

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the Liverpool packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, which arrived at this port on Sunday last, we have Liverpool dates of the 24th, and London of the 22d Aug. They contain intelligence in the highest degree interesting to every friend of human rights and liberal principles. *In the House of Lords the Municipal Bill had been amended, and the House of Commons have, in retaliation, refused to grant the annual supplies to the Crown.* This is unquestionably a crisis more momentously interesting than any which has occurred in English politics since the revolution that brought Charles to the block. How the world will get out of this dilemma remains to be seen in the sequel. We extract a few of the remarks of two prominent reformers in the House of Commons, delivered on the motion to postpone the Appropriation Bill. They embody most of the arguments employed, as well as display the spirit that prevailed.

New York.

A REMEDY. The Charleston Mercury, as a remedy against the efforts of Tappan and his associates, says:

"Let the South then be true to herself, and diminish the dangers of such an intercourse, by diminishing as far as practicable, and even at the temporary sacrifice of her own interests, the *commercial intercourse with the North*. Let the first step, already taken by the establishment of a direct line of packets from Charleston to Liverpool, be promptly followed up."

Now we ask, when the whole North, by overwhelming public meetings, and by almost universal acclamation, have come forward to put down the schemes of the abolitionists and their hidden political instigators, what motive can there be for severing the *commercial intercourse between the two sections of our Union?* It certainly would not have existed, if it had not been mutually beneficial. Nothing has produced it but a sense of reciprocal advantage. There is nothing to compel the South to deal with the North—nothing to induce the North to continue its southern trade but mutual interests, combining to create the prosperity of our common country. And why, we ask, should the South be now invoked "TO MAKE A TEMPORARY SACRIFICE OF HER OWN INTERESTS," to put a stop

"TO THE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE NORTH?" Has not the whole Democracy of the North risen as one man, and declared their readiness to put down the abolitionists, and to march to the assistance of their southern friends, to overwhelm at once the first movement towards insurrection?

"Loyalty to Virginia, fidelity to the Union, and above all, duty, love and gratitude to the God of our Washington, the Father of his Country, prompts me to make this communication, and to request its publication in your paper.

"Yours, respectfully, A CITIZEN."

This virtuous and patriotic citizen, who, it seems, is not a friend to the Administration, and has, as belonging to the opposite party, had his claims upon the Whig's columns allowed—is thus condemned, in advance, by the following preface to his article by the Editor of the Whig:

"He is the only one we have found who sees things in the light he does. Native Southerners generally differ from him, and will act for them-selves."

The Editor then adds another communication of a column, by way of answer to a Citizen, favoring the convention of merchants, which closes with the following as the most urgent reason for it. It is so plain and striking in itself, as to render all comment unnecessary. The supporter of the Whig's project says:—

"In the third place, let us for a moment look at our General Government. Its principles are utterly intangible and undefinable. It is without parallel—neither one thing nor another. From

the time of Mr. Monroe's amalgamation of the old parties, I foresaw, as I thought, prehensive eye, the speedy downfall of this great country.—A

community like ours, must have something to act by; some sort of rules and must ever have its parties. These are necessary to its existence; but they should be organized upon settled principles, not men, who are ever liable to change. No matter what the principles may be called, so they are correctly defined, clearly understood, and consistently pursued. Our parties should never exceed two, if it be possible to keep them within the narrow limits; as thereby they will be made more familiar, and better suited to the capacity of the people. Under the influence of these views, I look upon our beloved country, with as physical advantages and moral and intellectual resources, as promising more real happiness to its inhabitants, than any other part of the earth; but upon the very verge of the most terrific war ever experienced by any people: all the result of the machinations of selfish, designing men. The geographical arrangement of these States is such as to produce a striking diversity of calling and interest, which, added to the diversity of population, originates and strengthens a prejudice highly inimical to the general harmony and consequent prosperity. Our mere difference of calling and interest as a nation, constitutes, could it be let alone, one of the surest and most fruitful sources of prosperity to the world; but from the experience of many years, it is now evident that a personal prejudice, and consequent Northern hostility to the arrangement of the Southern population, must sooner or later overbalance the motives to union and harmony, and accomplish a disunion."

The truth is, this suggestion of the Mercury is but another attempt of Calhoun and his ambitious junto to carry out the scheme, under the abolition excitement, which they failed to accomplish under that of the tariff. It was then their object to make South Carolina the nucleus, and Charleston the capital, of a new confederacy under the protection of Great Britain.

Cooper, the malcontent Englishman, is known to have originated the scheme, and it is equally certain that English aid was look to to consummate the Nullification plot.

The refusal of the other Southern States to unite with South Carolina in the attempt, alone prevented the effort for which all the military preparations were made by the Calhoun junto, and we have no doubt a secret arrangement was in progress to secure that naval assistance which was known to be essential to its success.

And what have they now in view? a direct proposition to make a Southern sacrifice by cutting off all commercial intercourse with the North, and transferring it directly to Liverpool, to enlist British cupidity in advance, to foster the new attempt to establish a Southern confederacy upon the abolition excitement, got up for the purpose. And it is now solemnly proposed to call a Southern Convention of Southern merchants to put the ball in motion.

It will be remembered that a convention of Southern delegates was a part of Calhoun's first plan to serve the Union. The people would not countenance such convention, and now a convention of *Mercantile Delegates* is proposed to supersede a convention of *popular delegates*.

It is proposed by the politicians who are getting up this new panic, which is intended to array the South against the North, that the merchants, as a class, are less patriotic, more hostile to the administration, the Government, our Republican institutions, and the Union itself, than the other classes of our people, that they are thus chosen by the disaffected politicians to carry out their hostile designs?

Meanwhile the most respectable inhabitants had met to devise means of saving the town from anarchy, and secure it against the attempts of Lander.

A yautiante was dissolved, and new municipal authorities appointed, who remained in permanency during the whole of the night.

"At an early hour in the morning of the 6th, the ring-leaders of the movement of the preceding day, finding the people disposed to return to the ordinary laborers, circulated all sorts of reports. They stated amongst others that the Commissioners had succeeded in killing Lander and were dragging him into town. This had the desired effect of drawing a vast crowd to the principal square. There every means were employed to excite the exasperation of the populace; and cries of 'Death to the Carlists!' re-echoed in all directions. A large mob, headed by two or three ruffians, then proceeded to a steam-engine manufactory, the finest establishment in Barcelona, set fire to it, and in an instant destroyed property to the amount of about 40,000£. They afterward announced the intention of burning the Custom House, and were actually preparing to plunder and fire it, when the new authorities, having had an understanding with the Chiefs of the militia and troops, took the necessary precautions to protect the building and save the property of the reputed Carlists from destruction. Several charges of cavalry and infantry, were made, and the people, regardless of the excitements of the leaders, dispersed without offering the least resistance. Several of the latter were even arrested, and carried to prison without opposition. Martial law was proclaimed, and a military commission appointed to try the authors of the devastations committed on that day. When tranquility was restored the new authorities, in conjunction with the chief of all the corporations, held a general meeting at which it was resolved to forward an address to the Queen, expressive of the grievances at Catalonia, and pointing out the real mode of redressing them. They commenced by denouncing General Linosa as the immediate cause of the disgraceful scenes of which Barcelona had been the theatre for the last fortnight; and declared that, on no account, should they submit to be governed by such a man. They then condemned, in energetic terms, the illiberal and pusillanimous conduct of the government, and suggested the propriety of its adopting a more liberal and bolder line of policy. Powerful means they said should be forthwith taken

to crush the insurrection of the north, and they engaged for their part, to annihilate Carlism in their province.

They demanded the library of the press, without censure or restriction—a new law for the organization of the National Guard, who would be allowed to elect freely their own officers, &c., and conducted by a profession of allegiance, on those conditions, to the government of Israel, and a declaration that her majesty might rest assured that tranquility would not again be disturbed in that city, and that the rioters should be severely punished. On the 27th, accordingly, the court-martial was convoked, and two of the most conspicuous among the rioters were brought to trial, sentenced to death, and instantly executed.

From the Washington Globe.

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out giving just cause of offence to any one. Is it our interest to do so—and if it be what is the best means to effect the object—are the only questions to be decided. That it is our interest to be our own importers, and in many articles, our own manufacturers, is so self-evident, that it is unnecessary to argue the question. How is this desirable measure to be accomplished, is the main consideration. The proposed convention of Southern Merchants, is the first step to be taken. A Convention of Virginia Merchants would be held, we are assured, at short notice; but it is desirable that those of the whole South should act in concert—and we doubt not that they will. It will, therefore, require time, say three or four months, before a general Convention of such as is proposed, would assemble. In the meantime, the People, on whom every thing depends will have time for action on their part. Their patriotism has been manifested hereabout, and we doubt not in the whole South, with regard to the manufacturers of Lowell. No man, no woman, will now buy or wear them, or suffer their slaves to be disgraced by wearing them. That speaks a noble self-respect, and gives the assurance that they will do or suffer all that patriotism requires of them."

The Editor then gives a communication from some patriotic citizen, which concludes thus:

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