

INTELLIGENCE.

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

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 24.

We yesterday received London dates of the 15th Feb. and Liverpool of the 13th, brought by the Mary Catherine, capt. Pace, from Liverpool. Every thing on the continent of Europe breathes war as regards France and Spain. The Spanish minister had been ordered by the Cortes to leave Paris but his departure was put off for a few days, at the intercession of the British minister, who was still endeavoring to reconcile the two discordant powers. The French minister, for whose safety some apprehensions were entertained, had arrived at Bayonne—nothing is said of the Austrian, Russian and Prussian ministers.

The answer of the Chambers, echoing the sentiments of the king of France, as given in his late speech, was carried by a vast majority, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition to it. The Paris papers contain a speech of M. Talleyrand against war, delivered in the chamber of Peers. He remonstrates strongly against hostilities.

In the British house of lords on the 4th Feb. Lord Liverpool distinctly laid down the principles on which the British ministry meant to act. He denied that any right existed on the part of a foreign power to interfere in the local concerns of a nation—he blamed the present conduct of France; and thought if it were persevered in it might be of serious injury to herself and to all Europe. In the actual state of affairs he recommended neutrality as the proper position of England, and that she should keep herself ready for every event, and make all possible exertions to prevent actual hostilities.

Corn has risen in every part of Europe, and funds have fallen—Spanish Bonds in London were down to 35.

Heavy bodies of troops are to line the German side of the Rhine, and 30,000 men are to be stationed on the Italian frontier of France.

The London ministerial prints are very positive in the expression of their belief in a war, and the opposition prints are some of them strong in their expressions to the contrary, and others doubtful, and some very feeble in declaring their hopes that it may be averted.

A British frigate is to be sent from the South sea station to Behring's Straits to seek for Parry's discovery ships. It was supposed that Parry would have to remain in the Arctic seas for another winter, if he had not made his passage good to Behring's straits.

Mrs. Radcliffe, the Romance writer, died lately at London.

The ice had broken up in all the countries on the North sea at the end of January.

Markets for cotton had rather improved in Great Britain, and sales for the week ending 8th Feb. were very large; the demand was general, and 13,000 bags were sold in Liverpool at 1-4 to 1-8 advance. The consumption increases amazingly and seems to have no limits.

In the debates of the house of commons, Feb. 4, Messrs. Brougham, Peel and Sir J. Mackintosh reprobated the principle of a foreign interference in the affairs of Spain. They spoke warmly on the subject and were cheered by the members of the house. Sir J. Mackintosh said if some stop was not put to the acts of the holy alliance, a Russian army would soon be seen lining the shores of Europe from Amsterdam to Cadiz. The Parliament in general seems indignant at the conduct of the continental powers.—Mercury.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Corn, half-past 12 o'clock.—The alarm in the money market continues excessive. Consols which closed yesterday at 74 1/2, opened at 74, and declined to 73; since then a reaction has taken place, and this moment they are at 73 1/2. Spanish bonds have declined from 37 to 35.

Paris papers of Sunday last have arrived, which inform us that the address of the chamber of deputies to his majesty, in the form in which it was presented to the chamber, was adopted after a stormy discussion, in a secret session, by a majority of 202 to 93; all the amendments proposed to it having been rejected.

The Seo d' Urgel has been taken by Mina. The brave, the heroic, Romagosa, has abandoned a place which was destitute of provisions: two convoys which the Baron d'Eroles sent to the Seo never arrived.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

At a late hour this afternoon several expresses arrived from Paris, bringing intelligence which indicates the immediate commencement of hostilities. The speech of the king of England and the proceedings in the British Parliament have as yet, it seems, failed to produce any relaxation in the resolution adopted to attack Spain; on the contrary, from what we hear on the subject, the government of France is rather offended than pleased at the part apparently about to be assumed by this country, and is more resolved than ever to prosecute their purpose. The Paris papers are almost ex-

clusively filled with the debates of the house of commons, on Tuesday night, and the reflections of the editors, each according to his political bias. A dreadful panic, however, existed in Paris; warlike stores of all descriptions were greatly advancing in price, and all confidence seemed to have taken wing. To increase the general fear, the rentes had declined to 79, sellers at the close of the market; but even after that hour, business was done some 30 centimes lower. The English ambassador was in constant communication with De Villle and Montmorency; but all hopes of a successful interposition had fled, and it was expected that a blow would be immediately struck.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

House of Lords—Tuesday, Feb. 4.

This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued for the despatch of business, it was opened by commission. The Lord Chancellor read the speech, which was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his majesty to inform you in Parliament, that his majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

Faithful to the principles which his majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the role of his conduct, his majesty declined being a party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of Foreign Powers. And his majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavors and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

In the east of Europe his majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved, and his majesty continues to receive from his allies, and generally from other powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his majesty's object on his part to maintain.

We are further commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his majesty's subjects in the West Indian seas, and other grievances of which his majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish government of the justice of his majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for a satisfactory reparation.

We are commanded to assure you that his majesty has not been unmindful of the address presented to him by the two houses of Parliament with respect to the foreign slave trade.

Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the treaties upon this subject already concluded between his majesty and the governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His majesty has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding his majesty's expectation. His majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his person and government, which his majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

The provision which you made in the last session of Parliament for the relief of the distressed in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquillity of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

Deeply as his majesty regrets the continued depression of the agricultural interest, the satisfaction with which his majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JAN. 10.

The journals publish the following answer of his majesty to the message of the Cortes:

Messieurs Deputes: I have received with lively satisfaction the message which

the Extraordinary Cortes addressed to me on the 11th inst. and, perceiving in it the conformity of their sentiments with my own, I, anew, congratulated myself upon being placed at the head of a nation which so many qualities distinguish. The sentiments of honor and national independence, so profoundly rooted in the hearts of Spaniards, offer me the secure guarantee that the existing political institutions, the object of their predilections, will continue unalterable, notwithstanding the efforts of their most violent enemies. How, in this respect, can I entertain the slightest doubt, when I am witness of the effusion of the patriotic sentiments and generous resolutions which will render the sitting of the congress on the 9th and 11th of this month eternally memorable? Those days have shown gentlemen, what a nation is capable of when the conformity of elevated sentiments gives so generous an impulsion to confidence. They are the most positive and most eloquent answers to the calumnious imputations with which the communications of foreign cabinets are filled, and which have excited the surprize and indignation of the Extraordinary Cortes. Nations will at once see the free manifestation of my sentiments and principles; they will be convinced that the constitutional King of the Spains enjoys the free exercise of all the rights vested in him by the fundamental code, they will form an exact idea of the true origin of the disorders which afflict the country. The sacrifices which, under these circumstances, the honor and independence of the state require will be great; but nothing is considered too great a sacrifice by a nation habituated to suffer, and to bear no other cry than that of liberty and honor. For myself, convinced more and more of the imperious necessity, that all the children of this great family should assemble around the constitutional throne, I will steadily follow the route which my duty prescribes to me; and, if the spectacle of a nation destined to defend her independence and laws do not restrain those who meditate to invade her, I will place myself at her head, certain of victory in the most just of causes, which is at the same time that of all the free nations of the earth." (Signed)

FERDINAND.

At the Palace, Jan. 11, 1823. Having finished the reading of this message, the president observed, that the Cortes had heard and justly appreciated the sentiments manifested by the king; and that the assembly were persuaded that, united to the constitutional throne, and to the government of his majesty, they would effect the triumph of the cause of liberty, of the nation, and of the constitution by which they existed.

FROM THE FTOTES.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The sitting of the chamber of Peers yesterday was very remarkable.

Several Peers spoke in the same sense as the Whigs might have done in the House of Peers of England, and in a war undertaken against the military insurrection, the sovereignty of the people and for the freedom of the king, they showed themselves much more struck with the dangers, than with the honor of such an undertaking. The opposition on the left wished to introduce into the address to the king, proposed by the Duke de Levis, an amendment to the same effect as the articles we have read for the last two or three months in the Constitutional and Piote upon peace and war.

The minister of finance (Villele) and the minister of foreign affairs, took upon themselves all the responsibility of the speech from the crown; and both professed openly "that France would not act as France, and that she would not lay down her arms till order should be restored in Spain." The minister of finance observed how important it was to France, not only as a point of honor, but as a positive interest, that the dynasty of the Bourbons should not be shaken at Madrid.

After the speech of the minister of finance against the amendment, which depicted war as replete with dangers to our dearest interests (which is not true in any manner) a part of the opposition was so impressed with this, that they proposed another amendment; the chamber rejected the amendment, and adopted the address by a great majority.

The Duke of San Lorenzo received yesterday from the government of the Cortes the order to quit Paris immediately with his legation.

From the London Observer, Feb. 9.

From Paris.—Paris papers and letters of the recent date of yesterday last, (6th inst.) were received by express yesterday. Their contents are decidedly warlike, and favor the belief that hostilities are on the point of commencing.

The Duke de Reggio (Marshal Oudinot,) who commands the army of reserve, was to set off for the army to-day.

The army of the western Pyrenees consists of two corps. The Prince of Hohenzolne commands the second corps. The third corps forms the army of the eastern Pyrenees, which is to be commanded in chief by Lieut. Gen. Lauriston. The 2d corps is to occupy Aragon.

Accounts from Madrid state that the retreat of the Count d'Abisbal upon Madrid seems to indicate fresh dangers, the

nature and extent of which, however, are not well known. Whilst these preparations are going on, on the part of France, it would appear as if the other continental powers had resolved upon making military demonstrations in support of France. Another congress is talked of to be assembled at Vienna. An army of 100,000 Austrian, Prussian, and other German troops is to be stationed along the Rhine. A more active part is assigned to Russia, who, it is reported in these papers, is to place a fleet at the disposal of France, and is to march 20,000 men into Italy to be embarked for Catalonia.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 18.

From Havana.—Our papers by the schr. Marion, are to the 9th inst. The only News they furnish, is from Vera Cruz, (dates from thence to the 8th February) relative to the operations of the Republicans, against the Emperor Iturbide. The most interesting document published, is a Proclamation of the general in chief Guadalupe Victoria, addressed to the different Provinces of the Republic, in which he sets forth in the strongest terms the baseness, ingratitude, and duplicity of the Emperor. It would seem, that General Echavari, who, acting, under the orders of Iturbide, defeated Santa Anna, at the commencement of the late revolution, has since come into the views of the Republican Chiefs, Victoria and Santa Anna, and, in a Convention of these Military leaders, it has been determined to call a Mexican Congress, for the purpose of putting down the authority assumed by the Emperor, and establishing an independent government.—Courier.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15.—We received yesterday, by the schr. Convoy, a file of Jamaica papers to the 22d ult. from which we have copied the latest intelligence from the capital of the Republic of Colombia.

Col. S. C. Todd, authorized agent of the U. States, arrived at the capital of Colombia (Bogota) on the 24th Dec. He made his journey from Caraccas by land, through Meuda and Cucuta. "The Civil and Military authorities, and the towns through which he passed manifested every sign of consideration and pleasure, as well because he is the first Foreign Agent who has arrived there, as because he is commissioned by a City belonging to a State which was first to do us justice.—Add to this that the personal qualities of Mr. Todd, are in themselves a sufficient recommendation."—Bogota Paper.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 17.

An awful spectacle was presented to our eyes this morning, between the hours of three and five, in the conflagration of the noble edifice, the Washington Hall, in Third street, and the adjoining large Hotel. The flames, as they burst from the roofs of both, illuminated a considerable part of the city, and threatened all the immediate neighborhood. Several of the private dwellings near, were repeatedly on fire.

Had the weather been boisterous, very extensive damage might have ensued, notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of the fire and hose companies, which were as remarkable and praiseworthy on this as on former occasions. As the case is, the public loss is great. The Washington Hall, an immense pile, built at great expense, formed a convenience for various public purposes; the utility and beauty of the Hotel are sufficiently known every where. The first may be said to be wholly destroyed; the roof and interior of the main building of the other are consumed, but most of its furniture has been saved. The fire originated on the stairs in the south west corner of the Washington Hall, where there had been none before kindled since the 22d of February. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The person who had charge of the Hall, and lodging in it, states that no light had been in the back part since Thursday last.

He and Mr. Hagan, who occupied the cellar for bottling, lost all their effects. The Hall, we understand, was insured for 10,000; the Hotel for 5000 dollars. Mr. Galsby of Baltimore was in treaty for both the buildings, to be used as a Hotel. No injury was sustained by any of the numerous inmates of the Hotel. The ladies were removed without danger or difficulty. Nat. Gaz.

Damages for Libel.—At the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas for Sumpter District, Judge Colcock presiding, an action was brought by James B. Richardson, of Sumpter District, against Dr. James Wright, of Clarendon, for a Libel, when the Jury awarded to the Plaintiff, ten thousand dollars damages!! Winyaw Intel.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in the 66th year of his age, departed this life the Hon. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. This distinguished citizen has long occupied a conspicuous place in the public eye, and his talents and worth are too well known to require an obituary notice. On the bench of the state of New-York, and since, on that of the Supreme Court of the United States, the public have long acknowledged in him, the learned and independent Judge, the finished gentleman, and truly benevolent man.

It is some consolation to his family and friends that he has sunk into the grave at a good old age, crowned with honors, and wept by all who knew him. To his afflicted family his loss is irreparable.

Nat. Intel.

Curious Coincidence.—It is announced in a recent Gazette, (says the London Sun, of January 11,) that France and Britain, (the names of two merchants,) have dissolved partnership.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1823.

CONVENTION.

The last Hillsborough Recorder contains an address to the freemen of Orange county, on the subject of a convention, by the corresponding committee of that county. We shall take an early opportunity to lay this address before our readers. The arguments by which it enforces the necessity of a Convention are placed upon too solid a foundation to be shaken by all the sophistry and misrepresentation which have been employed by our opponents to blind and mislead the people: they are not new, it is true, but they are forcibly stated, and irrefragable, and cannot be repeated too often. We feel convinced, that were the real merits of the question laid before the people,—were they left to their own impartial judgment, and to follow the plain dictates of common sense and experience,—their decision would be almost unanimous in favor of a Convention. The friends of this measure, and of the people, need only to exercise patience and perseverance, and their object will be accomplished. No great and useful undertaking was ever effected, without having first to encounter and overcome obstacles thrown in the way by the selfishness of ambition, the craftiness of design, or the conceitedness of ignorance. The people will in the end perceive their true interests, and the exertions of the West be crowned with success.

We learn, from a publication in the National Intelligencer, that the contractor for the fifth class of the Grand National Lottery has failed, and refused to pay the capital prize, (\$100,000,) as well as the smaller prizes; and has withdrawn himself from Washington, without giving the managers any hope that the prizes ever will be paid. It is further stated, "that, after mature consideration, the most enlightened legal counsel has given the opinion, that the Corporation of the City of Washington is in no way responsible for the payment of the prizes drawn in the late fifth class of this lottery."

The capital prize, it will be recollected, was drawn by a gentleman in Richmond, Va. and was purchased on the faith of a dream. The un-fortunate holder of the ticket has doubtless now learnt, from sad experience, what "stuff dreams are made of;" and found, that the fancies of our sleeping, as well as our waking hours, are as illusive and unsubstantial as the castles and palaces which fancy often sees in the fleeting clouds of heaven. It is very agreeable to have pleasant dreams; but it is a weakness to found any hopes of advantage or good fortune upon them: the occurrence of painful dreams produces mental suffering at the time; but no well regulated mind would suffer them to disturb his peace in his waking hours. Dreams, in short, are generally

.....the children of an idle brain, Begot of nothing but vain fantasy.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Among the many means which modern benevolence has devised, to enlighten, reform, and bless mankind, the Sunday School Institution will be found, when its effects shall have become fully developed, to be among the most conspicuous and most efficient. It is peculiarly calculated to promote the best and most lasting interests of society; for with the enlightening of the mind, it blends the moral renovation of the heart, and the cultivation of religious principles; it seeks to regulate the affections, and curb and soften the passions, while it enlightens and reforms the understanding. To the friends and promoters of Sunday Schools, no sinister motive can be imputed; they give instruction gratuitously—they give it, too, on days which are devoted to rest, by many to indolence, and by more to something even worse than indolence; and they impart this instruction, in numerous instances, to those who, but for this sacred charity, would be left to grope their way through life in all the darkness and wretchedness of mental and moral ignorance; they impart it, too, to many, who would otherwise enter upon the busy theatre of the world with the mind somewhat en-