

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

From England.—We are indebted to our correspondents of the New York Standard and Gazette for slips containing late foreign intelligence by the ship Birmingham, from Liverpool. The dates are not later than those received by ourselves on Friday last by the William; but as the selections made by our correspondents embrace much interesting matter not heretofore given to our readers, we avail ourselves of them, and recommend them to the perusal of all who take an interest in the agitating proceedings of the countries to which they are almost exclusively confined.

Trouthfulness has not been restored to the Netherlands. The Prince of Orange attempted on Tuesday, 31st of August, to enter Brussels with a body of troops from Holland, but was resisted by the people, who tore up the pavements and cut down the trees of the Boulevards to oppose their passage. The Prince at length desisted, and entered only with his suite. Negotiations were in progress between the King and his people, but were not likely to lead to a favorable issue. The latter insist on an immediate acquiescence in their terms and have given to the Prince of Orange three days to decide upon the question of granting their demands.

Germany, as was anticipated, has caught the infection. The Cologne Landwehr (which answers essentially to our militia) which were assembled for a grand review at Coblenz, manifested symptoms of insubordination and disturbances had like wise taken place at Aix la Chapelle. Although these do not appear to be in themselves of a formidable character, yet they may be deemed symptomatic, when taken in connexion with passing events in the adjoining kingdoms, and with the general spirit that has been evidently diffused throughout Europe.

The King of Prussia still maintains an equivocal relation—expressing a disapprobation of the course pursued by Charles X, and at the same time presenting his military force in a hostile attitude.

Reports of the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, says the Standard, continue to abound. We fear, however, that the city politicians are premature; his Grace will, in all probability, defer that act of patriotism till about the 26th of October. He has, we understand, reinforced his Cabinet by the accession of Lord Palmerston, Lord Melbourne, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Huskisson. For the sake of the characters of these gentlemen, we trust the report is unfounded.

Mr. Stephenson, one of the conductors of a Car upon the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, becoming alarmed from the mischievous misplacement of some temporary crossings, leaped from the machine, and was killed by the wagons that followed passing over his body.

We may look with confidence, says the Examiner, for news of popular commotions in Spain and Italy, although no positive blow has yet been struck by the people of either country. The symptoms of approaching change are unequivocal. Already at Naples there is a talk of a Constitution to be granted by the King; and at Madrid, a convocation of the Cortes and a change of Ministry are rumored; and as an earnest of concessions to the people, French and English newspapers are freely omitted! Quirora and Mina are at Paris, on their way to the Peninsula; and there is little doubt that the Constitution Guerrillas have begun to show themselves in the Spanish provinces. The London journals publish a long manifesto, issued by the principal exiles from Spain, which is said to be now widely circulating in the country. Even Don Miguel, in Portugal, has felt the shock of French example, which "gives him pause" in his brutal career.

The following is the substance of the Manifesto to which the preceding article alludes:

The Manifesto charges the King and his Government with having impoverished, oppressed, and degraded the country; and states that there remains no other alternative for the people than that of rising against the faction which has urged on the King to acts destructive to the happiness of his subjects. It is asserted that one of the fundamental principles is to combine and take up arms against the King when he shall abuse the power which those laws declare "was given him, only for the public good," or when he shall forge the obligation imposed on him, in the words of the law, of being "more watchful of his people's welfare than his own." The Manifesto, upon this point, adds that there is not in Spain a more ancient and authorized custom than such arising of the people to repress despotism when it infringes on the national liberty. In many instances, it says, have the Spaniards, acting upon that principle, dethroned their Kings, and placed the kingly power in other hands.

The funds, owing to the troubled aspect of the political horizon were subjected, at the latest dates, to rapid and extensive fluctuations. The prices were depressed, on Monday evening of the 6th, to the lowest point attained for a long time.

The rumors of a change of the Ministry says the London Morning Herald, of disturbances in Ireland, &c. have been wholly forgotten already, &c.—for alarm as to the future state of Continental politics having sprung up, which has engrossed the attention of speculators in the Funds and others taking an interest in political affairs throughout the whole day. The letters and papers obtained from the Russian capital to the 21st ult. communicate important news, and it is fully anticipated that should the Emperor Nicholas persevere in his opposition to the new order of things in France, the peace of Europe may be disturbed. The advices from St. Petersburg and Cronstadt communicate the important news, that the Emperor had sent orders to the Russian outposts that no French vessel having the tri-colored flag hoisted, should be allowed to enter any of the ports. The "Notice" had been received at Cronstadt on the 21st ult. and had created great surprise.

A letter, it is reported, is in town, which states that all the natives of France resident in St. Petersburg and the other principal Russian cities and towns have been ordered to leave in five days. This statement is not borne out by any of the advices from the most respectable sources. It is said further that the Emperor Nicholas intended to make a fresh levy of men, in addition to that of which notice was issued only a short time ago. This assertion is not confirmed.

In France nothing had occurred seriously alarming to the public repose.—The peace of Paris had been somewhat disturbed during the three first days of September by bodies of men pretending to be printers thrown out of employ by the use of machinery.—Such had been their violence, that the Journal des Debats could not be printed on the 3d, and Le Temps of the 4th appeared, merely with a protest and notice, being principally in blank.

The National Guard, however, had been reinforced, and it was expected that the disorders of these individuals, who had doubtless been instigated to violence by the partisans of the exiled family would soon be put down.

At Rouen the operatives had resumed their occupations.

Count de Damas Crux and M. Auguste de Talleyrand have refused to take the new oath.

M. Martinville, a man of letters, the author of several dramatic works, and lately known as a cooperator in the Drapeau Blanc, died at Sublenville, near Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Yesterday, at two o'clock Lord Stuart de Rothsay, and the Secretaries of the English Embassy, went in state to the King. His Lordship presented to his Majesty his new letters of credentials. On leaving the Palais Royal, Lord Stuart was received with acclamations, which he returned by bowing in a very friendly manner. The public fully appreciated the importance of the new tie which unites two of the most liberal nations of Europe.

The excellent and amiable Archbishop Cheverus of Bordeaux, who participated in the fall of the late King of France has made the following declaration:—"Without approving of the exclusion pronounced against the Peers named by Charles X, I am rejoiced to find my political career at an end, and I have taken a firm resolution not again to recommence it, by not accepting of any place or office. I desire to remain in the middle of my flock, and continue to practise as a minister of charity, of union, and peace. I preach submission to the Government, set the example, and shall continue to do so, and my clergy and myself pray with our socks for the prosperity of our dear country. I am more and more attached to the inhabitants of Bordeaux. I am thankful for the friendship they express towards me. The wish of my heart is to live, and die, in the midst of them; but without other titles than those of their Archbishop and their friend (Signed) Jaes, Archbishop of Bordeaux."—Bordeaux, Aug. 19.

Dutch papers had been received at London, down to the 3d ult. The following are extracts:—

HARLEM, Sept. 1.—At Amsterdam all classes of people showed the greatest zeal for the good cause, and here also the people manifest the greatest desire to serve the King, and the country, where it may be necessary, under the present critical circumstances. The troops continue to march towards Antwerp. The last detachment of the 9th division passed today through Breda, in wagons.

Sept. 3.—The militia at the Hague have eagerly offered to do duty, whenever his Majesty may think proper. The students of the University of Utrecht have also declared themselves ready to assist in quelling the insurrection. At Amsterdam they are signing addresses, offering to serve the King and country. At Mous all was quiet on the 30th. The proposal to wear colors different from those of the garrison seems to have met with no approbation.

BREDA, Sept. 2.—We know that the Prince of Orange entered Brussels yesterday. It seems, from later accounts, that Prince Frederick was still at Vilvorde yesterday, with some battalions, 12 pieces of horse artillery, eight field pieces, and

a detachment of dragoons. At Mechlin there were several battalions, with the lancers and field pieces. The 9th and 10th divisions of infantry were to arrive at Antwerp yesterday, and to proceed today to the South. Fugitives from Brussels report that great confusion had taken place there at the moment when the resolution was carried to barricade the avenues and streets. The following vessels have sailed from Flushing up the Scheldt to assist in ensuring the safety of the city of Antwerp, viz: The Surmair, of 44 guns, and the Euristica, of 32; the brig Panther, of 18, and Oer, of 8 guns, and 4 gun boats.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—All is quiet here; troops are constantly arriving. The Surmair frigate has run aground and is discharging its guns to lighten the vessel. It seems to be hoped here that affairs will take a favorable turn at Brussels; and it is affirmed that many sensible and moderate persons, learning that the Prince would venture into Brussels, were very urgent for laying aside the colors that had been assumed.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—The extraordinary session of the States General will be for the purpose of concurring in the adoption of the necessary measures, and also for calling out and keeping embodied the whole of the militia according to article 203 and 209 of the Fundamental Law.

DORDRECHT, Aug. 30.—Yesterday several scabbards passed, with troops on board, and with other ships full of troops in tow, going from Rotterdam to Antwerp.

NIMEGUER, Aug. 31.—From all sides troops are marching to the Southern provinces. [Here follow some details.]

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 3.—The March of troops to the Southern provinces continues without interruption.

ARREST, Sept. 3.—The curassiers arrived in the night of Monday from Zutphen, and set out in the morning for Maastricht.

The curassiers from Deventer arrived here yesterday evening, they are going to Maastricht.

Private letters of 30th Aug. say that the city of Liege was declared, in the night of the 29th, in a state of siege.—Many of the inhabitants are leaving the city. The citadel is well provided with every requisite, and the spirit of the troops is excellent.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 1.—A proclamation issued by the Burgomaster, and Magistrates of the Hague, expresses the highest satisfaction at the generous zeal which the disturbances at Brussels and other places have excited in the inhabitants of this town, and induced them almost unanimously to wear the colour under which the country has constantly enjoyed security and prosperity. But as order and perfect liberty must increase the pleasure derived from a stay, whether longer or shorter, in this fine town, and as it is of the highest importance in a place, the residence of a Court, and the resort of so many strangers, that no body should be obliged to manifest otherwise than according to his own will the feelings of patriotism and attachment to the house which governs us, and not oblige foreigners to take part in them, the Magistrates feel it their duty to call on the inhabitants of the Hague, not to trouble any one for wearing, more or less, or not at all, the cockade so highly respected there, considering that such liberty of action and entire security will make the colour more respected and secure the welfare of the town.

All the militia absent on furlough are recalled to their respective corps.

Sept. 3.—The accounts from Brussels in the Dutch papers come down to the entrance of the Prince of Orange into that city.

Russia exhibits the most unequivocal hostility to the recent revolutionary movements, of any of the Courts in Europe. We copy the following:

PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, having given the ordinances of Charles X of 25th of July, in a preceding number, says, in its number of 19th Aug:—"After the ordinances of 25th July, which we gave a week ago, the city of Paris was the theatre of a series of deplorable events, the publication of which we have thought proper to delay, in order to give a more faithful account of them."

In its number of Aug. 22, the same Journal says:—"To complete the accounts contained in our last number, of the desperate events which have passed at Paris, we hasten to lay before the public the substance of the information which the Government has received officially. This news comes down to the 2d Aug., including the abdication of Charles X. No French ships under the tri-colored flag, nor, French travellers, are to be received here till further orders."

The greater part of the town of Baden, in Poland, has been destroyed by fire.

The house of Monowsky, in Berlin, has stopped payment.

Gen Santander who has resided at Berlin for some time past, has acquired great popularity from his unaffected deportment.

[From London papers to the W's September.]

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The Journal de Commerce of Sept. 2nd, contains the following paragraph relating to Portugal:—"On the 18th of Aug. the Government continued at Lisbon; the guns for St. George were pointed against the city, and the frigate Diana, of 48 guns, was anchored in front of the Place de Terreur de Paço, which is the usual place of popular tumults. In order to avert the storm, agents of the police spread among the crowd a report that Charles X. had been restored to his throne, and that he had cut off the heads of more than 2000 rebel vessels, and among them those of the principal editors of the Jacobin Journals and General Lafayette."

Mr. RANDOLPH—in Russia.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 26th states the arrival of the ship Black Warrior, Capt. Putnam, from St. Petersburg. Capt. P. reports, that French vessels lying in the roadstead were allowed to display the tri-colored flag as late as the 26th August, but the captains and crews were not permitted to have communication with the shore. Mr. Randolph had had his first audience with the Emperor, who accepted and acknowledged his credentials.

We understand, from an unquestionable source, that Col. WILLIAM ROBERTS will decline a re-election to the office of Public Treasurer of the State, at the next annual election, to be made by the ensuing Legislature. An unwillingness to call on his friends to guarantee his faithful discharge of the duties required of the Treasurer, to the amount of \$450,000 (the sum prescribed by law) the inadequacy of the salary and the close application necessary to the performance of the office, are, we learn, the principal reasons which have induced this determination.

It appears from a notice in the North Carolina Journal, that a petition will be presented to the next Legislature, praying for the erection of a new county, to be composed of parts of Moore, Cumberland, Chatham and Wake.

We have the pleasure to state, that Governor Owen returned to the city, in good health, on Saturday evening, from his journey to Elizabeth City and Currituck Inlet. The proposed meeting of the Board for Internal Improvements did not take place, owing to the non-attendance of the other members. After waiting a day for the arrival of one of the Board and Lieut. Dutton of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, (who were expected) the Governor, accompanied by a gentleman from Elizabeth City, proceeded to Currituck C. H. from whence, being joined by several citizens of the County, they went to take a view of the Inlet, which they examined as well as they were able, without the aid of a Civil Engineer. The Governor has no doubt that the Inlet may be opened; but that the expense attending the Works will greatly exceed the amount contemplated in the Act of last session.

On the Governor's arrival, on his return at Edenton, he found that Lieut. Dutton had left that place the same morning for Elizabeth City, and that they had missed each other on the road.

We will Marry.—A couple of young ladies having recently buried their father, who was an old humorist, and had such an aversion to matrimony, that he would not allow them to marry, however advantageous the offer—conversing on his character, the eldest observed, "He is dead at last, and now we will marry." "Well, I am for a rich husband, and Mr. C. shall be the man," said the youngest. "Hold-sister," said the other, "don't let us be too hasty in the choice of our husbands; let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us; for our marriages are registered in heaven's book." "I am sorry for that," replied the youngest, "I am afraid father will tear out the leaf."



The Editors of this paper were unavoidably compelled to be absent during the last week, in consequence of which the editorial matter in the last paper was full of errors. We have thought it prudent to republish a portion this week, and the remainder will appear in the next paper.

Each is the weakness of the human understanding and the limited extent of its knowledge and experience, that no written charter of political powers could possibly be penned free from objections, arising out of the want of language sufficiently plain and simple to express beyond doubt and misapprehension the limits of its grants. We have had a most striking illustration of what we have just said in the various and diversified constructions placed upon the wording of our written constitution. There is scarcely a line of it meeting our boundaries of the General Government, which has not been at some time or other, a subject of division in the National legislature as to its original intent and bearing. With how much humility our fathers would have regarded the great and striking powers of mind that enabled them to rear that noblest fabric of human ingenuity, could they have anticipated the results of their labors at this day, we can only form an estimate from their own language delivered in repelling objections of a different character (which went to the expediency of the form of government about to be adopted,) when they offered that instrument to the people of this country, as the fairest formed offspring of their collected wisdom. They experienced much difficulty in determining upon what powers should be exercised by the General Government and what their limits should be, but never could they have expected in the darkness of their continued anxiety for the fate of this republic, when once they were decided upon, and written on the tablet that they could have been the source of so much division, growing entirely out of the language used to define those powers. To the great and leading points which seem to have brought about the most thorough discussion in sentiment relative to the powers of the General Government those remarks shall lean; in the distant hope, that our plain understanding unbiassed by party feelings or party interests and unrestrained by technical distinctions, may work some good in effecting a better view of this important subject for the better information of our readers. Yet those whom we have been early taught to learn were the sovereign source from whence true and legitimate power in republican government flows. It is to your wakeful vigilance in guarding the purposes of our liberties that we fondly look for the perpetuation of our union and the continuation of the many blessings which have hitherto attended us. We know of no subject of greater moment or of more fearful import than the violation of the plain sense, spirit and principles of the federal constitution, that ligament which has hitherto bound us together from the most noble incentives, and would so swiftly wait us, with a continuation of the same pacific and friendly relations, to the highest pitch of elevation in the grade of Nations. We have been repeatedly warned of the danger which we must inevitably subject ourselves to, we persist in giving constructive powers to a constitution of limited grants for special and specified purposes. Those fond of drawing inferences and reasoning from analogy should never choose the constitution of the U. S. as their subject. It is too precious an instrument to be trued with in that airy, metaphysical manner.

Let us take our plain understandings as the best expositors of that which is written down in plain language and we need not fear the result. We need not entertain many apprehensions as to which side the majority of the people would lean. At the head of the string of specified powers is that granted to the Congress of the United States "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises: To pay the debts and provide for the common defence and General Welfare of the Union." It is under cover of that expression of doubtful import that the federal legislature claim to do all things which can advance the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the Union (to use their own language) and to provide more securely against the dangers of foreign and domestic aggression. If those who put a construction upon those terms isolate them from the parts of the constitution to which they have direct reference, then indeed is there some more plausibility in the arguments used in the support of their version of that instrument. But such is not the fair and received mode of construing the meaning of a particular paragraph or sentence to be found in a body of written regulations. All the parts must be taken together and compared—for one frequently has direct reference to this other, as in this instance. The words, General Welfare refer only to those powers given by the constitution to the National legislature. Their arbitrary mea-