

## FOREIGN.

**Latest from Europe.**—By the fast sailing ship *Minerva*, Captain Hussey, who sailed from Liverpool on the 24th October, arrived at New-York, we have London and Liverpool dates both of the 23d inclusive.

Parliament was to assemble on the 26th October, and the King, it was understood, would deliver his speech in person, on the 2d of November.

The London Morning Herald of the 15th, contains the following copy of a handbill, circulated in Brighton and London in large numbers during the night:

**Englishmen**—The time is fast approaching when you will be called upon to exert yourselves in the cause of liberty. A standard is about to be reared, around which, we feel assured, thousands will flock.

Our country is overrun with military, police, excise officers, &c. &c. These must and shall be done away with.

Our blood will flow, but it will flow in the cause of liberty; better to die in that cause than live slaves. Englishmen, be united, firm and steady.

A REPUBLICAN.

A private letter from London, received at Cork, says—“A report is current in the city, and seems to have some foundation, that some houses in Birmingham have entered into a contract for the supply of 300,000 muskets to the French Government. It is supposed also that the quantity ultimately required will be much greater.—The order is said to be a very pressing one, and that a delivery is urged at a rate of 50,000 monthly if possible.—This circumstance is not at present viewed with any alarm in the Money market, as the motive assigned for the order, and the despatch of it, is the miserable state of inefficiency as to equipment, in which the whole of the regular army of France was left by Charles X. and his ministers.”

**Liverpool Market, Oct. 23.**—The demand for Cotton this week has been very limited, the sales amounting to only 3,000 bags; in prices there is very little alteration from Saturday last, though occasional sales have been made in the common classes, of American and Brazil at 4 per lb. reduction.

**Ireland.**—The papers brought by the last arrival from England, furnish the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, forbidding the meeting of the Anti-Union Association, and Mr. O'CONNELL's letter to the people of Ireland on that subject. The excitement among the people of that Island respecting the project of a separation from Britain appears to be extreme, and it is no wonder that it should be regarded by the government with some alarm.

The following is Mr. O'Connell's letter.

**TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.**  
The Proclamation signed by Sir H. Hardinge, an English officer, holding a station here, and paid with our money, prohibits a society, which has as yet no existence, from meeting. This act is according to law; that is, there is a statute in force enabling this Englishman to prevent Irishmen from consulting together, in order to obtain legal and constitutional relief.

The proclamation will, of course, be obeyed—readily obeyed. That obedience does not alter the nature of the conduct of those, who prevent Irishmen from meeting, but it is essential to our future success implicitly to obey this proclamation. There are but three things which can impede the now certain repeal of the Union.

The first is bigotry. By religious animosity we are degraded and divided. The enemies of Ireland will endeavor to excite it again. It is their old game; but I am convinced the endeavor will now be futile.

The second is, the organization of secret societies, and the administering of illegal oaths. I learn from undoubted authority, that this attempt is on foot. I call on the people as their friend; I warn them to avoid every illegal society, and every oath whatsoever.

The third is, any attempt at force or violence. The anti-union cause would be annihilated, if there was any attempt made to achieve it by force. Upon this point I desire to be most emphatic. Irishmen! No man but a bitter enemy to Ireland, will think of using force or violence. I think I can confidently pledge myself that the union cannot last, unless some attempt be made to dissolve it by force.

Any effort of that kind would disgust all men. No man of honor or conscience could countenance so absurd and wicked an effort.

We cannot fail to succeed, if we wait for the peaceable and moral combination of the people. It will require time, and the absence of unreasonable terror, to combine them. The animosities of religious discord are too recent not to require patient consideration, in order to prevent their interference with the progress of that legislative independence, which the virtuous and the good of all classes and persuasions will certainly achieve, unless prevented by the folly or crime of some of the people.

Patience—patience—obedience to the law—but the more firm determination on that account to await the season which is approaching, and in which our country will become triumphant, by the peaceable, orderly and kindly combination of all her people. Your obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Merion Square, 19th Oct.

A Limerick article states that the ordnance stores have been removed from that city, on account of apprehensions from the peasantry of that quarter, among whom considerable disturbances prevail. The soldiers of the 37th regiment in Newry have had quarrels with the people, whom they have treated roughly. The subject is to be investigated, and it is thought the regiment will be sent out of the country.

FRANCE.

The advices from Paris, which are to the 22d, inclusive, are interesting. It appears there had been a serious commotion in that city, which threatened to compromise the existence of the government, but quiet and submission to the laws was again restored.

SPAIN.

Gen. Valdez is reported to have entered Spain by Ainhue, on the 14th October, with between 3 and 900 men, all of whom, except about fifty, are said to have been destroyed.

This report is roundly contradicted by private letters from Paris, dated Thursday, 21st, at 2 P. M., although the *Moniteur* of the 22d speaks of it as an event which cannot be doubted. We trust that it is not true, as its influence upon the efforts of the Constitutionalists may prove most injurious to the cause of liberty.

GERMANY.

The only news of importance by this arrival, which can be relied upon, is the occupation of Antwerp by the Belgians, which renders all Belgium free, and we hope forever, of Dutch troops.

SOUTH AMERICA.

**Colombia.**—The arrival at New York of the brig *William*, from Maracaibo, has brought advices from that place of Oct. 19th. The news from Bogota is no later than that brought by previous arrivals, though it adds somewhat to our previous

notices of the state of things in Colombia. It appears that after the action of the 23th of August, in which the friends of Bolivar entered Bogota as conquerors, the President, Mosquera, refused to exercise any of the functions of his office, considering the government at an end. A meeting of the people was called by one of the principal magistrates of the city, and Gen. Rafael Urdaneta was appointed President *ad interim*, until the arrival of Bolivar. He was invested with the supreme power on the 5th of September, when he proceeded to appoint his cabinet, and on the 7th, he sent a letter to Bolivar, inclosing the declarations of the provinces of Bogota, Tunja, Socorro, and Mariquita, calling upon him to assume the Presidency. Bolivar's forces, it is said, had attacked Mompo, on the Magdalena, and after several days fighting, and the loss of several hundred men, on the same side and the other, captured it. The province of Rio Hacha, in the meantime, has joined Venezuela. Troops have been sent to reduce it, by order of Bolivar, from Cartagena, under Gen. Blanco. To meet them, Col. Carajo had sent out with a body of forces from the province, and the two detachments were already within twelve leagues of each other.

**Mexico.**—The New York Daily Advertiser contains extracts from private letters written from Vera Cruz as late as the 23d ult. Col. Victoria was captured a second time in a farmhouse at Flon and taken to Puebla. Having been previously condemned to death by a court martial, his execution was ordered to take place in 24 hours. He was shot, exhibiting perfect coolness on the occasion, on the 11th Sept.

## General Assembly.

SENATE.

On Thursday, 25th ult. Mr. Newland presented a bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe a separate and distinct county, by the name of Yancey.

On Friday, 26th, Mr. Sherard presented the petition of sundry citizens of Wayne, Edgecombe, Nash & Johnston, praying for the erection of a new county, out of parts of the aforesaid counties. Read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Wilson presented, a bill to amend the militia laws of the State.

The principal part of the sitting was consumed in the consideration of the bill to alter the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Commons; which was finally rejected, 25 to 34.

On Saturday, 26th, Mr. Ward presented a bill to encourage and promote the apprehension of runaway negroes.

On Monday, 29th, on motion of Mr. Cowper, the committee on that part of the Governor's message relating to slaves, free negroes, &c. were directed to enquire whether any amendments are necessary in the laws, upon the subject of slaves hiring their own time.

On motion of Mr. Dick, the same committee were instructed to enquire as to the propriety of appropriating a part of the funds of the State to effect the removal of the free persons of color in this State to Liberia on the coast of Africa, or to

some country beyond the limits of the United States.

On Tuesday 30th, Mr. Sneed, from the committee on Finance, whose duty it is made by law, to examine the Report of the Public Treasurer, the Comptroller's Statement, and generally into the condition of the fiscal affairs of the State, made a detailed report, accompanied by a resolution to allow the treasurer credit for the sum of \$20,085, being the amount of Treasury Notes burnt by the said committee. The report submitted was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, 24th ult. Mr. Little presented the petition of Elizabeth Staton of Edgecombe, widow of Reading Staton, praying for the remission of a fine of \$1000 imposed by the Superior Court of Edgecombe, on her late husband, for the crime of manslaughter.—Referred.

On Thursday, 25th, on motion of Mr. Bynum, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire in the expediency of so amending the law giving jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace in certain cases, as to empower them, at the request of the parties litigant, to cause the attending Constable to summon a Jury of twelve freeholders of the county, whose verdict shall be taken under the same rules and regulations as are now required by law in the several County Courts of this State, subject in all cases to an appeal, under the same rules and restrictions as are now required by law in all cases of appeal from the decisions of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. W. J. Alexander, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill more effectually to punish persons guilty of burning Court-Houses, Clerk's Offices, &c. reported the same without amendment and it was read the second time. [The bill constitutes the crime a capital felony and punishes it with death, without benefit of clergy.]

On Friday 26th Mr. Fleming, a bill to provide for the redemption of lands which may hereafter be sold for taxes, and struck off to the Governor of the State.

And, Mr. Hooper, a bill to vest the right of electing the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the several counties within the State, in the free white men thereof.

On Saturday 27th, Mr. Cox, presented a bill to compel Constables, to return warrants in the district in which the defendants reside.

And Mr. Calloway, a bill to authorize the building of a Penitentiary in this State.

On Monday 29th, Mr. Worth submitted the following Resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved by the General Assembly of North-Carolina,* That although the Tariff laws, as they now exist, are unwise, unequal in their operation, and oppressive to the Southern States; yet this Legislature cannot concur with the extreme, violent and dangerous remedy to which the South Carolina doctrines of nullification manifestly tend.

*Resolved,* That in the sentiment “This Union must be preserved,” we recognize principles which challenge the approbation of every republican, and which promise to save the Republic from disunion and anarchy.

On Tuesday 30th, Mr. Polk, submitted a Resolution for the appointment of a select Committee to procure all the documents relating to the first Dec-

laration of Independence made by the Freemen of North-Carolina, for the purpose of having the same printed under the direction of the Governor; one copy to be placed in the Public Library, one in the Office of the Secretary of State, and one copy to be transmitted to each of the Executives of the United States.

In submitting this proposition Mr. Polk made the following Remarks:

The subject of the Resolution, suggested itself to me, in consequence of a letter which I found in the published works of the late Mr. Jefferson in which he not only denies, but in the most unqualified and uncourteous terms, the memorable meeting held in the county of Mecklenburg on the 20th of May, 1775. I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that I cherish, but in common, with every member of the House, an ardent desire, that the high and chivalrous stand assumed by our Sires on that occasion, should be held up in remembrance, as a lesson to their Sons. Massachusetts and Virginia, have each claimed the honor of setting the ball of the Revolutionary motion. To however much the patriotic States may be entitled for their sufferings and unalloyed patriotism which they evinced throughout the contest, that eventuated in our freedom; yet, Sir, this honor belongs to them—it is the birthright of the most unassuming North-Carolina. For papers published a few years since, a portion of which have lately been printed, it is proved by the most contestible evidence that the true PUBLIC EXPRESSION of indignation against the tyranny and oppression of Great Britain, emanated from a portion of our own fellow citizens. For the purpose then of preserving those papers, and at the same time giving more publicity to a transaction that reflects the highest honor on the State, I move you the adoption of the Resolution just submitted.

It was adopted without opposition.

The greater part of the day's sitting was consumed in the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Privileges and Elections on the case of Amos Weaver, whose constitutional right to a seat was contested.

**Legislature.**—The following are the resolutions, introduced by Mr. Sawyer, of Edenton, into the House of Commons, on the 22d ult. and on motion were ordered to lie on the table.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, at the last session of Congress rejected as unconstitutional, appropriation to the Maysville Turnpike Road, thereby incurring the denunciations of those who advocate unlimited discretion in Congress to appropriate the public money to internal Improvements—a discretion the opinion of this General Assembly alike impolitic and dangerous to the sovereignty of the States: And whereas the freemen of North-Carolina united with others, in the election of ANDREW JACKSON to the President of the United States, under the expectation of his reforming abuses and restoring the Constitution to original purity: And whereas, we recognize in the Message of the President accompanying his *Veto* to the appropriation for the Maysville Road principles which challenge the approbation of every Republican, and energy and firmness worthy of one who seeks to follow the example of the illustrious sage who reformed our system and which promised to save the Republic from submission to a Government without limitation of powers.

*Be it therefore resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina,* That Andrew Jackson is entitled to the thanks of this General Assembly for the firm and sound exercise of his constitutional privilege in the rejection of the Maysville Turnpike Road and others of a similar character.

*Resolved,* That the general policy and prominent measures of the present Administration of the Federal Government meet the approbation and support of this General Assembly.

*Resolved further,* That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the Senate