#### INTELLIGENCE.

" Tidings of war, and of adventures new,"

LATEST FROM EUBOPE.

NEW YORK, OCT. 23. By the arrival of the British Packet Lady Louisa, from Falmouth, via Halifax, me later dates have been received from England. To the politeness of T. W Moore, Esq. Agent for the Packets, we are indebted for Halifax papers to the 13th ost, containing London dates of the 9th ult. which, together with such articles as appeared of interest from the morning

papers, will be found below.
We should infer, from the change in command of the French squadron blockiding Cadiz, and from the dissatisfaction which the Duke of Angouleme is said to have expressed of Count Bourdesoult's tardy movements in the siege, that discord among the French is likely to strengthen the Spanish cause. The Trocadero, which according to a statement in a London paper of the 9th, has fallen, is, it will be remembered, on the main land, opposite to Cadiz, from whence it could only be succoured by sending detachments across the bay. Its fall is not otherwise material, than as it dimmishes, in some degree, the difficulty of penetrating with a fleet into the inner barbour of Cadiz .-Sufficient defences are yet left, however, in the batteries of the city, at Puntales, and at the bottom of the bay at the Caraccas, to render any such attempt, on the part of the French, highly improbable.

Terrible !- It appears that the Empe ror of Hussia lately broke through a bridge, in one of his tours; was precipitated from his carriage, kicked by his horse, lost some of his precious blood, and fainted. On recovering his senses, he ordered the Inspector General of Roads to be banished to Siberia! Here is royal justice for you! Such is the penalty for being the guiltless cause of shedding one drop of the blood of the Lord's anointed!

#### FROM GIBRALTAR.

The ship Seine, Capt. Williams, arrived at New York on Saturday, from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 13th ult. Papers of the 10th, 11th, and 12th, are received by her, which, with the exception of the articles below, announcing the capture of Malaga, contain nothing on tion between Gibraltar and Cadiz, was kept open the same as at former datesthat intelligence was received doily from the latter place, and that nothing had occurred of importance since the French took affairs of Spain will soon be compromised, probably through the meditation of Eng-

The Constitution, Com. Jones, and Ontario, Capt. Chauncey, sailed from Gibraltar on the 8th, and the Nonsuch on the 11th, for Mahon. The American Minister to Spain, remained on board the squadron.

There appears to have been no interruption to our trude with Malaga in consequence of its capture by the French.

GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 5 .- The Tribune frigate has just arrived from Malaga. A French division entered and took possession of that place yesterday morning, without the least resistance, and were joy fully received by the inhabitants. Gen. Riego fled the preceding night about past 11 o'clock, at which time his flotilla sailed from the harbor with some soldiers of different corps.

Late on the evening of the 3d, some cavalry and infantry retired by the road to Velez Malaga; and yesterday morning the French cavalry pursued the rear guard, and took the whole of the regiment del Rey prisoners.

It is known that Riego embarked a large sum of money, and church plate melted down-

Gen. Ordonez, with part of the garrison of I ariffar is stated to be in the neighbor hood of Algesiras, and about to enter it.

The brig Cyprus has arrived at Boston which passed Gibraltar on the 18th of September, and spoke the brig Emeline, which left that port the preceding evening, and from which information was obtained that the French was in possession of Iariffa. " Had any event of importance taken place before Cadiz since the taking of fort Trocadero, it is more than probable the captain of the Emeline would have heard of it, and mentioned it. Here then we have another 18 days clapsed without its appearing that the invaders had been able to begin the bombardmept, which, it was chetally announced, was to commence about a month previous."

## THE ORKERS.

Advices from Zante and Corfu, contained in letters from Trieste, of the 21st ult, mention that the Turkish fleet in that neighborhood, was in a state of great insubordination, and that the plague prevailed on board many of the ships. That of side the fact ? the Greeks maintained a position favorable for an attack, but their naval commander high would its great promoter rise, if had determined to delay it, until disease some political blunders had not arrested and the mutinous spirit of the sailors had his elevation !- Richmond Enquirer.

wenkened the Turkish fleet in a rester degree.

#### POPULATION OF IRELAND.

In some parts of the sister island, the population is remarkable dense. Mr. Reid states, in his Travels in Ireland, that in eleven cabins which he visited in lanes in the vicinity of Cork, he found them to average a population of eighteen and a half to each. At Limerick, the author went into several houses, and found the pupu lation greatly beyond any thing he had for stokes county, the Grand Jury found true imagined, 3 families often occupying one bills of indictment against sine persons, for haroom, and upwards of 40 crowding one bitual drunkenness! This looks like "taking house! He numbered 31 in a house, be- the bull by the horns." Various have been the tween two and three o'clock in the after- speculative plans of individual moralists, and noon, and there was a room containing two more families to which he was not London poper.

### FROM VERA CRUZ.

WEW-YORK, OCTOBER 21 .- The U. S sloop of war Hornet, capt. Smith, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Vera Cruz, and last from Havana. Left the former port Sept. 24th, at which time all the vessels there were ordered to leave the harbor, and the schr. Camilla, of Baltimore, schr. Tom, and brig George, of Philadelphia; several English merchant vessels. and the British sloops of war Tyne and Bellette, which had been taking on board specie and cochineal, were getting under way the same evening. Hostilities were there is in" the LAW! momently expected to break out between the town and the Spanish garrison in the Castle of St. Juan, the forts in the city to commence the fire, with a hope of reducing the castle to subjection. All the old Spaniards of the city had fled into the

The Hornet touched at Sisal Aug. 14th, and found that that place, and all the coast was governed by the Patriots, and heard of no pirates in that quarter. Off Cape Antonio, 5th inst. boarded schr. Ida, Gaul, from Philadelphia, for Alvarado, all well.

Lieut. Platt, one of Commodore Porter's officers, while in the Havana, was lishments, consequently, we find them as great grossly insulted by the Lieutenant Gover- caterers after public opinion as any other set of nor of Cuba, who called the commanding men. We may infer, hence, that the people in officer and his men a set of pirates .- the vicinage of Payetteville will favor the election Commodore Porter wrote to the Gover- of Mr. Adams, because the paper in that place nor an account of this, who replied in supports his pretensions. This is very simple terms of the greatest respect to the gale logic; but its simplicity does not make it the the subject of Spanish affairs. Captain lant officer, and to the men who served less true : truth wants no blandishments to re-Williams informs, that the communica- under him. It is said that the Deputy Governor, a poor little tadpole of royalty, has been deprived of his command.

The Caraccas Colombiano has published a letter, written by gen. Paez, to the the Trocadero; yet it was the general president of the United States, acknowlopinion at Gibraltar that the place edging in grateful terms, the obligation would not long hold out. A letter dated he is under, in consequence of his sons on the 12th, says, "our dates from Ca- having been placed by the president in the military academy at West Point.

# SOMETHING NEW.

backward pedestrian, has undertaken to pick up three hundred-stones with his mouth, without touching any one of them with his hands, each stone one yard a ped. David Powers was convicted of the part, in eleven successive hours, at a same offence, but appealed to the Su distance of fifty one miles, five hundred preme Court. Powers is an old man, and vards. This feat is to be performed at has two sons in jail, implicated in the

A large Haul .- The Receiver General of Lower Canada is annouced as having illegally taken out of the Public chest about 140,000/. Some of the Canadian papers call it a defalcation; others a deficiency; and others again represent it a mere misappropriation of the public moneys by the executive government, adding charged with criminal offences, but the that Mr. Caldwell has warrants to account above are all that were tried at the late for this enormous deficiency. A strong term of the courtsuspicion however is affoat, that it is in fact un unwarrantable defalcation; because it has been attended by a failure of the mercantile concern of which Mr C. is a tions of the prices in Fayetteville, Charleston, partner.

Lord Byron .- A gentleman lately ared his whole fortune in her for the pur- but that in less than one month after, it was pose for proceeding to Constantinople to down as low as nine cents. We hope such will held in captivity there. If this philan very much need good prices for their produce at thropic mission proved unsuccessful, he was determined to join the Greeks, and assist them in person and with his money in their struggle for independence.

Raleigh Register.

Persons lately arrived from England, state that Mr. Perkins calculated on being able to visit New-York early in the their own longer than last year; but it is impos-Spring in ten or twelve days' time, by sible, in the nature of commercial transactions, is at present constructing !!

Prediction fulsified .- Melish (a shrewd and calculating man) deemed the N. York Canal a very wild scheme. At the rate at which the Forth and and Clyde canal was completed, M. calculated the Grand Canal would take 220 years to finish it ! But how stands the calculation along-

At such a moment, how eminently



## CAROLINIAN:

SALINGURY, SOWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1823.

INTEMPERANCE!! At the late fall term of the Superior Court philanthropic associations, to break the power of that great mother of vice and immorality, drunkenness, and to bring back her deluded votaries to a proper sensé of their condition as rational beings and moral agents; but no one measure we have yet heard of, seems so well calculated to arrest the spread of this besetting moral evil of our country, as the plan hit upon in Stokes county. The Grand Jurors of Stokes deserve to be held in perpetual remembrance by their fellow-citizens, for this act of independence, of fearless integrity, and faithful discharge of their duty. They have set a noble example to other counties. If neither tears, entreaties, threats, nor persuasive language will do, let the proper authority try "what virtue

We perceive, by the last week's Fayetteville Observer, that it has changed hands again; it is now published by Mr. Lemuel Bingham. From our personal knowledge of his character and qualifications, as a printer and editor, we think the patrons of that paper have now a full warranty of the permanent continuance of an ably conducted paper.

On the subject of the next Presidency, the Observer has declared its preference for Mr. Adams. Printers, in a peculiar manner, are dependent upon other classes of their fellow citizens for the very existence of their estabcommend it to a virtuous people,-like the gloalous orb of day, its resplendence is not created by reflection; the plainer the truth, the more powerful its agency. According to the evidence, then, furnished by the Observer, it appears that Mr. Adams stands first, and Mr. Calhoun next, in the estimation of the people of that district: How will radical stomachs digest

We are informed by a correspondent in Lincolnton, that at the late fall term of John Phipps Townsend, the famous the Superior Court for that county, Michael Summy was convicted of passing counterfeit metal dollars, and was whipsame affair, the oldest of whom is under

> Nicholas Whissenhunt, who was lately pardoned by the Governor, under a conviction of perjury, was convicted of horsestesling, and punished by whipping.

There were 8 or 10 persons in juit

Cotton.-It will be perceived by our quota and Cheraw, that this great staple of our country is "looking up." The Favetteville paper of the 30th ult. has an endorsement on the marrived at Boston from Leghorn, states that gin, that sales have been effected there at 16 ship had bought a brigantine and embark of cotton were sold as high as 15 and 16 cents; effect the release of a number of Greeks not be the case this season; for our farmers this time, to relieve them from their pecuniary embarrassments. We are not prone to soothsaying; but we think there is something more than our own speculative notions to warrant us in assuring our country friends, that "now is the time" to dispose of their crops to advantage. We think it very probable that prices will hold means of the new Steam Ship which he that cotton should remain at steady prices through the winter season.

> . The Wig of Discord, says the Leesburg (Va.) paper, will be put forth to the world in a few weeks. We suppose it will be a counterpart to the Political Horse Ruce, as it is from the same author. The "lovers of laugh" may whet their appetites, for it is thought the " Wig" will be frizzled to the liking of many a merry soul.

> New Post-Office .- A new post-office has been established by the Post Master General, in this county, on the great Southern route to Charlotte,

and Noah Partee, Esq. appointed Post Master. rus at \$191,238; those of Brunswick at \$180,019; while the larges of Halifes at

Convention.-Yesterday (the 10th) was the day for the meeting of the Convention Delegates in Raleigh. From the temper and spirit evinced by those delegates we have seen, we are animated with hopes of the most favorable kind, that the result of their present conference will be highly satisfactory to their fellow-citizens of the West, and have a most salutary influence on the minds of our brethren of the East. It is entirely unnecessary for us to attempt, there are some, such as Tyrrell, Care at this late period, any conjecture of the specific measures this meeting will adopt, for the reality of their proceedings will be before the people in a very few days.

#### "COMMON SENSE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLININA.

Mr. Editor: In my first communication, I expressed my intention not to examine such of the arguments of "Common Sense" as were bottomed on the calculation of federal numbers, because they were altogether irrelative to the true question in contestation. It may, indeed, be true, as he says, that some of the corresponding committees have highly applauded this principle, and that individuals have expressed a like opinion; but does this prove that such will be the prevailing sentiment in the convention, or that federal numbers will form the basis of the new constitution? Certainly not: But, it proves that these committees and individuals have mistaken their grounds; and misrepresents it. Such may be the case that "Common Sense" is either blind with a few individuals, but certainly his enough to fall into the same error, or sophist enough to build his arguments on let property have its due weight; but le false premises. The first step in just argument is, to state the question fairly; the next is, not to pervert the arguments of your opponents. Let the candid reader answer whether this has been the says, "It is a principle now universally course of "C. S."

federal numbers or whether population alone not to have a predominating influence, but should be made the basis of future rep a proportionate weight. One of the great resentation; but it is, " Is the existing con- objects in establishing government, is for stitution defective? is there a reasonable the protection of property; and nine certainty that a convention can alter it for tenths of all the taxes that support gorthe better? Instead, however, of fairly ernment, are raised directly or indirectly meeting the question, this writer first lets from property. It is, then, nothing more loose his imagination, to conjure up a new than justice and good policy, that proper constitution for the friends of convention, ty should have something like a relative and then turns about to show us that this representation in the councils of the state. child of his own begetting is a rickety Is this the case under our existing Conbantling, "without form or comeliness." stitution? Is the weight of property grad-This sort of sophistry may answer for the lusted and represented as it ought to be regions of "Cold Water," or "Cottle Certainly not." Here, then, is one of Creek;" but it will never answer to tra-the friends of a Convention objecting a vel abroad. Leaving, then, this hopeful the present constitution on the groun offspring of "C. S." to be swaddled and that property is not justly represented; nursed by himself, we will proceed brief- and yet we see "C. S." put it down for ly to consider what he says, and what oth- granted, that in the new Constitution there ers so often before him have said, on the is to be no difference in the qualification subject, 1st, of equal rights; and 2d, of electors. The fact is, this writer must on "the biennial meeting of the Legis- have some sort of premises to build his

again misconceives the question, and labors to draw on his own imagination for it. to disprove a proposition that nobody affirms, unless indeed it may be a delegate a friend or a foe to the convention, who or two of some captain's company. The has any rational idea of the nature of gowhole of his argument goes to show, that vernment, can contend that property it would be unjust for the free-holder to should be altogether disregarded in the have no more weight in the government arrangement of the powers of the constithan the person who holds no freehold. If, tution. Every approved writer on gorby this, he means the property-holder, then ernment, either ancient or modern, has I agree perfectly with him; but if his avowed and inculcated the principle. The meaning is a strict construction of the celebrated Grotius evidently holds this constitution, then I shall show that he con- sentiment, and he illustrates it by a refertends for an unjust principle. When the ence to several institutions among the anfriends of convention make use of the cients. Montesquieu highly applauds the terms "an equality of privilege," or "equal Roman regulation, which distributes the rights," they certainly do not intend to powers and burdens of the classes accordconvey the idea, that there shall be no ing to wealth. Lord Bacon, "the greatdifference in the qualifications of electors est, wisest, meanest of mankind," holds for the two branches of the Legislature; out the same idea; and Harrington has that the lazy vagabond, who cares neither expanded and built upon it, in his Ocesfor his country, his family, nor himself, na. Can it, then, be feared in this day, should weigh down the good citizen, who when political science is so well underby his industry acquires the property stood, that a constitution would be formed which supports his family, and contributes in which property would be disregarded? to the support of government; they do Experience shows otherwise; for propernot mean this; but they mean that all cit- ty is, in some manner, felt in every conhe had a personal interview with Lord cents! Our readers will recollect, that about izen possessed of the same quatifications, stitution in the Union of the 24 States.

Byron, from whom he learnt that his lord, this time of the season last year, some parcels or all citizens similarly situated, ought to and how could it be otherwise, when one have equal rights and privileges in the of the chief objects of these constitutions government. In other words, that the is the protection of property?

citizen of Mecklenburg owning 100% of Let then "C. S." brace up his sense. real property ought to have no greater nor tive nerves; his property is in no danger, less political weight than him of Cabar- nor his personal rights either. All that rus, who also possesses 100% worth of the the friends of convention ask, is, that the same species of property. This is what principle, be it what it may, should be we call "equal rights;" and this is what fixed, uniform, and equal to all. a majority of the property-holders of In my next communication, I will fin North Carolina do not enjoy under the ish with " C. S." by exposing the unsound existing constitution. For example: in ness of his argumests on the biennial some of the small counties in the East, meeting of the Legislature. such as Gates, Green, or Columbus, there are never more than from 150 to 200 freebold votes taken; while in Orange, Guilford, Rowan, Burke, Lincoln, western counties, there are usually from 1000 to 1500 votes given in ; so that 200 in these small counties, are equal to 1500 in the line was proposed, through the newspi large ones; or one freeholder there, has power in making the laws equal to eight lotte, Lincolnton, Merganton and Ashein Orange. This is as to the number of ville, to Newport in Tennessee; petitions freeholders. Let us examine if this ine- for this line have been in circulation, quality does not exist, both in the quanti- from Lincolnton to Kaoxville; and I am ty and in the value of the land.

> 1st. As to quantity; Chowan has 92,-010 acres of land; Orange 526,622; yet been presented. A petition was presented.

2d. As to valuation; the lands of Gates tent of the line.

tic, equi-distant from Salisbury and Contord, are valued at \$157,832 \$ those of Catvalued at \$2,802,513; and those of Or ange at \$1,651,742 : Thus we see an ry great difference in the value of the lands in these counties; but under the present Constitution, they are all comfelt in the Senute.

Acat: As to the support each or contributes to the state : while One Guilford, Stokes, Rowan, Lincoln, Wale, and a number of others, annually pay is to the Freasury from 1200 to ret, Columbus, Hydo, Currituck, and at others, that actually fall short of raise money enough to pay the wages of the own members.

There is yet another point of view, is which this freehold franchise presents it self as being unjust and unequal in its operation under the existing Constitution A. has 49 9-10 acres of rich bottom land worth \$50 per acre, equal to \$2,500; h is not allowed to vote; B has 50 acres of poor barren sand hills, worth 10 cents per acre, 85; he is permitted to vote. Whe ther has A. or B. the greater stake in the country? He that has the greater interest, has the lesser influence, in regulating the government. This is what the friends of convention call unequal rights, and what they would remedy.

If, then, "C. S." holds out the idea, that the friends of convention wish to alter the constitution so as to destroy the influence of property, he either ignorant ly misconceives their object, or unfairly not the prevailing sentiment. We say, the principle operate equally on all. The gentleman who brought the Con-

vention question before the Legislature in 1820, in his remarks on that occasion, acknowledged, that property ought to be The question in dispute is, not whether felt in the councils of the government: arguments on; and his plan seems to be, On the subject of Equal rights, " C. S." when his opponents do not furnish one

No intelligent person, let him be either

A CONVENTIONIST.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STAGE LINE ofr, Editor: About a year ago, a stage pers, from Charleston, via Cheraw, Char informed, have been signed by a number of respectable persons wherever they have Chowan has an equal weight in the Sent ted to Congress last session for this lines which failed perhaps, from the greatest