

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 8. By the arrival of the regular trading ship Maria, Capt. Fowley, we have received our files of English papers to the 31st of September.

We cannot perceive any news of a more interesting character than that lately published. Intelligence from Greece is still animating, although accounts vary as to the last great battle; it is denied that so large a force was employed on either side.

The Ministers of the Allied Sovereigns have had a meeting at Vienna, to discuss the principles which are to govern their deliberations at the Congress of Verona: Austria, Russia, France, England, and Prussia, were represented. This alliance cannot fail to have a fatal effect upon public liberty, if it be not dissolved.

In Spain there is still much commotion. The King has asked permission to visit his country seat; but the Cortes has stated, that his absence would have a fatal effect at this time.

The King of England arrived in London on the 1st of September. He had not yet filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Londonderry. Lord Bathurst is spoken of currently.

Herschell, the celebrated astronomer, died on the 25th of Aug. near Windsor. Science will long deplore his death.

A new attempt at insurrection took place at Nantes. A man cried long live Napoleon 2d, before the guard house.—Great confusion ensued; it was supposed he had accomplices, and several were arrested.—Nat. Adv.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

By the arrival, last evening, of the fast sailing ship Euphrates, Capt. Stoddard, in 26 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London and Liverpool papers; the former to the 9th, and the latter to the 11th Sept. inclusive. The Euphrates has made her passage out and home in sixty days.

Letters, dated Aug. 26, received in London from Vienna, state, that an urgent demand had been made by the King of Spain to the Courts of Russia and Austria for assistance, which they declined. It was also said that a formal representation to the same effect was to be laid before the Congress, when assembled.

Notwithstanding the appointment of Greek Hospitars to Wallachia and Moldavia, on the 10th of August, a fire to Jassy, burnt 20,000 houses, and pillaged the inhabitants, in a moment of unsuspecting confidence.

News at Vienna, on the 24th of August, state, that a bloody battle has been fought between the Greeks and Turks, each having collected their scattering forces. The battle was a drawn one.

Madrid accounts, to the 27th of August, state, that the Duke del Infantado, Marquis de Las Amarillas and Centa, have been banished. The garrison had been reduced to 80 men, and the military duty was principally done by the national guards.

The trial of the conspirators of La Rochelle had terminated. Four of the conspirators were condemned to death, and three to five years imprisonment.

London papers to the 9th say, that the spirit of lawless depredation still exists in some baronies of the proclaimed districts of Ireland. The harvest stock of the Rev. Mr. Creagh, of the county of Cork, was set on fire and totally consumed, as a punishment for having collected tithes. The practice of sending threatening notices had been renewed.

THE LATEST.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 15. The packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, arrived yesterday morning in 26 days from Liverpool, bringing the regular advices to the 14th ultimo.

The London Courier of the evening of the 14th ult. asserts that the new arrangements for the cabinet are completed, and that Mr. Canning has accepted the seals of the Foreign Office.

There had been no new arrivals at Liverpool from the United States.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool, the week preceding the 14th ult. consisted of 1567 bales Upland, 6 to 7 3-4; 2890 Orleans and Mobile 6 to 10 1-2; 419 Tennessee, 3 3-4 to 7 1-2 and 323 Sea Islands, 6 1-4 to 13 1-4d. by auction and by private sale, about 400 bales Sea Islands, 2823 Uplands, 6 1-8 to 7 7-8; 328 Orleans, 7 1-2 to 9 3-4; and 193 Tennessee, 5 1-2 to 6 3-8.

There are further reports, not only confirmatory of former accounts, but of subsequent successes of the Greeks.

The Turkish government, it is said, has communicated to the British Ambassador, that if Russia has any new negotiations to make, she may send a new Ambassador, provided he did not come in a ship of war—as the batteries had positive orders to forbid the entrance of any armed ship. Some differences are mentioned between the Porte and the French Ambassador, who had threatened to leave Constantinople.

It was reported at Frankfort, Sept. 9, that a part of the Austrian troops in Ita-

ly, have marched through Brance, [towards Spain,] to relieve the Sanitary Cordon. This report caused a fall in stocks at Brussels.

Another report was in circulation at Brussels, that on the 26th of August, no hopes were entertained at Madrid, of saving the life of the Queen of Spain.

MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 5. Several persons lately arrived from Vera Cruz report that universal discontent prevailed; that general Victoria and other chiefs had raised the standard of liberty; that large numbers of men had joined them, and that their force was daily increasing—in a word, that the reign of Iturbide could not last long. The new order prohibiting the exportation of specie, and the duties exacted both at the castle of Ulloa and at the Custom house in Vera Cruz, discouraged foreign vessels from coming to that port.

From the Texas and Mexico.

We have received the Arkansas Gazette of the 18th and 20th of August, which furnish a gloomy account of the situation of the late emigrants to the province of Texas. Several intelligent gentlemen had returned to Arkansas from Mr. Austin's settlement at the mouth of the Colorado, and from an extensive exploring tour through the principal parts of the province. They contradict the report of Mr. Austin's death, and state that his brother at the settlement, had received a letter from him, dated at Mexico, informing that it was next to certain that his title to the lands he claimed will not be confirmed by the imperial government; or if it was, it would be in such a way as in all probability it would be rejected. One of the conditions would be, that he should settle 300 families, within certain limits, in a stipulated time, and they must all be Catholics. None but Catholics are permitted to settle in the province; they must reside in villages, each of which must be under a local commandant, appointed by the imperial government, and each village to support one or more Catholic priests. Every inhabitant must swear that he is a catholic, that he will support and defend that religion, and take the oath of allegiance to the imperial government.

Slavery is prohibited throughout Mexico and its dependencies. The whole Mexican country is represented by these gentlemen as in a very unsettled state.—The rich Spaniards were fast leaving the country. Several had arrived at Natchitoches on their way to New-Orleans.—They had sold off their property in Mexico on account of the troublesome times, and purchased about a 1000 mules, which they intended to dispose of in Louisiana. Most of the mules were laden with packs, and it was believed the gentlemen had with them a large amount of specie and bullion.

We hope the foregoing recital of the severe distresses, to which the emigrants to the Colorado settlement are reduced, will be sufficient to prevent in future any of our citizens from embarking in such wild schemes.—N. Y. Statesman.

CHARLESTON, OCT. 9.

We have received papers to the 26th ult. from our Atlantic communication, by the schr. Zoroaster.

The Gazette of Havana, of the 27th, contains an essay, respecting the pirates, which was originally carried on and forwarded to this island; and expressing the belief, if means are not speedily adopted by that government to arrest them, that their trade will be annihilated, and their produce rot upon their hands.

From the same paper, it appears that a very considerable degree of excitement exists at the present moment, between the American Spaniards and the natives of old Spain, residents of the Island of Cuba.—Several personal combats had taken place between the parties, originating in the diverse feelings; and more serious consequences were apprehended by many.—Courier.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The latest accounts of the fever at this place are truly appalling. The U. States schr. Amelia, Capt. Baker, arrived at N. Orleans from St. Marks, East Florida, and informs that death and desertion had nearly depopulated Pensacola! A list of deaths at that place and Barreras, from the 13th of August to the 11th September, has been furnished, containing eighty-four names, and it was supposed that there had been about forty others, whose names could not be ascertained.

Later accounts from New Orleans represent the ravages of the yellow fever to be increasing. The following report of the board of health was made on the 16th of Sept.

The Board of health regret that it has become their painful duty to state to their fellow-citizens, that the number of cases of yellow fever reported within the last three days have increased. The cases as yet, without exception, as far as they have been reported to the Board, are confined to strangers unacquainted. They would, therefore, again advise all tran-

gers to leave the city, until the fever subsides.—H. K. GORDON, Secretary of the Board of Health.

A letter, dated Sept. 29, from a gentleman in Columbus, Ohio, to his friend in Baltimore, states that there never had been more sickness in that state than during the present fall. In that small town there have been three buried in one day. Forty or fifty were then lying sick. The inhabitants of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers have the yellow fever to an alarming degree. The report was, that there were more than three hundred cases of yellow fever in the neighborhood of Marietta; they are dying fast; numbers are removing from the water courses to the highlands. The crops were abundant, but the squirrels had been very destructive to the corn.

The inhabitants had associated for the purpose of destroying the squirrels. On the first of September they formed themselves into two parties, and, on counting, nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty acedra were produced, besides about 500 which were not taken into the account.

THE LATE STORM.

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, S. C. dated Sept. 30.

Our town looks desolate indeed; the wind seems to have spent its greatest fury here. The Bank is nearly unroofed, part gone, and scarce any house in town without much damage. The neighboring plantations have all lost their crops, barns and many negroes. Huggins has lost 34 negroes, Ford, Pinckney, Alston, almost every planter has lost negroes.—But North Inlet has been most grievously visited. Mr. Withers' family, Dr. Myers' family, old Mrs. Botsford, and many that you do not know, all swept away. Mr. Withers was picked up alive on Dubourds shore, and is able to tell the melancholy tale of his sufferings. He states that his house tumbled to pieces like an egg-shell, and he knew nothing more until he found himself floating and holding on upon a piece of lumber—he saw a negro at the other end of it, and spoke to him, when his little boy Mac Queen, hearing his voice, cried out, Father, I am here—hold on father, and trust in God; he will take us to shore. Mr. W. asked him if he could hold on, he replied, oh yes, I am strong as ever. At that instant, a raft of timber was dashed against them, and the child was seen no more. Immediately after, the negro said, thank God I touch bottom. Lieut. Levy, of the navy, was on the shore and heard their cries; he plunged in and manfully rescued them. Mr. W. does not know whether his family were crushed to death, or drowned—he thinks, from the length of time he was upon the water, he must have gone out to sea, and been brought back by the flood tide. The body of Mrs. Myers was found on Waccataw beach—poor Withers Shackelford has gone with her. At the south end of the island, several houses and out-houses were either blown down, or much injured—but no lives were lost.

From Dubourds.—I am requested to apprise you of the calamitous visitation that has befallen Dr. Myers' family. It has pleased God in his inscrutable decrees to sweep from a numerous remnant of afflicted relatives, the entire family of Dr. Levi Myers. The house in which they lived was wrecked, floated away, and himself and fourteen others became the victims of the irresistible storm—one only saved, his fellow March. No better man ever lived, and I need not speak to you how amiable were the members of his family. The loss of lives at North Inlet has been distressingly awful—whole families crushed in the general ruin. The family of Mr. Solomon Cohen, are, thank God, spared, altho' his house was levelled to the ground. They are indebted to the exertions of Lieut. Levy, who fortunately was there on a visit, for the preservation of their lives.—Charleston Cour.

A writer in the Massachusetts Spy, published at Worcester, Mass. treating of the election of a representative to the Eighteenth Congress, for that district, which Mr. Russell now represents, makes the following statement:

"It is well understood that a new candidate is to be selected for this important and responsible station. The sentiment is certainly very general if not universal, among both political parties which have hitherto existed, that Mr. Russell is no longer worthy of the public confidence. The causes of this sentiment have too recently transpired, and are too familiarly known, to require explanation."

All the particulars of the late insurrection in this state, are given in the London papers.

A new musical farce, called Gretta Green, was performed for the first time at the English Opera House, 1st September. It is said to be from the pen of Mr. Beazeley, and was very favorably received.

A tornado, accompanied with the most terrific thunder and lightning, was experienced at Scarborough, (Eng.) on the 29th August. A Mrs. Mallory, of that place, was so much alarmed, that she died of fright.—Charleston Cour.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1822.

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Delegates who had previously been elected in the different Captains' companies of this county, took place in Salisbury, on Thursday last. The number of delegates that attended was much larger than we had expected, and we know that they were among the most respectable citizens of our county. The meeting was conducted with the utmost dignity and order; and the members evinced the greatest unanimity and zeal in the great and righteous cause of the West, for the furtherance of which they were assembled.

After the meeting was organized, Gen. Pearson addressed the members, in explanation of the object of their assembling. He said, that amending the constitution was an important work,—that it should be commenced and proceeded in with great deliberation and caution;—but it was a work absolutely necessary, unless we wish to see a mockery made of our representative government. In forming the Legislature, (said he) to make laws for us, it now takes eight men in the West to balance one in the East; but in paying taxes, and bearing the burdens of war, &c. every man in the West will weigh down his fellow of the East. The Constitution (continued he) must ultimately be amended: it might take two, three, or a dozen years to effect it; but, even if it should take fifty years, for himself he was willing to labor in the cause his lifetime. That as it is natural for the father to plant orchards for the benefit of his children, equally so it is for us to engrain into the charter of our political rights, such amendments as will perpetuate the liberties our fathers fought for, to our children's children.

Gen. Pearson made many other remarks, which we did not hear sufficiently distinct to note down.

After the resolutions had been read, Mr. Fisher addressed the meeting at some length; we only noted a few of his most prominent ideas at the time.

He said it was a wrong idea, generally entertained, that the Congress held at Halifax, in 1776, met expressly for the purpose of forming a Constitution; but, on the contrary, that it assembled for the purpose of considering the distracted state of the country, and devising ways and means to prosecute with effect the war against the British, the common enemy;—that out of three quires of paper, which contained the journal of that Congress, only three sheets were occupied with the proceedings relative to forming the Constitution; that the time, as thus appears was devoted to this object, was altogether insufficient for deliberating on the formation of so important and lasting a work—a work that was vitally to affect unborn generations.

Mr. Fisher pointed out a number of defects in the Constitution. One which he mentioned was, that the Legislature meets too often. The objection (he said) to its meeting so often was not only the great expense attending it, but it was inexpedient. Laws are made one year, and repealed the next; and so continual is the fluctuation of them, that the people at large are left entirely in the dark,—and even the judges and lawyers themselves are often puzzled to determine what laws are in force. As an illustration, Mr. Fisher mentioned, among many others, one instance, which occurred not many years since: A law was passed altering the time of holding the Superior Court in a certain county; the law was published, among others,—but, as is often the case, it was four or five months getting out among the people,—the judge, in the mean time, went on his circuit, and held court according to the old regulation, but in direct violation (though innocently) of the provisions of the new statute in such case made and provided. The judge, as might have been expected, was much chagrined at the mistake. At the next circuit, however, he was determined to proceed according to law. So, when the time arrived, he takes the law in hand, and proceeds on his circuit, and held court according to the new "dispensation."

but, behold! he learnt, when too late, that the Legislature had met, in the interim, and re-altered the time of holding court back to the old standard. Upon this the judge gave up the chase, declaring that he could not keep pace with the operation of laws whose existence was so ephemeral.

Many other pertinent remarks were made by Mr. Fisher, and other Delegates, which neither time nor room will allow us to notice in this week's paper.

The temperate, firm and dignified proceedings of this meeting, must have most salutary effect on the minds of those who before doubted either the lawfulness or expediency of calling a Convention.

Proceedings of the Delegates of the people of Rowan County, on the subject of a Convention.

On Thursday, the 24th inst. the Delegates from the several Captains' districts in the County, convened at the Court House in Salisbury, for the purpose of taking under their consideration such measures as might be thought necessary for the speedy calling of a Convention of the free people of North-Carolina, to amend the present Constitution of the State.

The following gentlemen appeared as delegates from their respective districts, to wit:

In the First Regiment.

Capt. Wood's Company—Charles Fisher, S. L. Ferrand, Swain's—H. C. Kern, P. H. Swink, Lyster's—J. Lyster, Isaac Linster, Hairson's—Wm. B. Wood, John Young, Chunn's, Jesse's—Nicholas Filbauer, Jno. Andrews, Coon's—Wm. H. Kerr, H. Braly, Lister's—Noah Parter, Richard Harris, Barger's—Adam Casper, Adam Roseman, Miller's—John Linn, George Miller, Lott's—J. Miller, Jno. Latta, Brink's—J. Walton, W. Harris, Johnston's—Judge Locke, John Scott.

In the Second Regiment.

Capt. Miller's company—George Smith, John March, Harris's—Abraham Cameron, George Harris, Frank's—Ransom Harris, Spens, Clark, Wark's, Swain's, Greville's, Canada's—Daniel Cox, Woodson Daniel, Hendrick's—S. Hamilton, J. Darner, Willet's—John P. Hodgens, William Moore.

In the Third Regiment.

Capt. W. B. Wilson's—Jesse A. Pearson, J. E. Freeling, Curdson's—Jacob March, Swain's—Samuel Jones, Nathan Chaffin, Lott's—G. Lowry, Fraser's, H. C. Brown's—John Clement, A. R. Jones, Glatcock's—James Glatcock, Ellis's—E. D. Austin, G. Colker, Hamblin's, W. Brown's—Daniel McGuire.

In the Fourth Regiment.

Capt. Wain's company—Ransom Williams, Charles Curdson's—Daniel Waggoner, George Long, Barnwell's—Andrew Craver, H. Monroe, Arnold's—Jacob Worthington, Daniel Arrell, Ferrington's, J. J. Brown's—Thomas Cooper, Cabbie's—Benjamin Sherwood, Andrew Sweetgood.

The Delegation proceeded to appoint a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jesse A. Pearson, Charles Fisher, Stephen L. Ferrand, Nathan Chaffin, John H. Freeling, Benj'n. Sherwood, and Geo. Smith, to report the heads of such subjects as it was deemed most important to take into consideration at this meeting.

The Delegation then proceeded to the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, whereupon Nathan Chaffin, Esq. was unanimously appointed Chairman, and Col. J. H. Freeling, Secretary.

The Committee reported the following resolutions:

- Resolved, That the Delegation appoint a committee of nine delegates, to be called the committee of Correspondence, whose duty it shall be forthwith to open a correspondence with all the other counties in favor of calling a Convention; and to endeavor to arrange with them such measures as they may deem best calculated to accomplish the great object to which we are contending.
- Resolved, That each delegate open in his respective district subscription papers, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses that may be incurred in carrying on the necessary correspondence, in collecting and diffusing information among the people, and in general to defray whatever expense may be incurred in the progress of the just cause in which we are engaged; Further, that the sum so raised be paid over to the committee of correspondence, to be by them accounted for at the next meeting of the delegation.
- Resolved, That the Delegation recommend to the Members elect from this County to the next General Assembly, to endeavor to concert with the members from other counties, favorable to a Convention, some plan, and to agree upon measures for the speedy calling of a Convention of the free people of North-Carolina.
- Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence shall prepare, by the next meeting of the Delegation, a plain and candid exposure of the grievances under which the people labour, in consequence of the unequal, unjust, and oppressive operations of the present Constitution.
- Resolved, That it is proper and necessary that this Delegation should have those Delegates marked thus * were absent on account of sickness, or some other unavoidable cause. † both sick, and unable to attend.