

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival at an early hour this morning, of the packet-ship, *Columbia*, Capt. Delano, from Portsmouth on the 1st of August; the Editors of the *Courier & Enquirer*, have received their files of London Papers and Shipping Lists to the 30th of July inclusive.

The news by this arrival is of the highest importance, as bringing information that Prussia has thrown off the hypocritical cloak which she has so long worn, and openly declared for Russia against the Poles. The neutrality of one of the great Allied Powers, being thus destroyed, what is there to prevent the immediate interference of England and France? This is the question that agitates London and Paris, and which we trust, will be answered by these powers taking, in concert, the necessary steps to preserve Poland from the hungry vultures that again seek to annihilate her. The *London Courier* of the afternoon of the 27th says: "We have this morning received from an official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland—and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects; in fine, that the present state of Prussia is inactivity but not neutrality. This declaration will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet, for, the system of non-intervention, not being adhered to by other powers, we are not bound to keep it; besides, inactivity is a voluntary situation, which makes no engagements, and which is against the system of non-intervention; for allow Prussia to say to day it will adhere to neutrality—to-morrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other Powers having a word to say.

France cannot permit this new political situation, which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet, we trust, will on this occasion support those liberal principles abroad which we are strenuously advocating at home.

On the situation of Poland we have merely to remark, it is as bad as it well can be. A small band of gallant spirits every where evince their determination to perish sooner than yield to their oppressors—they achieve victory after victory, but alas, each battle diminishes their number, and renders their fate more certain, unless England and France interfere to save her. The murder of Gen. Gieglud in the Prussian territory, calls loudly for vengeance.

The cholera, has broken out in Berlin and driven the King and his family from that city; and the *Courier Français* states, that letters from Italy announce positively that the cholera morbus has manifested itself in Fiume and at Ancona.

In England the Reform Bill progresses slowly in the House of Commons, and so certain is its fate in that House, that but little interest is felt in the question.

Courier & Enquirer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Reported Victory of the Poles. 14,000 Russians taken prisoners, with eighty pieces of Cannon. Revolution in Italy.

By the arrival this morning of the fast sailing ship *Sampson*, Capt. Cobb, the Editors of the *Courier & Enquirer* have received London dates of the 3rd of Aug. and Liverpool of the 4th, both inclusive.

The news of the greatest importance conveying as it does, the account of a splendid victory obtained by the Poles over the Russians, in which they took 14,200 prisoners and eighty pieces of artillery. Also the particulars of another Revolution in Italy, and the account of the three days in Paris.

It is confidently said that if Lafitte is elected President of the Chambers, France will declare for Poland. The Chronicle says:

"Much depends on the choice of the President of the Chamber of Deputies. There is no belief, no doubt, that if M. Lafitte be chosen, the Perrier administration will resign, which will in all probability be the signal for war. Those at Paris who are well informed dwell much on the private inclination of the King for M. Lafitte. The supposed inclination of the King will, no doubt, have its influence on the choice."

At St. Petersburg the cholera continued increasing to a frightful extent. There has been, up to the 14th, 4916 cases, and 2249 deaths. At Archangel and at Riga it had very considerably abated; but at Constantinople it had increased, and at this last place the deaths had been upwards of a hundred a day.

King Leopold the 1st has announced his intention of marrying the Princess Marie of France, and arrangements for the ceremony are being made.

It appears that Lord Cowley is on his return from his embassy to Vienna, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Lamb.

There is no account of the death of Nicholas as stated on some of the bulletins. It is no doubt a mistake made by

some of our contemporaries founded on the following paragraph from *Ollivand*: "The Emperor Trajan died of the cholera, after his return from his great victory over the Dacians. The disease hastened his return; he stopped in Cilicia, and in the town of Selinus, afterwards Trajanopolis, expired a few days after the first attack, in August, A. D. 177, after a reign of 19 years.

The reform Bill progresses slowly. On the 23d August, the commons enfranchised the three great Manufacturing towns of Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds.

REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

(From the constitution of Saturday, July 30.)
Pavia, July 17.—In proportion as the Austrian troops have evacuated La Romagna, the Pontifical Authorities have lost all influence, and it is now impossible for them to carry on the Administration except by yielding to the loudly expressed wish of the public opinion, which is unanimous.

The Police, the Civil Officers, and Military Authorities, can no longer act in the means of the people. The Citizens refused their concurrence. The Revolution has prepared all classes. The Nobles, the Citizens, the Artisans, the country people, the Clergy, and the Army, are all united, and property is everywhere respected. However, the Agents of the Police are not present; the Public Authorities are not installed. When the people are not troubled by the Papal troops they oppose to the Deputies of Government only a violent inertia which renders Government impossible—the taxes are not paid—the Magistrates are not obeyed.

Ballaglini, Commander of the Papal forces, advanced to penetrate into La Romagna, as far as Fano, eight leagues from Ancona, but there he was forced to stop. A terrible desertion began among his people. The soldiers refused to fight against their fellow-citizens, they desert in whole bands, leaving behind their arms and baggage. They are very well received by the peasants in La Romagna.

The tri-colored flag is flying at Imola: the Pope's troops at Forlì went to pull it down, but were repulsed. These troops were afterwards disarmed at Forlì itself, and two Brigadiers who resisted were shot by the people. Every where the National Guard, organized during the revolution, has resumed its duties, and the Italian cockade is not generally worn, but everybody has it in his pocket.

The citizens of Bologna have sent a deputation to Rome in the name of La Romagna: it is ordered peremptorily to declare that the population will repulse the Papal troops if they dare to show themselves, and the inhabitants are resolved to rise and govern the country themselves, if the Court of Rome persists in attempting to govern them by violence. What can be done against such resolutions?

Colombia.—We are in possession of private advices from Bogota of the 21st July, which inform us, that vigorous efforts had been made by the English merchants of Cartagena, through the medium of the British minister at the seat of government, to cause the late decree, repealing the various decrees of 1827, 1828, and 1829, respecting the Tariff, to be annulled, and the law of 1826, to be restored. A firm belief, however, was entertained, that the late decree would be enforced. Our Minister, Mr. Moore, who exercised a powerful influence over the members of the present government, was unceasing in his exertions to destroy the monopoly enjoyed by the English for the last five years; he was powerfully seconded by public sentiment, and in fact, justice towards the United States as well as France, requires that the former exclusive system should be abolished. The late abrogation of the favors shown to English commerce will, as regards dry goods, &c. probably not immediately be enforced; some short time, probably about four months, will be given; but in relation to our staple articles, flour, it ought and probably will immediately take effect—the former duty was eight dollars, the present is three dollars per barrel.

We annex a translation from the "Gaceta de Gobierno," of a note addressed by the Hon. T. P. Moore, our resident Minister, to the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a communication to Mr. Moore, on the subject of the powers under which the present Vice President of Colombia exercises the duties of his office.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Bogota, July 6th, 1831.

The undersigned, E. E. and M. P. of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two communications from the Hon. Minister of Foreign Relations, dated the 28th and 30th ultimo, and comprising in substance the correction of an error which seems to have gone abroad, as it regards the manner in which H. E. the V. P. has resumed the exercise of his official functions.

The undersigned learns, that H. E. does not consider himself as deriving any power from the Decree of the Council of State; whose legitimate existence was not only questionable; but the predication of which, appears to the undersigned to be a mockery of all constitutional forms and observances. Instead of recognizing the validity of that act (one of inevitable necessity), the undersigned is apprised, that His Excellency refers the title by which he now acts, to the constitutional election by the constituent Congress in May 1830. Waiving that question, the undersigned considers H. E. as having been legitimately and almost universally chosen to fill the station which he now holds, to the expression of popular opinion in the primitive assembly; and upon no occasion, has the will of a people been more distinctly and emphatically expressed. The undersigned has witnessed the progress and development of this opinion, and though his Government does not pretend to interfere in the affairs of other nations except so far as the example of a pure, a cheap and an energetic system; yet he may be permitted to remark, that in no country has there ever been a more unequivocal and undivided expression in favor of the principles of civil liberty, and he flatters himself, that this movement will not only, not be lost upon Colombia; but that its influence will extend to other nations and to another hemisphere. In Europe, so long oppressed and trampled on, a redeeming spirit is abroad. The recent lessons given to tyrants in France and Poland, will be admired and imitated elsewhere. The foolish and fantastic pretensions of divine and hereditary rights, which means a right to oppress, must give way before the genius of the age. Men are beginning to learn, that they are born to be free, and from recent occurrences it is not hoping too much, to

hope that in the course of the present century political slavery will be at end in Europe and America.

The undersigned requests to be permitted to remark in conclusion, that he flatters himself, that under the auspices of the virtuous and distinguished individual, now at the head of affairs, this country is destined to make a rapid progress in her march towards national prosperity and national happiness.

The undersigned renews to the Hon. Minister, the assurances of his distinguished consideration and respect.

T. P. MOORE.

POLITICAL.

NULLIFICATION—Origin of the Doctrine.
In the year 1799, the Legislature of Kentucky, having under consideration the Alien and Sedition laws, agreed to certain resolutions which had been drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, transmitted to Mr. John Breckenridge, and by him introduced into the legislature on the 10th of Nov. 1798. In these resolutions are found the following words.

"That the principle and construction contended for by sundry of the State Legislatures, that the General Government, is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism, since the discretion of those who administer the government, and not the constitution, would be the measure of their powers.

"That the several states who formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infraction, and that a nullification by those sovereignties, of all unauthorized acts done under the color of that instrument, is the rightful remedy."

So far Mr. Jefferson stands sponsor for the doctrine.

Next as to Mr. Madison.
In the same year the legislature of Virginia adopted a report and resolutions on the same subject. They were introduced by John Taylor of Caroline, but it is understood that they were written by Mr. Madison. Indeed they most generally go by his name. The resolution relating particularly to the Alien and Sedition laws, as drawn up by Mr. Madison, and offered by Mr. Taylor was in these words:

"That the good people of this Commonwealth having ever felt, and continuing to feel, the most sincere affection to their brethren of the other states, the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating Union of all, & the most scrupulous fidelity to that constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness the General Assembly do solemnly appeal to the like disposition in the other states, in confidence that they will concur with this Commonwealth in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional, and not law; but utterly null and void, and of no force or effect; and that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each for co-operating with the State, in maintaining unimpaired, the authorities, rights, and liberties, reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Such was the resolution as drawn by Madison and introduced by Taylor. On Mr. Giles's suggestion that the words in italics should be omitted, and that the Assembly should only declare the Alien and Sedition laws unconstitutional, Mr. Taylor assenting, the words were stricken out, and in that shape the resolution was passed.

These facts we obtain from the *Richmond Enquirer*, and they go to show clearly what were the individual opinions of Jefferson and Madison on this subject. The only difference between them is, that the former declared what the rightful remedy was; the other was for applying that remedy at once. The one maintained that a nullification by the State Sovereignities of all unauthorized acts done under the color of that instrument [the constitution] was the rightful remedy; the other, that the Alien and Sedition laws were unconstitutional, and not law, but utterly null and void, and of no force or effect.

In the present state of political feelings and partialities, the people of the United States feel entitled to know the sentiments of distinguished individuals, especially if they hold, or are candidates for, offices of high trust and importance. From some cause, but certainly not from the acts of his public life, many have believed the political creed of Mr. Calhoun to be of doubtful character; and a frequent expression of those doubts in the public prints, seemed to require at the hands of the Vice President an expose of his sentiments and political doctrine. A portion of those sentiments has appeared in some of the newspapers, copied from the *Pendleton Messenger*, and the remainder will probably be soon before the public. From a perusal of what has already reached us, we are impressed with the belief that Mr. Calhoun's creed is such as any and every American citizen and patriot may subscribe to. We shall commence the publication of Mr. C's "Sentiments" in our next paper, and hope every man, under what flag soever he may sail, will read them with scrutinizing attention.

New Bedford (Massachusetts) Gazette.

Mr. Calhoun—So much of Mr. Calhoun's Address as relates to the doctrine of State interposition in the preservation of its reserved rights, is presented to our readers in today's paper. The limits of the Journal would not permit us to lay the whole of this admirable essay before the public. This we regret. But we have divided it as judiciously as was in our power, so as not to interrupt the dependency of the parts upon each other.

It is no extravagant opinion to declare, that no publication has ever appeared before the American public, upon the theory and operations of our original system of government, of a superior character, both for the conclusiveness of its reasoning, and the elegance of its style. It is marked, throughout, by the logician's acuteness of perception, clearness of discrimination, and solidity of argument. The extensive, liberal, and enlightened views of the statesman—the unimpassioned discussion and searching thought of the philosopher—and the pure style of the scholar, are evidenced in every sentence. His reasoning flows like a clear and limpid stream, in one beautiful and unobstructed current, until it meets with some anticipated objection, over which it sweeps with all the mighty power of resistless truth. Every succeeding argument revolves itself, as it were, naturally and without effort, from the one preceding. Truths before obscured or little understood, touched by the talisman of his powerful mind, break forth to the astonished eye in the garment of wisdom. This man has thought high-wrought and undecayed pyrotechnics. But let those who doubt, "read, mark, learn."—*Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.*

Anti-Tariff Meeting in Edenton, N. C.

FROM THE EDENTON GAZETTE.

In pursuance of the resolution published in the last Gazette, an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Town of Edenton and County of Chowan, assembled in the Court House, on the afternoon of the 27th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the County and State, in the Anti-Tariff Convention proposed to be held in Philadelphia, on the 30th September next, Major Samuel T. Sawyer was called to the chair, and Thomas S. Hoskins, Esq. requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was then explained at considerable length by the chairman, when D. W. Stone, Esq. on the part of the committee appointed for that purpose, presented the following resolutions:

Whereas it is a right which belongs to the people, peaceably to assemble together at any time to remonstrate and protest against the passage or continuance in operation of any unjust and oppressive Laws; and whereas it is proposed that a convention of Delegates from those parts of the Union oppressed by the Tariff Laws, be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 30th of next month, for the purpose of devising measures for their modification; and whereas it is an object as much to be desired by North Carolina as by any of her sister States:

Therefore Resolved, That it is with deep regret that we witness the great and unhappy state of excitement which prevails generally throughout the Union and particularly in the Southern States on account of the Tariff Laws.

Resolved, That all duties are partial in their operation and that their imposition for any other purposes than those of revenue are unjust and oppressive and if not to the letter, are contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully co-operate with our fellow-citizens of the United States in using all constitutional means to modify the Tariff Laws as to make them as little oppressive as the nature of the case will admit.

Resolved, That we cordially unite with our fellow citizens of Bertie in respectfully soliciting the Hon. James Iredell, late Senator in Congress and the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Judge of the Supreme Court, to attend said convention of Representatives of the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that copies of them be forwarded to the Hon. James Iredell and the Hon. Thomas Ruffin and that they be published in the *Edenton Gazette*, with a request to all other editors in the State friendly to the cause to give them an insertion in their papers.

On motion, it was resolved, that the blank in the fourth resolution be filled with the names of three persons; whereupon Maj. S. T. Sawyer, Jos. B. Skinner and Nathaniel Bruer, Esq. were severally nominated and elected to attend the convention to be held in Philadelphia in behalf of the citizens of the County of Chowan.

On motion, it was further resolved, that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, be respectfully requested to attend in company with the Hon. Jas. Iredell and the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, in behalf of State, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to him.

On motion, it was further resolved, That the persons appointed as delegates to represent the county of Chowan, be authorized to supply any vacancy that may arise from sickness, absence or inability to attend.

S. T. SAWYER, Chairman.

T. S. HOSKINS, Secy.



PLATE JUSTITIA BONA CORUM.

Saltbury.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1831.

"How God is good men do hate us foul a liar."

We are reluctantly compelled to notice a bare faced and false statement, which appeared under the Editorial head of the late "Yadkin and Catawba Journal," respecting the Anti-Tariff meeting, which was held in this place on Saturday, the third instant. The writer of that article whose less than frank visage we saw with astonishment at the meeting, and which would put a nut-cracker to the blush, has given as perverted and untrue an account of the meeting, as ever disgraced the columns of the "Yadkin and Catawba Journal." In speaking of a publication so devoid of truth we will necessarily be compelled to use language which is every thing but agreeable to us and which we love for the cause of truth alone could induce us to adopt. The writer says "That out of one hundred who were present only fifteen or twenty voted for the resolutions when they were first put." The above sentence contains, in plain English, two downright falsehoods—first, there were only about fifty persons present; and secondly out of the fifty thirty seven voted for the adoption of the resolutions. But this not being satisfactory, the mover, who was aware of the fact that many who came into the Court-House did not wish to be considered as a part of the meeting, and consequently did not rise, requested the chairman to take the sense of the meeting thus: "Those opposed to the resolutions will rise" which he did and not one rose. The Secretary then observed that the resolutions were unanimously adopted upon a Mr. Baker, an Englishman said—"I enter my protest against that;" and on motion his protest was enrolled among the proceedings *verbal contradictions*. The writer says that the mover said "The Resolutions had been rejected by the Spectators present." The mover said no such thing: A highly respectable farmer present, who kept his seat when the vote was first taken observed that, he did not wish his vote counted as he was a mere spectator, upon which the mover said "that probably there were others present who likewise did not consider themselves as a part of the meeting and that he therefore wished the vote put as above mentioned." That those opposed to the resolutions will rise." We will notice one other misstatement and drop the sickening subject. The writer says "The mover said that those who voted against the resolutions had no business there." It is needless for us to tell those who know us that such is not the fact but as many may see the statement which appeared in the Journal who do not know us, we have thought proper to give it a flat contradiction. We will close the disagreeable task of contradicting the misstatements contained in that tissue of falsehoods by advising the respectable Editor of the Journal, if he wishes to subserve the cause of truth, not to admit into his columns the senseless insinuations of a brainless dabbler in politics, but that when sickness again prevents him from writing for his paper, rather let it go to the world without a single Editorial article than to admit such as will do any thing else but advance the respectability and usefulness of the "Journal."

Of the many failures about the principles of our government, which have been advanced by the Federal party, none has struck us as so particularly ridiculous as the doctrine advanced by Mr. Adams in his fourth of July Oration and reiterated by that paragon of consistency, John C. Calhoun of Washington. Mr. Adams contends that the constitution of the United States is a compact of the people, as a component whole and not of the people in their sovereign capacities as States. This principle if once admitted, will overthrow the very principles upon which our government was adopted. All those barriers which were placed around the liberties of the people as a shield to protect them from the encroachments of the Federal Government will be removed and they will be at the mercy of an irresponsible aristocracy. But where is the proof of this doctrine?—We are so foolish as to ask proof even for the opinions of J. C. Adams. He says that the first clause in the compact, "We the people of the U. States, in order, &c." is sufficient proof of the doctrine advanced by him. Now does this prove any thing? Might we not with as much propriety say that "we the people &c." meant the people in their sovereign capacity as States as that it meant the people "as a component whole?" Did not many of our best patriots object to this wording of the constitution on the ground of its ambiguity? Did not their opposition cease only upon the understanding that "we the people" meant the people of the States? But passing this over, if the constitution is not a compact of the States, why do we find this clause in it?—