STATE OF GEORGIA.

GEORGE TASSELLS. After stating that discovery gave to the dis- in which any Indian tribe has agreed that ano- Georgia. The obstacle which induced the covering nation an exclusive right to the coun- ther government should be authorised to alien State of Georgia to forbear the exercise over try discovered, as between them and other and transfer its territory. The decison that them and which vested in Georgia, no longer-Those relations which were to exist between Yazoo lands, was not the result of any treaty believed. The State of Georgia is imperiousgulated by themselves. The rights thus acquired being exclusive, no other power could discovery of any part of the Amercian contiseems strange that an objection should now be former to the 23d of November, and the latwhen the Duke of Wellington spoke on the interpose between them. In the establish- ment. Vattel, p. 101, says, "We do therefore made to that jurisdiction. That a Govern- ter to the 18th of the same month, with Ship- subject of Parliamentary Reform, that not onercised as a consequence of this ultimate do- criminal jurisdiction of all offences committed minion, a power to grant the soil, while yet in by Indians within their reservations; other possession of the natives. These grants have states have followed their example in a greater been considered by all, to convey a title to or less degree, and every thing has gone on the grantees, subject only to the Indian right quietly; but so soon as the state of Georgia of occupancy. The history of America from pursues the same course, a bue and cry is its discovery to the present day, proves we raised against her, and a lawyer residing near think, the universal recognition of these prin | 1000 miles from her borders has employed

in the occupancy of Indian tribes, it adds: Thus all the nations of Europe who have accision of the supreme Court which cannot be themselves, and have recognized in others, Land in the occupancy of his sovereign inde the exclusive right of the discoverer to appro- pendent Cherokee Nation, is vested in see in priate the lands occupied by the Indians."— the State of Georgia. It is presumed to be Have the American States rejected or adopt- the first sovereign independent state which did ed this principle? The decision then proceeds not hold an acre of land in fee, but which was to shew that the United States have adopted admitted to hold every acre of land only by the principle, and acted upon it as far as they occupancy, while the title in fee was held by have acted. The opinion adds: "The Unit- a foreign sovereign state. The Convention from They hold and assert in themselves the title by which it was acquired. They maintain, as all others have maintained, that discover gave an exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title to occupancy, either by purchase or by conquest, and gave also a right to such a degree of severeignty, as the people would allow them to exercise." Again; in page 591, ibe decision proceeds-"However extravagant the pretension of converting the discovery of an inhabited country into conquest may appear; if the principle has been asserted in th first instance and afterwards sustained; if a the actual condition of the two people, it may be safely contended, that a construction put by the president and senate upon that part of the constitution which grants the treation is not new to this Court. The case of the United States, had given the United States, had given the United States, a right to hold treaties with the Cherokee Indicated the Cherokee Indic of Fletcher vs. Peck, 5 Cranch, 87, grew out of a sale made by the State of Georgia, of a large tract of country within the limits of that sistent with that placed upon the treaty mak-State, the grant of which was afterwards reling power by only two of the departments vention conceive both positions to be error

ca, and with the colonies themselves, are to be 2d. The Constitution of the United States British King. But this Convention will not demand payment from the United States, collected from the histories and public acts gives to Congress the right of declaring war. rest the reply upon this maxim, because a whatever sum the extinguishment cost her. ward the Indian tribes have taken place; which | contains not a single declaration against an In- of Johnson vs. M'Intosh, discovery was con- tribes within or without the United States in which ought to exist, and do actually exist tion of war? They must have been judged the two modes were adopted. Either the con- deep sensation in the nation and were discussa vindication of the rights exercised by the lits chartered limits notwithstanding the land tian society. Humanity therefore required laws over the territory inhabited by the Chero- of arms with the affairs of the Netherlands, British crown over the Indian tribes; but if the may be in the occupancy of the Indians, and that they should be permitted to live according kee Indians and over the Indians themselves; but it was the desire of England and every question is considered upon to investigation, that such grants are good and valid, and can- to their customs and manners; and that they that said act of 1829 is neither unconstitution other party concerned to settle, if possible, no doubt is entertained that the policy adopted not be questioned in courts of law.—Counsel should be protected in their existence, under all nor inconsistent with the rights of the Cherby the British crown towards the Indian tribes, in suport of the plea to the jurisdiction admit- those customs and usages, as long as they okee Indians. The plea to the jurisdiction of the propert of the penel of might be vindicated by reason, sound mor ted that the Cherokee Indians could not alien chose to adhere to them. But the Cherokees the court submitted to this convention is thereality and religion. But this whole question is or transfer their lands to any but the state of now say they have advanced in civilization, fore overruled. ably elucidated, in the decision of the Supreme Georgia or to the United States for their use and have formed for themselves, a regular go-Court, in the case of Johnson vs. M'Intosh, 8 but seemed to suppose this limitation of their vernment. Admit the fact, they are then in a Wheaton's Report, 543, part of which, this sovereignty was the result of treaty stipulation. situation to be brought under the influence of Convention will transcribe into this decision. This is a mistake. No treaty can be found the laws of a civilized State, of the State of European nations, the decision proceeds- the state of Georgia was seized in fee of the exists, if the Cherokees or their Council are to be ment of these relations, the rights of the erigideviate from the views of nature in confining ment should be seized in see of a territory, and ping Lists, Prices Current, &c. These pally the indignation of Parliament, but also inhabitants were in no instance entirely the Indians within the narrow limits.—How yet have no jurisdiction over that country, is pers were brought by the packets, to wit: the people, was raised loud and strong against stegarded, but were necessarily to a considered. They were admitted of the English puritant who first action over that country, is letter below, an anomally in the science of jurisprudence, letter below, an anomally in the science of jurisprudence, letter below, the English puritant who first action over that country, is letter below, an anomally in the science of jurisprudence, letter below, the English puritant who first action over that country, is letter below, an anomally in the science of jurisprudence, letter below, the l able extent is paired.—They were admitted of the English puritans who first settled in but it may be contended that although the vember 18. be the rightful occupants of the soil, with a land of the soil and soil a land of th of it, and to use it according to their own ereign, purchased of the Indians the lands of right to exercise jurisdiction over the persons brings the latest advices. out their rights to complete sover- which they intended to take possession. This of the Cherokee Indians who reside upon the as independent nations were necessari- laudable example was followed by William territory of which the State of Georgia is seizand their power to dispose of Penn and the colony of Quakers that he con- ed in fee. Such distinction would present a ney pleased, was de- ducted to Pennsylvania." From this quotation more strange anomaly than that of a governfundamental principle, it is manifest that Vattel held that they had a ment having no jurisdiction over a territory of

ve title to those who legal right to the lands within their charter, e different nations of Eu- without any purchaser from the Indians. Othright of the natives as occu- er passages from the same author, support the erted and claimed the ultimate same doctrine. The state of N. York as late as nion in themselves, and claimed and ex- the year 1822, vested in their courts exclusive controvert her rights and obstruct her laws, and After giving the history of various grants been able to find no authority which justines a who has not been ashamed to say that he has not by Great Britain, France and Spain, to lands denial to the Cherokee Nation of the right of the extension of the laws over the territory now in the possession of the Cherokee Indians. If any obstacle to that extension exist, t must be sought for in the treaties which have been negotiated between the Cherokee Indians

ed States then, have unequivocally assented theview which the authorities previously presento that great and broad rule, by which its civi- ted furnish, can discover no legal obstacle to and the United States. But here a prelimimary question is presented. Are the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States legal objects of the treaty making power? It has been shown in the preceeding part of this decison that they have not been considered legal objects of a declaration of war. It has also been shown, that by all the departmen's of the govcountry has been held and acquired under it; ereign independent state in the regulation of if the property of the great mass of the com- its commerce.—Can any further evidence be the land, and cannot be questioned. So too constitutional objects of the treaty making powers with us; put to the concomitant principle that cr? It is presumed not. It seems to be self merely as occupants, to be protected indeed while in peace, in the possession of their lands, cannot be the object of the treaty making power but to be deemed incapable of transferring But it may be answered, that the president the absolute title to others. However this re- and senate have determined that the Indian striction may be opposed to natural right, and tribes are the proper objects of the treaty mato the usages of civilized nations, yet if it be king power, and that treaties have actually indispensable to that system under which the been made with them. This is admitted. By country has been settled, and be adapted to it may be safely contended, that a construc-

purchaser on the contract of sale, and one of But for the sake of investigating the subject | 1st. The articles of treaty and cession conwhich had concurred in that construction. ous. the covenants in the deed was, that the State more fully, let it for the present be taken for fer no right upon the United States to hold granted that the Indian tribes are the proper treaties with the Charokee Indians.—Those fee of the premises. The real question presonted by the issue was, whether the seizing
The nights and the relations of those
ty of extinguishing the Indian title, but contribes had been una!terably fixed long befers no political power on the Federal Governwersy between the several States had been constitution of the United States, existed and axiom, it is cornainly one that the Federal compromised, the Court thought it necessary it was not competent for that power when Government can derive no political power to notice the Iudian title, which although enrightfully exerted to alter or change those from a compact with an individual State.—
rights and relations. The right of the Indians should be legitimately extinguished, was de to the soil upon which they lived, was that of into those articles, the right of holding treapugnant to seizin in see on the part of the state of Georgia.—Any attempt to change the true as intimated by counsel that the title to in addition to the preceding authorities, right of occupany into a see, would have in- Indian lands could be extinguished only by

and every thing that is to be found in that surface but as Sir William Blackistone defines a Se. Now the right of the tenant in fee could | Ministers:not be more extensive than that of the power granting the fee. The seizen in fee therefore vests not only the surface, but the bowels of the earth, and through the air above the earth. as far as the air can be appropriated to the use of man, or even usque ad coclum, as the maxim has it. If seizin in fee, vests in tenant not only the surface, but extends to the quire, is to limit its right of jurisdiction? conclusion it may be proper to notice some of the arguments, and positions assumed by counsel, in support of the plea. It was contended. that the article in the treaty of Hopewell which required the Indians in case of real or supporous. They had been immemorially in the withdrew. habit of making secret and bloody attacks upon the white settlements. These attacks usurer, by the secrecy and rapidity with which they were perpetrated. To guard against a mischief so terrific and appalling, the trusty imposes upon the Cherokee Indians the obligation of giving notice of their intention make their bloody incursions into the white settlements. It was a salutary restriction To have omitted the restriction for fear of the the county of Westmoreland. United States would have been weak. For it past 2 o'clock, at St. James' Palace, the sumrious Indian tribes within the U. States were mand on the preceding evening. immemorially in the habit of making war in the manner above described, and the restric- attended, and resigned their respective seals of But tion was a salutary one; and has had the dedians and had bound the State to abstain from cil all efforts to extinguish the Indian right to lands within the limits of Georgia .- This con-

tending to show that the Indian tribes found in Georgia by the Supreme Court of the Uni- right to make such treaties then the Federal in America when it was discovered by the Eur ted States, and would have been null and void. Government in entering into the articles of

ropeans were not, and could not be considered Again, the relation existing between the Cher-treaty and cession took upon itself an impossi- lain; Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ire-Therefore the report that the cited had been sovereign States, two other facts resulting okee Indians and the state of Georgia, was that ble condition. But it is not true that the In- land; Mr. Pennefather, Attorney General of evacuated is unture. from the legislation of the United States, will of pupilage.

I class the Constitution of the United States and I conden, Nov. 12.—Information as this day be brought into view—1st. The Constitution No treaty between the United States and Rich, are to be joint Secretaries of the Treaof the United States gives to Congress power the Cherokees could change that relation, could sale, or by deed as well without the form of a sury. By the Convention of Judges.—This is a very to regulate commerce with foreign nations, a confer upon them the power of independent treaties for extin- Mr. Paulett Thornton, Treasurer of the that in pursuance of a Decree of a Majesty grave and important question, which proba bably never would have been submitted to jutribes. In exercising the first part of this the coast of the King of the Netherlands, dated to fine the coast of the King of the Netherlands, dated to fine the coast of the King of the Netherlands, dated to fine the coast of the King of the Netherlands, bedicial investigation, but for the political, party grant, Congress have prescribed rules and reand fanatical feeling excited during the last gulations, with which foreigners must comply which give to those Indians the right of Indeand fanatical feeling excited during the last gulations, with which foreigners must comply which give to those Indians the right of Indeand fanatical feeling excited during the last gulations, with which foreigners must comply which give to those Indians the right of Indeand fanatical feeling excited during the last gulations, with which foreigners must comply which give to those Indians the right of Indeand fanatical feeling excited during the last gulations, with which foreigners must comply which give to those Indians the right of Indeand fanatical feeling excited during the last gulations, with which foreigners must comply which give to those Indians the right of Indesession of Congress. When the Indians attending at Washington last winter, and their the jurisdiction of the United States. All sotending at Washington last winter, and their the jurisdiction of the United States. All sotending at Washington last winter, and their the jurisdiction of the United States. All sotending at Washington last winter, and their the jurisdiction of the United States. All sothe lighting to be in a state of blockade. advocates discovered that the decision of the vereign States have exercised the same power throw any obstacle in the way of the opera- not relinquish any right she possessed of ex- Sir James McIntosh, according to some of Baussels, No. 10.—M. M. Breen and two Houses would be unfavorable to them, the in the same way. But when Congress exertion of the act of Georgia, extending jurisdiction of the act of Georgia act of G

preme Court was suggested and eagerly sein- ting trade with the Indian tribes, the law di- Cherokee Indians. But it may be urged, that induce that power, to assume the obligation ed upon by the deputation of the Cherekeen rects how the citizens of the United States the State of Georgia having neglected for a of extinguishment of the Indian title, it was In consequence of that determination, it is pre- shall conduct towards the Indians, and how bout fifty years to exercise this jurisdiction o- natural that she should rely upon the good ber, upon the motion for the appointment of united in Londonsumed that the plea new under consideration the Indians shall behave to them. Whence ver the Cherokee Indians, is barred by the faith of that power in discharging its engage "A Select Committee to take into considerahas been interposed. The manner however this difference of conduct under the same grant lapse of time, frem exercising it now. It might ments, should cease for a reasonable time any tion the accounts presented by order of his in London declared in their first Sitting in which this plea has been interposed ought of power? Because the subjects of European be deemed a sufficient reply to this object of But if Majesty, relating to the Civil List," the vote not, and it is presumed will have no influence Kingdoms who came into the American ports to cite the maxim of "Nullum Tempus," which the contracting power should act with bad stood, for the Ministers 206, against them land. upon its decision. The relations which have to trade, are component parts of sovereign and has been determined in the Courts of this State faith or should from any other cause disap- 235, showing a majority against the Cabinet existed between the Indian tribes of the Amer- independent States, and the Indians whose and as far as is known to this Convention, by point the just expectations of the State of Geor- of twenty-nine. The opposition papers state ican Continent and the different European and trade is so differently regulated, are members all the States to apply to the States down gia she might rightfully resume her suspend that all the regular and staunch supporters of tions who have established colonies in Ameriof communities that are not sovereign States. ments with the same force as it applied to the ed right of extinguishing the future Sovereign amongst the Nassau of those nations, for the space of about Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison more intelligible and satisfactory reason can may be proper before closing this opinion to try, Lord Wellington in the House of Lords, 200 years. During that time, many changes and Monroe, each waged war with the Indian be readily given. When America was first state that the United States in their practice and Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Com- Government shall be admitted to the conferenof public opinion and of public conduct to tribes, yet the statute book of the United States discovered, as has been shown in the decision under the Constitution, consider all Indian changes are strongly marked in the records and proceedings of the different European nation of the discovering of the discoverin tions who had colonial establishments in Amer the usurpation of their rights by the Executive quering nation to make some province of Spain, yet the President office, but only as long as it was necessary for so charged to procure an armistice. ica. Those changes have, however, introduc Department, if the Indian tribes had been sup- aborigines who were a savage race and of im- prosecuted a war against them without a deed some uncertainty as to the actual relations posed to be the proper objects of a declara- becile intellect. In ordinary conquests one of claration. The events of that war produced a between the governments formed by European improper objects of a declaration of war, only quered people were amalgamated with their ed with animation in the two houses of Condescendants and the aboriginal tribes. But the because they were held not to be sovereign vanquishers and became one people or they gress; yet during the whole of that discussion, conduct of the crown of Great Britain to the states. Indeed it is difficult to conceive how were governed as a separate but dependent no intimation was thrown out on any side of mediate causes which led to the resignation Mr. Jastier, grand son of Gen. Lafayette, was Indian tribes has been less variant. The relany person who has a definite idea of what State. The habits, manners, and imbecile in either house calling in question the right of the Wellington Cabinet. lation between this State and the Cherokee constitutes a sovereign state, can have come tellect of the Indians opposed impracticable President to prosecute a war with an Indian Indians, depends upon the principles establish to the conclusion that the Cherokee Nation is a barriers to either of the limits ed by England towards the Indian tribes oc sovereign and independent state. By the They could neither sink into the common mass United States. This convention deems it a did not reach so far back) an animated de-notwithstanding his numerous avocations, etc. case of Johnson vs. McIntosh and Fletchthat power colonized. Whatever right Great
Britain possessed over the Indin tribes is vestBritain possessed over the Indin tribes is vestthat power colonized. Whatever right Great
Britain possessed over the Indin tribes is vestby the Supreme Court of the United States,
that no title to land can be derived.

They could field states. This convention deems it a
bate took place in the House of Lords, only
in the State of Georgia and may be right.

They could field states. This convention deems it a
bate took place in the House of Lords, only
in the State of Georgia and may be right.

They could field states. This convention deems it a
bate took place in the House of Lords, only
in the State of Georgia and may be right.

They could field states. This convention deems it a
bate took place in the House of Lords, only
in the State of Georgia and may be right.

They could field states. This convention deems it a
bate took place in the House of Lords, only
is part of which is in the file before us—It appears to have reanimated
by the Supreme Country appears to have reanimated
by the States. This convention deems it a
bate took place in the House of Lords, only
is part of which is in the file before us—It appears to have reanimated
by the Supreme Country appears to have reanimated
by the S ed in the State of Georgia, and may be right that no title to land can be derived obligations which the laws of civilized society State Constitution claiming jurisdiction over of Wellington said that the king had no infully exercised. It is not the duty, nor is it from them immediately to an individual, and imposed, or of being subjected to any code of its chartered limits, that the State of Georgia timation, nor was it the intention of any forthe intention of this Convention to enter into that a state is seized in fee of all lands within laws which could be sanctioned by any chris- had the right in the year 1829 to extend its eign power whatever, to interfere by means

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27. HIGHLY IMPORTANT. TWENTY-THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND!

over Great Britain, and the Duke of Welling- present moment. He added, that the country their places by the irresistable force of public which answered all the good purpose of legis This Convention holds it to be well estab opinion. And if the rumors, as to the forma- lation, and this to a greater degree than lished, that where a sovereign State is seized tion of the New Ministry prove correct, the legislature ever had answered in any country in see of territory it has exclusive jurisdiction Whigs, have at last obtained full possession whatever. The representation possessed, of the strong holds of patronage, power, and he said, the full and entire confidence of the

ctedings of the two houses of Parliament, of on him of forming a legislature for any title in see simple to lands, that it extends not 16th of November, contain the official annun- try, and especially for England, it would be only over the surface but by usque ad calum. ciations of the resignation of the Wellington one, if not like the present, at least it would be one producing the same results. This

Their Lordships met in considerable num- was received with laughter and disapprobabers at a quarter before 5, and several mem- tion. In tions against negro slavery,

n North America were as ferocious as barba- sumed his seat for a few minutes, and then

ally struck the white settlers with panic ter- Wellington, was occupied in conversation some time with the Lord Chancellor.

Adjourned at half past five. THE NEW CABINET.

The arrangements for the new cabinet were to not all completed as late as the 22d. Grey succeeds the Duke of Wellington, as the Premier, and Mr. Brougham ascends the Wooltowards the habits and usages of civilization. Baren Brougham, and Vaux of Brougham in

was matter of universal notoriety, that the va- monses for which, were issued by his com-All the members of the late admistration

Marquis of Landsdowne, President of Coun-

Mr. Brougham, Lord Chancellor. Lord Althorp, Chanceller of the Exchequer and leader of the Commons. Lord Palmerston, Foreign Affairs. Lord Holland, Duchy of Lancaster. Sir James Graham, First Lord of the A

Lord Melbourne, Home Office. Mr. James Grant, Board of Control. Lord Durham, Privy Seal. Lord Goderich, Colonies. Marquia Anglesea, Ireland. Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Stanley. Duke of Richmond, Master of the Ordi

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamber

of my of the neutrals were absent. In conse- family; but their r fusal shall not be at obsta-It quence of this strong opposition to the Minis- cle to the presery tion of Peace. mons, the next day (16th Nov.) announced ces that his Majesty's Ministers had resigned; and | Fifth-That a Republican Government shall

take as comprehensive a view, as our time and to the U. States with his family and wite London-for panic there was-and of the im- to sail 10th Dec. from Havre for New York

union he said it was objected to, in the strongby all the proprietors in that country-by a great majority of the Roman Catholics-and by nearly all the Protestants of Ireland; and it ber, says, "our Corn Market snows strong was opposed by the unanimous voices of both symptoms of activity. American Flour in houses of Parliament-or at least with only wond, is saleable at 29s, and none offering at The Dublin Evening Post is opposed to Mr. 50s a 52s per qr. The prospect is, that large Since their last publication, the Editors of O'Connell's plan of the dissolution of the U- importations will be wanted from the United not prepared with any measure of reform, and but war. A letter from the Emperor of Ruspresent moment which could in any degree satisfy his mind, that the state of representation could be improved, or rendered more sa-The Genius of Reform has shaken his wand | tisfactory to the country at large than at the The following extracts from the pro- country—that if he had the duty imposed up-

bers of the House of Commons appeared under | Earl Grey speke in opposition to the Presack, when the Duke of Wellington, Earl Ba- | debate of the following evening, (3d Nov.) the

have felt it to be my duty to wait on his Ma- united, he could tell the Noble Duke that he ordered to take the field, it will be under the sed wrongs to demand satisfaction for the injury, and if it was refused, to give notice of injury, and if it was refused, to give notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the first notice of injury and if it was refused in the tention to make war. This was considered by his Majesty has signified his pleasure to act that it required the most efficient men in the pend on the negotiations in London, and the counsel as unequivocal evidence of the recog- cept of that resignation, and I now only hold Administration. The present Ministers were conduct of the French Government. We nition by the United States of the Cherokee the office until my successor be appointed."— not in possession of the confidence of the countries where for words Indians as a sovereign State. It does not up. The Duke after pronouncing these few words, try, and other individuals placed in their sta- councellors hitherto desire nothing more eartions must rescue the country from danger. nestly than to remain on good terms with o-Premier, would, in the House of Lords, on the them the Belgian insurgents, whose proceed-The Earl of Aberdeen, who had entered the 22d Nov. make some kind of expose in regard inga chiefly endanger the existing amicable armangements, and even hazard the existing

sion. The Globe of 22d Nov. has given very soon be cleared up. Admission, which it is contented is given to The Globe of 22d Nov. states, that the King copious extracts from the provincial journals, the Cherokee Indians of making war upon the held a Cabinet Council that afternoon at half and prove thereby, that the country from one end to the other was unanimous in its opposition to the Wellington administration.

The National Congress of Belgium, was organized on the 6th of Nov. M. Surlet de tion at Leige have recommended to the Con-gress to establish a republic,—M. de Potter taining peace That may be true; but after has resigned as a member of the Provisional the experience of the Cordon Sanitaire, we do

from his Majesty's Ambassador athe Hague with the ports of the same, includin those of

Cartwright have arrived from Lonon; they were presented to the provisiona Ge rom no to whom they communicated the fit resolutions of the Ministers of the five Grea Power

That the Congress of Ambassador united First-That Belgium is separated fom Hol-

Second-That Belgium is to be an idepen

Third-That the Belgians are to chose their Fourth-That the Envoy of the Proisional

Bresson and Cartwright, it appears were al-

Capt. Robinson of the ship Charlemigne. It may not be inappropriate in this place to informs, that Mr. Surrurier, the new Minister After the King's speech was delivered on 2d ister to to this country several years during

> Reported War in Europe. EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENG-

By the packet ship Columbia, Captain Delano, from London, the Editors of the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser have received their regular nies of London papers to the evening of the 30th of November, inclusive, with Priest terms by all his noble friends in Ireland - ces Currents, Shipping Lists, &cc. of the same

A letter from London of the 29th Novemone exception. This was also well received. that price. Wheat is still more in favor at

The storm is fast gathering, and the muttering thunder begins to be heard in the distance. It may pass over without breaking forth; but the chance are more than two to we have no satisfactory particulars. If it be true that the Autocrat has written such a letter, it is a dark omen. At all events, the indications are such that France is armed for a contest. And if the accounts from Russia b true, the former has cause for assuming a tar midable defensive attitude. By the following article from St. Petersburgh, it will be seen hat Russia is collecting her forces, and that they are to be led by the victor of the Balkan, General Count Diebitsch.

From the Frontiers of Russia, Nev. 9. - Field Marshal Count Diepitsch is expected on the frontiers of Russia-Poland, to review the troops coming from the interior, and to order the necessary measures for their contonment and HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, Nov. 16. the substance of Wellington's speech, which Berlin, where he has been for some time on an extraordinary mission. It is affirmed, that the troops ordered to the frontiers will be to the throne. The Ministerial bench was vacant mier, as well as many other distinguished of cannon. There are to be seven corps, inuntil the Lord Chancellor occupied the Wool- members of the House of Lords; and in the cluding the Polish army. The display of so centre downwards, and to heaven upwards, thurst, and the earl of Rosslyn, took their usugreat a military force must be looked upon as case the affairs of the West should take a turn "If that passage of the Noble Buke's speech | dangerous to the rest of Europe. Almost the The Duke of Wellington advanced to the which related to Parliamentary Reform had whole Russian army in the interior of the table and said—"I think it proper to acquaint your Lordships, that in consequence of what occurred last night in the House of Commons, I minded Noblemen with whom he was usually bling on the frontiers. Should the army be

It was expected that Earl Grey, the new ther countries, and that as far as depends on Administration are going to adopt—and it is expected that both houses will then adjourn pect from its present government. But the weakness of this scarcely formed government. be a reduction of three or four millions of tax- gives room for apprehensions that the nation which has created it, and in which there are The resignation of the late British Ministry so many jarr ng interests and elements of disseems to have been received throughout all order, may compel it to take part with the England with great joy-and in some of the Belgians as soon as the powers should find it which was the origin of at least one approach sack as Lord Chancellor. He will be created towns the working classes have resolved to necessary to declare for an armed laterventestify their satisfaction by a public proces- tion in their affairs. All this, it is hoped, will

> The London Courier of November 30, refuses implicit confidence in this intelligence and intimates, that the apprehensions prevailing in Paris at the last advices, were without sufficient cause. We quote the following ar-

"The German papers which arrived this not place much faith in the pacific assurance when connected with warlike preparations; Venloe is taken! Two generals, all the gar- besides, it is even admitted that the continurison, the materiel, 800 muskets, 115 pieces of cannon, and the magazine of military squipments, are in the power of the Belegians.

Letters from Brussels and Antwerp state that the Congress refuses to acknowledge the Prince of Orange, in consequence of which great fears are entertained that hostilities will commence.

besides, it is even admitted that the continuance of peace will depend upon certain proceedings in London and guarantees for the good behaviour of the French government. The French however, are not lidle, a large army will soon be ready for the field; and the first hostile demonstration against Relgium will be the signal for pouring masses of enthusiastic Franchines into Italy and The Hague, Nov. 18—Battalions of regular troops continue to march from different quarters to the fortresses. The garrison of Berwill tempt the chance of such a contest. The Duke of Richmond, Master of the Ordidance.

Mr. R. Grant, Judge Advocate or Sec'ry at

War.

War.

Mr. Denman, Attorney General.

Mr. Horne, Solicitor General.

Lord Hill, Commander in Chief.

According to the latest accounts from Antmodels and Grave are declared in a state of war probably in consequence of the old French army. The funds at Vinna are very heavy. The Metalliques have been as low as 201 but on the 19th the control of the Internal are very heavy. The Metalliques have been as low as 201 but on the 19th the control of the Internal are very heavy. The Metalliques have been as low as 201 but on the 19th the control of the Internal are very heavy. The Metalliques have been as low as 201 but on the 19th the control of the Internal are very heavy. The Metalliques have been as low as 201 but on the 19th the control of the Internal are very heavy. The Metalliques have been as low as 201 but on the 19th the control of the Internal are very heavy. The Metalliques have been as low as 201 but on the 19th the chance of such a contest. The command of the Russian army is entrusied to Count Diebitsch, an officer who displayed great judgment in the war with the Turks, but who of the old French army. The funds at Vinna are very heavy. The Metalliques have been considerably reinforced; both that for tress and Grave are declared in a state of warpprobably in consequence of the old French army.

According to the latest accounts from Antwerp, all was tranquil there. Gen. Chasse con as low as 804, but on the 19th they were \$11, tipued to strengthen the works of the citadel and the bank stock at 1958."