

under it, should enjoy equal privileges one with another, and equally bear the expenses and burdens of government. This is very far from being the case in North-Carolina. Under the present constitution our state government has ceased to be republican, and has become a complete aristocracy. So far from the majority governing, as it ought to do, it is an uncontested fact, that a minority of less than one-third of the free people of the state, control and make laws for all the rest. This follows from the mode of choosing members to the legislature. Each county elects the same number of representatives, without any regard either to the amount of population, or extent of territory contained in the county. Thus our county of Rowan, with a free population of more than 20,628 souls, sends to the legislature only three members, while the small county of Greene, with a free population of only 2,359 souls, is entitled to the same number. So that, in fact, three citizens in many of the small counties in the eastern part of the state, have more weight in making the laws than 27 of the free inhabitants of Rowan. So, likewise, as to bearing the burdens of government. It is a fact established by the books of the comptroller, that there is a number of the small counties in the state which do not furnish a sufficient amount of taxes to pay the wages of their own members; whilst Rowan sends to the public treasury every year, over and above the pay of her own members, upwards of 2,000 dollars. And yet, year after year, when Rowan applies, in a respectful manner, to the legislature to have her unwieldy territory divided, and her local grievances redressed, she is treated with sneers, and rejected with scorn. Fellow-citizens, is it not time for the people to awaken to a sense of their degraded situation? Shall we continue to have the laws made for us by the minority, and pay them for domineering over us?—No. There is a point of forbearance beyond which it is criminal to go. Nor is it the representative feature of the constitution alone, that requires amendment; there are many other parts which experience proves can be altered for the better. One of which, in our opinion, is, that the legislature meets too often. We think that to convene every two years, would be frequent enough. It is now a fact, not to be denied, that the laws of one session have scarcely time to become known to the people, until they are either repealed or altered by the succeeding legislature. What are laws this year, cease to be laws the next; and so constantly are our acts of the Assembly changing, that few others than the lawyers know which are in force and which are not. This is a great defect in our constitution, and a serious grievance to the people. But there is another objection to the legislature meeting as often as it does: namely, the great expense incurred by it. The legislature, one year with another, costs the people little short of 40,000 dollars. Now if it were convened only once in every two years, then this large sum of 40,000 dollars, or nearly that, would every other year be saved to the public; and might either not be collected at all, or, if collected, applied to purposes of general usefulness.

But, fellow-citizens, our object is not now so much to expose the defects of the present system, as to call your attention to a remedy. Every reflecting citizen must begin to see, and sensibly to feel, that the operations of the present constitution are unequal, unjust, and anti-republican in the extreme; that they are every day growing worse, and unless the remedy is speedily applied, will soon become too grievous to be tolerated. What is this remedy, we would ask?—Every tongue will at once answer—a Convention of the free people of North-Carolina! But, how is this most desirable end to be brought about? Not by applying to the legislature, for the MINORITY there hold the power; and sad experience shows us, that feeling power, they forget right. No! there is no hopes from the legislature; and after the treatment we have received from that quarter, it would be humiliating to apply to them again. Thank God, in this land, where our fathers fought for freedom, there is another mode of obtaining redress of our sufferings; this is, to apply to the source of all political power,—to the people themselves. The power lies in the hands of the people, and a majority have an uncontested right to exercise that power in altering or new-modifying the constitution whenever they please. The main consideration is, how to produce such a concert, as to bring by their delegates a majority of the people together. To accomplish this most desirable object, WE believe that the best plan is, for the freemen of each county to meet at the place of mustering in each Captain's district, and choose one or more delegates. The delegates of each county so chosen, to convene at their respective Court-Houses, on some certain day, to take the subject of our grievance under their most serious consideration; and, among other measures, to appoint a committee for the purpose of opening and carrying on a correspondence with like committees in other counties; and in this manner produce a concert of feeling and measures, which cannot fail, in a short

time, of bringing about a convention of the free people of North-Carolina. Believing, as we do, that this is the only method by which we can obtain redress, we, the grand-jury, joint-sufferers with yourselves, collected together from every part of the county, do most earnestly recommend to you to meet at your respective muster grounds on some day between this and Saturday, the 19th of October, and make choice of two delegates. That the delegates so chosen, do meet at the Court-House of the county, on Thursday, the 24th of October, to deliberate on the grievances we suffer, and to devise such measures of relief as may be deemed most prudent and effectual. With the most ardent wishes for success in this necessary undertaking, we promise you, fellow-citizens, our zealous co-operation.

Signed,  
W. Bodenhamer, as Foreman.  
John Eastburn, Samuel Ferrington,  
Brumell Sapp, Josiah Tumbleton,  
Stephen Beacham, Michael Baker,  
Henry Workman, John Boone,  
Adam Casper, Levi Smith,  
Henry Stirewalt, John Walsler,  
John Goodman,  
August 25th, 1822.

**INTELLIGENCE.**

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

**FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.**

**TURKISH BARBARITIES.**  
(When our readers shall have read the following extracts of letters from a gentleman of the first respectability in Smyrna, to his friend in this city, they will probably be of the opinion that the dreadful famine in Ireland is but the commencement of the judgments of heaven on the British nation, for the anti-Christian and inhuman part which they have acted in the contest between the Greeks and the Turks. On the Government of Great Britain, as well as on the Ottoman Porte, we believe that these horrible enormities will be charged by a righteous Providence, because they have excited the whole influence of the nation, to support the Turks in perpetrating them.)

Smyrna, 17th May, 1822.  
I have the pleasure of once more advising my arrival at this port, on the 5th inst. I wrote you last from Malta, on the 22d ult. at which place we stop but a short time. I find the state of affairs much more tranquil than I expected; the terrible affair of Scio was glutted for a time these monsters. I shall, by the Sultana write you a fuller description of this dreadful scene. Smyrna is crowded with women and children, brought away as slaves from that unfortunate island, whole families are put up for sale, and the most beautiful females are torn from their friends, and given up to the embraces of these worse than villains. I have seen scenes that would draw a tear from the most unfeeling wretch; whole families separated; a mother giving up her last infant, and herself afterwards purchased by some villain, and in her agony imploring some Christian, for Christ's sake, to save her, or at least her children. The Pasha has given an order that no Frank shall purchase a slave; and, but in few instances, has any thing been effected; and that in an underhand way; enough of this heart sickening subject. Such an outrage upon Christendom has not for ages been known, and we can only sigh when we know who is the Ally of this power; the avenging hand will soon overtake this empire, and Heaven will no longer look on, and permit such wickedness. The Greeks can do nothing; the Capt. Pasha has left Scio for some of the other Islands to act the same scenes over. There has been no action between the fleets. The Greek fleet can do nothing against the Capt. Pasha. They can meet them with no chance of success.

Smyrna, 28th May, 1822.  
I intended to have given you a sketch of the scene of Scio. I am promised it by a Greek Priest nun, who was brought into Smyrna as a slave, and purchased by a person here; and intends writing the particulars of that dreadful affair. The Capt. Pasha hoisted English colors, when he came in sight of the island, but afterwards hoisted the red flag, and landed his troops; and the Turks from the castle sallied out, and but little resistance was made by the Greeks. A general massacre commenced. Not a male was spared; every one was cut to pieces, and some of the most shocking tortures made use of. A person there who witnessed the whole scene, tells me that the Greeks bore these cruelties with extraordinary fortitude; he saw many impaled alive and roasted. The whole town is destroyed, and the dead bodies, arms and legs scattered over the whole city. The smell is said to be so offensive that it is impossible to remain. A few of the Mastic villages it is said have been partly spared. The number of Greeks killed, Mr. Hervey told me, might be estimated at from 15 to 20,000. Many of the women and children were destroyed. Fifty infants were thrown into the sea, at one time; but the greatest part of them are brought here as slaves; and the Bazaars are full of them, and the most wretched sights are every day presented to us. I have been very near getting into difficulty by purchasing a small boy from the Turks, and have been obliged to give him up, as we have no Consul here to

protect me. I had endeavored to compromise the affair with money, but found it impossible. The Turk that sold him would have lost his head, which he deserved; and I should have been placed in a very dangerous, unpleasant situation, had I not given him up the child when demanded. The Pasha had given orders that no slave should be sold to a Christian, though several have been purchased in an underhand way. It happened only yesterday, and has troubled my mind so much that I have hardly time to write my letters. In my next, I will write you more about it; I am now out of difficulty.

**THE ALBION.**

Among the passengers in the Columbia, at New-York, was Mr. Everheart, the only surviving cabin passenger in the Albion packet ship. A friend who had had an hour's conversation with this gentleman previous to his departure for Philadelphia, received the following particulars from him:

When the ship was thrown on her beam ends, a prodigious destruction took place below; the doors of the state rooms, the tables, bound with iron, the furniture, were all destroyed and thrown into heaps. Many of the passengers were severely injured. Gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes had one of his arms broken; Col. Prevost was wounded in the face. She soon righted, and the water which was shipped in the cabin was let below, so that the passengers until near 3 in the morning were as comfortable as they could be under these distressing circumstances. From the time of her shipping the first sea at eight o'clock, until near three in the morning, Capt. Williams concealed their imminent danger from the passengers, consoling them with the hope of relief at daylight, and of the wind's coming off the shore. They were thus saved much anxiety and distress for the five hours preceding the total destruction of the ship.

At about 10 minutes before three, the captain perceiving the ship to be embayed and near the breakers, communicated the intelligence, and ordered every one on board forward, which Mr. Everheart considers was the most prudent thing that could be done. Mr. Everheart, from extreme weakness, was the last up the companion, crawling upon his hands and knees. At the top he found Madame Garne, and her child in great distress; he assisted her as well as he could across the lumber on deck forward. The ship struck on two or three rocks before she came to the reef where she lost her bottom, and her decks barely hanging together, were floated inside the reef, immense swells covering all the passengers from time to time. About an hour after she crossed the reef the swells increased in bulk and frequency. Amongst the last persons he saw alive at this time was young Mr. Hyde Clarke holding his wife; and at this period the swells entirely covered the fore-castle, and drowned all who were there. Col. Prevost by great exertions reached the rock which Mr. Everheart had gained, but was washed off. Mr. Everheart had barely room to stand on one foot—it was a rock that jutted out from the main land. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke's bodies were found and interred; and many of the passengers some weeks after were washed ashore, so much mutilated that it was impossible to recognize them. The sailors at an early period were in a state of insubordination; many would not obey orders, and got drunk.—New-York Paper.

**SHOCKING MURDER.**

FROM THE WASHINGTON (PA.) EXAMINER.  
On Wednesday last, William Crawford, a wealthy farmer of Fallowfield township, Washington county, was committed to jail in this place, for the murder of his son Henry, the day before, at the age of twenty-eight years. This horrid deed is said to have had its origin in a disagreement which existed for some time between old Mr. Crawford and his wife, the mother of the deceased, she living at the time the murder was committed in the same house with the son, separate from the residence of the old man. On the morning previous to putting into design his hellish purpose, it appears that he had declared he would kill his son on that day. The instrument of death, a gun, was attempted to be wrested from him by some person present, who desisted on the old man's threatening to kill him if he did not cease to interfere. He deliberately took aim, we are informed, placing the gun against the cheek of the door, before which his son was sitting, and shot him dead on the spot.

In addition to the above particulars, a person who was present at the time says, the deceased had been repeatedly threatened by the father, but from the age and infirmities of the old man, he apprehended no danger except from the gun, which he had put out of order for his security; the father, however, had procured some person who repaired it.

**BALLSTON, SPA. N. Y. AUG. 6.**

**More Effects of Intoxication.**—On Sunday, the 28th ult. the body of a transient person was found in the stable of Peter Darby, in Ballston. It is since ascertained that his name was George Thomas, and that he was a revolutionary pensioner. An inquest was held, and their ver-

dict was, "that he came to his death by drinking too freely of ardent spirits." It is not one month since we had to record a similar case which occurred in this town. The heart sickens and the mind revolts at the too frequent occurrences of this kind, and more especially when they are witnessed in our own vicinity.

**NEW-YORK, AUG. 15.**

A Mr. Ackerly, a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, arrived in this city, and landed in or near the infected district on Wednesday of last week. His lodgings were not far from Canal street. He sickened on Friday, appeared convalescent on Saturday, took his bed on Sunday, and died with the fever on Tuesday.

**PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 15.**

The Philadelphia Board of Health has prohibited all intercourse between New-York and this city, from and after 11 o'clock this day.

**YORK, (PENN.) AUG. 15.**

This section of country has not experienced such a drought in the recollection of persons who have lived near a century. There has been no rain of any consequence since the 21st of February, the time of the flood, a period of nearly six months, and for the last two months Heaven has withheld its showers altogether. We hear daily of springs that were considered never-falling, disappearing; and that people, like the thirsty throng of Israel, have to go miles in quest of water to sustain themselves.

Not a mill out of ten can grind a grain, and those that can, cannot supply the demand for flour. Farmers have gone twenty miles to mill, and were then generally disappointed in getting as much ground as would answer their immediate wants. A few weeks continuance of dry weather will cause a great scarcity, and probably impose a necessity of getting flour from Baltimore or elsewhere.

The summer crops have almost totally failed, some fields will not yield a grain of corn, and the best of them not more than a few bushels to the acre.

**PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 17.**

**Love Laughs at Locksmiths.**—On Wednesday morning last a development took place before a magistrate, of an occurrence which, however laughable it may appear to some, could not in all its circumstances be very agreeable to the parties concerned.

It seemed that Juliet, a colored girl, wished to conceal her lover in a cellar; and to prevent the noise made by his heavy tread being heard, she, while he was descending the stairs, seized the cat and squeezed it so hard as to make it squeal till the whole house re-echoed with the noise. Grimalkin's squalling served only to excite the suspicion of the mistress, and determined her to see what was the matter. In this dilemma the fair Juliet dropped the cat, and blew out the candle. The mistress descended the stairs, and in one moment afterwards found herself in the arms of a sturdy negro, who, thinking it was the fair Juliet, inprinted one kiss on her lips, but then discovering his mistake, ingloriously fled, and left the lovely Juliet to her fate. The son of the lady, alarmed by the uproar, came down and secured the wench, but she would not reveal to the magistrate the name of her companion.

**Whimsical occurrence.**—The bans of marriage between two parties had been regularly published in this city, and a particular day last week was fixed for the intended union at the residence of the bride, a few miles from town. The clergyman accordingly went at the time appointed; but lo! the fickle queen had been married two days before to another man, and the happy pair had taken their flight to their future dwelling some miles distant! The disappointed swain, ignorant of his misfortune, had come to see his dulcinea the day after the ceremony had been performed, and when he found what had taken place, he assumed philosophic composure, shook hands with the faithless frailton, and wished her all the happiness she deserved. St. John's N. B. paper.

**Another Lord in Vermont.**

We understand that Deacon Charles McKenzie, of Hartland, Vermont, a farmer of the first respectability, and a man highly esteemed wherever he is known, in consequence of the death of an uncle, is likely to be Lord Monro, of Allen Ross-shire, in Scotland. It is but a few weeks since an old gentleman of Roxbury, was informed of a similar kind of luck, he being the eldest lineal descendant now living of an ancient family of parliamentary dignity in England. The laws of primogeniture occasionally excite our astonishment; particularly when we see men brought from the most humble station of life, and from most sections of the globe, to the heirs of consequential men in another kingdom, of whom perhaps they never before heard.—Vermont paper.

**NEW-YORK, AUG. 16.**

**The People vs. Seth Hunt.**—The court of sessions yesterday decided that they had no authority to issue the commissions under the seal of the court, which had

been moved for by the defendant, to take testimony on his behalf in England and France, in relation to the charges made by "Ariel" against the Hon. Jonathan Russell. In consequence of which, Mr. Duer, the associate counsel for the prosecution, stated to the court, that the district attorney and himself, on the part of the people, had entered into an arrangement with the defendant's counsel, which obviated the legal difficulty. We understand that, according to this arrangement, (to which the court assented,) commissions will issue under the signatures of the respective consuls, for the examination, under oath, of the witnesses named therein, resident in England and France, upon interrogatories and cross interrogatories to be settled before the first Judge or the Recorder, and to be annexed to the commission. Six months are allowed for the return of the commissions. In the mean time, the testimony of Mr. Fred. Mullett, who is now in this state, and is the surviving partner of the house of Mullett, Evans & Co. is to be taken, with that of other persons, on the part of the prosecution, to be read on the trial, in case of the death, or the absence from the state of such witness.

The counsel in the above cause are, Hugh Maxwell, Esq. District Attorney, and John Duer, Henry Wheaton, and John L. Lawrence, Esqs. as associates, on the part of the people. Pierre C. Van Wyck, and Charles G. Haines, Esqs. are engaged on the part of Mr. Hunt.—Gazette.

A letter received at New-York, from Augusta, Georgia, of the 6th inst. says, that at day light that morning, Mr. Henry Shultz, the founder of the new town of Hamburg, shot himself with six buck shot. When he presented the pistol to his forehead, it seems he elevated his hand a little, and the shot struck his eyebrows and inclined down. He was alive, and even considered not dangerous by the surgeon. The act was committed in his own house.

**A petrified woman.**—An account dated Eaton, Ohio, July 2d, states that "an elderly gentleman who lately died in Fayette county, state of Kentucky, previous to his death requested that his daughter's remains should be disinterred and deposited by the side of his own. His daughter had been buried about eleven years, in the county of Bourbon, Ky. After his decease, the old gentleman's request was complied with. To the great astonishment and surprise of those engaged in raising the daughter's remains, her body was found to be entire, and of its full size. On a minute examination, it was discovered to be perfectly petrified; its specific gravity was about the same as that of common lime stone. The coffin was entirely decayed. Her countenance had undergone so small an alteration, that her husband, it is said, on beholding her, fainted."

**Quick work.**—Two transient persons yesterday morning committed a petty theft about two miles from this city—were pursued, arrested, taken before a magistrate, tried, convicted, and punished by whipping; the whole work finished the same day before 10 o'clock, A. M.—a gentleman's breakfast time.—Newhaven paper.

President BOYER, has written to a friend by the name of Dodge, in North-Salem (Mass.) expressing a wish that the Independence of the Republic of Hayti may be acknowledged by the government of the United States. The object of Boyer in writing to Mr. Dodge seems to be to obtain his advice on the subject, and to get him to introduce the subject to different influential individuals, in order that the proposed measure may be carried into effect. Boyer sets forth like a man of much reflection and good understanding, the commercial advantages which each nation would derive from the adoption of such a measure.—Newhaven paper.

In Northfield, Marshal Ames, aged six years, son of Captain James White, came to his death by a mistake, in taking yellow arsenic for flour of sulphur. This melancholy occurrence should teach all who deal out or administer medicine to observe the greatest caution in giving it. Every article of medicine kept in a family ought to be labelled. It is by neglecting this salutary rule that many find a premature grave.

Mr. John Ficket, of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, was born Dec. 8, 1728, his wife July 10, 1729; they were married Jan. 4, 1750. They now live at Cape Elizabeth, and, although at the advanced age of 94, are both in excellent health, both read their bibles without the aid of spectacles, and their recollection of past events is very little impaired.—Portland paper.

**THE SPRINGS.**

SARATOGA SPRINGS, AUG. 15.  
The arrival of strangers since our last has been very great. Not less than 11 or 1200 were in this village on Saturday.—The number at our sister village, Ballston Spa, we have not been able to ascertain, but understand it to be very handsome.—All the houses in both villages will probably be filled during this week; and present appearances indicate that the stay of company will be longer this season than usual.—Sentinel.