

INTELLIGENCE.

"Tallies of war, and of adventure. New."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, OCT. 14.

The packet ship John Wells, capt. Harris, which left Liverpool Sept. 8th, arrived last evening. We have received Myer's Liverpool Advertiser of the 8th, which contains nothing new on the subject of market; and London papers of the evening of the 6th, and morning of the 7th ult. which are altogether barren of news.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Paris papers of the 3d have arrived, but are destitute of interest. Of the anticipated operations before Cadix, we have no further information. The reported failure of the attack on Matagorda has been revived—and it is stated that the attack was adjourned on the 25th to the 28th of August. It is also reported that nothing further will be done at Cadix until the arrival of Mr. Ward, who is said to be charged with despatches from England.

MADRID, AUG. 28.

Our advices from Cadix are to the 23d inst. The Squadron had just been reinforced by 12 vessels—6 more were coming from Corunna. When these arrive, the blockading squadron will consist of 36 vessels. The flotilla built at Seville and St. Marys, consists already of 16 bomb vessels, 7 howitzer boats, and 33 gun boats. Admiral Villavicenci arrived at the Grand head quarters on the 23d.

We just heard the death (by a disorder in his lungs) of gen. Gouchy, who commanded the blockade of Pampeluna.

The ship Alexander at Philadelphia from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers to the 8th of September and London papers to the 6th inclusive, with Lloyd's lists of the same date—being one day later than the intelligence brought by the James Cropper.

The tone of the London Courier is entirely changed, which certainly indicates that the cause of Spain is by no means considered desperate in England—or perhaps French Gold does not flow as currently as it formerly did, which may account for the following liberal remarks extracted from the editorial column of that paper of Sept. 6—Balt. Amer.

The situation of the affairs at Cadix is such as to cause considerable uneasiness to the French Government. Every attempt at negotiation, hitherto, with the Cortes, has failed, and there is no ground for believing that better success will attend any further proposals.

The letter of the Duke d'Angouleme to Ferdinand, was transmitted by his Royal Highness's Aid-de-camp on the 21st ult. and the result might have been known at Paris by telegraph, long before Wednesday last, which is the latest date of the French Journals that have arrived. The aid-de-camp was received in Cadix with every mark of civility, and we are assured on good authority, was admitted to the presence of the King.

His Royal Highness limited the period for returning an answer to his letter, to five days, at the end of which time, if no reply was given, or a hostile one sent, "il saurait ce qu'il aurait a faire." This communication, as we have already stated, reached Ferdinand on the 21st, and from the total silence upon the subject in all the Paris papers, as well as from other causes, we have every reason to believe that no favourable reply has been given. In the mean time the war lingers—the summer is hastening to a close, and there is every reason to expect that matters will remain thus undecided, till the rains set in. The French ministers, as may be supposed, are fully sensible of the increasing difficulties of the contest, and anxious, if possible, to effect a speedy termination of the campaign.

A great deal is said, as usual, in the Paris papers about what the French army intend to do with the fortifications in Spain; they are long, however, in carrying these intentions into effect, as all the strong holds continued in possession of the constitutionalists. Nothing is now said about Ballasteros or Corunna.

King Ferdinand paraded through the streets of Cadix in coaches, on the 3d of August, escorted by the military of the city, and followed by an immense concourse of people, who preserved perfect order. The Cadiz Expectador of that date asserts that he is under no restraint from the ministry or Cortes; that he has put his constitutional negative upon some of the acts of that Assembly with regular effect, and has privately declared to be his own the sentiment of the patriotic proclamations, to which he has affixed his signature. To procure him credit for his sincerity, they revert to the boldness and candor which he exercised at Seville, in expressing his repugnance to the removal of the government to Cadix.

Nat. Gazette.

RUSSIA.

There appears to be some object of importance contemplated by the Emperor of Russia; but whether it refers to Turkey or to Spain, is not very apparent. Alexander is stated in the Paris papers to

have left Petersburg on the 27th of August on a grand tour through his empire. He was to visit Odessa and inspect the army; then proceed to Besargalia, and return to the frontiers of Russia and Poland, where he would review his army stationed there, which is said to amount to 50,000 troops, commanded by the grand Duke Constantine.

GREECE.

There are accounts from Zante of the 16th July, giving such minute details of the defeat of the Turks at Thermopylae, in the early part of that month, as to remove all doubts on the subject. The first shock is represented to have been very violent, and the carnage great on both sides; but after two hours hard fighting the Turks were repulsed, and sought safety in flight, leaving behind them 2,000 killed and 600 prisoners, besides 3,000 wounded. Among the prisoners were Bekin Pacha and 17 Beys. The Greeks say they never made so great a capture. The whole of the Turkish artillery, ammunition, provisions, and a number of camels, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The competition among the steam boats on the Clyde is so great, that some of them carry passengers upwards of 100 miles for half a dollar.

A female robber in the neighborhood of London, was carrying on her depredations on the highway, to the great alarm of her sex, of some rich old nabobs, and youths, whom she had eased of their cash and watches.

Letters from Antioch to the 30th June state, that earthquakes continued almost daily to be felt, and many shocks were most alarming and calamitous in their consequences.

The harvest in Ireland, though backward, was promising.

The Dublin papers announce, that the general state of Ireland, notwithstanding the occurrence of a few outrages, is considerably improved. No cases of atrocity have of late come before any of the assize courts; and at Cork, the judge was presented with a pair of white gloves by the sheriff, in consequence of the assizes having proved maiden.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 18.

By the brig Clio, Captain Burkhart, we have received a file of Buenos Ayres papers up to August 13. The Congress of Buenos Ayres has authorized the Executive to ratify the Convention concluded with the Spanish Commissioners on the 4th July last, and has also adopted the project to support Spain in its struggle against the French invasion, with the sum of 20 millions of dollars, to be furnished by the independent states of South America, as soon as the said convention shall be ratified, and the independence of the States shall be acknowledged by the mother country.

The finances appear to be in a prosperous state, as the revenue for the last six months of the current year exceeded the expenses by several hundred thousand dollars.

MEXICO.

It is ascertained by Mexican papers to the 20th August, that the voice of the provinces has been unequivocally expressed in favor of a Federal Republic. Santana had recognized in form the Supreme Executive Power of Mexico, and in an address to that body, he signifies the pleasure with which he learned that the Supreme Congress, in accord with general opinion, was employed in determining the basis on which to organize the nation into a Federative Republic. In several of the Mexican documents, strong detestation is expressed of the French invasion of Spain; in all of them, the principle of the sovereignty of the people is emphatically proclaimed. On the 25th July, paper money to the amount of 200,000 dollars, was publicly burnt in the city of Mexico.—Balt. Patriot.

PETERSBURG, OCT. 21.

By the U. S. schooner Fox, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday last, from T. I. which place she left on the 24th Sept. we learn that no deaths had occurred among the officers since the 16th day on which com. P. left the island. Those who were sick, were generally recovering.—Republican.

An English cutter, of 14 guns, captured, about the 1st of September, a piratical vessel, with 14 men on board, and put them all to death.

In Cherry Valley, (N. Y.) a few days since, between 6 and 7000 panes of glass were broken in a hail storm, and the Presbyterian Church was so much injured as to render it useless as a place of worship. Fences and the sides of buildings were bruised and indented by the hail.

By a letter received in New-Orleans from Natchez dated 12th ult. it seems that the fever was still raging there.—Subjects having become scarce in the body of the city, it was now attacking persons in the out-skirts of the town; a frightful number die daily, considering the few inhabitants who remain in the city and immediate neighborhood.



November 4, 1823.

The 2d No. of "A Conventioneer," was received so late, that we are unable to insert it this week.

Convention Sentiment, in the West.

In the Raleigh Register, directly under a piece mis signed "Truth," is a communication over the signature of "D." which, if credited in the East, will certainly mislead its readers. This writer says:

"I think I may with truth say, that from what I have been able to ascertain of the opinions of the people of this State, there is a large majority against any alteration in our constitution. This sentiment is not confined to the people of the east, but many of the counties in the west of the State, and several who have delegates in the general meeting to be held in Raleigh, are decidedly averse to any alteration."

If, then, "D." and our other eastern friends, are so well satisfied in the opinion, "that there is a large majority against any alteration in the Constitution," why not gratify those who are in favor of it, by permitting the question, Convention or No Convention, to be submitted to the people? This was all that was asked, when the question, on a former occasion, was before the Legislature. And surely it is a very reasonable request from our eastern brethren, when it is considered that it will not cost the State one cent to collect the votes. Let the question, then, go to the people; and if, as "D." says, the majority are opposed to a Convention, there will be an end of it at once. But, says "D." again,

"I unhesitatingly pronounce that the great mass of the people have nothing to complain of against our State Constitution, and that a large majority would vote against any change."

Surely, after this opinion, so "unhesitatingly pronounced," the members from the east will come forward and submit the issue to the people; if they do not, it will show that they have but little faith in the opinion of their friend "D." Again says "D.":

"Delegates in the Raleigh meeting will take their seats pretending to represent their counties in that meeting, who did not get one hundred out of a thousand votes—men who know the voice of their counties are against any alteration in the Constitution."

Here is a charge unworthy of the pen of any writer whose aim is to communicate the truth, and is justly worthy of the hand of "misnomer." Now we challenge either "D." or the Editors of the Register, to show any such instance as a Delegate going to Raleigh who did not get 100 out of a 1000 votes. It is true, that in some of the counties there was not a full vote taken for delegates. But it is easily accounted for; there was little or no opposition to any candidate for delegate; and we have all seen, often and again, that where there is no opposition for, any post, there are generally but few votes given in. But if the people of these counties were opposed to a Convention, why was not an opposition raised to it. Where the question, Convention or No Convention, was taken in the several companies of these very counties, in most of them an unanimous vote was given for it; and where there were any against it, they were "few, and far between." Even in Cabarrus, which this writer says is opposed to a Convention, we deny that such is the fact; for there are many in favor of a Convention who voted for the person who has declared himself opposed to it. But if the election is the criterion of the sentiment of that county, by a parity of reasoning, we can justly say that Cabarrus is in favor of a Convention, for two out of three members from that county are friends to the measure, who attended the meeting in Raleigh last winter; they were elected by a large majority over a candidate who declared himself opposed to Convention.

Com. Porter, about whom so much solicitude has justly been felt, in consequence of his having suffered severely with the fever at Thompson's Island, put into Charleston harbor on the 11th ult. in the Sea-gull, in consequence of head winds,—bound to Washington. He had almost entirely recovered from his sickness. He sailed from Charleston in a day or two after, for Washington.

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SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY. A meeting of the directors of this Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 21st ult. Reports from agents, directors, and others, of what they had done towards selling and distributing bibles, collecting funds, &c. were received. The evidences shown on this occasion, and others which have lately been exhibited, afford us a flattering presage of the stability, the prosperity, and the extensive usefulness of the society. Those persons who were at first skeptical of the utility of associations of this kind, are beginning to see and feel the great moral advantages to a community, from a general diffusion of the holy scriptures. Vague doubts are giving place to practical conviction; and the Bible is slowly, but surely, finding its way to the most humble and most careless citizen in the county.

We are particularly gratified to hear that the members of Thiatra, Back Creek, Third Creek, and Unity congregations, manifest much interest in behalf of our society. A large number of bibles have been judiciously disposed of, and a considerable amount of funds collected there. Among the many instances of pious liberality shown by benevolent females in these congregations, we feel a pleasure in naming the following: Miss Margaret Barr, (now Mrs. John Houston) Miss Elizabeth Culbertson, and Miss Sally Graham, collected from 15 or 20 young ladies of Back Creek, Third Creek, and Unity congregations, the sum of \$10, for the purpose of constituting their pastor, the Rev. J. D. Kilpatrick, a member for life of the Salisbury Bible Society; and Miss Dory Johnston, of Mr. Kilpatrick's congregation, made a donation to the society of one dollar, and Miss Polly McCracken a like donation of 25 cents.

The Directors of the Society will hereafter meet once a month regularly, on the 1st Monday evening of each month, at the place which may be appointed for the prayer-meeting of that week.

A MISNOMER!

In the last Raleigh Register, is a communication over the very inappropriate signature of "Truth," making statements which the writer must know to be untruths. In alluding to a correspondent of the Star from Iredell, as also to the editor of that paper, and of this, he makes use of such civil terms as *imposition, baneful falsehood, &c.* The very language of the piece shows the character of the writer; it bears on its face *fresh marks* that cannot be mistaken. It is said of Satan, that, to deceive mankind, he sometimes assumes the garb of an Angel of light. Perhaps in imitation of his old adversary, this writer thinks to disguise the true character of his piece, by assuming a name the most opposite to the nature of its contents. But this veil is too flimsy not to be seen through.

After dealing in such decent terms as above quoted, he seems to clasp his hands together, and turn up his eyes in wonder, that "the very stones do not cry out"—in favor of Mr. Crawford, we presume. Indeed, were they to begin, they would make a most terrific noise in Surry, where, no doubt, there are a plenty of them. After thus calling on the stones to tune up for the radical chief, he tells us what an important man he is; "that he has a personal acquaintance with most of the leading persons in the District of Ashe, Surry, Wilkes, and Iredell;" and that he knows a very large majority is in favor of Mr. Crawford. Now we pretend not to say how it is with the stones, but we must have better authority than his to believe that such is the fact as to the people. That there are some persons for Mr. Crawford in Surry, Wilkes, and perhaps Ashe, we are as well aware as this scribbler; but we know they fall far short of a majority. In fact, in the largest county in the District, Iredell, it is not known that there is a single man who is positively for the Radical candidate.

But this scribbler makes another statement, which more plainly exhibits his barefaced effrontery. He says "Missionaries have been sent out from Salisbury," to electioneer for Mr. Calhoun. This assertion merits a short reply; and we give it to him in his own words: it is a "benevolent falsehood." How wretched must be any cause that requires bolstering up in this way, and by such writers as this pseudo-"Truth."

"By tricks and lies, as numerous and as keen as the necessities their authors feel."

We last week received the first No. of the Georgetown Gazette published in Georgetown, S. C. by T. C. Fay. The paper is printed on a large sheet, and the mechanical part of it is very neatly executed; the selection, and the editorial arrangements generally, are very judicious. The Gazette will, undoubtedly, continue to be an interesting and useful journal.

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The Raleigh Register of the 24th ult. seems to abound in matter, the aim of which is to pull down the Convention, and to put up Wm. H. Crawford. A writer in that paper of the above date, who signs himself "A Citizen," says: "The Editors of the Star, and Western Carolinian, have been pleased to represent Mr. Calhoun as the Presidential Candidate of the Jefferson School"—a school, we are certain, in which "A Citizen" never took his degrees. After this, he goes on to give a wonderful account of Mr. Calhoun's 1st. "That when in Congress, he advocated a continuance of the system of Direct and Internal Taxes!" True, oh King, did; but let us hear all the circumstances.

When, in carrying on a just and righteous war in defence of our national rights and character, a large debt was incurred, it is true Mr. Calhoun did wish to keep up good faith, and pay it, or such parts as were becoming due. He therefore was opposed to the repeal of the internal duties, until our commerce could begin to bring us in a revenue adequate to the purpose.

As soon, however, as this was the case, Mr. C. was no longer for a continuance of the system. This was his plan, and that of Mr. Monroe, too. They were not men who would shrink from their high responsibilities; they never acted the Part in the Fable; but

"stood by their country's glory fast, And nail'd their colors to the mast!"

2d. This writer says of Mr. Calhoun: "The whole scope and policy of this gentleman, since he became Secretary of War, has been to discredit the Militia and to raise the reputation of the regular army. His Reports to Congress shew that, with him, the Army is every thing, and the Militia nothing."

Does this writer think that no person ever reads "reports to Congress" but his learned self? Does he recollect, that on the 4th day of April, 1818, two resolutions were passed by Congress, both in the same words, one calling on Mr. Crawford, the other on Mr. Calhoun, to report at the next session, "a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress for the purpose of opening and constructing such roads and canals as may deserve and require the aid of government, with a view to military operations in time of war, the transportation of the munitions of war," &c. This call, be it remembered, Mr. Crawford has never condescended to answer; the "Burke Farmer" has told us why. But Mr. Calhoun promptly gave in his report, as was his duty to do. Now, if "A Citizen" will recur to this report, he will soon see that he has stated what is not the truth of Mr. Calhoun, as to the Militia. We will make a short quotation: "The necessity of such a system is still more apparent, if we take into consideration the character of our political maxims and institutions: Opposed in principle to a large standing army, our main reliance for defence must be on the militia, to be called out frequently from a great distance, and under the pressure of an actual invasion."

Mr. Calhoun, in his speech on the general policy of this country, delivered in 1816, says: "Gentlemen had spoken in favor of the Militia, and against the army. In regard to the militia, said Mr. Calhoun, I would go as far as any gentleman, and considerably further than those who are so violently opposed to the army. I would arm them," &c. Again: "I know the danger of large standing armies; I know the Militia are the true force,—that no nation can be safe at home and abroad, which has not an efficient militia." Again: "Our defence, on land, ought to depend on a regular draft from the body of the people."

But, really, it is time and words thrown away, to expose the ridiculous blunders of such a writer as "A Citizen." It is only a few weeks ago, that he charged Mr. Calhoun with being the cause of the war with the Indians up the Missouri; when all other intelligence and information manifestly show, that had Mr. Calhoun's plan been adopted, there would have been no necessity for a war with the Rickara-Indians. Had his recommendation been acceded to, and a post been established at the Mandan Villages, above the Rickaras, the expense would have been actually less than it has now cost government to send a special expedition against those Indians; and the blood spilt and the lives lost among Gen. Ashley's party would have been averted. The spirits of our slaughtered countrymen cry from their graves, against the murderous in-

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