

any battle between the royalists and Palermians, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of the greater part of their force; and that Col. Costa had entered Palermo, on the 9th, at the head of his army. The battle is said to have taken place about 16 miles from Palermo, and the news to have been received by telegraph, and is generally credited. A London paper of October 2d says, that several other letters have been received which furnish the same intelligence.

The emperor of Austria has addressed a note to the German courts respecting the affairs of Naples. We regret our limits will not admit of its insertion at length. The emperor says—

"The late events in the kingdom of Naples have proved, more clearly and impressively than any other preceding occurrences of this kind, that even in a regular and well-governed state, among a quiet, temperate people, satisfied with their government, the poisonous influence of revolutionary sects may cause the most violent convulsions and a sudden revolution. For it is clearly demonstrated, that the intrigues of the Carbonari alone, without any external impulse—without any even plausible pretext, caused those seditious movements which induced his majesty, the king of Naples, in a moment of embarrassment, to lay down the government, to dissolve all the existing authority, and to proclaim a constitution absolutely foreign to his country, and as yet untried even in the country which gave it birth; in other words, anarchy is law.

"His majesty the emperor is convinced that this unexpected event will have made the most lively impression on all the German courts. It teaches, by a memorable example, how dangerous it is to contemplate with contemptuous indifference the operations of secret associations, and of conspiracies skulking in the dark, and how wisely the German princes have acted in opposing vigilance and vigor to the first symptoms of those dangerous attempts."

Portugal.—The latest accounts from Portugal are contained in the Morning Chronicle of the 2d. This paper says—

"As some contradiction has prevailed in the statements received from Portugal regarding count Amarante, we think it proper to state, that a private letter, dated Oporto, 13th Sept. mentions that the troops and province he commanded had enthusiastically joined the patriotic cause, but he himself had fled away. On the 6th, seeing it impossible to withstand the force of public opinion, the count ordered a meeting of the inhabitants for the following day, in order to take the new oath; but in the night he fled away with one servant, passed through Morin, and, it is added, he had already arrived at Corunna."

FROM ENGLAND.

By the brig Leo, capt. Stone, which arrived on Sunday, in 28 days from London, papers to the 30th of September have been received.

Austria continues her warlike preparations, and on a scale more considerable, it is said, than can be warranted by any expected contest with the revolutionists of Naples.

Prussia is about to augment her army, and Bavaria was called in her officers absent on furlough.

The emperor of Russia has refused to receive the new ambassador from Naples.

In France the granting of furloughs has been suspended.

The king of Prussia has ordered all the Freemasons' Lodges in his dominions to be closed. The same measure is proposed to be taken in Austria, and throughout Germany.

In Prussia the interdiction against foreign newspapers has been taken off, as regards the journals from Holland.

The British have ordered a small squadron of observation to Lisbon. Marshal Bore-ford probably arrived at Lisbon in Sept. in the Vengeur, 74, from the Brazils.

A new conspiracy in the Ionian Islands, against the English, has been detected.

The law of primogeniture and entailment, has been suppressed by the Spanish cortes, by a large majority.

It now only remains for the king to sanction this law, and all property in Spain will henceforth be alienable. The government, it is said, did not wish for the total suppression of entails, but ministers could obtain no concession on this point, and were obliged to yield. The Gazette de France adds, that it is thought in Madrid the king will not give his sanction to this decree of the cortes; in which case the discussion will be renewed in the cortes next session; and if the cortes should then decide as they have now, and the king again withhold his assent, it is only necessary that in the following session the cortes should once more pass the same decree, when it will become a law, independent of the king's will.

The next step will be one to facilitate the return of the Spanish emigrants.

At Brussels an editor has been sentenced to three years suspension of his business for publishing an article offensive to the king of Spain. The latter has applied for his pardon, and his punishment has been commuted.

Accounts from Madrid to Sept. 14, mention some disturbances at Seville.

A change in the Spanish tariff is talked of at Madrid.

The India company's cruiser Ariel, was lost in the Persian Gulf in March, and only 4 persons were saved of 85 on board.

Mr. Henry, since his arrival at Milan, has sent to England 15 witnesses, whom he considered necessary to the queen's defence. He has also sent home the small carriage in common use in Italy, capable of only holding two persons, by one of whom it is driven, and in which it has been charged as an offence of the queen, her travelling with Bergami.

The aquatic procession to present the address of the watermen and bargemen, will consist of upwards of 500 boats and barges. They will proceed up the Thames to Brandenburg house on Tuesday.

BERGAMI'S MEMOIRS.

At Jerusalem, Bergami went regularly to pray upon the tomb of our Saviour, and paid daily pious visits to the patriarchs of the holy sepulchre, which procured for him the decoration of the order of a knight of Jerusalem. A few days afterwards the princess instituted the order of St. Caroline of Jerusalem, of which Bergami was one of the first knights.

In Asia, as in Europe, on land and on sea, Bergami and his sister never quitted the princess, and incessantly watched to drive away the spies and the traitors by whom she was constantly surrounded.

Bergami thus accounts for his assiduity and his familiarities with the queen of England:—

"Her cause will assuredly triumph," exclaims her chamberlain; "but if this triumph remained for a single moment doubtful, I would rend this veil which, from motives easily appreciated, I have thought it proper to throw over certain facts, and over persons who have played a prominent part in this singular farce!"

French paper.

DEATH OF CHRISTOPHE.

From Port au Prince.

Capt. Mason, from Port au Prince, arrived at New-York, informs, that the emperor Christophe died on the 5th July last, and that the circumstance had been kept secret till this time by his family, with a view it was said, of placing his son on the throne. A revolt, however, had taken place among the troops, and the secret was let out. A body of 6000 troops at St. Marks had sent a deputation to Port au Prince, asking protection of the president Boyer, who was astonished at the intelligence, and would not believe it till he had sent one of his aids to ascertain the fact. The officer returned with a full confirmation of the news, and Boyer immediately set off, put himself at the head of the revolted troops, and entered St. Marks at the head of 18000 men in triumph. Active measures were taken to fit out all the armed vessels at Port au Prince, and it was believed the president would subjugate the territory of his old enemy without any difficulty.

All the government and merchant vessels took in arms and provisions at Port au Prince, and proceeded to St. Marks; where, on the 6th of October, capt. Butman, passing up the Bite, witnessed a heavy cannonading.

Extract of a letter, dated

Port au Prince, Oct. 10th.

"A few days since we received the news of the death of Christophe and the revolt of his troops at St. Marc, and at a strong fortress in its vicinity, both belonging to that Monarque.

"Parties of soldiers have come in from those places bringing the heads of the governor of the former (St. Marc's) and of the colonel commanding the latter. In behalf of their comrades, these men have claimed the protection of this government, (under Boyer) which has in consequence sent off a considerable body of troops to take possession of those places, to be followed by all the disposable force now in the south, making, altogether, a very considerable army, probably from fifteen to twenty thousand men. It is generally believed here that the mass of the population under the successor of the late king Henry is desirous of coming under that of the republic. Should this be the fact there is little doubt of president Boyer's ere long visiting the Cape with his army."

FROM CURRACOA.

By the arrival last evening of the brig Hippomenes, we have received Curraoa Gazette to the 15th Oct. From them we copy the following:—

Advices from La Guira state, that Joli lately landed some of his crew at an estate to windward of that place, with an intention of supplying himself with a quantity of rum—accounts to that effect having reached La Guira, a body of 40 men was instantly sent off to the scene of his intended depredations, where they met with the marauders, and after a trifling skirmish, took 6 of them prisoners, besides killing and wounding several others, the remainder having escaped in their boat. The prisoners were conducted into La Guira. The offi-

cer commanding the royal detachment was slightly wounded.

The last accounts received in Caracas from the Independents say, that Urdañet was in Cucura on the 10th of Sept., where the Spanish commissioners saw him, Bolivar having left that place a few days previous, with 500 men, to assist Valdez, who had been defeated by Calzada in four different actions.—The whole independent army at present in Cucuta does not exceed 800 men. Bolivar bitterly complained of the lethargy of the people of the kingdom of Santa Fe; and he is highly irritated at the guerrillas, which have been formed and sent against him by Santipont."

General Morillo had arrived at Caracas for the purpose of obtaining a supply of men and money, in conformity with certain articles of the constitution, which prescribe that every citizen is bound to take arms in defence of the country when his services are required; and further, to contribute to its support in a pecuniary way, as far as may be consistent with his means. Three thousand men and 100,000 dollars have been granted to the general to carry on the war, and it is said that he is to receive a monthly supply of 100,000 dollars, from the island of Cuba.

We are informed that three ships, direct from Hamburg, are shortly expected to arrive at La Guira, without as heretofore, being obliged to touch at any of the colonies; and that all friendly vessels belonging to European states, will now be freely admitted into the ports on the Main. Should this information be correct, it forbodes no good to the colonies, but on the contrary, will prove a death blow to those whose commerce depends entirely on the Spanish Main.

A report has reached this island, for the correctness of which we do not pretend to vouch, of an English brig of war from Jamaica, bound to St. Martha, with several merchantmen under her convoy, having been fired into whilst attempting to enter that port, by two Independent vessels, which were blockading the place, and had several of her officers killed. An engagement is said to have instantly ensued, in which the Independents suffered severely for their temerity, and are even stated to have been both captured by the brig.

A report was in circulation in Kingston, Jamaica, that, in consequence of a misunderstanding between general Devenex and general Montilla, a meeting had taken place, when the latter was shot through the head, and instantly expired.

The trade with Santa Fe had been opened, and a good deal of specie had arrived at Savanilla to be shipped to Jamaica. The dollars were all of the new manufacture, and were stamped with the name of Bolivar.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Boston, Oct. 28

Last evening we received from Mr. Topliff a file of papers from Buenos Ayres, to the 12th August.

Among them are several bulletins of the army of the province, under general Manuel Denego. One, dated Aug. 5th, contains the details of a splendid victory gained over the Federal army, commanded by generals Carrera and Alvear, at San Nicholas, on the 2d August, which was entirely routed, and from which the chiefs escaped with only their personal escorts. The fruits of this victory were, one colonel in chief; 5 lieut. colonels; 2 majors; 18 captains; 2 aids; 4 lieutenants; 1 ensign; 3 surgeons, and 330 privates, taken prisoners, with 5 cannons, 192 muskets, 417 lances, 449 swords, and 2000 horses. Ten deputies of the congress were also captured. A postscript adds, that Alvear had been taken by general Lopez, and ordered to be shot. The Buenos Ayrean army had only 5 killed and 42 wounded. The despatches are directed to Don Balcarce, governor pro tem.

From the National Gazette.

In Great Britain, there is no sensibility to any other subject than the case of the queen. The newspapers enlisted on her side are guilty, without doubt, of exaggeration in their accounts of the character and the number of the addresses presented to her. Her political friends are indefatigable in getting them up; that of the officers & seamen of the British merchant ships lying in the Thames, accompanied by a procession of five thousand tars, may be considered as of serious import, if the object was to produce an excitement in her favour in the navy, similar to that attempted with the army.—We do not, however, anticipate difficulty for the go-

vernment from either force. The navy is well guarded by its discipline and external distribution; the troops are well fed and well paid. Had this been the case as to those of Spain, Naples and Portugal, we might never have heard of revolutions undertaken or assisted by the military with civil reform and constitutional liberty as their pass words and purposes.

We are inclined to auger favorably from the late symptoms of disorder in Spain. They have been stifled with seeming ease, and an encouraging unanimity exists between the King, Cortes and soldiery of Madrid. The conduct of Riego is not perfectly intelligible.—We are left in doubt whether his views were selfish or patriotic. His final submission and that of the other chiefs of the army of Leon, to the authority of the executive government at Madrid, is positively stated. Certainly, they could have no good grounds for suspecting of treachery to the constitutional cause, men, who like the present chief ministers and advisers of Ferdinand, had been inflexible martyrs to it during a series of years, and whose personal safety is staked on its success.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 16.

CONVENTION.

Our endeavours to bring on a fair discussion of this subject have been in vain. So long as our opponents are at liberty to soar on the wings of distempered fancy, and to point the fears of the people to nameless evils which will never exist but in their feverish imaginations, they will continue to hedge themselves about with doubts and fears, and with the degeneracy of the present age endeavour to rear an impregnable rampart for their defence; their overflowing goodness prompting them, like the editor of the Halifax Compiler, charitably to "caution us against a reprehensible persistence in our dangerous enterprise." But when brought to the particular points on which the merits of the question depend, when required to point out the dangers, and give names to the evils, which so closely beset our path; they at once show the flimsy texture of their reasoning, and their silence exposes the sandy foundation on which is reared the superstructure of all their opposition.

On Monday next the legislature of this state will commence its session, and among the subjects to which its attention will be directed, this one, the proposition for a convention, will probably excite the warmest interest. Unable to defend the grounds they have taken, our opponents look to the legislature as the strong hold in which repose all their hopes; as the bulwark, behind which they can remain secure occupants of the many superior advantages which the constitution now affords them. The eastern counties in their representation outnumbering the western, they assume a tone of confidence, and congratulate themselves on the sore disappointment which we "are destined to meet with at the approaching session." But we do not yet despair. Though they have given us such distressing accounts of the depravity, and such frightful pictures of the degeneracy of the sons of the brave founders of our privileges; yet our love of country will constrain us to believe, that in the councils of our state appeals to justice will be attentively heard; that a patriotic desire to promote the most valuable interests of the state will predominate over selfish considerations; that a conscientious discharge of duty will induce them to give efficacy to that important provision in the bill of rights appended to our so much venerated constitution, which enjoins a "frequent recurrence to fundamental principles;" and that "the voice of the people will be heard in a government of the people." But should we be disappointed at the "approaching session," we shall not consider our cause as hopeless; we shall persevere in our efforts, and continue to contribute our mite towards awakening in the minds of the people such a regard for the principles of the revolution, as will induce them to secure the enjoyment of the fruits of that important event, and transmit them to posterity in more than their original purity; and in our labours we shall be

cheered with the belief, that among a liberty-loving people equality of rights will be triumphant, and that a future legislature will discharge the duties incumbent on the present.

THE CONTRAST.

CONVENTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"This convention will be one of the ablest bodies that ever existed. The selection of candidates have been made with reference to their character and talents, and apparently without discrimination of party."

Thus says the National Intelligencer, speaking of the delegates lately chosen in Massachusetts to revise the constitution of that state. From this it would appear, that increasing knowledge and virtue in the people have led them to such a choice of representatives as reflects high honour on the state. It is gratifying to the heart of an American thus to observe the growth of virtue and the increase of knowledge, manifested in this result of an election in Massachusetts; and still farther is he gratified in surveying the progress of improvement in other states, and the advancement of liberty by meliorating their constitutions.

But while our hearts are cheered by thus contemplating the increasing happiness and prosperity of other states, we are presented with an appalling picture of the depravity of our own. While the character of the conventions of other states makes us proud that we are Americans, we hear the humiliating sound that in this state a convention would be a "degenerate and grasping convulse." While Massachusetts presents us with an assemblage of "one of the ablest bodies that ever existed," the editor of the Halifax Compiler has ventured to predict the following as the humiliating result of an election for the

CONVENTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA:

"We conclude, that if all those ages who achieved and bequeathed to us our liberties, could become candidates for a seat in the convention, they would stand but a poor chance with the electioneers of our present day for any station of honour, even were they to descend to the artifices of their competitors to accomplish their ends. And where we find one of these virtuous men, who are worthy of wearing "the mantle of Washington," we find hundreds of others, of political influence too, who would stain the garment by merely touching it."

Halifax Compiler, Oct. 6.

And is this the humiliating condition of the people of North-Carolina? Have they fallen thus far below the high standing of their fathers? Does ignorance and vice bear such an unlimited sway, that the revision of their constitution would be the destruction of their liberties? Surely the pride of the freemen of North-Carolina will not suffer them to make the humiliating acknowledgment, that they of all the states in the union, are alone incapable of self-government; that like children, they should have guardians to direct their choice, and protect them from imposition. We cannot believe that even those who advance the argument would in their hearts subscribe to the conclusions.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Although I have waited some time for a reply to the remarks of a former piece, and have waited in vain, yet I cannot forbear an acknowledgement that my expectations are realized. I felt an assurance, from reasonable grounds, that there scarcely could be found one so hardy as to attempt the open defence of conduct so contrary to the public interest. I would not enter thus unhesitatingly upon the subject, did I not think it one most proper for free discussion: the liberty of the press, if not allowed extensive latitude on subjects of a public nature, would be of little value; and they who think it no restraint on bad men, and no impediment to bad measures are greatly mistaken.

The directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company are before the tribunal of the public, and let their measures undergo a strict examination; they are the witnesses on the trial, and they will convict the "unprofitable servants." Fortune them as you will, they make the same undisguised answers, and are evidence of the same narrow and selfish designs. If you have not been before convinced, my readers, of the illiberality of the proceedings of this company, give me your unbiassed attention, and you shall be satisfied upon the authority of common sense. Call to your minds the advertisement for the sale of the Haywood lots. Do you mark in that nothing