their troops, and burned the whole of the Turkish camp.

Letters from Petersburg, says the *Hamburg Reporter* of the 7th April, "mention that the Emperor's departure depends on the result of the mission of Prince Matuschewitz to London. As soon as the Prince has terminated the negotiation with which he is intrusted at the British Court, he is to return to the Russian Capital to communicate in person with his master. A note is spoken of in these letters, as having been addressed by the Russian Government to the principal Courts of Europe."

Meanwhile, the accounts received by the Sultan, of the attack upon Susehoh and Archial, have only served to increase his activity. He has sent immense numbers of troops and vast quantities of cannon and ammunition to Adrianople and Rodosto [on the sea of Marmora.] He will have 300,000 men in the field. He has built and repaired a great number of ships, so as to form a powerful naval armament. On the 15th of March, (a day considered to be peculiarly fortunate by the Turks,) the Sultan was to leave the camp of Ramis Tchiflick, with the standard of the prophet; he marches with all the people of the metropolis able to bear arms, (amounting, it is said, to 150,000,) to Adrianople. His first operation will be an attempt to regain Varna. His presence in the field has given great confidence to his people.

Jassaf Pacha (the traitor of Varna) is dead—poisoned, we presume, as that would be the shorter way to pay him his pension for betraying his country. A letter from Jassaf, dated March 13, states that the Russians have organized a train of 60,000 wagons, drawn by oxen, for the ensuing campaign. As the men attached to this train are armed, the army, stated as amounting already to 250,000 men, may be considered to receive an additional reinforcement of 80,000 men.

**From the Mediterranean.** Accounts from Malta, of the middle of February, say that Admiral Malcolm had sent a ship of the line to Naples to convey the Ambassadors of France and England to Constantinople, or to some other Turkish City. Most of the Russian men of war which were at Malta have sailed to Poros.

The Turks have been again expelled from Livadia, after a sanguinary battle with the army of Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti. General Church announces that the Castle of Zoniiza has surrendered to his arms.

**Persia.** ASSASSINATION OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.—An event has occurred in Persia which may have a considerable effect upon the relations between that country and Russia. In some riot, the causes of which are not yet accurately known the populace of Teheran and the suite of M. Gribojedoff, the Russian Minister, quarrelled. Some of the populace having been killed, a crowd hastened from the Bazaar to avenge their countrymen, forced the hotel and put to death the Minister and all his suite, three or four only excepted.

The Schah himself and his son attempted to check the rioters, but too late. Abbas Mirza, with the Caimecan, are to be sent to General Paskewitch to communicate the particulars of this event.

**Italy.** ELECTION OF A POPE.—Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglioni, Bishop of Frescati, Grand Penitential and Preceptor of the Sacred Congregation of the Index, has been elected to be Sovereign Pontiff of Rome, and head of the Roman Catholic Church.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Amethyst made her voyage from Liverpool to Boston in nineteen days—a short, but not the shortest passage which has been made from Liverpool to our sea board. Boston is four days ahead of New-York, in the article of foreign news—not 16 or 17 as Mr. Jenks of the *Bulletin* imagines.

Chaka, a formidable and restless African chief, has been killed by his brother.

The return of the Duke of Clarence to the head of the Admiralty, is anticipated.

It is rumored that Mr. Secretary Peel is soon to be called to the Peerage, and also, Sir Robert Peel.

Parliament adjourned on the 16th, for the Easter Holidays, till the 29th of April.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued at the end of May or the beginning of June.

The King was expected in London on the 20th, to remain some days.

**Ireland.**—Mr. Hume has given notice that at about the middle of May, he would introduce a motion for altering the present system of corn laws, so as to change the present fluctuating scale of duties on importation for a fixed duty.

On the 1st of February, on the coast of Africa, the Black Joke, tender to his H. M. ship *Sybil*, captured, after a long chase and a gallant action, the Spanish slave vessel *Aharante* with 100 slaves on board. The B. J. carried two guns, and had 55 men; the A. 14 guns and 50 men. In the action, the former had 2 killed and 4 wounded; the latter 15 killed, including her captain and first and second mates, and 13 wounded.

**From the Seat of War.**—The Messages des Chambers states the without vouching for the truth of the statement, that in the last week of March a most sanguinary battle was fought near Gurgewo, in which the Turks had sustained a very considerable loss, and the Russians had made themselves masters of important positions.

The scarcity of corn began to be felt in a deplorable manner in several provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The blockade of the Dardanelles produces the fatal effects, which the enemy expected, particularly in Macedonia, and the appearance of some Russian vessels on the Gulf of Thessalonica, which capture all vessels with provisions, adds to the distress of all the countries, which is further increased by the unscrupulous spirit of the people, who take advantage of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Monkeys with fortunes, hangers turn with claws,  
Lovers with books, and young men with bows.

TO THE FELLOWS OF GUILDFORD COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have nothing important to communicate with respect to the acts passed at our late session of the General Assembly, there being no material change made in our public laws. There are forty-five Public, and one hundred & twenty-two Private Acts passed, together with a number of resolutions; a statement of which no doubt you have had before this time. It is therefore unnecessary for me to recapitulate. But, as your public servant, I feel it a duty incumbent on me to notice some of the most prominent questions which came before us; and such as I consider interesting to the people. It appears from the Treasurer's Report, that on the list of No-

1829. 119 51. The public for the same as last year. Of the many propositions to appropriate money for improving the condition of the State, (some of which passed.) I will take a passing notice, as you already know the policy I have adhered to. However, I would not wish to withhold a liberal aid, where I believe the objects aimed at are practicable, and would result to the benefit of the State, provided our Finances would justify the attempt. But under the present pressure, or scarcity of money; and recollecting the many thousands which have been squandered on those projects, without any, or but very little public benefit, I hold myself justified in voting very sparingly (if at all) for appropriations. There was a loan of \$6000 granted at the late session to the Clubfoot & Harlow's Creek Canal Company, it was said, for the purpose of furnishing a sufficiency of water; that the Canal was completed already. But I voted against it, as I did against the last appropriation of \$12,000, for which they have no security, but the Canal itself. There have been large sums expended on this Canal, and it yet remains uncertain, whether it will ever benefit the State, or countervail the expence bestowed upon it. There was also an appropriation of upwards of \$8900, to remove the flats below Wilmington; this is four or five appropriations for that purpose; but, it is said, it will require \$2000 of this appropriation to repair the Jetties, which are said to be in a decayed situation. The Senate had a majority, who were favorable to appropriations generally; they passed a bill to grant \$9000 to clear, or open a road from near Nicholas Nolls, in Moore County, to Wilkesborough, which, some of us thought, was not in a right direction to benefit the State much; but the bill was lost in the Commons.

The Bill which caused the greatest excitement of any during the Session was in consequence of a report of the minority of a Committee appointed to inspect into the conduct and situation of the Banks of the State, commonly called Potter's Bill. I should have passed lightly over it, had it not been the case, that the Members of a neighboring county published a Circular in Greensborough, vindicating their conduct in voting against the bill. As I voted for the bill I considered it a duty I owe my constituents, to give my reasons why I did so. You may recollect, the resolution was, in the first instance, to rule all three of the Banks to a judicial inquiry into their conduct, but was amended so as to include the State Bank only. The parties were so equally divided, that it eventuated in a tie in both Houses; so the bill was lost. It appears that in 1810 the Charter of the State Bank was granted, I was not a member then. In 1814 the law was passed to extend the Charters of the Newbern and Cape-Fear Banks;—I voted against their extension. I had at that time formed an opinion, that it was not wise policy to permit such corporations, or monopolizing companies, to have an unlimited control over the circulating medium and resources of the State. I have retained the same opinion respecting those Institutions to the present time.—Of course I was in favor of an examination into the conduct of the several Banks, by a joint select committee, the proposition carried and they commenced the arduous task of examination.—They took the depositions of a considerable number, and found, to their astonishment, that the half had not been told; that the General Assembly had hitherto been duped by white-washed reports, that the Banks had at the outset, grossly violated their Charters; that the State Bank continued their career up to the year 1818, at which time they notes in circulation were nearly twelve to one on the amount of the real capital in their vaults. The Directors then opened subscriptions for \$400,000 which yet remained unsubscribed.—The Directors admitted those subscriptions to be paid off with their own notes. It must be kept in view that the capital of this Bank, amounting to One Million Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, agreeably to the Charter—exclusive of \$250,000 for the State to subscribe, was three-fourths to be paid in gold or silver, the other fourth was admitted to be paid in the old paper currency of the State. This was among the stipulations of their Charter; but there was paid in only about \$300,000 agreeably to those stipulations. By this time the institution was involved; they owed a large amount without capital to meet it. In this dilemma, after emitting their own notes as a substitute for Capital, they took the private notes of certain privileged individuals, which were counted as Capital; thus nominally enlarging their stock, they enlarged their discount; And it appears in evidence that the Banks have fleeced the people out of \$200,000 annually, on the credit of this fictitious paper, which they have received contrary to their Charter. They have contrived by their speculations, to exact usury to a large amount from the people. They have by their agents bought their own notes at considerable discount, with which they bought Cotton to a large amount, and entered into a mercantile speculation. It appears that in certain instances they exacted Specie and Bill of Exchange, Northern Funds &c. in payment for lots of their own notes, to their nominal amount. Thus harrassing in the round and pocketing the people's money by their unjust and vile practices. It appears that the Banks must have put into circulation, between Three and Four Millions of notes, founded upon his fictitious stock, without a cent of capital, and bearing no interest, for an equal amount of the people's notes with interest, paid in advance. Thus these privileged Institutions, without funds to pay their own debts, have been gradually drawing the people into the vortex, until the Citizens of the State have paid those Corporations a profit of Four Millions of Dollars on their Stock, (Three-Fourths of which was manufactured by themselves, in a fraudulent manner,) but times the amount of the Capital Stock ever paid in according to law, and they now hold the notes of the people for more than Five Millions of Dollars;—about four times the amount of the circulating medium in the State.

Thus far, without particularizing the evidence, I have given you a part.—You will recollect this is taken from the Report of the Minority of the Committee, on which the bill was founded.—But the Report of the Majority of the Committee, if it did not

and leave the matter with you to say whether my vote accords with your views or not.—I shall now take the liberty to make a short commentary on my own, and state in substance, the views of those who were in favor of the bill: I will now suppose there is One Million and a Quarter of circulating medium afloat in the State; that at least one third of the debts due the several Banks, is coming to the State Bank, or perhaps One Million Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars—we then must consider what amount of their own notes are out; and for want of a statement, we will suppose one third of what is in circulation, or perhaps \$420,000, admitting this to be the fact, it would leave a balance of \$1,580,000, how is this to be paid? The Banks are not bound to receive any notes but their own;—when they have received all their own notes, they demand specie for the balance. Where is it to come from? It is not in the State, it cannot be procured. The hands of the debtors, and their other property, together with their endorsees' property, must come to the hammer.—There are no bidders among the people; there is no specie to be had—the Bank notes are called in, to go out no more—the sales must be made, and the Bankers bid the property off—the original holders are turned out of doors penniless, and the debt not paid!

To obviate this calamity which hangs by a thread suspended over the state, it was thought best (in conformity to the report of the committee, the result of which was worse than had been anticipated,) to institute a judicial inquiry. Those who were interested in these Institutions, and their adherents were against it; they said it was a plan laid by the promoters of the bill, to ruin the stockholders, and to establish a similar Institution on their ruins. It was a hard trial. The eloquence of the ablest speakers was enlisted in the cause, and much ingenuity used. I could not see why a corporation should be exempt from the lash of the law, any more than individuals, especially in the case of usurious contracts—but at the same time I was willing, (indeed it was the feature of the bill, in case of a decision against the Bank, and I believe it was the case of most of the members who voted in favor of the bill,) that commissioners should be appointed, to take into possession the property of the Bank of every description, and assume the payment of their just debts, and to provide that no honest stockholder should be kept out of his share, when the stock of the Bank should be divided; but that the fictitious stockholder who had subscribed without paying, should receive no part of the stock when the concern should be wound up. This I thought would be just; moreover, a large amount of notes which have been destroyed, say by fire, water and other casualties, of three hundred thousand dollars, together with the fictitious stock, would of course revert to the state and be saved.

The State then, if it should think proper, could authorise a State Bank, and put their funds into that Institution, and perhaps procure other stock from other sources to which they might have access, and make out a State Bank in reality, sufficient to begin with. The notes issued from that Institution might have good effect, and help to save the people from impending bankruptcy; but the bill was lost, and what will be the consequence, time must decide, but the prospect is gloomy. We, (the people) have put a weapon into our children's hands, which may be wielded against us, to our great injury. However, if it should prove too late, and if we have not bought our wit too dear, it may prove a salutary caution to us at a future period. I should have preferred, as an individual, the original resolution to be forwarded by the minority of the committee; viz. to have subjected all the banks of the State to a general decision; as I think they have speculated rather too long already, and if wise measures are not speedily pursued will ruin the State. As the bill was amended, I felt myself bound to vote for it.

In so large a body, it must be expected that discordant ideas, and a difference of sentiment will more or less prevail; measurably no doubt from different interests, and local prejudices. Where questions have been of sufficient importance to take the seat and days, it has frequently been close voting, not a tie—but generally conducted with a becoming moderation and modesty. We have had a longer Session than usual, there were an unusual number of officers to choose, and places to fill; and there was a great number of private claims and petitions presented, most of which had to be referred, and consequently contributed toward the consuming of time. Upon the whole, although we have not done much good, I hope you will be disposed to accept the will for the deed. However, I can speak for one, I always wish, in my public capacity, to act for the good of my fellow-citizens. If I have erred I hope you will pass by, as the unintentional effect of human frailty.

I am with respect,  
JONATHAN PARKER.

March 19th, 1829.

OFFICE HUNTING.

The following letter, *verbatim et literatim*, lately addressed to a respectable mercantile gentleman in Boston, is a fair specimen of the office hunting fever so prevalent in this aged age of "reform" and political regeneration. We think from the style of his letter, he stands a fair chance to get into business. His Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Punctuation, are all sufficient to recommend him to the favour of the new Administration, without asking a favour from the good people of Boston.

Most Respected friends,  
I had something Come to my mind, this morning, before I got up and finely most of the night, we live in times, of the most sudden Changes, the new Administration, is dayley making Changes, in offices, I so by yesterday's paper, that a new post Master, was appointed, in Salem, and probably there will be some one. Appointed for— I am thinking that you are friendly to the new Administration if you are, I think, you might get the Post office in— fore mee, there is no prominent Jackson men in— to Recommend. I Can Procure good Recommendation, and bonds if any is Required, to Any NA man, it would be easy to Obtain the office now, as the Post Master, is an Adams, man I am and Always has be in favor of Genl Jackson—now Gentlemen, you have Lost by me, if you will sit me th