

The People's Press.

P. W. Fanning, & T. Loring, Editors.

The PEOPLE can do no wrong.

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Copiers of the Laws.
Printed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its session in 1832—33.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act declaratory of the law now in force, giving to the County Courts of the several Counties within this State the power to alter and fix separate places of election. [Declaring that the county courts, a majority of the acting Justices being present, have the power to alter, fix, establish, discontinue or create anew separate places of election.]

2. Vesting the right of electing the clerks of the County and Superior Courts in the free white men thereof. [Provides that the Sheriff, and all other persons appointed to hold elections for members of the General Assembly, shall be required, at the next annual election, to open polls for the county and superior court clerks, and conduct the election of the same in like manner as for members of the General Assembly; that the clerks, when so elected, shall give such bonds as take such oaths as are now prescribed by law, at the first court for which they were appointed that shall happen in their county after their election, and shall continue in office for four years; and that no person shall be eligible for the appointment of clerk of either court, unless he has attained the age of 21 years, and resided within the county twelve months immediately preceding the election.]

3. Vesting in the County Courts the right of establishing additional places of public sale in their respective counties.

4. Providing for the registration of copies of the grants for land. [Provides that certified copies of grants, where the originals have been lost or destroyed, registered in due form, shall have the same force and effect as the original grants.]

5. Making an appropriation and appointing commissioners for the rebuilding of the Capital in the city of Raleigh. [Appropriates \$50,000, and appoints five commissioners to contract for the work.]

6. Concerning charities. [Provides that when any property, real or personal, has been granted for charitable purposes, it shall be the duty of the trustee of such charity to deliver in writing a full account thereof to the clerk of the county court at the first court after the 1st January, to be filed among the records of said court; and that it shall be the duty of the chairman of the court where such requisition has not been complied with, or where there has been mismanagement of the property through negligence or fraud, to give notice thereof to the solicitor of such district, who shall file a bill in equity against such grantee, executor or trustee, and compel them to render a full account of such charity, and the court may make such order or decree as may best secure the performance of the trust.]

7. Repealing the act of 1830, entitled an act to repeal part of the second section of an act, passed in 1806, chapter 708; entitled an act to revise the militia laws of this State. [Provides that persons conscientiously averse to bearing arms, may be exempted from the performance of militia duty by procuring certificates of the clerks of the church of their being regular members thereof, and taking an oath or affirmation before the company court martial that they are conscientiously averse to bearing arms—except in time of insurrection or invasion; then they shall furnish their quota of men or pay an equivalent.]

8. Incorporating the North Carolina Historical Society. [Authorizes the Society to hold property not exceeding at any one time \$10,000; and to have free access to all the public records of the State.]

9. Extending the time for paying in entry money, and obtaining grants on all entries made in the years 1829 and 1830. [Extends the time of payment twelve months.]

10. Amending the act of 1831, to increase the liability of sheriffs, and to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes. [Provides that sheriffs may file their list in the office of the county clerk in vacation, where they have not completed the collection of taxes, at the county court happening next before the time prescribed for the settlement of their public accounts with the Comptroller.]

11. To render the land of a deceased debtor liable for costs, where the plea of fully administered has been found in favor of his executor or administrator. [Provides that where the Plaintiff in such cases resorts to scire facias to subject the lands of the deceased debtor, he shall recover the costs of the former suit against the executor or administrator.]

12. For the better organization of the militia of this State. [Requires that captains and commandants of companies shall enroll and keep enrolled all the exempt persons in their respective companies, and return them to the commandants of regiments, who are to return the same annually to the brigadier and adjutant generals.]

13. For the better regulation of Volunteers. [Reduces the number necessary to constitute Companies of Light Infantry,

Grenadiers, Riflemen or Artillery to forty-four, inclusive of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

14. To allow the taking of depositions in cases of removal. [Provides that in cases of removal of any cause from the Superior court of one county to another, after the order of removal depositions may be taken in the cause, and that commissions may issue from either of said courts, under the same rules as if the cause had been originally commenced in the court from which the commission issued.]

15. Making compensation to the Secretary of State for services required of him by an act of 1827. [Allows 10 cents for each certificate by him made under said act, and 10 cents for each certificate he shall make previous to the 1st March next, that after that date he shall be allowed as his fee for each grant, made out, recorded and delivered, 75 cents; and that for copying large grants obtained for speculation, or the surveys on which such grants were made, 50 cents for each warrant of 640 acres.]

16. Amending the militia laws. [Provides that the Major General shall review his division once in three years, and a Brigadier General once in two years, and in case either should fail to review, or to equip himself, or to make an annual return of his division or brigade, the Governor shall cause the Adjutant General to give such delinquent officer thirty days notice of such neglect, and if such delinquent does not within forty days thereafter render a satisfactory excuse, the Governor shall strike his name from the list of officers; that captains shall not compel their companies to muster more than twice in a year—volunteer companies excepted; that the exercise of a regiment, battalion or a company shall be at least two hours; that each company shall have a second and third lieutenant, and the adjutant General shall revise and distribute the militia laws.]

17. Authorizing widows of persons dying intestate to file their petitions for a year's support before letters of administration are granted. [Such widow may at any time before letters of administration are granted file her petition in the county court, praying said court to appoint one justice and three freeholders to collect such part of the personal estate as they are now by law authorized to do.]

18. Amending the 10th section of the act of 1741, for the better observation of the Lord's day, and for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality. [Provides that the bonds required, to be given by the 10th section of said act, shall hereafter be made payable to the Governor.]

19. To prevent the unlawful transportation of slaves from this State. [Provides that any person who shall unlawfully convey, or aid in conveying from this State any slave, the property of a citizen thereof, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death without benefit of clergy.]

20. To establish the Bank of North Carolina. [Provides that the capital shall not exceed two millions of dollars, one half to be owned by the State, the other by individuals. The principal bank to be located at Raleigh. The bank not to receive more than 6 per cent, on its loans or discounts. If the bank refuse to pay any of its notes, said notes to draw interest of 12 per cent, from the time payment is demanded. Individual stock to be taxed 1 per cent, from the 1st of October 1833.]

We publish but three of the Private Acts of moment. Amending the several acts incorporating the Roanoke and Cape Fear Navigation Companies, and prescribing the mode of enforcing the collection of tolls.

Authorizing certain persons to raise by way of lottery 2,000 dollars, for building a bridge across Neuse river at John Carter's landing in Lenoir county.

Repealing the 3rd section of the act of 1825, entitled an act direct the manner in which licences shall hereafter be issued to retailers of Spirituous liquors, so far as regards the counties, New Hanover, Richmond and Beaufort.

Declaring the attachment of the Legislature to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Federal Union; expressing the belief that a large majority of the people of this State think the Tariff laws unconstitutional; impute, unjust and oppressive, disapproving doctrine of Nullification; and request our members of Congress to use all constitutional means to procure a peaceable adjustment of the existing controversy between South Carolina and the General Government.

Instruction the Treasurer and Attorney General to take the necessary proceedings for ascertaining, by a petition of the Supreme Court, whether Cape Fear and Newbern Banks, in pay the tax required by law out of the profits said Banks, before dividends are declared, have acted in pursuance of the provisions of their charters.

moment with unmingled admiration, and the warm and eloquent blood played upon his cheek, shadowing at intervals his manly forehead, and melting into beauty on his lip."

"He stood in the pride of his youth—fair form—
With his feelings yet noble, his spirit yet warm—
An eagle, to shelter the dove with his wing.
An elm, where the light evening tendrils might cling."

And they gave themselves to one another, and every heart blessed them as they went their way rejoicing in their love.

Years passed on, and again I saw those lovers. They were seated together where the light of a summer sunset stole through the half closed and crimson curtains, lending a richer tint to the delicate carpeting and the exquisite embellishments of the rich and gorgeous apartment. Time had slightly changed them in outward appearance. The girlish buoyancy of the young wife had indeed given place to the grace of perfected womanhood, and her lip was somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was slightly perceptible upon her beautiful brow. Her husband's brow too was marked some what more deeply than his years might warrant; anxiety, ambition, and pride had gone over it, and left their traces upon it; a silver hue was mingling with the darkness of his hair, which had become thinned around his temples almost to baldness. He was reclining on the splendid ottoman with his face half hidden by his hand, as if he feared that the deep and troubled thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

"Edward you are ill to-night"—said his wife in a low, sweet, and half-inquiring voice, as she laid her hand upon his own.

The husband roused himself from his attitude slowly, and a slight frown knit his brow. "I am not ill," he said somewhat abruptly, and he folded his arms upon his bosom, as if he wished no interruption of his evidently bitter thoughts.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heaven refused his wonted cheerfulness, and glared down upon us with a cold, dim, and forbidding glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love, refuses to ask our sympathy—that he broods over feelings which he seems or fears to reveal—dreadful to watch the convulsive feature and the gloomy brow—the indefinite shadows of hidden emotions—the involuntary signs of a sorrow in which we are forbidden to participate, and whose character we cannot know.

The wife essayed once more. "Edward" she said slowly, mildly, and affectionately, "the time has been when you were willing to confide your secret joys and sorrows to one, who has never, I trust betrayed your confidence. Why then, my dear Edward, is this cruel reserve? You are troubled and yet you refuse to tell me the cause."

Something of returning tenderness softened for an instant the cold severity of the husband's features, but it passed away, and a bitter smile was his only reply.

Time passed on, and the twin were separated from each other. The husband sat gloomily and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon. He had followed ambition as his God, and had failed in his high career. He had mingled with men whom his heart loathed; he had sought out the fierce and wronged spirits of his land, and had breathed into them the madness of revenge. He had drawn his sword against his country—he had fanned rebellion to a flame, which had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen—miserably fallen—and had been doomed to die the death of a traitor.

It was his last night of life. The morrow was the day appointed for his execution. He saw the sun sink behind the green hills of the west, as he sat by the dim grate of his dungeon, with a feeling of unutterable horror. He felt that it was the last sun that would set to him. It would cast its next level and sunset rays upon his grave—upon the grave of a dishonored traitor.

The door of his dungeon opened, and a light form entered and threw herself into his arms. The softened light of sunset fell upon the pale brow and wasted cheek of his once beautiful wife.

"Edward—my dear Edward," she said, "I have come to save you. I have reached you after a thousand difficulties, and I thank God that my purposes are nearly accomplished."

Misfortune had softened the proud heart of manhood, and as the husband pressed his pale wife to his bosom, a tear trembled on his eyelash. "I have not deserved this kindness," he murmured in the choked tones of convulsive agony.

"Edward," said his wife in an earnest, but faint and low voice, which indicated extreme and fearful debility, "we have not a moment to lose. By an exchange of garments you will be enabled to pass unnoticed. Haste, or we may be too late. Fear nothing for me, I am a woman, and they will not injure me for my efforts in behalf of a husband, dearer than life itself."

"But, Margaret," said the husband, "you look sadly ill. You cannot breathe the air of this dreadful cell."

"Oh, speak not of me, my dearest Edward," said the devoted woman. "I can endure every thing for your sake. Haste, Edward—haste, and all will be well."—and she aided with a trembling hand to disguise the proud form of her husband in a female garb.

"Farewell, my love, my preserver," whispered the husband in the ear of his disguised wife, as the officer sternly reminded the supposed lady that the time allotted for her visit had expired. "Farewell, we shall meet again," responded his wife; and the husband passed, unsuspected, and escaped the enemies of his life.

They did meet again—that wife and husband—but only as the dead may meet—in

the awful commings of another world. Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit, until the last great purpose of her exertions was accomplished in the safety of her husband; and when the bell tolled on the morrow, and the prisoners cell was opened, the guards found wrapped in the habiliments of their destined victim, the pale but beautiful corpse of the devoted WIFE.

[The following singular account of a Bleeding family is from the Nantucket Inquirer—if the same consequences always followed, folks would be more cautious to keep out of the way of sharp pointed instruments—such as lay-ones and bars.]

Bleeders.—It is "prima facie," some mark of deficiency of veracity, to attempt to prepossess one's hearers or readers with the truth of any proposition. To say "what I am about to declare is positively true" seems to imply that the fact of the story needs stronger confirmation than it is in the power of the narrator to give it, in order to entitle it to implicit belief. Yet we cannot give the following account of the bleeders without premising that it was communicated to us by persons of undoubted veracity, who must have believed it, though they might have been themselves deceived.

There is in the town of North Reading in this State, a family distinguished by the title of "the bleeders." By some peculiarity in the constitution, it is said, when certain members of it, the male descendants in the female line, receive even a very slight wound, they inevitably bleed to death. It is further said that all attempts to stop the flow of blood by bandages, tying of arteries, or any other means, are totally inefficient, the blood will either flow from the wound, or it will burst forth elsewhere, as from the nose, ears, or lungs. Our readers may number this as we ourselves were once inclined to do, among the numerous current vagaries of superstition and ignorance, but so strong is the faith of many worthy and intelligent people in it, and so many instances are brought in its proof, that on the supposition of its fallacy, the circumstance of the prevalence of the belief is no less curious and difficult of explanation, than the phenomenon itself would be, if authenticated.

We were some years since the nearest neighbor to a very respectable family, a branch of the "bleeders," in which the death of one of its members occurred from the cause just stated. The subject was a boy eight or ten years of age. The bleeding was occasioned by a slight wound in the hand of arm, and no attempt being made to stop it through fear of hastening the fatal event anticipated, the child finally and slowly bled to death. Of this occurrence we could easily procure unquestionable evidence.

If the idiosyncrasy be a delusion, it must be strong indeed and dangerous, when it compels a parent to witness the death of a child without using every and any means to save it. But if it be reality, it appears to us to be worthy of a place in the pathology of the human body.

EXTRACTS FROM A MODERN DICTIONARY.
STEAM BOAT.—A machine invented for the express purpose of checking the too rapid growth of population, by scalding to death two or three thousand people annually.

DEBTOR.—A vile wretch, whose crime of misfortune and poverty is punished with meriting severity by our best law-givers.

THIRP.—An unfortunate, whose means of subsistence being gone, he is kindly and promptly supplied by the charity of our laws with comfortable apartments, where he has plenty to eat and nothing to do.

STATE PRISON.—A large airy commodious building, erected at public expense, for the more comfortable accommodation of the above.

WATER.—A clear fluid, once used to drink.

WITNESS STAND.—In a Court of Justice, a hind-pillory, where a person is obliged to receive every species of verbal insult without being able to resent it.

THE GRAVE.—An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of.

ENEMIES.—Borrower and lender.

WATCHMAN.—A man employed by the Corporation to sleep in the open air.

Justice Baldwin.—It gives us pain to state that it is reported at Washington, on the authority of letters, from Pittsburg, that Mr. Justice Baldwin, of the Supreme Court, had become insane, and was confined in a Hospital. It was feared from the manner of this attack, and the symptoms, that it would prove a case of confirmed and incurable lunacy.

We make the following Extracts from an able letter, written by Judge Huger, to the people of Spartanburg District, S. C.

"The law of the United States for the collection of Revenue, is proclaimed to be null and void, and any attempt on the part of the President, or of Congress, to cause its enforcement, is to be followed by immediate secession; and that to be succeeded by the organization of another, and a separate Government. Whether this new Dynasty is to have the substance, or even the form of Republicanism, is not yet developed; whether it is to be directed by the enactment of equal laws, or by mean of Military Regulations may not yet be decided on.

You will remember, fellow-citizens, and I trust the people of South Carolina, have not entirely forgotten the ground upon which nullification has been recommended to their notice, and the reasons which were urged in favor of calling a Convention for the passage of an Ordinance in conformity

with this doctrine. The distinguished author of nullification himself, and the most conspicuous among his followers, have set forth the assurance that nullification was peaceful; was constitutional, and was calculated to give durability, and permanence to the Union. It has been said, and that by those authorities, that it was essentially peaceful; that it was in the Constitution as though it were written there, and that it would not only preserve the Union, but that the Union could no longer exist without it.

First, it is peaceful, yet the Ordinance, the Report, and the Addresses anticipate and provide for a collision with the Government. Secondly, it is constitutional, yet the Legislature are instructed to frame an oath to be administered to every officer of the State, to absolve him from all obedience to the Laws and to the Constitution of the U. States. Thirdly, it is to perpetuate the Union, yet we are called upon to make preparation for an immediate dissolution of the Union!

The letter concludes with the following bold and patriotic language.

"In conclusion, it is my painful duty to warn you of your present situation. The right of opinion is already officially denied. Brave and honorable men, whose ambition has sought no higher reward, than the glory of their country, are now to become the objects of a degraded proscription; those who were never suspected before, are now to be driven beyond the protection of the law, or submit to a disgraceful Test Oath, which equally dishonors him who takes it, and him who administers it. Those who have idolized the character and integrity of the State, who have loved her as their mother, are now to be the victims of an unholty and unsparring persecution; those whose fathers gave up life, in the great struggle of oppression, are now to be pointed at as traitors, and punished under a statute, of which the decrees must be written in the best blood of the patriot. But thanks be to God! there exists yet, that courage which seems to ask for victory, and puts despotism at defiance—that spirit which cannot be subdued, until the body which contains it is utterly destroyed. What is there, let me ask, in a government like ours, to authorize an army of 12,000 soldiers, with officers to command, appointed by a single individual, without consultation and without confirmation?"

PUBLIC MEETING.
TRENTON, JONESTOWN, N. C. JAN. 5 1832.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of this County, convened at the Court House, to take into consideration the subject of Nullification, the South Carolina Convention, and the President's Proclamation or motion of Riden M. McDaniel, Esq., Doctor J. B. LaRoque was called to the Chair, and Frederick Foscoe, Esq., appointed Secretary, and James E. LaRoque, assistant Secretary. A Committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of the following gentlemen, to prepare a suitable preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting; Messrs. Simmons Harrison, Wm. Gooding, Riden M. McDaniel, Frederick Foscoe, and John Jones Esqrs. The Committee after having retired a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

We, a portion of the People, obeying the admonitions of the father of his country, deem it our sacred duty to discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that our national Union can in any event be abandoned, and to indignantly frown upon the most systematic effort to alien a portion of our country from the rest, and to efface the sacred ties which now link together its various parts.

Resolved, That we consider the Union of our country as ever dear and ever to be preserved, even at the sacrifice of considerable interest.

Resolved, That we disapprove the proceedings of the nullification party, lately assembled in convention in South Carolina, as hasty and premature, and the laws passed in pursuance of the Ordinance, by the Legislature, as tyrannical, arbitrary and proscriptionary, and tending directly to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That we approve the President's Proclamation, and that we will cordially support him in every constitutional measure necessary for the execution of the laws, and for maintaining the integrity of the Union; that we still fervently pray the Divine goodness to avert the necessity of resorting to force; but that in our judgment, it is a matter of absolute duty on the part of the President of the United States, if forcible resistance be made to the laws, to see nevertheless, that the laws be duly executed.

Resolved, That the best interests of our country, demand a gradual reduction of the Tariff to the Standard of revenue, as proposed by the President in his message to the present Congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and Secretaries, and published in the Newbern Sentinel, and Spectator, the Raleigh papers, Washington Globe, Richmond Enquirer, and all other papers friendly to the cause.

J. B. LAROQUE, Chmn.
FREDERICK FOSCOE, } Secretaries.
J. E. LAROQUE, }

NATIVE GOLD.—In a discussion which took place in Congress, on the 19th ult. on a bill to establish assay offices in the gold region, Mr. Carson stated that in 1830 the gold found in North Carolina amounted to 204,000 dollars. In Georgia it amounted to 210,000 dollars. This amount, he was informed, had been more than doubled during the last year.

The following account is given of the manner in which Don Miguel travels through the country, carrying with him his sister as a hostage.

"He travels on horseback, with a staff of about 20 officers; behind this body is an empty carriage for his Majesty to repose in when fatigued. In the rear of this comes a litter with the Princess Isabel Maria, who appears absorbed in grief, surrounded by a strong guard of cavalry; then an empty litter, and litters with the ladies close the cavalcade. In this order the Court came to Aracelis, where a house was prepared for Don Miguel, but he declined stopping. At Santo Tierco the Monks had prepared a grand feast for him; but he refused to partake of it, saying that these were no times for feasting. He went on to Braga, where he was received with marvellous rejoicing by the rabble, and took up his residence in the episcopal palace, his sister being assigned to the pious care of the Ursulines of that city. Of his further progress nothing certain is known; he is said to be coming down towards the sea, receiving the blessings and the money of the monks on his route; but it is understood that he has fixed upon Braga as his quarters for the winter."

NULLIFICATION.—The following is copied from the last Charlotte (N. C.) Journal. It needs no comment.

NOTICE.—I through folly and not having the right use of my mind, have signed a NULLIFYING PAPER, which is in the hands of Francis M. Ross—that I have since repented to have my name stricken off, which he refuses. This is to notify the public that I do not consider myself one of the TORY PARTY for if I did, I should consider myself a mark for any true republican to shoot at.
ROBERT M. STERLING.

Congress of the United States.—A bill making a grant of land to the New England Asylum for the blind, and the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was rejected in the House on the 26th ult.—70—90. We believe the general principles of the bill were the grounds of objection. A memorial was presented, which was numerously signed by the citizens of Birk's county, Pennsylvania, requesting that Congress will no longer persist in taxing foreign products for the protection of domestic manufacture. The petition says, "that they are impelled to this course by a deep sense of what is due to the actual position of their southern brethren, and an apprehension that a further persistence in the protective system will cause a large portion of the Confederacy habitually to contemplate its dissolution as a relief from oppression."

Mr. John C. Calhoun, took his seat as Senator of the U. S. from S. C. on the 4th inst. and the Chair on the same day received a letter from him, resigning his office as V. P. of the United States.

We learn that Miss Margaret Tucker, recently deceased, daughter of the late Baza Tucker, Esq., has bequeathed the sum of \$20,000 to the city of Boston, in trust, for the support of a High School for Young Ladies.—Atlas.

The deaths in Boston, in 1832, were 1761, of which 78 were by malignant cholera. In the preceding year, the number of deaths was 1424.

From the New York Advertiser.

The external appearances of things in Europe at the present time, is novel, and extraordinary. For centuries, Great Britain and France were so large a proportion of the time engaged in war with each other, that they were considered, not only by other nations, but by themselves, as "natural enemies," and by this natural characteristic they were often designated. During the first French revolutionary period, Great Britain was the only power in Europe that, from beginning to end, stood out against the "Terrible Republic"; and never ceased its resistance until the revolutionary power was subdued, the former monarchy restored, and the ancient dynasty replaced in power.

Without the force of Great Britain, France would have governed, as she had conquered continental Europe. But the naval power, the exorbitant pecuniary contributions, and the exertion of the military force of Great Britain, eventually enabled the other nations to rally, unite their strength and prostrate the power which for a long time had threatened to absorb universal dominion. It was a dread of the revolutionary spirit and principles of France, in 1792 and onward to 1815, which stimulated Great Britain to make such extraordinary exertions, and to submit to such unexampled sacrifices, as occurred in the course of that extraordinary period.

Within the last three years, another revolution, short in its duration, but efficient in its character, has taken place in France, the dynasty which Great Britain laboured so severely and so perseveringly to replace in power, has been dethroned and forced into exile, and a new family have been placed at the head of the nation, with the ordinary titles, and insignia of royalty.

This new revolutionary sovereign is supported by the British Government; and Europe now exhibits the strange spectacle of a close political union between these two former rival nations, and a combined warfare waged by them against one of the oldest Protestant nations of Europe, in behalf of a portion of the sovereignty, which no longer ago than 1815, was conferred upon that nation, by the approbation and consent, and indeed co-operation of Great Britain and the other great European powers. Great Britain and France take upon themselves the task of enforcing obedience from Holland; the other powers, thus far, stand by to see fair play.