ville Cherver.

This decides the question as to the constitutionality, (and the public have decided as to the inexpediency.) of the issues of Treasury Notes by the State of North-Carolina: and it is hoped, will prevent any further issues of the kind. These butes are rapidly finding the way back to the Treasury; and the mutilated state in which they are, generally, must soon put a stop to their circulation. It is thought that there will be no difficulty in supplying their place with silver change.

But, does not this decision scitle a much more important question? Is it not direct. ly in the face of any law that North-Carolina can wass creating a Bank of the State, such as has been proposed to every Legislature for ten years past, and such a f cortificate' such as that issued by the State of Missouri, and a note issued by a Bank created and owned by the State of North-Carolina. And if there be none, the State cannot of course recover upon a unte given for the loan of such Bank Notes. Mr. Gaston's arguments in support of this view of the subject cannot be forgotten; and it is gratifying to those who desire to save the State from the evil consequences of embarking in Banking, that this decision of the Supreme Court has come just in time to warn our Legislators of the We do not believe that we are enthusiasts. danger of such an experiment.

The following are the closing remarks of Chief Justice Marshall, in giving his opinion in the case mentioned above :

.. In the argument we have been reminded by one side, of the dignity of a sovereign state, of the humiliation of her submitting herself to this tribunal; of the dangers which may result from inflicting a wound on that dignity; by the other, of result of what is now in progress, is with the still superior dignity of the people of the United States; who have spoken their will, in terms which we cannot misunderstand.

To these admonitions, we can only an swer; that if the exercise of that jurisdiction which has been imposed upon us by the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be calculated to bring on those dangers which have been indicated; or if it shall be indispensable to the preservation of the Union, and consequently of the independence and liberty Liverpool, brings London papers of the of these states: these are considerations which address themselves to those depart ments which may with perfect propriety be influenced by them. This department can listen only to the mandates of law, and can tread only that path which is toarked | Previous thereto the second Chamber of out by duty."

MORE REVOLUTIONS.

From the Petersburg Old Dominion.

facility of thought itself. It is not only land, they will, if left to themselves, and monarch, and the work is effected, as if tablish it. The London Courier of the the royal troops, which were still near ple, when guided by reason, and exerted | what they wished long since. viz : a sepwas but vesterday, that France removed | dynasty-which is now assented to by that the King had left Holland, and that our own. We next have the Duke of the preservation the peace of Europe." Brunswick flying from his capital, pursupath to freedom, happiness and glory. We cannot offer more suitable com-

ments upon the exhibirating intelligence before us, than by adopting as our own. the following remarks from the Alexandria Gazette, written, however, previous to the receipt of the last intelligence from Europe.

A revolution in France, is a revolution in Europe, said Napoleon, and he said truly. Since the last days of July, when the herole and patriotic citizens of Paris took up arms to defend and preserve their liberties, we have seen a continuation of events, most interesting in their nature, and all tending to one great end-the triumph of liberal principles in opposition to arbitrary government. The Netherlands are in commotion; Spain is threatened; Portugal is alive :- Naples feels the sioned some uneasiness, and it was reasonable storm :- Brunswick has risen :- In short. Europe rocks to its centre.

Yet, let us not be deceived. Insurrections are not to be mistaken for struggles for freedom, nor are the tumultuous such shall always be the policy of regenerated movements of excited men, to be set France. We have that moderation which is the down as the systematic and resolute efforts of patriots determined to liberate their countries. In our admiration of brilliant and imposing events, we are not to let our zeal outrun our discretion.-We are to separate what is truly and intrinsically great, from that which

would suffice to correct every grievance. ded We are judiciously to applaud, as well to

But on one point, there is, there can be no doubt. The ball is in motion. It is impossible to arrest its progress. Who is to chain the mind of man? Who so no State shall emit Bills of Credit." The mighty as to fetter forever his intellect? The fiat has gone forth. Millions of people have declared, that 'for a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it. The sublime truth that men are able to govern themselves demonstrated in this country, is about to be practically proved in the old world. Kings will see the fact; ago she did, what she can effect, when she arouthey will learn to respect, what they formerly disbelieved. The antiquated institutions of feudalism, must crumble before the power of knowledge, the light of truth, and the strength of liberty.

· We cannot estimate—no man can esti mate the benefits which will result to the human race from the French revolution of 1830. Unlike the gloomy and ferocious revolution that preceded it, a bright and shining light follows its track, and marks its progress. We gaze with admiration upon the valor and chivalry displayed by laborers, and hold exalted ideas of men, who, without a penny in their pockets, as will again be proposed at the ensuing left untouched the wealth and spoils of session ? Where is the difference between one of the richest cities in Europe. Car this example remain disregarded? Here after, when the suffering and the oppress ed of the earth shall strike for freedom, they will remember the moderation and forbearance displayed by the brave people of Paris. Here is the great moral influence that will be exerted. The fame of the victory is eclipsed by the story of the magnanimity of the victors. Mankind must learn to think of other things, besides bloodshed, tumult and carnage. We are not factionists or disorganisers.

We are friends of rational liberty. Being so, we cry God speed! to the good work which is going on. We hope to see the flame spread until it shall ascend from every mountain, and lighten every plain in all Europe. We hope to see crowned heads acknowledge the great truths which we have proclaimed, and regard those whom Providence has placed under their control, as men, rather than slaves. The a higher power than any on this earth, and we have no doubt, but that with pleasure, and in his time, 'all things will work together for good.' '

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

By the packet ship Erie. from Havre. we have our Paris files to the 9th ult. in clusive. The Perfect, at Boston, from 8th. They furnish decisive intelligence as to the intelligence of the Belgians, who on the 4th, by the organ of the Central Committee, declared themselves independent, and convoked a national Congress. the States General had voted in favor of a separation of Holland and Belgium; not intending thereby, however, to imply that each was to be independent of the other. The Belgians have gone ahead of their We live in the age of revolutions, and northern legislators, and determined that dynasties are changed, and thrones are there shall be independence, and from the literally overturned, with the case and universal spirit of hostility against Holnecessary to will the dethronement of a | not interfered with by foreign nations esby magic; such is the power of the peo- 8th hopes that the Belgians may accept of Malines. Niellon continued to interrupt in the great cause of human liberty. It aration of the territory under the same and Maestricht. The latest rumor was her tyrant, after a three days' struggle, the king and states general. That paper, a tumult had occurred in Brussels. The and established a form of government al- however, apprehends the refusal of the Prince of Orange reached Antwerp on most as pure and as free and as perfect as arrangement, "the object of which was the 5th, on a conciliating mission.

ed by the imprecations of an indignant likely to be interrupted. Every fresh and oppressed people. We now have the arrival confirms us more and more in the dethronement of the King of Saxony, and opinion, that other Powers will have quite of the spread of the revolutionary spirit as much as they can attend to in keeping throughout continental Europe. Even order and yielding graciously to what, if St. Petersburg seems to be agitated, not yielded, will be taken. The followwhile the holy flame of liberty is develo- ing speech, made by the French Minister ping itself on every side, carrying dismay of Foreign Affairs in the Chamber of Depand terror into the strong holds of tyran- luties on the 6th ult. will show that no war ny, and enlightening by its effulgence the was anticipated by him. We translate from the Journal des Debats.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS-I seize eagerly, gentlemen, this opportunity of giving the explanations that are asked from me. When a government is newly established, delays always occur before pre-existing governments acknowledge it. It would seem that time is required ever, has not been the conduct of Europe with Revolutions are the order of the day. regard to us. Our cause was so just, our triuninh so pure, that she hastened to salute at its birth an order of things which commanded her esteem, and from which she could have nothing to dread. Every where the notification of the accession of the King of the French has been received in the most friendly manner, and our relations with all the Powers are re-establishing in the order of distances and without any other delay than those cause. Europe desires as sincered as we do the maintenance of peace. From all sides we receive the most positive assurances on this head, and I have the most entire conviction that it will be preserved.

The occurrence in Belgium may have occathat they should cause serious reflections; (Hear hear,)-but I have also the firm hope, that they can be conducted to an issue which will reconcite all interests, while it consecrates the principle of non-intervention. Probity and dignity, companion of strength, and that firmness which prings from justice. France asks for nothing but what belongs to her; she would rise in mass for the defence of the least of her rights.

No. Gentlemen, the peace of Europe will not be interrupted. Such is the desire, such the want, of all .- (General marks of satisfaction.)

The Minister of War, Marshal Gerard is only made so by the force of cir- rose immediately after his colleague to cumstances. All is not gold that glit- explain the motives of the late ordinanters. Men heated with the force of ex- ces respecting the augmentation of the ar-

I may give the assurance that events whatever they may be, will not, find us unprepared (brave); but at the same time I repeat the declaration, France desires peace, but does not fear war. If they should dare to force her into it gainst her will, besides that immense National Guard already formed, and that moveable national guard which is about to be organized, numberless batallions of vulunteers would spring from the soil, as forty years ago they did, to defend the country if attacked. In these holy sentiments, all arms and all opinions would be united. But we repeat, France does not desire war and every thing assures us that she will not be compelled to prave a second time, as forty years ses herself, and when, for herself and by himself she is called upon to defend liberty and her own soil !- (Applause and great agitation.)

The London Courier of 4th October thus notices a report that the King of the Netherlands had invited the interposition of the British King :- " A rumor/is in general circulation that the King of the Netherlands had formally demanded the intervention of this government in the struggle carrying on between Holland and Belgium. We can state in the most positive manner that no demand nor claim of this nature has been made.'

The report of the Constitutional insurrection at Cadiz was not confirmed at the latest dates.

On the 5th October, at 6 o'clock, the King received in the Hall of the Throne. the Minister of Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxe Weimar, who had the honor to deliver to his majesty the letters of credence from their sovereigns. They were presented to the King by Count Mole, Mi nister of Foreign Affairs.

The Committee of the Chamber of De puties appointed to consider and repor on the proposition of M. Destut de Tracy for the abolition of the punishment of death, reported at length on the 6th against the total abolition of that punishment, but in favor of its abolition in very many cases. The report dwells upon other important mitigations in the penal code, and concludes with a recommendation that the government should take measures to re form this code, and meanwhile that the consideration of the proposition of M. d. Tracy be adjourned.

General Bourmont had arrived at Ply mouth, England, with a single aid-decamp from Algiers. He proceeded immediately to Ludworth Castle, the residence of the ex-king. The King of the French has granted a

pension of 20.000f. (84,000) to the widow of Marshal Nev. By an ordinance the 2d, a great number of officers serving in Ad. Duperre's fleet, are promoted.

an extraordinary mission from Austria to he Netherlands.

Prince William, brother to the king of Prussia, is said to be in command of 3 corps, including above 20,000 men, and is to have his head quarters at Cologne.

A bill passed the French Chamber of Deputies on the 18th of Oct. appropriating 30 millions in the year for the benefit of commerce, at the direction of the

The German confederation have taken step which shows the nature of the disturbances in that country-16,000 men have been divided into reserve corps.

The King of Spain has taken decisive measures against the Carlists; the priests being warmly employed against him.

A corps of 1500 volunteers left Brussels Oct. 6th, to disperse the remnant of communications between Bois le Duc

A committee was appointed by the We do not believe the peace of Europe French Chambers on the 8th to present their address to the King.

The Terceira Regency have acknowledged the French King.

Don Miguel has formed a committee of public safety. The tri-colored flag is flying in all the

towns in Eastern Flanders. A motion to remove the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to France has been

lost in the Chamber of Deputies.

Warsaw, Sept. 20.

The recognition of Louis Philip by the Russian government has taken place .-The orders lately given respecting French travellers in Russia and Poland are reto verify facts and ascertain rights. Such, how- voked, and all Frenchmen, whose passports are regular, have free admission and passage as before the revolution of

> On the first of October, Ghent, Nieuport, Ypres Mons and Tournay were in possession of the Revolutionists, and Liege, Namur, Antwerp and Maestricht were expected to follow their example. -The spirit of exasperation against the Dutch was extreme. The English were flying from the country in great terror and confusion.

PROCLAMATION OF THE BELGIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Brave Citizens .- You have driven off the enemy from without: we must now take measures against an enemy in the midst of us, and one not less adverse to the consolidation of our edifice of liberty. Without the most inviolable respect for persons and public and private property, we shall never attain the noble objects at which the friends of the country aim. War against our enemies-peace to our citizens. We are all brethren, alike interested in the preservation of internal order, as we are alike interested in the extermination of the incendiaries who menace us. We call upon the citizens mutually to protect each other. All persons and all property are under the protection of all. The noble cause which the people has caused to triumph is too pure to be allowed to be soiled by the the above, will confer a favor by doing so for commission, of any excesses. Let us leave to few times.
the enemies of Belgium pillage and burnings! November 3. ample, are apt to imagine wrongs and ap- my. After entering into detail to show the the enemies of Belgium pillage and burnings!

DE POTER. CH. ROGIMR, SYLVAIN VANDERWATE

The independence of Belgium is de clared! The following has just been published: Declaration of Independence-The Prov

Brussels, Oct.

Gov roment, considering that it is important to fix the future state of Belgium, decrees, Art. 1. The Provinces of Belgium, wie ently attached from Holland, constitute an Independent State. 2. The Central Committee shall occupy itself

as soon as practicable, in forming a project of a Constitution.

3. A National Congress, where will be tepresented all the interests of the Provinces, shall be convoked. It shall examine the project of a Belgic Constitution ; shall modify it so far as it Belgic Constitution; shall cause it, as a lency; pressure on the stomach after meals, pressure of the executed throughmay judge expedient; and small ducing great uneasiness and distress; cold fe and hands; languor; weakness and distress; cold fe

DE POTTER. CH. ROGIERE. SYLVIAN VANDERWEYER. Count FELIX DE MERODE. Brussels, Oct. 4, 1830.

The Provisional Government, in pursuance of a report from the Governor of the Province, has decreed that henceforth them evils "too grievous to be borne," are reall the Communal Authorities shall be elective. The fortress of Charleroi, after having been summoned to surrender within five days, refused all capitulation, and prepared for a vigorous defence. On the to respectable ladies and gentlemen, residing in morning of the 4th, the day on which the term expired, the Volunteers commenced firing, the tocsin was sounded in all the neighboring places, and at length the tween 10 and 2 o'clock; and, at other times Commandant was compelled to yield up- his residence No. 163 Elm, corner of Grand on the following conditions :- The fortress shall be given up, with all its an munition and stores, which shall be left in the power of the inhabitants. The garrison, composed of 800 Dutch soldiers shall depart after laying down their arms

The Provisional Government has given orders for the works of the Canal to be pushed forward with the greatest despatch The Central Committee have charged M Pasquinet to proceed to Courtray, to seize in the name of the Provisional Govern ment, two enormous chests of swords and sabres destined for Bergen-op-Zoom, but which had been stopped at Courtray.

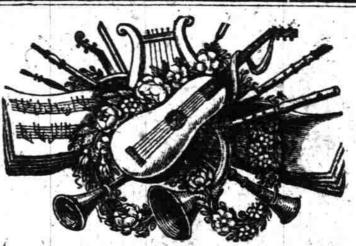
The following Royal Decree, issued at the Hague, bears date October 4:

"We, William, etc.-Considering that in the suffering under the disease, to the South actual state of the Provinces of the kingdom, the this, will have an opportunity of calling on him government of such of them as have hitherto if he be within their reach. I am satisfied the preserved order and tranquility cannot be carried on at the Hague without great difficulty; and desiring at the same time to second with more mmediate effect the endeavors of the well intentioned inhabitants of those Provinces to re-establish order and tranquility where it has been M. Wessenburg had been charged with disturbed; and having taken into consideration the Address presented to us on the 1st inst. by several of the notable inhabitants of these Provinces, we have decreed, and do decree as fol-

> "Art. 1. Our well-beloved son the Prince of Orange, is charged in our name, with the government of all those parts of the Southern Provinces in which legal authority is acknowledged: " Art. 2. He will fix his residence at Ant-

" Art. 2. He will, by conciliatory measures, second and support, as much as possible, the efforts of the well-intentioned inhabitants to reestablish order in those parts of the Provinces where it has been disturbed.

"Art. 5. Our Minister of State, the Duke d' Ursel, our Minister of the Waterstaat, of Nation al Industry and the Colonies, and our Ministers of the interior, are joined with our well beloved, son the Prince of Orange, to act under his orders, and assist him pro tempore in the government entrusted to him. (Another article appoints a Council of State to accompany the Prince, and assist him with their advice.)



Enstrumental Music,

An Introduction to the same.

OMPRISING the first principles, embracing Various Instruments, viz. Clarionet, Trumpet, Trumpet Marine, Hautboy, Grand Oboe, (or Amana Voce) Serpent, German Flute, Octave Flute, Additional Key'd Flute, Flageofet Flute, Faggotto, Bassoon, Piano Forte, Zuffalo, Vielle Hurdy, Viola, (or Tenor Fiddle) Cymballs, Flageolet, Patent Flageolet, Grand Double Barrel Flageolet, French Horn, Bass Horn, Bas tardo, Trombone, F. Clarionet, Country Bugle, Kent or 6 Key'd Bugle, Fife, Spanish Guitar, Organ, Lute, Pandean or Shepherd's Pipe, Vi olenco (or Bass Viol.) -to obtain the theory and practical parts of those numerated instruments in a scientific & comprehensive manner, with facility to perform the first course of 15 popular Airs in o lessons, for the limited time here, and will in sure to any attentive learner, or to any who have no ear for MUSIC, and whose efforts were ineffectual to attain this fine Art in said time. OR NO COMPENSATION WILL BE REQUIRED. Each Scholar to attend individually and recite at the hour appointed each day or evening, as may suit his mutual convenience.

AMATEURS, impressed for further improvement on CHROMATIC MUSIC, the SONATAS not limited, the terms moderate, and his attention assiduous. With warranted Musical Instruments. for sale, by J. H. HOFFMAN. At Mr. Dunn's Hotel

Such persons as cannot devote the neces sary time to Mr. Hoffman's instructions, by reason of their employments, can by application to him individually, make agreement with him ac-October 27.

Temperance Convention.

A T the suggestion of several Temperance So-cieties, a Convention of the friends of Temperance will be held in Raleigh, on the 15th of December. Delegates from the different Societies and Counties in the State are requested to attend. The principal object of the Convention will be, the formation of a State Society. WM. PECK, Prs. R. T. S.

.* Such Editors as can conscientiously inser

CURED AND PREVENTED DR. T. SUTHERLAND, AVING discovered the cause of, and for, this most directed disease, offers his sevices to these who have suffered by its distres ing influence for a short time, or for many year He has entire confidence in the remedy, ministered agreeably to his directions, not mere ly from his belief in the correctness of its princi ples as connected with the cause of dyspepsis but also from having practised it with comple success in a very great number of obstinate cas in which the patients have been afflicted with some or nearly all of the following symptoms: pain in the head; dizziness, or vertigo; confu sion of mind, attended with loss of memory disagreeable taste in the mouth; timidity; in dancholy; irritability; loss of appetite; mauses a gnawing in the stomach when empty; affe tion of the nerves, attended with general debity and loss of energy; chillness; affection of sight; sourness or burning in the stomach; flat and hands; languor: weakness of the stomach attended with vomiting; acid eructation; insiness in the throat, with pain in the side or breast; palpitation; weakness and pain in the legs; frequent and involuntary sighing; yawn ing; drowsiness; irregularity of the bowels pain in the back; tremor; dysury; disturbe sleep. Those persons who are affected with any or all of the above-mentioned, and consider

ed by the use of this remedy. Dr. Sutherland may be seen at his office, No. 34 Wall-street, every day (except Sundays) be

pectfully recommended to call on Dr. S. I

whom they are confidently assured that his rene

dy, will effect a speedy and permanent relief

and will also prove a preventive against the re

turn of the disease. References will be made

this city and elsewhere, who have been benefit

To the Citizens of Raleigh and its Vicinity. H. B. MONTAGUE BEING duly qualified to practice in cast of DYSPEPSIA, gives notice that he will be in Raleign on or before the 20th December, and will remain there fifteen days, or longer, if ne

cessary. Letters, post-paid, from any who are too much diseased to travel, will be attended to He will bring with him evidence sufficient to put to silence all doubts or fears that may exist regarding the complete efficacy of his practice Richmond, Va. Nov. 1st, 1830.

H. B. MONTAGUE, of this place. has been instructed, and is well qualified, and duly authorized, to practice in cases of Dyspep. sia and Indigestion, after the manner of Doct sutherland's newly discovered remedies. Those none will regret the trouble or expense.

EDMUND ANDERSON, Agent for DR. TALMADGE SUTHERLAND. Of New York Richmond, Oct. 26, 1830.

Fall & Winter Supply Of Fresh imported and American

Dry Goods & Groceries, GEORGE SIMPSON & CO.

TAVING received the greater part of the I recent purchases, now offer for sale a ven extensive assortment of Goods in the above line among them are a number of desirable articles of the very first quality. The whole having been purchased on the most favorable term will be disposed of accordingly. The following

is a list of the principal articles: Matteonis, Italian Lustring, Blue and Jet Black Sinchews, Sarsenetts, Satins assorted Pongees, Mandarine, Nankeen and other Crape Real Bandanno, Flag and Barcelona Handkis. Figured changeable Silks and Gros de Naples for ladies' dresses

Figured Ferruchinas for ditto a New Article Garniture, Lustring and Sattin Ribbons, in great

Waist, Guard and Cap Ribbons well assorted Black and Green Worsted Barage, suitable for

Black and White Bobbinett and Ganze Veils Pelerines, Capes and Coffaretts Barage Handkerchiefs of every description

Toibet Wool, Thibet Merino, Tri-colored and Merino Popilina Shawls and Handkerchiefs Black and White Bobbinett, various widehs Thread and Gimp Laces and Edging amb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosier

of every description adies' and Gentlemen's Hoskin, Woodstock Shamois, Beaver and Silk Gloves and Mitts Superfine Blue, Black. Olive and Brown Clotte Steel Mixed, Oxford and Drab Double milled Casimeres, assorted Colors functiester, Scotch and French Ginghams ondon and American prints suitable for the Colored Muslins and Cambrics of every descrip-

lain and figured Swiss do. Book do. Jacona ditto Mull Muslin of every width & quality iplended assortment of Irish Linens, Links and Diapers

Rusia and Scotch Diaper for towelling Donestic Plaids, brown and bleached Shirting aid Sheetings of every description Cambline and Tartan Plaid and Camblet Rest, Point and London duffle Blankets Flainels, white and colored, and green Ban Scotch Carpeting Superfine and common Satinetts

Bingup Cord and Beaverteen Cossimere and Valencia Shawls Garment, cambric and furniture Dimity Stasonable Vestings of all kinds Camlet, Merino, Circassian and Plaid Cl ak Gentlemen's Beaver and common Hats Seal and Patent Leather Caps

Leghorn, Straw and Dunstable Bonnets, -Ladies' Prunella, Seal and Leather Shoes Misses and Children's do. Men's and Boy's B sotees, Shoes and Boots Sum Elastic over Shoes Tottoise Shell and Spa. Tuck and Side Combs Ivory, Dressing and Curl do. Cloth, Hair, Furniture, Comb, Nail and Shoe Brushes of every description Glass, China and Earthenware, well assorted

A general assortment of Hardware and Cutler Balance and ivory handled Knives and Forks complete sets Percussion and flint Guns, and Gun Locks Powder Flasks, Patent Shot Bags and Percus

Cotton Bagging, Bale rope and Twine,

Iron, German and American Steel Wrought and Cut Nails and Tacks Andirons, Shavels and Tongs GROCERIES, comprehending every article that line

Raleigh, October 25, 1830. University of North-Carolina THE Annual Meeting of the Trustees of University of North-Carolina will be helds the Executive Office in this City, on Monday the 21d day of Nov. inst.

By appointment of the President,