

Convention.—At the last county court an order was issued to the Sheriff, directing him to summon one magistrate, as judge, and two freeholders, as managers, for each election district in the county, to receive the votes of the people for Convention, or no Convention. The object of this is to ascertain the sentiments of the citizens of Mecklenburg on this interesting and important question;—and it is earnestly to be hoped that every citizen will feel it his duty, as well as his pleasure, to give in his vote. Mecklenburg has always been among the foremost in asserting and defending the sovereignty of the people; and we trust that on this occasion, she will not be found wanting.

Innovation.—The "adorable Ferdinand" it will be seen from the following, that of all the European legitimates the most despicable, is as stout in his opposition to innovation as the best of them; and he begs pardon for our eastern friends, is as decidedly averse to any alteration in the "ancient laws of the state," as the warmest opponents of a convention in this republican commonwealth. Let Ferdinand speak for himself:—

"I have learnt with the most lively sorrow, that for some time past alarming reports have been circulated insidiously, tending to produce the belief that I am counselled and indeed am to be obliged to make innovations in the present system of government, by altering the ancient laws of the state, and setting limits to my Royal authority. To dissipate entirely such supposition is, for me, a duty and a gratification. In consequence, I declare that not only am I resolved to maintain entire and in all their plenitude the rights of my sovereignty, without yielding at any time the smallest part of it, or permitting the establishment of legislative chambers or other institutions under whatever name contrary to our laws and repugnant to our habits; but even that I have the most positive assurance that all my august allies will continue to sustain the authority of my crown, without advising or proposing, directly or indirectly, any innovation in the form of my government."

It is by no means surprising, that the "fear of change" perplexes monarchs, and that all innovation on established laws and customs is viewed by them with dread; but it is indeed a little strange, that in this republican state, where the people are acknowledged to be sovereign, and where their capability of self-government no one has the boldness openly to deny—we say, it is strange that here the grand argument against an alteration of the constitution—the necessity of which is obvious to all—should be the same as that used by the legitimate despots of Europe against any change in their tyrannical customs—the danger of innovation! This is the argument of the miserable bigot who misrules and oppresses Spain—this is the argument of his brother legitimates all over the continent—this is the argument of tyrants everywhere—and, with shame be it said, it is the main argument of the anti-conventionists in this state! Search all their speeches, all their addresses, and you will find, that when they have mastered all their sophisms against a convention for the purpose of amending the constitution, the grand clincher is, almost invariably, the danger of innovation!

The Austrian emperor Francis, when on a visit to Labach, some four years since, to attend the famous or rather infamous congress held there to decide on the fate of Naples, replied in the following strain to an address from the University of that city: "Remain ever faithful to what is ancient; for what is ancient is good, and our fathers found it so. People are elsewhere occupied with new notions which I cannot approve, and which I never shall approve. From such notions preserve yourselves." This is language and these are sentiments, worthy a member of that detestable league, impiously called the Holy Alliance; but they are altogether unworthy a freeman or a lover of freedom. Yet how often have we heard sentiments exactly similar advanced in this state against the call of a Convention. Here we are told to cling to the constitution as it is,—not because it is perfect, for our opponents acknowledge

WASHINGTON, JULY 8.—The Court Martial appointed for the trial of Commodore D. Porter, and others, assembled yesterday at the Navy Yard of this City.

The Commodore was asked if he had objections to any of the members of the Court, when he requested to read a paper which contained objections to the Judge Advocate, and expressed his satisfaction with the members. The Court being cleared for deliberation, decided that he had no right to object to the Judge Advocate, and the Commodore's paper, together with the Judge Advocate's opinion, was recorded. The members and Judge Advocate were then sworn and the charges read, when the Commodore requested a copy of them, that he might be allowed until to-morrow morning to plead, and that Mr. Jones might be admitted as his counsel. These were granted, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock. Nat. Int.

TERMINATION OF THE ERIE CANAL.—On Thursday evening the 19th ult. the gates at the foot of the Black Rock Harbor were opened, and lake Erie, for the first time, commenced feeding the western extremity of the Erie canal. This new line of Canal, which winds along the margin of the Niagara for 9 miles between Black Rock and Tonawanta, is remarkably beautiful, having been laid out with great taste and judgment, and faithfully executed. It is wider and deeper than are the other sections, for the purpose of throwing forward from the lake into the basin formed by the bed of the Tonawanta, an ample supply of water for the whole line west of Rochester.

We learn that a resolution of the highest importance has lately been entered into by the Bank of the United States in relation to the business of the office of Discount and Deposit at this place. It has been determined to pay out their own notes at this office, and to receive, as heretofore, the notes of the State Banks in payment of debts; specie for which notes will be demanded as fast as they are received. The regulation to go into effect on the 1st of September next. We do not pretend to sufficient financial knowledge to offer an opinion on the effects anticipated from this resolution. We merely notice the fact, and leave it to others to determine whether it will, as some apprehend, be very oppressive in its operation on the local Banks; or whether, by equalizing the currency, it will essentially benefit the mass of the community. Fayetteville Observer.

An affray lately took place at Shaker-town, near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, of a very serious nature. At that place there is a highly improved and respectable establishment of several hundred Shaking Quakers. Mrs. Bryant, one of their number, changed her principles and wishes and left the society, her daughter remaining in it. Mrs. Bryant, anxious to have her daughter at home with her, persuaded herself, and made an impression on her friends, that the girl was forcibly detained by the society; and in consequence of this impression, 30 or 40 individuals, three or four weeks ago, proceeded to Shaker-town, and a fracas ensued, in which several of the Shakers were severely beaten, and beat, according to another statement, several of the assailing individuals in their turn. Colonel Thompson, a respectable and opulent farmer in the neighborhood, certifies that Miss Bryant, being at his house, freely declared that she did not wish to leave the society, while two other gentlemen certify that she was not only desirous to leave it, but had solemnly pledged herself so to do!

The loss of the Big Dick has been severely felt by the Insurance Offices in New-York and Boston. In the former city, insurance on vessel and cargo was made for \$125,000, and in the latter city, for \$3,000; making a total of 178,000 dollars. She was wrecked on the coast of Brazil, about forty-five miles south of Rio Grande, on her voyage from New-York, last from Cadiz, bound round Cape Horn—the owner, Mr. John O'Sullivan, was unfortunately drowned; all the rest on board were saved. The wreck sold for 132 dollars, and the cargo was totally lost.

LAFAYETTE.—It will be recollected that Capt. Parsons was killed at Waterloo, N. Y. by the bursting of a cannon at the reception of Lafayette at that place. On hearing of the death of captain Parsons, and being informed of the particular circumstances of the case, he remitted to the widow the sum of seven hundred dollars. Such acts of benevolence reflect additional lustre on a name always identified with patriotism and honor. Balt. Pat.

The North-American Review, Number XLVIII, was published at Boston on the 1st inst. and is filled, says the Boston Courier, as usual with elegant essays and erudite criticism.

On the 28th ult. about 12 miles from Hartford, (Conn.) five horses were struck by lightning and killed instantly. What renders this a singular occurrence, is the fact, that the person who was riding one of the horses at the time, was uninjured.

FROM FRANCE.—Paris papers to the 25th. Havre to the 27th May are received by the packet ship *Lentis*, arrived here last evening. The only political article of interest which they contain, relates to the Greeks, who, we are much pleased to find, had gained several new advantages over the invaders, and in other respects were going on prosperously. They obtained a signal victory on Easter day, over the Seraskin Reschin Pacha, and compelled him to retreat to Janina. They had also captured, near Suda, three Turkish vessels with ammunition, and several Austrian vessels that were conveying provisions to Patras.—Abdul Hamid, heir to the Ottoman Throne, of whom his father was extremely jealous, had been got rid of by a violent death, and his brother was dangerously ill. These occurrences, while they favor the views of the Greeks, had caused much grief among the Janissaries, who were very desirous of placing the deceased on the throne. It would seem that the Sultan did not feel altogether easy in consequence of these violent means to ensure his safety, for orders had been suddenly issued to countermand the march of the troops destined for Thessaly.

The King of Sweden was expected to follow the example of England, in recognizing the independent states of South America.

The finances of the "beloved Ferdinand" were in so deplorable a state, that he judged it expedient to dispense with the mission of an extraordinary Ambassador to attend the coronation of the French King, as well as with the Spanish Ambassador at Vienna, following the Emperor of Austria to Milan.

ENGLISH OPINIONS.

The following extract is from the Stamford News, a respectable English paper, published in Lincolnshire. Eng.:

"The manly plainness and simplicity of form of Mr. Adams' inauguration, deserves notice. Think of the childish ceremonies, the holy oil, the feathers, furs, and trippery of a coronation in Europe, as contrasted with this dignified scene!—At Washington, in the Capitol, Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black, ascends the Speaker's chair, pronounces his address to his fellow-citizens, walks to the table of the Judges, and on a volume of the Laws of the United States, reads his oath of office; and, thus, the Magistrate of a mighty State is installed. Look on this picture, and then on that! If, as Englishmen, we blush at the comparison, in one respect, we feel a glow of exultation, in another—at the thought of the superior wisdom and truer greatness of that country, which owes, at any rate, its birth to ours. America is the child of England; and is, perhaps, destined to perpetuate the memory of its parent, who should feel nothing like envy and jealousy at the endowments of its illustrious offspring, and still less exhibit any thing like derision at the imperfections of her incipient constitution and policy, whilst here we are submitting to such things as the six acts, the tylic system, a standing army, and an enormous taxation; and our neighbours, the Irish, to military law and religious persecution. We even ought to beg of the Americans to forgive our haughty airs of superiority; to forget, while they contemplate, with just pride, their well organized navy, that Mr. Canning ever talked of their few fir frigates and bits of striped bunting; he has more occasion than they to regret this piece of flippancy; it was one of those unlucky jokes of his, which so often fly back into his face, until he has been ready, we dare say, a hundred times, almost to bite off his tongue, for having uttered it. It is high time for that Right Hon. Gentleman to lay aside his ancient situation of jester, and think more of cultivating the Statesman-like qualities, which he certainly possesses in no ordinary degree."

DOMESTIC.

The Martinsburg (Virginia) Gazette, in allusion to the fretfulness of Governor Troup, and the uneasiness given to him by the general government, has the following apposite anecdote:—

Most persons have heard of Gabriel Jones—a lawyer, who practised in the county courts of this valley, some half century ago, and who had, in many of them, an almost unbounded influence. On the trial of a case before the court of—county, in which he and the late Mr. H. (then recently come to the bar) were opposed to each other, he was worsted in some of the discussion—became greatly irritated—and outraged all decorum, by cursing and swearing aloud. Mr. H. after waiting some time in the expectation that the court would take some step for the preservation of its dignity, ventured to suggest to the justices that the respect which they owed to themselves, required of them not to permit such conduct to pass unnoticed. Their workshops, thus urged, went into solemn council upon the matter, the result of which was announced by the presiding justice—"It is the opinion of the court, Mr. H. that you must in plague and vex Mr. Jones, and make him curse and swear so—if you do, sir, we'll put you in the stocks."

in public, but it has been spread before the public in the Newspapers before you had been informed of its character, or had an opportunity of making your defence; and public opinion thereby forestalled before the general government, under which you hold your appointment, has had an opportunity of examining the testimony of either party. The course which you have determined to pursue, as made known to me in the copy of your letter, of the 20th, to the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Georgia to take further evidence against you, in inviting them to be present at the examination of your voluntary witnesses—is of an opposite character: and cannot fail to strengthen the belief of your conscious innocence.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that in the exalted character of the President of the U. States, and of the Secretary of War, you have the surest guarantee of a fair trial, and a just decision on it.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

T. P. ANDREWS, Special Agent.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Evening Post, July 5.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship *Mentor*, which arrived here on Sunday from Liverpool, we received London papers of the 26th, and Liverpool, of the 27th May inclusive.

On the intelligence of the rejection of the Catholic bill reaching Ireland, it is said to have caused a great noise, and to have occasioned serious apprehensions as to the consequences.

In the House of Lords the bill for releasing bonded grain, and admitting Canadian corn, had been read a second time without opposition.

The claims of American citizens for slaves and property captured by the British during the late war, as appeared from documents laid before Parliament, amounted to 380,320l. 6s.; of which 334,594l. 14s. 6d. had been allowed by the commissioners.

Last year the exports of Liverpool amounted to 20,662,587l. sterling, being greater than those of London or any other single port in the world.

The stock exchange market had become greatly depressed without any visible cause. Funds of all descriptions were included in this reduction, which is said to have been greater than had been experienced for a series of years, and to have excited considerable alarm in the public mind. The fluctuation had also extended to the foreign market. Cotton maintained its price at Liverpool on the 27th, for several days previous to which there had been a considerable demand. Coffee was also in request.

The Greeks.—According to accounts from Augsburg, it might be supposed, that the recent successes of the Greeks over their invaders, were not of that decisive character which they were previously represented to be. Ibrahim Pacha is said to have "penetrated eight leagues into the interior of Messina, ravaging and burning every thing in his way," and the intestine quarrels of the Greeks are represented as having "broken out with fresh violence." All these accounts are given on the authority of a letter, dated "Syra, April 8th," and which originally appeared in the Oriental Spectator. Similar accounts, contained in the same paper, of 7th April, have been received at Boston by an arrival from Smyrna.

Independent of the information through this channel, being uniformly hostile to the Greeks, and therefore, entitled to no credit—we published as far back as the 17th June, an official account of the total defeat of the troops of Ibrahim Pacha at Modenas; also an article from the London Courier, by which it appeared that the Greek deputies, in London, had "information from Zante, down to the 19th April, eleven days subsequent to the Smyrna news, at which period, every thing was going on favorably for the patriots." Again, on the 23rd ult. we gave the substance of a letter, from the London papers brought by the Silas Richards, dated Constantinople, April 23d, containing an explicit acknowledgment, that Ibrahim Pacha "was in a desperate situation, surrounded by the Greeks." It, therefore, seems perfectly obvious, that the Oriental Spectator, the organ of the Austrian government, has given publicity to, perhaps has fabricated, a letter, the contents of which, it must have known, were altogether unfounded.

NEW-YORK, JULY 6.—*Meditated Insurrection at Alvarado.*—Capt. Russell, of the brig *Merced*, arrived this forenoon from Alvarado, reports, that it was discovered that a rising of the lower class of people there was to have taken place on the 10th June, for the purpose, as they gave out, of attacking the old Spaniards; but it is generally supposed they intended to massacre all resident strangers, without distinction, and plunder their property, a considerable quantity of specie having lately arrived in town. The troops and principal inhabitants were up nearly all night, under great anxiety, until the ringleaders were arrested, and sent in irons on board the guard ship to await their trial. In other respects the country was very tranquil.

act towards him, was approved of by my best judgment, such as it is, is approbated by a man, who for wisdom stands inferior to few, and in honor to none; and such an one, as I confidently trust, will receive the approbation of my Government. It is such a letter as, from my papers of the 31st of May, 8th, 18th and 23d June to yourself, and our frequent verbal communications, as well as those verbal and written to your Aid-de-camp and friend, Col. Lumpkin; you ought in my opinion to have anticipated; and such an one as I was convinced, "for the honor of human nature," (to use your own elegant expression,) you expected.

Your Excellency informs me "that if the letter is authentic," I am to consider all intercourse between your Government and myself as "suspended." Be it so. I know of no intercourse between your Government and myself which is at all necessary, which is not on your part perfectly voluntary and agreeable. Being an officer of the General Government, I can go on to discharge my duties, fearlessly, according to the dictates of my conscience and to the best of my judgment; and, if I am to be added to the list of the proscribed, for interposing the shield of my Government, to prevent the destruction of a man doomed to be condemned without a hearing or trial, I wish that suspension not only continued, but made absolute and permanent.

As your Excellency has thought it your duty to address me your letter of the 28th June, I have felt it my right to reply to it; and to inform you, that I can now see, so far as the examinations have progressed, & they have been both numerous and important, no cause for the accusations against the Agent, unless in his inflexible integrity & firmness in stemming a torrent of corruption, disgraceful, in my opinion, to the national character: A sense of duty compels me to say, that in using this expression, I have not allusion to your Excellency; for, I sincerely believe, that the same persons who have caused this outcry against the Indian Agent, have abused that confidence which your Excellency was compelled to repose in consequence of your official station.

With high respect and consideration, I remain your Excellency's most obedient servant.

T. P. ANDREWS, Special Agent.

To His Excellency George M. Thompson, Governor of Georgia—Milledgeville.

The following is the letter from Mr. Andrews, to Col. Crowell, the publication of which was so offensive to Gov. Troup:—

CREEK AGENCY, FLINT-RIVER, }
June 21, 1825. }

SIR:—You have been advised of the measures heretofore pursued by the President of the U. States and of the Secretary of War, in relation to the charges, specific and implied, made against you as Indian Agent. I have now to inform you that a suspension from the exercise of your functions as Indian Agent, (until all the testimony to be collected in the Indian nation has been obtained and examined) has been decided on. I herewith send you a copy of the evidence collected by a committee of the Georgia legislature. Copies of other documents promised me by the Governor of Georgia, shall be furnished you as soon as those documents are received. You will accordingly turn over the Agency to the Sub-Agent Captain Triplett.

In resorting to the discretionary power invested in me by the President, I feel it due to you to state frankly, that this determination does not proceed from any present impression unfavorable to your innocence. I am not at liberty, in my present peculiar situation, to form a settled opinion on the charges made against you, until all the evidence to be collected from every quarter has been received and carefully examined. But I feel it due to you to say, that so far as I am at liberty to take up a present impression, it is in favor of your integrity and honor. I feel it due to you to make this statement, in consequence of the course (which must be considered an unjust one, if not oppressive,) pursued towards you by the authorities of Georgia; my impressions too being chiefly grounded on the ex parte testimony taken against you.

Your suspension is made from courtesy to the authorities of Georgia, who have repeatedly and urgently demanded it—on the ground that it would be impossible to elicit unbiased testimony in the Indian nation whilst you are in the exercise of your functions. It is done too from a desire to do away all pretenses which might otherwise hereafter be seized on to destroy confidence in the results of the examination. The suspension will be withdrawn so soon as those examinations are concluded, should they result in establishing your innocence.

As the object of the general government in this examination is the establishment of truth, it could not but give me pain as its Agent to find, that in taking testimony against you, all the usual prerogatives were lost sight of by Georgia. You were neither "informed of the nature or cause of the accusation," or "confronted with witnesses" against you, nor had you "compulsory process for obtaining witnesses" in your favor! The evidence, which the best opinions have been formed & expressed was not on