

TREASURY NOTES.

We have already noticed the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, at its last term, declaring that the emission of due bills or Certificates by a State is prohibited by that clause in the Constitution which declares that "no State shall emit Bills of Credit."

This decides the question as to the constitutionality, (and the public have decided as to the expediency) of the issue of Treasury Notes by the State of North Carolina; and it is hoped, will prevent any further issues of the kind.

But, does not this decision settle a much more important question? Is it not directly in the face of any law that North Carolina can pass creating a Bank of the State, such as has been proposed to every Legislature for ten years past, and such as will again be proposed at the ensuing session?

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 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 answer; 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 of these states; these are considerations which address themselves to those departments which may with perfect propriety be influenced by them.

MORE REVOLUTIONS.

From the Petersburg Old Dominion.

We live in the age of revolutions, and dynasties are changed, and thrones are literally overturned, with the ease and facility of thought itself. It is not only necessary to will the dethronement of a monarch, and the work is effected, as if by magic; such is the power of the people, when guided by reason, and exerted in the great cause of human liberty.

Revolutions are the order of the day. A revolution in France, is a revolution in Europe, said Napoleon, and he said truly. Since the last days of July, when the heroic 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.

Yet, let us not be deceived. Insurrections are not to be mistaken for struggles for freedom, nor are the tumultuous movements of excited men, to be set down as the systematic and resolute efforts of patriots determined to liberate their countries.

The Minister of War, Marshal Gerard, rose immediately after his colleague to explain the motives of the late ordinances respecting the augmentation of the army. After entering into detail to show the

necessity of the measures, he thus concluded: "I may give the assurance that events whatever they may be, will not find us unprepared (bravo); but at the same time I repeat the declaration, France desires peace, but does not fear war."

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 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 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."

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.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

By the packet ship Erie, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 9th ult. inclusive. The Perfect, at Boston, from Liverpool, brings London papers of the 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 German confederation have taken a 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.

The recognition of Louis Philip by the Russian government has taken place. The orders lately given respecting French travellers in Russia and Poland are revoked, and all Frenchmen, whose passports are regular, have free admission and passage as before the revolution of July.

On the first of October, Ghent, Newport, 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.

Belgians carry fire and sword only ranks of the Dutch. Brussels, 5th Sept. DE POTTER, CH. ROGIERE, SYLVIAN VANDERWEYER. To the Central Committee. Brussels, Oct. 6.

The independence of Belgium is declared! The following has just been published: Declaration of Independence.—The Provisional Government, considering that it is important to fix the future state of Belgium, decrees: Art. 1. The Provinces of Belgium, who are attached from Holland, constitute an independent State.

The Provisional Government, in pursuance of a report from the Governor of the Province, has decreed that henceforth all 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 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 Commandant was compelled to yield up on the following conditions:—The fortress shall be given up, with all its ammunition and stores, which shall be left in the power of the inhabitants.

The following Royal Decree, issued at the Hague, bears date October 4: "We, William, etc.—Considering that in the actual state of the Provinces of the kingdom, the government of such of them as have hitherto preserved order and tranquility cannot be carried on at the Hague without great difficulty; and desiring at the same time to second with more immediate effect the endeavors of the well intentioned inhabitants of those Provinces to re-establish order and tranquility where it has been 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 follows:

"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 Antwerp. "Art. 2. He will, by conciliatory measures, second and support, as much as possible, the efforts of the well-intentioned inhabitants to re-establish order in those parts of the Provinces where it has been disturbed. "Art. 5. Our Minister of State, the Duke of Ursel, our Minister of the Waterstaat, of National 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.

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.

The Terceira Regency have acknowledged the French King. Don Miguel has formed a committee of public safety.

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DISPEPSIA CURED AND PREVENTED. DR. T. SUTHERLAND. HAVING discovered the cause of, and remedies to those who have suffered by its distressing influence for a short time, or for many years, administered agreeably to his directions, not merely from his belief in the correctness of its principles, but also from having practiced it with complete success in a very great number of obstinate cases, in which the patients have been afflicted with pain in the head; dizziness; vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory; disagreeable taste in the mouth; flatulency; nauy; irritability; loss of appetite; rumination of the nerves, attended with general debility and loss of energy; chilliness; affection of the stomach; pressure on the stomach after meals; frequent uneasiness and distress; cold feet; attended with vomiting; weakness of the stomach; sickness in the throat, with pain in the sides; breast; palpitation; weakness and pain in the legs; frequent and involuntary sighing; yawning; drowsiness; irregularity of the bowels; pain in the back; tremor; dysuria; disturbed sleep. Those persons who are afflicted with any or all of the above-mentioned, and consider themselves "too grovously to be borne," are recommended to call on Dr. S. Sutherland, who will effect a speedy and permanent relief, and will also prove a preventive against the return of the disease. References will be made to respectable ladies and gentlemen, residing in this city and elsewhere, who have been benefited by the use of this remedy.

To the Citizens of Raleigh and its Vicinity. H. B. MONTAGUE. BEING duly qualified to practice in cases of DISPEPSIA, gives notice that he will be in Raleigh on or before the 20th December, and will remain there fifteen days, or longer, if necessary. 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 Dyspepsia and Indigestion, after the manner of Doct. Sutherland's newly discovered remedies. Those suffering under the disease, to the south of this, will have an opportunity of calling on him, if he be within their reach. I am satisfied that none will regret the trouble or expense. EDMUND ANDERSON, Agent for DR. TALMADGE SUTHERLAND, Of New-York, 28-Gw. Richmond, Oct. 26, 1830.

Fall & Winter Supply Of Fresh imported and American Dry Goods & Groceries. GEORGE SIMPSON & CO. HAVING received the greater part of their recent purchases, now offer for sale a very extensive assortment of Goods in the above lines, among them are a number of desirable articles of the very first quality. The whole having been purchased on the most favorable terms, will be disposed of accordingly. The following is a list of the principal articles: Matteonis, Italian Lustring, Blue and Jet Black Sineaws, Sarsenets, Satins assorted Pongees, Mandarines, Nankeen and other Crapes Real Bandannos, Flagg and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Figured changeable Silks and Gros de Naples for ladies' dresses Figured Ferruchinas for ditto a New Article Garniture, Lustring and Satin Ribbons, in great varieties Waist, Guard and Cap Ribbons well assorted Black and Green Worsted Barage, suitable for veils Black and White Bobbinet and Gauze Veils Pelereines, Capes and Calarets Barage Handkerchiefs of every description Toilet Paper, Thibet Merino, Tri-colored and Merino Popolina Shawls and Handkerchiefs Black and White Bobbinet, various widths Thread and Gimp Laces and Edging Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery of every description Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hoskin, Woodstock, Shamois, Beaver and Silk Gloves and Mitts Superfine Blue, Black, Olive and Brown Cloths Steel Mixed, Oxford and Drab do Double milled Casimere, assorted Colors Manchester, Scotch and French Ginghams London, and American prints suitable for the Season Colored Muslins and Cambrics of every description Plain and figured Swiss do. Book do. Jacquett ditto Mull Muslin of every width & quality A splendid assortment of Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers Rusks and Scotch Diaper for towelling Domestic Plaids, brown and bleached Cotton Sheetings of every description Cashmere and Tartan Plaid and Cambiet Rose, Point and London duffie Blankets Flannels, white and colored, and green Bar Scotch Carpeting Superfine and common Sateetts Bangip Cord and Beaverteen Casimere and Valencia Shawls Garment, cambrie and furniture Dimity Seasonable Vestings of all kinds Cymlet, Merino, Circassian and Plaid Cloaks Gentlemen's Beaver and common Hats do Seal and Patent Leather Caps do Leghorn, Straw and Dunstable Bonnets, Ladies' Prunella, Seal and Leather Shoes Misses and Children's do Men's and Boy's Boots, Shoes and Boots Gum Elastic over Shoes Tortoise 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 Cutlery, Balance and ivory handled Knives and Forks complete sets Percussion and flint Guns, and Gun Locks Powder Flasks, Patent Shot Bags and Percussion Caps Cotton Bagging, Bale rope and Twine Iron, German and American Steel Wrought and Cut Nails and Tacks Andirons, Shovels and Tongs GROCERIES, comprehending every article that line Raleigh, October 25, 1830. 26 w 2m



Instrumental Music, OR An Introduction to the same. COMPRISING the first principles, embracing various Instruments, viz. Clarinet, Trumpet, Trumpet Marine, Hautbois, Grand Oboe, (or Amapa Voce) Serpent, German Flute, Octave Flute, Additional Key'd Flute, Flageolet Flute, Fagotto, Bassoon, Fiano Forte, Zuffalo, Vielle Hurdy, Viola, (or Tenor Fiddle) Cymballs, Flageolet, Patent Flageolet, Grand Double Barrel Flageolet, French Horn, Bass Horn, Bistard, Trombone, F. Clarinet, Country Bugle, Kent or 6 Key'd Bugle, Fife, Spanish Guitar, Organ, Lute, Pandean or Shepherd's Pipe, Violon (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 13 popular Aairs in 20 lessons, for the limited time here, and will insure 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, on 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 necessary time to Mr. Hoffman's instructions, by reason of their employments, can by application to him individually, make agreement with him accordingly. October 27. 24 2t

Temperance Convention. AT the suggestion of several Temperance Societies, 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, Pres. R. T. S. Such Editors as can conscientiously insert the above, will confer a favor by doing so for a few lines. November 3. 26

University of North-Carolina THE Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina will be held at the Executive Office in this City, on Monday the 23d day of Nov. inst. By appointment of the President, CHAS. MANLY, Secy. Raleigh, 5th Nov. 1831.