



SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1820.

The news from Europe continues to increase in interest, and to excite some cheering anticipations, mixed, at the same time, with doubts and fears. The spirit of Liberty is evidently working its way in the old world, and undermining thrones and dynasties which have stood for ages, towering aloft, as if mocking the ravages of time, and impregnable to the shocks of revolution. And whether they will be able to withstand the moral and physical force which is now arraying against them, it is impossible to say, the result is covered with the impenetrable veil of futurity. But were we to hazard a conjecture, its final issue, however long it may be protracted, must, we should say, be highly auspicious to mankind, and productive of great changes in the relative condition of men. But this much we know,—that "light has gone forth, and that the oppressors of man will strain every nerve, employ every means, to impede its progress, and, if the worst passions of the human heart, when exerted to their utmost, can succeed, to shroud it in eternal darkness. At the head of this infernal crusade against the liberties of the world, stands Alexander, "the Deliverer," who is employed at one and the same time in establishing Bible Societies and Holy Alliances; in building churches and banishing the Jesuits; in professing a sacred regard for the holy scriptures, and violating every one of their precepts; in patronising peace societies, and girding on the sword of war. And not satisfied with possessing uncontrolled authority over the largest empire of ancient or modern times, with giving law to nearly 50,000,000 of his equals, he has the presumption to dictate to other nations; to send his mandate from the icy regions of the north, to the southern extremity of Europe; and to tell the people of Spain that they have no right to be free, unless their king, by his own free act, should will it; and to denounce upon them war and vengeance, unless they, by the act of their representatives, perjure themselves, by violating that constitution which they have so lately solemnly sworn to support. When we see the development of designs so ambitious; when we behold an individual assuming so dangerous a pre-eminence, and claiming an authority which neither the voice of the people, nor nature, nor "nature's God," ever delegated to him, we at once exclaim, that so daring an encroachment on the rights and liberties of individuals and of nations, cannot long be tolerated, and that an oppressed world will at length arise, and burst the three-fold cord with which superstition, despotism, and ignorance have bound them, and of crowns, sceptres, and "legitimacy," erect the funeral pyre of tyranny.

The affairs of the Queen appear to be the general topic of discussion in England. Almost every other subject, unconnected with her, seems to be laid aside, both by the government and the people. Interests of vital importance to the nation, are neglected; and the adoption of measures and reform of abuses, which would seem to be necessary to the very existence of the present government, are postponed to gratify the base passions and "vindictive spirit" of the man who at present sways the British sceptre. Numerous meetings continued to be held by the partisans of the queen, and addresses were pouring in from all quarters. The language used and the sentiments expressed at most of these meetings, would lead us to conclude, that nothing less than a miracle can preserve England from a revolution, and its government from destruction. At a numerous meeting assembled at London, on the 8th of August, for the purpose of voting an address to her majesty, the language of the speakers was bold, pointed, and unequivocal. "He bid ministers to look," said Sir Francis Burrell, "at the gulf that was yawning at their feet. He said if they were not as blind as moles, and their work equally dark and dirty, they would see that the same pit that buried the crown of the queen, might also swallow up the crown of the king." In the speech of Mr. Hobbouse we find the following: "The persecutors of her majesty in producing precedents for the course of proceeding which they had adopted, said they would not go farther back than the period of the revolution. If ministers thought they could find, in the proceedings of that period, certain rules by which their conduct was to be regulated on the present occasion, the people might also think that they could also find something which their ancestors had done with glory to themselves, and with benefit to the nation, and the example of which they might do well to imitate."

CONVENTION.

We learn from the Boston papers, that the sense of the people lately taken in Massachusetts, as to the propriety of calling a Convention for the purpose of altering their constitution, is decidedly in favor of that measure, and that the Governor has issued his proclamation, calling upon the people to elect their Delegates, to meet in Convention, at the State-House in Boston, on the third Wednesday of November next, for the accomplishment of the above purpose.

Thus we behold our sister States, unappalled by the dreadful idea of innovation, taking advantage of the lights and knowledge of experience, new modelling their constitutions, and adapting them to the wants and condition of the present age. They are progressing, with a steady step, in the road of improvement. But whenever the necessity of an alteration in our constitution is mentioned, its friends are immediately branded as "wily theorists" and ambitious demagogues.

quence of the present state of the country, he felt it consistent with his duty, to give the earliest possible information of his determination to oppose the progress of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, by every means in his power."

The Court had gone into Mourning for Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. Her remains were privately interred on the 14th August.

Messrs. BROUGHAM, DENMAN, and LUSHINGTON, the Queen's Counsel, attended in the House of Lords on the 15th, to examine the preparations which have been made for the accommodation of the witnesses, &c. at the trial.

Two thousand men are stated to have been killed, and three thousand wounded, in the sanguinary battle which took place at Palermo, on the 16th and 17th of July, between the troops and insurgents.—The populace set at liberty about 700 guilty slaves, and 1500 felons, and putting arms into their hands, they committed the most horrible excesses.—Several palaces were burnt, and many noblemen assassinated.—The greatest confusion reigned when the last accounts came away, 20th July.

Civil broils existed in Spain, to a considerable extent, and blood had been shed in skirmishes between the constitutionalists and anti-constitutionalists. A division of insurgents are stated to have crossed the Minho; another body were in the mountains, near Valladolid; and the general restlessness which prevailed through the country, had created much alarm at Madrid.

The Liverpool Courier, of the 16th ult. asserts there are but two descriptions of people in that country who approved of the recent revolutions in Spain and Naples—the one are, those foolish and unthinking good kind of people, who have the praise of wishing well to their species—the other, all those who desire a revolution in their own country.

Lord BYRON was shortly expected in England, to take his seat in the House of Peers. [Cour

THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO THE KING. LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 16.

The London papers of Monday contain the Queen's letter to the King. It is a very long document, far too long for our limited space. It is a retrospect of her Majesty's life since her marriage to the present period. It begins thus:—

"SIR—After the unparalleled and unprovoked persecution which during a series of years, has been carried on against me under the name and authority of your Majesty—and which persecution, instead of being mollified by time, time has rendered only more and more malignant and unrelenting—it is not without a great sacrifice of private feeling that I address this letter to your Majesty. But bearing in mind that royalty rests on the basis of public good; that to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit; and aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal, and hitherto unheard-of proceedings:—with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grievous wrongs once more before your Majesty, in the hope that the justice which your Majesty may, by civil-minded counsellors, be still disposed to refuse to the claims of a dutiful, faithful, and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honour and dignity of your crown, the stability of your throne, the tranquillity of your dominions, the happiness and safety of your just and loyal people, whose generous hearts revolt at oppression and cruelty, and especially when perpetrated by a perversion and a mockery of the laws."

The letter then alludes to the first separation of the royal pair; the inquiry into her Majesty's conduct in 1806; her separation from her beloved daughter and the late King. It contains bitter invectives against the King and his Ministers. We can find room for only the latter part of the letter.

"I have always demanded a fair trial. This is what I now demand, and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the Parliament, passed in the shape of a law. Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:—

"The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing me the names of the witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the alleged acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the constitution of the court itself that I particularly object, and that I most solemnly protest.

"Whatever may be the precedents as to bills of pains and penalties, none of them, except those relating to the Queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your Majesty is the plaintiff. Here it is intended by the bill to do what you deem good, and to do me great harm. You are, therefore, a party, and the only complaining party.

"You have made your complaint to the House of Lords. You have conveyed to this house written documents sealed up. A secret committee of the house have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceeding; and then the house, merely upon that report, have brought forward a bill containing the most outrageous slander on me, and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

"The injustice of putting forth this bill to the world for six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations, is too manifest not to have shocked the nation; and, indeed, the proceedings, even thus far, are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings, if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong, had taken place, I should see, in the constitution of the House of

Lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hand.

"Your Majesty's Ministers have advised this prosecution; they are responsible for the advice they give; they are liable to punishment if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my judges, but it is they who have brought in the bill; and it is too notorious that they have always a majority in the house; so that, without any other, here is ample proof that the house will decide in favour of the bill, and, of course, against me.

"But further, there are reasons for your Ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your Majesty is the plaintiff: to you it belongs to appoint and to elevate Peers. Many of the present Peers have been raised to that dignity by yourself, and almost the whole can be, at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the Peers hold, by themselves and their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your Majesty, and these, of course, your Majesty can take away whenever you please. There are more than four fifths of the Peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their incomes.

"If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found in some Peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to reject the bill, some of these Peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments, and other duties; and, which is an equally alarming power, new Peers may be created for the purpose, and give their vote in the decision. That your Majesty's Ministers would advise these measures, there can be very little doubt; seeing that they have hitherto stopped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

"To regard such a body as a Court of Justice, would be to calumniate that sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of my opinion on the subject, would be tacitly to lead myself to my own destruction, as well as to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

"In the House of Commons, I can discover no better grounds of security. The power of your Majesty's Ministers is the same in both houses; and your Majesty is well acquainted with the fact, that a majority of the house is composed of persons placed in it by the Peers, and by your Majesty's Treasury.

"It really gives me pain to state these things to your Majesty; and, if it gives your Majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against the mode of trial, or, by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honor to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused, if the judges and jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonor.

"On these grounds I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a court where the jurors are taken impartially from among the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair. Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your Majesty persevere in the present proceeding, I shall, even in the House of Parliament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honor, and I will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a Court of Justice.

"I have now frankly laid before your Majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honoring, and cherishing me, agreeably to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poniard are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honor. If my life would have satisfied your Majesty, you should have had it on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child; but, since you would send me dishonored to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me.

(Signed) "CAROLINE R. "Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7, 1820."

On Tuesday, her Majesty, under the recommendation of her advisers, wrote the above letter with her own hand to the King. It was despatched by one of her majesty's messengers to his majesty's cottage in Windsor Park, where his majesty has been residing since the late reviews. The arrival of such a letter having been communicated to the King, he did not hesitate to decline receiving it through any other source than that by which communications are usually made to him, namely, through Lord Liverpool, as his prime minister. With this answer the messenger returned to Brandenburgh-house the same night.—The ensuing morning the letter was forwarded to the Earl of Liverpool, with a command from the Queen, that he should lay it before his majesty at his earliest convenience. The Earl of Liverpool acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and intimated his intention, without loss of time to comply with her majesty's direction. Thus matters remained till Friday, when no answer having been received, another letter was sent from her majesty to Lord Liverpool, referring to that which she had directed to the King, and ex-

pressing surprise that she had received no official acknowledgment of its having been conveyed to the quarter for which it was intended. This letter was forwarded to Lord Liverpool, who wrote the same day, from Coombe Wood, that he had not received the King's command to make any communication to her majesty in consequence of her letter.

VIENNA, JULY 26.

Last Sunday, M. de Chariato, ambassador of the new government of Naples, arrived here, but was not admitted to an audience, either by the Emperor or M. Metternich. It is said he will not be acknowledged in capacity of minister.—He was minister of Murat here in 1814. It is said that M. de Ruffa, the present minister of the King of the Two Sicilies at this court, refuses to take oath to the new Constitution, and will remain here as a private individual.

Domestic Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER. NORFOLK, SEPT. 22.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, on Wednesday last, bound to Annapolis, his Britannic Majesty's frigate Spartan, of 46 guns, commanded by W. F. Wise, Esq. forty days from Portsmouth, via Madeira, and twenty-four days from the latter, having on board SERATFORD CANNING, Esq., the British minister, and Mr Charles Foley Wilnot, his Secretary. The Spartan sailed from Portsmouth the 11th of August, and from Madeira the 27th. The news furnished by her is not of importance. A London paper of the evening of the 9th is on board; but its contents are said not to be interesting.

His Britannic Majesty's frigate Spartan, Capt. Wise, having on board the hon. S. Canning, sailed from Hampton Roads on Friday last, for Annapolis.

SALEM, (N. Y.) SEPT. 14.

A Pensioner one hundred and thirty-four years old.

On Friday last, the Court of Common Pleas of this county closed an arduous session of nearly two weeks. A number of pensioners appeared to make the necessary oaths and inventories to procure a continuance of their pensions; they were principally decrepit, poor, and desolate old men. Henry Francisco excited universal interest. His health is good; his hair is firm on his head; he walked to the court-house, and came above thirty miles to attend court; and yet he is, according to his own oath, and sufficient testimony besides to induce implicit belief, one hundred and thirty-four years of age.

He was a soldier in the English service, and beat the drum at the coronation of Queen Ann. He served many years under the great Duke of Marlborough; he was at the battle of Blenheim and Ramilies—battles whose very name excites the liveliest emotions of the human heart. What a world this man has seen! He has survived the three long reigns of the House of Brunswick, and bids fair to outlive the fourth! The Duke of Marlborough, under whom he so long served, died in old age, and Francisco has survived him a whole century.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 18.

About 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon last, a young man, about 17 years of age, fell from the top of the Southwark Shot Tower, and was instantly killed. We are told that two other young men and the deceased, had made a wager who would be down first; that the deceased had contemplated slipping down the tackle rope; and, as soon as the wager was laid, he seized hold of the hook of the block, and sprung over. It so happened that the rope was not made fast, and the unfortunate young man was in an instant precipitated to the bottom of the well, a distance of more than 200 feet. He was quite dead when raised out of the well.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

FREDERICKSBURG, SEPT. 20.

A few days since, we understand, Major Middleton and Mr Thomas Hungerford, both of Westmoreland county, became engaged in a dispute, which soon led to more violent measures, when Mr. Hungerford received one or more stabs from the penknife of his antagonist, which put an almost immediate period to his life. Mr. H. has left a large family to deplore his untimely end.

The electioneering contest is very warm in some of the counties in the state of Maryland; and the public meetings for discussing the merits of the candidates, and the political questions on which the election hinges, are frequent, and numerously attended. Sometimes, as it will happen when people are excited by the occasion, and a little heated by what they have drunk, quarrels ensue. One of these took place at a muster of Colonel Crawford's regiment in Prince George's county, Sept. 21; when a person of the name of Richardson was killed by a kick or a blow from another man. [Petersburg Intel.

Fruit never, perhaps, was more abundant in the East than at the present season; and the price corresponds with the quantity. Speaking of this, the editor of the Boston Galaxy says, "a man may buy a mortal cholera morbus for ninepence, and a very decent sort of a cholera for half the money."

A remarkable fact is mentioned in Dr. Mitchell's Medical Repository, concerning poison-sun-mach. A whole swarm of bees alighted upon one when in flower, and the next morning were found dead, their bodies black and swollen.