

# INTELLIGENCE.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 11.—By the ship Meteor and Baltic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th March, we have received files of London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool of the one on which they left that port. The only intelligence of importance by these conveyances relates to the state of the markets; to which we have confined our extracts.

London, March 6.—The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. In the Etoile it is stated, from the Augsburg Gazette, that a change has been made in the Turkish Ministry. The difficulties of the Ottoman Government multiply daily, and the weight of its oppression renders it intolerable to all its wretched subjects. There is every symptom of an insurrection at Constantinople; and, as if pushed onward blindly by fate, the Divan are embroiling themselves with the Russian Minister. Yet this is the power which we are told is making "preparations" to subdue the Greeks.

According to these papers, the troubles of Ferdinand VII. are only beginning. On the one hand, we hear that the High Allies have formally declined to interfere in his quarrel with the trans-atlantic States; and on the other, that the Island of Cuba has renounced his authority, and joined itself to Mexico. We suspect, however, that the latter fact is asserted somewhat prematurely; that it will ultimately occur, there can be no doubt.

We have received Dutch papers to the 2d inst. They are filled with distressing accounts of the injury caused by the late floods, and of the alacrity with which the wealthy classes of society have subscribed for the relief of the sufferers. It is stated that in the province of Overijssel 250 persons lost their lives, that 14,000 oxen were drowned, and that upon a surface of 90,000 acres of land which were overflowed, 1500 houses fell in.

Considerable sensation was produced in the city yesterday by accounts from Dover and Boulogne, stating that on Wednesday the Authorities at Boulogne and Calais received an order from the French government to open the despatches of all commercial couriers sent from England; and that in consequence, several expresses were detained three or four hours. One of them had in the bag forty letters, all of which were opened and read.

Melancholy loss of the Kent, East Indiaman. FALMOUTH, MARCH 4.—The brig Cambria, which sailed from this port the 24th ult. for Vera Cruz, returned this morning, having on the 1st inst. long 9,0, fallen in with the Kent, East Indiaman, on fire. She had about 500 troops on board for India; they succeeded in getting on board the Cambria between 5 and six hundred men, women, and children, who are now landing, in great distress. It is supposed about ninety souls were left on board and perished in the Kent, which they could not take out.

## Liverpool Markets, Monday, March 7.

Cotton.—The avidity of speculation, instead of being damped by the extraordinary extent of previous operations, and the rapid advance that followed, appeared at the commencement of the week wholly uncontrolled, and to increase during the three first days; and on Wednesday, at noon, the enhancement of the previous currency was fully 2d per lb. on all descriptions, except East India, which were about 1d per lb. dearer. Fine Bowed and Orleans had realized 16d; Abamas and Mobile 15½d; Pernams 17; Maranhams and Egyptian 16d per lb. This overstrained rate of currency began to relax towards the close of Wednesday to excite considerable apprehensions as to its continuance, and induced some of the importers and speculators to attempt sales at the ruling prices, but without effect; and on Thursday a reduction was submitted to of 1d per lb. and a like reduction was generally experienced on Friday. On Saturday there appeared a revival of confidence, and many buyers came forward at an advance of ¼ to ½d per lb. but the business done was not considerable. The aggregate sales of the week to the close of Friday are estimated at 42,867 bags, of which speculators have taken 14,000 Americans, 10,000 Brazils, 4000 Egyptian, and 2000 East India.

P. 8. 4 o'clock.—The market opened this morning with a spirited inquiry for American and Brazil cotton, which continued to the close of 'Change, at progressively improving rates, the result of which has been the transfer of not less than 8000 bags, of all descriptions, at an advance since Saturday at noon of 1½d to 1d on the favorite sorts, and ½ to ¼ on others; and at this moment there appears less disposition to make sales at these rates.

Coffee.—The advices from London on Wednesday having brought accounts of a considerable advance having taken place in that market, the demand here became animated, and some extensive sales were made by private treaty, in an improvement of 5s. up to 10s. per cwt. On Friday the market became dull, and the demand has since been suspended.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 8.—Speculation in many articles has considerably subsided. Cotton has fluctuated considerably, but it is again in demand, and prices have rallied. From Friday, the 20th Febru-

ary, to Wednesday 2d inst. very heavy purchases were made daily, and prices advanced 2d per lb. On the latter day the demand almost entirely ceased, and in two days afterwards, namely, on Friday the 4th, prices had fallen 2d per lb. On Saturday the 5th, the demand revived, and it has continued to such an extent that the prices are about 1½d higher than they were at the lowest period last week.

The extended operations in cotton are founded upon the presumption that the supply for the year will not equal the consumption. On this important question, as it so mainly depends on the extent of the American crop, a more correct opinion may be formed in America than in this country. Our import for the first two months of this year, including 9337 bags from Egypt, is 66,823 bags, being an increase of 2634 bags on the import of the first two months of 1824.

## STILL LATER.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 12.—The ship New-England, BERRY, arrived last evening, having sailed from Liverpool on the 15th ult. It will be seen by the extracts in this day's Gazette that the news continues highly interesting as respects the market.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool for the week ending the 12th ult. amounted to 17,336 bags, including 9671 Bowed at 11½ to 45; 528 Orleans 14 to 16; 421 Tennessee and Alabamas 12½ to 14, and 259 Sea Islands at 20 to 31.

"In the early part of the week," says a letter of the 12th, "there was rather an animated demand from the trade and speculators, attended by an advance in American cotton of 1 to 1½, but since Tuesday there has been very little doing, and prices have again declined ½ to ¾ in Uplands, and about ½ in Orleans and Tennessee. Sea Islands from the scarcity maintain full prices. There has been a little more inquiry to-day, and the market is assuming a firmer appearance; the sales of all sorts are estimated at 4000 bags."

"The unsettled state of the market and the fluctuation in prices are chiefly to be attributed to the restlessness of speculators and the anxiety of a few of the importers, who without any apparent reason, brought their stocks forward when there was little or no demand. The best informed, we believe, have not altered their views of the market, which are favorable to a maintenance of at least present rates."

A letter dated the 14th ult. says, "This morning the market opened with a moderate demand for cotton, and the advance of Saturday appeared fully supported; but at about 4 o'clock one broker purchased upwards of 6000 Egyptian cotton at 13½ to 15½, and he took for one house about 1300 bags of Upland at 13. The total sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bags, and as this extensive operator has caused some sensation in the market, we cannot but hope we shall have a further improvement in prices. 200 hlds. Baltimore Flaxseed were sold to-day at auction 68 6."

From Calcutta.—On a reperusal of the Calcutta papers, loaned to the editors of the Gazette by Captain Whitney, we find that on the first seven days of December last, there was a most bloody battle fought at Rangoon.

It appears from the official account of this battle, that the whole military force of the Burman Empire was engaged, amounting to about 60,000 men, well armed, with a numerous artillery, &c. Their Chiefs seemed confident of success, and boasted of soon having it in their power to lead the British army captives in chains to grace the triumph of the Golden Monarch. The result proved the reverse, for the British gained a signal victory, after an action of seven successive days, by land and water. The natives were dispersed, leaving most of their artillery, stores, &c. behind them in their flight. From the nature of the marshy ground and thick brush, it was not possible to ascertain the loss of the natives, but at least 5000 are supposed to have been killed. Of 500 pieces of ordnance of their army, 240 were left in possession of the British. The loss of the British was inconsiderable, compared to the importance of the service performed. Among the killed were Major Walker, of the infantry, Capt. and Lieut. O'Shea, of do and 11 officers wounded.

At the last accounts, the whole Burmese Coast from Rangoon to the eastward, was subject to the British arms.

A treaty of friendship and alliance had been concluded between the British government in India, and Sultan Mahomed Shah of Johore and Datto Tommongong, and Chief of Singapore and its dependencies, which event was announced by 19 guns from Fort William on the 23d of December last.

## From late London papers.

A poor woman of the name of Hannah Metcalf, died at Horbury Workhouse, on Saturday week, in the 70th year of her age, who took to her bed 45 years ago, owing to a disappointment in love, and never rose from it to the day of her death. It is calculated that this pauper had cost the parish 500l.

A correspondent informs us, that a niece of General Wolf, of the name of Anne Wetton, is now residing in a small room in Jones's livery stable yard, Brook-

street, Grosvenor square; she is near 80 years of age, and is so poor as to receive part of the sacrament money, as well as the contributions of a few charitable individuals.

Match at Chess.—We understand the Edinburgh Chess Club, have won the first game in the match between England and Scotland. The Scotch game was at one period of it considered desperate, but it appears that the English Club, in their eagerness to obtain a victory, which, with a little caution, might have been easily secured, sacrificed a Rook. Even after this sacrifice, they might have forced a drawn game by giving perpetual check, but confiding too much in their own resources, or not sufficiently respecting the skill of their adversaries, they persisted in endeavoring to win the game. The men of the North displayed as much promptitude in taking advantage of their antagonists, as they had already exhibited of passive courage during the season of adversity, and they have ultimately won the game. Chess players will appreciate the merit which is due to the perseverance and skill of the Scotch Club, when it is considered that the game was successively won and drawn in its nature for the English Club and that the Edinburgh players had to contend against a committee, which is acknowledged to comprehend the finest players in this country. A second game has been drawn, and a third game is still pending, the moves being transmitted as usual by a return of post. Bets of five to two have been lost on the first game, and bets of three to two, in favour of the English Club, are still offered on the result of the match.

From the Christian Observer, for Feb. 1825.

## PENANG.

The Penang Gazette gives the following description of an entertainment given by a Chinese merchant to the European residents.

"The bird nest soup was admirable as well as the six other soups of mutton, frogs, and duck liver. We did ample justice to an excellent hash made of stewed elephant's tails, served up with the sauce of lizards' eggs. We also noticed particularly that some French gentlemen present seemed to eat with particular *gout* a stewed porcupine, served up in the green fat of a turtle. The beech deer was excellent, as well as the fish mors served up with sea weed. There was also a dish quite new to the party, the expense of which was estimated at 200 dollars: it consisted of a platter full of snipes' eyes, garnished round the border with peacocks' combs, and was the most delicious and delicate viand we ever tasted. The desert corresponded with the dinner. We cannot pass over without remarking the exquisite *gout* of the jellies made of the rhinoceros's hide."

From the New-York Gazette.

## A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

The ship Jupiter, Capt. David Leslie, which arrived on Sunday from Manilla, sailed from this port in June 1822, on a voyage round the world. The Editors of the Gazette are indebted to Captain Leslie for the following particulars of his voyage:—

She first visited several of the principal ports on the east side of South-America, then doubled Cape Horn and coasted along the western shores of the American continent, stopping at a number of places, after which she proceeded up the Gulf of California, as far as civilization or trade extended. She afterwards crossed the Pacific Ocean several times between America and Asia, (each time by a different route) and returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, thus circumnavigating the earth. Captain Leslie has, during the cruise, determined the situation of several Islands not delineated in any of our charts; corrected the position of some, and ascertained the non-existence of others.

Whilst the Jupiter was lying at Manilla in October last, that city was dreadfully convulsed by earthquakes for a number of days. Many store houses, together with a large church and the great stone bridge, were destroyed, and nearly all the store houses more or less injured—the motion was from NNE. to SSW. On feeling the first shocks, which were very light, every person fled from the store houses and slept in tents, bamboo houses, and boats on the river, so that few lives were lost. But, on the night of the 30th October, a most violent Tifoon was experienced, which destroyed the bamboo houses and tents: six square rigged vessels, and a number of coasters, were driven ashore high and dry, and a passage boat with about twenty passengers lost at the mouth of the river. Almost every vessel in the harbor was driven from her anchorage. The Jupiter, however, did not drag anchor, owing, as Captain Leslie thinks, to her being provided with the excellent chain cables from the manufactory of Messrs. Tucker & Carter, of this city, of American iron. A French frigate drifted foul of the Jupiter, and lay athwart her hawse during the height of the gale, which gave her chains a very severe proof.

At the commencement of the gale the

barometer fell more than an inch, one-half of which in the short space of ten minutes, a circumstance, it is thought, unprecedented in tropical climates.

Captain Leslie left at Manilla, a French frigate and a corvette, on a voyage of science and discovery, under the command of Com. Bougainville, son of the celebrated circumnavigator, of that name. As usual in French national discovery ships, they were well provided with officers, proficient in the various branches of science. Whilst at Manilla, some of the officers were engaged in surveying the adjacent coasts, and others were exploring the mountains of the Philippines for rare animals, minerals, and plants, and drawing or painting the most interesting subjects of nature and art. The commander himself was employed in making astronomical and philosophical observations. The time of their departure from Manilla was retarded in consequence of the corvette losing her mainmast in the gale of Oct. 30. They were first bound to Cochin China, where the French have lately formed a commercial establishment; thence they intended to touch at Canton, and afterwards traverse the Pacific.

The Colombian ship of war Gen. St. Andero, (formerly the Kensington, of Philadelphia,) arrived at Manilla in Nov. last, and was given up to the Spaniards by her crew, who mutined. After the mutiny, John Green of Salem, assumed the command, but the crew finding that he was neither seaman nor navigator, and having nothing to recommend him except his being chief mutineer, put him in irons, and gave the command to Frederick Bergman, (formerly apprentice to Captain Charles Wooster in New-York,) who had been a midshipman on board before the mutiny, in which however he did not join. The ship was condemned as unseaworthy, and her crew, like those of the Belgrano, which went there the year before under similar circumstances, got nothing for their disaffection.

It may not be amiss to add, that the Jupiter, although she had been absent nearly three years, has not lost a spar or sail, and has gone over all the ground traversed by Lord Anson, and which forms but a small part of her route. Capt. Leslie has scarcely had a man sick during the voyage, but lost one man Henry Stewart, of Aberdeen, who was devoured by wild beasts, in the Gulf of California, having imprudently wandered a short distance from the ship. His mangled body and clothes were found a few days afterwards.

NORFOLK, APRIL 11.—The U. S. frigate Constellation, Captain WOOLSEY, destined for the West India station, was towed down to Hampton Roads yesterday by the steam boat Virginia, Capt. Ferguson, and will proceed to sea this morning.

The Constellation will proceed direct to Vera Cruz for the purpose of landing the Hon. J. R. POINSETT and suite, and will then, it is understood, proceed upon her cruise.

Execution of Pirates.—A letter, dated St. Thomas, March 23, to a gentleman in this town, says—"There is a gallows erected here for the execution of six pirates, taken by the U. S. schr. Graupus, Lieut. Comdr. Sloat, and a number of others who are expected from Porto-Rico, Lieut. S. having gone down there this morning after them."

A National Tract Society has lately been formed in New-York, intended to concentrate the exertions of Christians of all denominations in supplying the United States with religious tracts. A union has been effected among several local institutions of this description. It proposed to build immediately, in that city, a house for the accommodation of the society, calculated to cost \$20,000, 12,500 of which was subscribed at a meeting of the friends of the project. *Nat. Gaz.*

Trade of New-York.—The following extract from the New-York Gazette, of the 21th inst. shows the vast amount of the trade of that city; the wonderful extent of which will be the more readily conceived, if we compare the duties which is stated to have accrued in one day at that Port, with the total value of the imports of some of the States in a whole year. In the year 1823, the total value of merchandise imported into Virginia, amounted to \$681,810; Georgia, \$371,705; Connecticut, \$456,463; and New-Hampshire, \$371,770; while the duties secured at the Custom-house of N. York on the 11th inst. amounted to \$750,000:

"We have frequently had occasion to call public attention to the importance of the trade of this port, not only to the State, but more especially to the general government. We are led to make this remark, from the fact, (which we learn from a correct source,) that the amount of duties on imports secured at our Custom-house yesterday, was fully equal to the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is probably a larger sum than was ever before bonded in one day."

The Baltimore papers mention, with high commendation of her virtues, the death of Mrs. Ellen Meale, of that city. The deceased was the first white child born within the territory now occupied by Baltimore, containing 70,000 souls.

# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1825.

We learn that one of the principal objects for which the county committee is called together, is to revive the subject of a Convention, and to adopt proper measures to recall the public attention to this important measure. Arrangements also, it is expected, will be made to procure the zealous co-operation of all the western counties, and to ensure a unity of action in our exertions to obtain a reform of the constitution, and a consequent removal of the political inequality which now exists.

The opponents of a Convention are perhaps flattering themselves with the belief, that repeated failures have damped the ardor of the people, and that what was once sought with so much zeal, will now be relinquished without a farther struggle; but let them not lay this flattering unction to their souls. The friends of a Convention are not at all disheartened; they feel the same confidence in their eventual success, which they ever did; and if they have relaxed in their exertions, it was because the public mind was so intently fixed upon another object, as to render it necessary to postpone for a time, almost every political question unconnected with that. The cause for delay is now in a great degree removed, and the attention of the people will again be turned to an amendment of their constitution; and however long it may be delayed, however many the obstacles which a love of power and an unwillingness to part with it, may interpose, they will at length accomplish their object, and in a judicious revival of the constitution secure the lasting prosperity of the state. Our motto is, *Persevere*; and perseverance will crown with triumph all our exertions.

Minister to England.—RUFUS KING, of New-York, has been appointed by the President, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, in the place of Mr. Rush, appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. King was formerly minister to England; and from his talents and experience, and his long services in the Senate, he is peculiarly well fitted for that station at this time. The right of navigating the St. Lawrence, a right of vast importance to the citizens of New-York, and the boundary line between Maine and the British provinces, which is a subject of equal importance to the people of Maine, are now interesting topics of discussion in the negotiations between this country and Great Britain; and as Mr. King is a native of Maine and a citizen of New-York, his appointment seems to be singularly appropriate. The claims of the English government in Maine embrace millions of acres of very valuable lands; and the deliberations of the commissioners appointed under an article in the Treaty of Ghent, to settle the disputed boundary line, have terminated without their being able to agree; it is evident, therefore, that this subject will be a prominent, as it is a most important one, in the negotiations between the two governments; and that its discussion will require peculiar qualifications in our Minister. Such, it is believed, Mr. King possesses.

Bounty for Murder!—We notice in the Halifax Free Press, an advertisement for two runaway negroes, a man and his wife, in which the owner offers fifty dollars for the fellow, alive, and one hundred dollars for his "head alone, and no questions asked!" The negro is about sixty years of age, can read, and is represented as possessing "great spirit and sound judgment;" and the only crime specified, is absconding from his master! For this the laws of the country are to be insulted, the character of the state scandalized, the morals of society outraged, by the offer of a reward for his murder! There can be no question, that if any one shall be tempted, by the paltry reward of one hundred dollars, to deprive of life a fellow being, the curse of the murderer, and the punishment of the murderer will fall on him. The guilt incurred by an assassin, is not less certain, and expiable