

qualification was required for electors of the Assembly and for representatives; to the present hour, our laws hold no man worthy of the trust of a juror, who is not a freeholder. It is found in the Constitution of the United States, which regulates representation by the rule of direct taxation; and in the Constitutions of all the States, which require a qualification of property in the elector or the elected. He considered the principle for which he contended, as established and consecrated by the authors of our glorious Revolution, of whom it was but just to say, that their merits, as legislators, will remain inscribed on the fairest monuments, when the memory of their splendid victories shall have crumbled into dust.

It was upon this principle, Mr. S. said, he vindicated our Constitution from the unjust attacks now made upon it, and should support the claim of the Eastern half of the State to the share which it possessed in the Legislature.

By consulting the very correct Map of the State, by Price and Strother, it appeared that the point midway between the Ocean and the Tennessee line, on the northern boundary of the State, was the north-western corner of Granville county; suspending a plumb, or drawing a line south from that point, it gave to the Eastern half of the State, thirty-five counties, including the whole of Granville, all Wake but a small section on its south-west corner, the greater part of Cumberland and Bladen and Brunswick. In his calculations, he rejected Cumberland from the East. That county does not go with us, and we take no benefit of its weight in our scale.

From the Comptroller's Report to the present session, of the land tax, at the rate of six cents of tax for every one hundred dollars of the value, the value of the lands in the Eastern 35 counties, rejecting fractions, is \$18,710,000

And the value of the lands in the Western counties, at the same rate, is 15,252,000

The late census shows that the Eastern counties contain 110,891 slaves; estimate them at \$250 each, the value is \$28,472,753

The Western counties contain 91,026 slaves, value 22,756,500

The result of these statements, gives to the East a property in land and slaves of \$47,000,000

And to the West 38,000,000

Shewing the property in the East, in these items only, to exceed that of the West, \$9,000,000

Apportion the whole representation of the sixty-two counties in the House of Commons, (124 members) by this estimate of property, and the East will be entitled to sixty-eight members, and the West to fifty-six members.

That part of the revenue of the State, collected by the sheriffs, for the present year, is sixty-six thousand dollars. Of this the East paid thirty-seven thousand dollars, and the West twenty-nine thousand dollars. Apportion the representation by taxation, the East will be entitled to sixty-nine members, the West to fifty-five members.

Upon the basis of property and taxation, then, the Eastern half of the State would be entitled to thirteen representatives more than the Western half. And permit me to say, that the growing value and improvement of the Eastern section, will continue to increase the difference in their favor. Before leaving this view of the question, it was proper to remark, that there was other property not brought into the estimate. The West have their farms stocked; so have the East: but the East have large towns, which possess and employ a considerable commercial capital, in merchandize, vessels, &c. They own too, unquestionably, nine-tenths of the bank capital of the State. Against these funds, amounting to many millions more, the West have nothing to set off.

But the West claim the advantage of numbers. On this point I was gratified, said Mr. S. to hear the gentleman from Hillsborough, (Dr. Smith,) admit the rule of federal numbers to be the proper ground of calculation. Certainly this is correct, and objections to the rule would come with an ill grace from us, who enjoy it as a right in our compact with the Northern States, and under which this State sends three representatives to Congress, gives three votes in the election of President, and which places in the hands of the Southern States the power to turn the scale in the election of President. By this rule of apportioning the one hundred and twenty-four members, the West would be entitled to seventy-four, and the East to forty-nine representatives. Upon the average of the three modes, the East would have sixty-two, and the West sixty-one members.

As to the other branch of the objections, arising from the equal representation of counties of unequal size and population, Mr. S. said, if any injustice resulted from

this circumstance, it admitted a remedy without a Convention: the Legislature was competent to regulate the boundaries of counties. But no rule could be adopted which would give equality. The counties must vary daily, as well in population as in wealth; and if made equal, the equality could not be preserved for a day. In his view, no inconvenience or injustice resulted from the existing state of the counties. Each section of the State formed one great community, with common feelings and interests; there were small counties in both sections; and invariably there would be found such strong affinity between the great and general interests of adjoining counties, great and small, that while all were represented, and while all were governed by the same laws, there could be no just grounds of jealousy; although it might happen the representative was elected by three hundred men in one county, and by three thousand in the next.

Mr. S. said he could not believe that the Constitution was imperfect, nor the practice under it unjust, in regard to the important matter of representation. Wealth, taxation, and population each had its influence. For the opposite claim, that population alone should govern representation, and give laws to the State, there was no pretence of reason, and no sanction of authority. North-Carolina, he hoped, would not be the first to fall into a fanciful experiment, at the sacrifice of a principle of the utmost magnitude.

[To be concluded.]

Foreign Intelligence.

We extract the subsequent foreign intelligence from the Charleston Courier, received by the arrival of the ship Corsair at Charleston from Liverpool.

[From the Liverpool Advertiser, April 17.]
Dreadful Shipwreck of the Albion Packet.

We have to record a melancholy event, in the loss of the packet ship *Albion*, from New-York to Liverpool. This fine vessel sailed from New-York on the 1st inst. with a crew of 24 men and about 26 passengers. On the 22d inst. she was entirely lost on the coast of Ireland, off Garretstown, near the Old Point of Kinsale. Only two passengers and seven of the crew were saved. All the particulars of this melancholy shipwreck which have been received in town up to the hour that we are writing, are contained in two letters, published in the *Mercury* yesterday, and which we give beneath; and the one from Jacob Mark, U. S. Consul at Kinsale, to Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co. of this town; the other from an eye witness of the scene, a Mr. Purcell, agent of the gentleman to whom the letter is addressed, and which had been forwarded here by this gentleman, for the information of those interested.

[Copy of a letter from Mr. Purcell.]
Garettstown, 22d April, 1822.

Honored Sir—I am sorry to inform you, that to what I had to say yesterday, I have to add the account of a most melancholy shipwreck. At some time before 4 o'clock, this morning, I was informed that a ship was cast on the rocks at the bottom of your dairy farms, to which place I immediately repaired; and at about the centre of the two farms, found a vessel on the rocks under a very high cliff. At this time, as it blew a dreadful gale, with spring tide and approaching high water, the sea ran mountains high, however I descended with some men as far down the cliff as the dashing of the sea against it would permit us to go with safety, and there had the horrid spectacle of viewing five dead bodies stretched on the deck, and four other fellow creatures, distracted, calling out for assistance without our being able to render them any, as inevitable death would attend any attempt at it.—Among those in this perilous situation was an unfortunate female, who, tho' impossible (from the wind and roaring of the sea) to be heard, yet from her gestures and her outstretched hands, we saw her, distracted, call on us for assistance. At this time the greater part of the vessel lay on a rock, and part of the stern, where the poor woman lay, projected over a narrow creek, that divided this rock from another. Here the sea ran over her with the greatest fury, and she kept a firm hold, which much astonished me she could do; but we soon perceived the vessel was broke across, where she projected over the rock, and after many waves dashing against her, this part of the vessel roiled in the waves, and we had the heart rending scene of seeing her perish!

Three men lay towards the stern of the vessel, one of whom stuck to a mast, which projected towards the cliff, to whom after many attempts we succeeded in throwing a rope, and brought him safe ashore. Another we also saved; but the constant dashing of the waves put an end to the sufferings of the others.

This vessel proved to be the *Albion* of N. York-Packet, Capt. Williams, which place she left on the 1st inst. for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, raw turpentine, rice, &c. and with about 28 passengers. His crew consisted of 24; and of the whole, there have been only saved nine, making the sufferers amount to 43. Out of the passengers there have been saved but two. The bodies of five men,

and two women have been picked up. After doing every thing possible for these poor creatures, I exerted myself with Mr. Gibbons, in saving the private property of the sailors and passengers; and succeeded in saving some of their trunks. I have brought four of these poor creatures here; Mr. Gibbons has taken three, and two more remain at the dairy-men's houses, who could not remove from thence. Capt. Williams is among the sufferers. As I know your feelings, towards those thus situated, I have taken the liberty of preparing some thin boards, to make coffins for these seven. She is now completely gone to pieces; and, I think, was as fine a vessel of her description as could be seen. I send a file of New-York papers handed me by one of the passengers. My situation does not allow me to say more at present, as I was never so fatigued, and remain,

Honored Sir, Your ever grateful,
and faithful servant,
[Signed,] JOHN PURCELL.
To Thomas Rochford, Esq.

The *Albion* was one of the finest American ships that ever came to this port; and her melancholy fate excites a more than usual degree of interest, from its being the first misfortune, attended with any circumstances of a painful nature, that has befallen the line of packets since their establishment between this port and New-York. Capt. Williams was an excellent seaman, and a skilful navigator; and no man, in his situation, was ever more generally respected and esteemed.—Ed. Mer.

LONDON, APRIL 25.
Negotiations continued at Constantinople up to the 23d of March, with every prospect of an amicable adjustment.—From St. Petersburg, it is added, the accounts are entirely of a pacific character. The exchange was still rising, and no person expected a war. Some insubordination in the Russian army is stated to have taken place, and four soldiers have been sent to Siberia.

The Austrian Observer, of the 12th April, says, we are formally authorized to declare that the reports circulated for some weeks past in the public papers on the state of the negotiations with the Porte, do not merit any credit whatever.

The most contradictory accounts are circulated respecting the Greek and Turkish fleets. Some letters still continue to affirm that there has been a naval action in which the Greeks were victors. Others assert, that nothing is yet decided; lastly, there are letters which pretend that the Turkish fleet has returned to the Archipelago. We expect with impatience the news from St. Petersburg. It is supposed that the manifesto of Russia will soon appear.

France.—A military rising has taken place at Nanci. Since the restoration of the Bourbons, (says the *News*) they have ruled France eight years; and so ruled it, that the people are now exactly in the same unquiet situation they were in when Napoleon landed from Elba. Were he alive at this moment, he might act over again the precise part he played in 1815. There can, however, be little doubt that, in the course of a short time, Napoleon will have a successor. It was after many attempts, and many failures, that Spain was revolutionized. The matter was, however, accomplished at last!

The Paris papers have asserted, sundry times, that General BERTHON has gone by sea to St. Sebastian, a circumstance likely enough. The French authorities were thrown into a dreadful agitation the other day by discovering, in the *Morning Chronicle*, an insurrectionary song relating to the "Cordon Sanitaire," which had first been circulated in manuscript in France. The copies of the spirited journal in question, that could be found in Paris, were anxiously seized by the police; and one of the journals intimated that the Most Christian King's Ambassador at London was expected to do his duty!—How completely this sudden betrayal of fear let us into the whole secret of the miserable alarm in which the Bourbons live and move!

A gentleman from France states, that much dissatisfaction prevails in the villages through which he passed, and that much property was destroyed by the firing of houses.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris papers of Tuesday last, by express. The *Constitutionnel* gives a letter from Vienna, of the 12th of April, communicating the substance of a letter from Constantinople of the 25th of March. This is later by some days than the intelligence in the *Evening papers* of yesterday. It is said that all the efforts of the Diplomats had been unavailing, and that M. De Lutzow's Drogoman had received orders to inform that Minister, that the port having manifested its intentions, all further steps were perfectly useless, and that the Sultan would even be offended if the subject was moved any further. The *Journal des Debats* quotes a letter from Odessa, of the 1st April, giving the substance of letters from Constantinople, of the 27th March, confirmatory of the above account. In a note, the editor of the *Journal des Debats* ventures to sneer at the assuming language of the *Austrian Observer* on this subject. "Our public (he says,) less tractable than that of Vienna, wishes absolutely to know something of what concerns

all Europe. We therefore insert what seems reasonable on either side. It is to be wished that the *Austrian Observer*, as he knows more than is known at Odessa, would be so good as to communicate a part of his knowledge to the public."—The *Specateur Oriental*, to shew that the relations between Austria and the Greeks are not of the most friendly description.

[Extract from a Private Communication.]
VIENNA, APRIL 12.

"We have received letters from Constantinople of the 25th of March, which furnish us with some interesting news. They were brought by the courier who was dispatched by M. De Lutzow the same evening, and who was the bearer of the dispatches of that Minister. M. de Lutzow had officially demanded, three different times, a new conference with the Reis Effendi, but he could not obtain it. He had already, before this, remitted a new Note, in which he developed all the reasons which ought to induce the Porte to reconsider the decision of the Divan of the 28th February. This Note was very detailed; having remained without answer, he, in concert with Lord Strangford, caused another Note to be delivered, which is said to be drawn in still more forcible terms; but this new effort has not been more fortunate than the preceding. It was not known whether the drogoman of Lord Strangford had had a more favorable verbal answer than M. de Lutzow's drogoman, but it is a fact that the latter had received verbally, orders to inform that Minister that the Porte having manifested its intentions, all further steps were perfectly useless, and that the Sultan would even be offended if this subject was urged any farther. This at least is what is announced here, and it must certainly be true, because these accounts come from persons who had hitherto constantly affirmed that the differences between the Porte and Russia were on the point of being arranged. It is, however, given out in some circles, that Lord Strangford had obtained the promise that the Turks would not commence hostilities—a promise on which indeed no great reliance is placed.

"The other news communicated by private letters from Constantinople, mention the sea-fight which took place near Patras. The Porte has not thought fit to publish an account of the issue of this combat; it is merely stated that the Turkish fleet has lost several vessels, and that the Greeks have likewise experienced considerable losses. The grand fleet has not yet left the harbor of Constantinople; great exertions are making to get it ready for sea, but it is very doubtful whether it will go to the Archipelago; the general opinion was, that it was destined for the Black Sea.

"They at length despair at Constantinople of seeing the differences with Persia amicably adjusted. The negotiations with the Court of Teheran are broken off, and the Shah has set out in person with a large army to enter Asiatic Turkey.—The army commanded by the eldest of Prince Ali who died last year, has commenced hostilities with the Pacha of Bagdad.

"We have this moment received the news, that the army of Gen. Wittgenstein is concentrating in Podolia, on the northern frontier of Moldavia."

CONSTITUTIONAL AP. 23.
ODESSA, APRIL 1.

"We have letters from Constantinople, of the 27th March. The Reis Effendi had not, up to the 25th, replied to the Note of the mediating Ministers. Lord Strangford had endeavored to persuade the Grand Vizier and the Reis Effendi, in the visits which he made them on the 23d, to accept the Ultimatum, but the Reis Effendi answered him, that the reply to his Note would be found already in the Note of the Porte of the 28th February, and that the Porte had no new declarations to make."

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.
CHARLESTON, MAY 31.—By the ship Emily, Capt. Babcock, arrived at Savannah in 27 days from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool papers to the 28th April—four days later than by the Corsair, at this port. From them, and from the Savannah papers we make the interesting extracts in this morning's Courier.

The distressing particulars of the wreck, on the coast of Ireland, of the packet ship *Albion*, Capt. Williams, on her voyage from New-York to Liverpool, are furnished to us by this arrival. There is something awfully afflicting in the frustration of hope, and sudden termination of life, when you are on the eve of reaching your home, and accomplishing the objects which are dearest to your heart. To die as your imagination approximates to happiness—to perish in the sight of the land which you love—to suffer wreck and ruin when you deem yourself comparatively secure—to overcome the fathomless sea, only to die on the treacherous strand.—Oh! how terrible is such an overwhelming calamity, to the young, to the gay, to the innocent—to the martiner hoping repose from his toils—to the son anxious to welcome his parents—to the student married in his pursuit of learning—and to the exile returning enraptured to his home. Regarding with deep melancholy this awful visita-

tion of Providence, we in Charleston must feel a sincere and lasting grief for the fate of Capt. Williams, the commander of the *Albion*, long and deservedly esteemed in our city.

One of the Savannah papers enumerates Mr. and Mrs. Burnes, late of the New-York Theatre, as among the passengers in the *Albion*—we are happy to state that they took their passage for Liverpool in a different vessel.—But while we are thus enabled to assure the security of two individuals who recently filled a conspicuous place in the public eye at New-York, it is with sincere sorrow that we are under the necessity of stating (a fact which we have from the best authority,) that the celebrated French General *La Fevre Desnoettes*, who passed through this city a few weeks since, on his way from New-Orleans to New-York, was one of the unfortunate passengers on board her.—He was, to avoid too much observation, travelling under an assumed name.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 26th April, is nearly filled with the debate of the preceding evening, upon Lord John Russell's motion for "Parliamentary Reform." The speech of his Lordship was pronounced to be a masterly performance. On dividing, the votes were—in favor of Reform, 164; against it, 269.

Hostilities had not yet commenced between Russia and Turkey. The accounts are very contradictory as to the situation of affairs between these two powers. The London Courier of the 26th of April states that letters from St. Petersburg had been received, which caused the exchange and the 6 per cent. stock to rise, both of which are tolerable sure indications of the public opinion in favor of peace. The Morning Chronicle on the other hand says, there is no doubt hostilities must shortly take place.

Letters from Russia say, that the first army assembled on the Pruth, and ready to take the field, consists of 280,000 men, of which a large proportion is cavalry, and of dragoons alone, 26,000. It is said to have been shown by experience, that this description of troops has always been eminently serviceable in the wars with the Turks. The same letters state the park of artillery to consist of 500 pieces of cannon. At Kaluga, the great depot of arms for South Russia, immense quantities of military stores of all kinds are collected.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered no less than 578 civil officers, employed in the province of Siberia, to be removed, punished or reprimanded, for monopoly, speculation, embezzlement, and other offences.

Accounts from Frankfort state, that news had been received at Odessa that the Turkish government is fortifying Constantinople. Above 10,000 men are employed on these works.

The Marquis of Hastings has been appointed Ambassador to Austria.

The Spanish Cortes were engaged on the 14th of April in discussing the future commercial relations between Portugal and Brazil. Not one word about South-American affairs.

It is stated that the late note of the Reis Effendi to the English and Austrian Ambassadors, was a forgery to depress the funds.

Insubordination and discontent still manifest themselves in France, and the terror of the Bourbons of revolutionary movements, is evinced by numerous arrests of individuals, espionage, violation of correspondence, concealment of intelligence, and tyranny over the press.

It seems that Ali Pacha is not dead, notwithstanding his head has been sent to Constantinople, and fixed on the portals of the seraglio.

There have been some disturbances in Madrid. Many outrages were committed by the troops in garrison there, on the 12th April. They ran in armed detachments, through the principal streets, insulting the inhabitants, and shouting "Riego forever! Death to the Servilles of Navarre!"

A private letter from Madrid, of 1st of April, states that the French Minister in that Capital was preparing to quit it; and that the Spanish Minister to the Court of France had actually quitted Paris. This report, however, is contradicted in the Journal des Debats.

A misunderstanding is said to have taken place between the Courts of Austria and Naples, arising from the conduct of the latter government towards some of its disaffected subjects.

Letters from Lisbon announce that Brazil has declared itself independent, and that the Prince Regent has been nominated Emperor.

The foreign Journals are full of accounts of preparations for the reception of the King of England, in various parts of the Continent.

Disastrous!—The packet ship *Albion*, which sailed from New-York on the 1st of April last for Liverpool, was lost on the 22d April, on the coast of Ireland, near the old head of Kinsale. The following is a list of passengers who went out in the *Albion*:

Messrs. Chabert and Gravez, of Paris; Mr. Le Mercier, of New-Orleans; Mrs. Garnier and son, and Mrs. Pye, of New-York; Miss Powell, of Canada; Major Gough, of the Br. Army; Wm Proctor, Wm. H. Dwight, and G. W. Baynor, of New-York; Philotine Delpla, and Victor