

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, OCT. 14.

The King of France Dead.—By the old line packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, in 27 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his regular files of London papers to the 14th.

Louis the 18th, King of France, is dead. Europe has been long prepared for this event, although the French papers say but little respecting his illness. The Courier of the 13th, represented him to be at the last extremity; so swelled and feeble, and broken down, as to afford no hopes of recovery.

Louis the 18th was a well read gentleman, of a good disposition, and free from many of those vices which unfortunately distinguish kings. He has seen much trouble, and could have had but little pleasure since his restoration. He was a widower, and has left no legitimate children. He will be succeeded by his brother, the Count d'Artois, under the title of Charles X. The new king mounts the throne at a good age, as he cannot be less than 33 years of age. He is a rigid monarchist, and a bigot in religion; and the clergy will rejoice on his coming to the throne. His nearest heir is Duke d'Angouleme, who married the daughter of the unfortunate Louis 16th.

The Greek cause continues to triumph. Their late reverses seem to have inspired them with new vigor.

Things continued unsettled in Spain, and will continue so, as long as the French armies are quartered on the people.

The death of the King of France was announced at Liverpool on the day the James Cropper sailed.

Ireland still continues in a disturbed state. Considerable alarm had been manifested, in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners in various parts of Lancashire and Scotland.

The harvest in Great Britain and Ireland have been very abundant, and nearly all got in.

The cotton market was considerably depressed.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Courier Office, three o'clock.—We have just received an express from Paris, announcing the death of the King of France. In anticipation of the above event, the Courier of the 13th remarks:

"We understand it is not likely that the demise of the crown will occasion any change in the councils or in the policy of France. Her present ministers are said to possess the confidence of the heir to the throne, who is also popular with the army as well as with the people. It is consolatory to reflect, that in as short a period as has elapsed since the revolutionary and tyrannical days of France, there is every reasonable hope afforded to Europe that a continuance of peace, good order and quiet government, will be the order of the demise of the French crown. Much of this great good may certainly be ascribed to the wise, lenient, and conciliatory government of Louis XVIII.

From the London Gazette, September 11.

The king has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Rt. Hon. Lord Erskine to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the king of Wirtemberg.

The late movements at Tarifa.

There is but little doubt that the late attempt of the Constitutionalists to rekindle the flames of liberty in Spain, was the result of a plan having extensive support and organization. Even the London Courier admits that the "attempt at Tarifa to raise again the Constitutional standard, was one of considerable magnitude and daring."

FROM SMYRNA.

Extract of a letter received at Boston, dated Smyrna, July 30, 1824.

The Captain Pacha was yesterday at Mytilene, and it is said, intends to attack Samos in two or three days. Should he succeed, the massacre will be horrid.

"The Greek fleet is watching the movements of the Turks, and I hope they may make a diversion to save Samos. It is the only chance left to them. They have found several spies on the island, whom they have hanged. They appear determined not to surrender, nor to ask pardon, which the Grand Signor has demanded. They say they will never come under the Turkish yoke again, preferring death to slavery; but with all their ardor and heroism, I fear they will be destroyed. It is estimated that the Turks have 100,000 men at Scala Nuova for the attack on Samos; and that the Greeks cannot muster more than 15,000 fighting men.

"We learn from all parts, that the loss of Ipsara has not discouraged them. Admiral Miauli of the Hydriot squadron, when he heard of the event, cried like a child, and immediately sailed for the island, to save any thing which might be left; that he attacked and retook the island, destroyed the garrison, which was left amounting to about 2000, took 30 sail of gun boats, brigs, &c. and carried off the cannon.

"We have just heard from Scala Nuova, that the Greek squadron made a feint to land at Samos, which brought all the Turks on the beach at Scala Nuova, where five brigs lying off, fired a heavy shower of grape shot, which killed a large number of the Turks.

"Aermidall Pacha, it is said, has not yet set out. He has a fine squadron and 25,000 men; and will probably go against Hydra and the Moros. If the Greeks sustain this campaign, I think their liberty will be secure. They are not disheartened. Their sufferings under the Turks were so great, they will all rather die than submit, whilst there is a ray of hope."

NEW YORK, OCT. 13.

Peru.—We are now receiving information from so many quarters of the successful progress of the Colombians in Peru, that the speedy expulsion of the Spaniards from that country may be regarded as almost accomplished. A Caracas paper of the 23d of September states, on the authority of accounts from Carthagena of the 8th of August, that circumstantial accounts had been received in that capital from Bogota, relative to the late success of Bolivar in Peru; in consequence whereof 3000 auxiliaries, who were on the point of embarking for Chagres, had been countermanded until the receipt of further orders which were daily expected. A vessel had arrived direct from London with upwards of a million of dollars in doubloons and Spanish dollars, being part of the loan contracted for with the Goldsmiths & Co. The French commissioner had proceeded to Carthagena, and sailed thence to Martinique, in the French frigate "La Flore," having been refused a passport to Santa Fe, in consequence of not possessing documents correspondent with the situation he professed to hold.

FROM TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from Stephen F. Austin, Esq. of the Province of Texas, to the Rev. Wm. Stevenson, of Hempstead County, A. T. dated May 30th, 1824.

"The Government of this nation has finally settled down into the Federal Republic system, and the outlines of the Constitution are copied from the United States, with the single exception of an exclusive Religion in favor of the Roman Catholic, which is the law of the land, and as such must be obeyed. And if a Methodist, or any other Preacher except a Catholic, was to go through this colony, preaching, I should be compelled to imprison him. All the children in this country, without exception, must be baptised in the Roman Church; and all marriages must be celebrated in that Church. This is the law of the Nation, and all those who move here, must obey it."

FROM THE WILMINGTON WATCHMEN.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this borough, dated Burnos Ayres, August 5, 1824.

"Letters received in town last evening state that a battle had taken place in Peru, and that the patriot arms were victorious. Bolivar had taken possession of Lima, and would in a few days attack the main body of the royalists in the interior."

A Jamaica paper of the 16th of September mentions the receipt of information by a vessel from Chagres, that the first division of troops from Colombia, consisting of 1500 men, under the command of General Bellara, who served under the Duke of Wellington in Spain, were embarking on board transports at Panama, to sail for Guayaquil, to reinforce General Bolivar.

Of 120 persons at Key West, 63 were sick on the twentieth of last month. Dr. Clark of Havana was about to proceed there to attend them. The Wild Cat sailed from Havana for Key West on the first of September, but had not been heard of at Havana up to the 24th of that month. Captain Legore of the Wild Cat had been left at that place sick, but has recovered. This intelligence is brought by a schooner at Charleston in six days from Havana. Franklin Gaz.

The U. S. ship Decoy, arrived at New York on Thursday evening, from Key West, under command of Lieut. Justin, Lieut. Francis B. Gamble, late commander, died on board when off Cape Hatteras, on the 29th ult. of bilious fever. The remainder of the officers and crew are well. The Decoy left Key West on the 18th ult. Capt. Justin informs that it had been quite healthy at the Island until the day before he sailed, when eight cases of fever were reported. The officers at the establishment, were Lieuts. Camet, J. M. M'Intosh, R. S. Pinkney, and F. Brown, captain's clerk. The U. S. schrs. Weasel and Shark, sailed from Key West on the 17th, on a cruise.

Pirates.—The Jamaica Public Advertiser of the 10th ult. contains the trial of Benito Cassel, Jose Maria Santos and Estevan Martinez; on a charge of piracy and murder on board the Spring-bird, John Bull, Caledonia and Argus.—The whole, after a patient trial, were found guilty.

Captain Woodbury informs, that twenty pirates were to be hung at Jamaica, on the 16th ult. the day he sailed.

POLITICAL.

The following letter is written from Salem, N. Jersey, and is published by the Editor of the Philadelphia Columbian Observer with a confidence of its correctness.

SALEM, OCT. 9, 1824.

Sir: I have just received a letter from Col. Samuel Swartwout of Hoboken in this State, containing some important information from the West. A gentleman of great respectability by the name of Thomson, has just arrived in New York, from Fredericksburg in Virginia, who, just before his departure, saw and read a Letter addressed by Mr. Clay to Judge Brooke of that place, in which he says, that he had given up all expectation of getting into the house of representatives as a candidate for the Presidency, and that consequently General Jackson will obtain the Electoral Votes of all the Western States, and if he should not succeed by the suffrages of the Electors, he will receive the support of all those States in the House. This is intelligence that may be relied on.—The friends of Mr. Clay at Paterson have declared for us, and it is confidently expected his whole interest in this State will very soon be transferred to Jackson.

The good cause is indeed advancing most prosperously in New Jersey.

I am, Sir,

With great respect,
J. OGDEN DAYTON.

Stephen Simpson, Esq.

JESSE BENTON.

We copy the following letter from the Philadelphia Columbian Observer, that our readers may know what kind of a man he is who has written a pamphlet of base slanders and vile calumnies against the Hero of Orleans—and this pamphlet, the contents in this state have greedily seized hold of, and not only published in their papers, but scattered it in handbills over the state, with the unworthy hope of blasting the character of him whose greatness they envy, and whose popularity with the people they fear.

To the Editors of the Columbian Observer, dated Nashville, (Tenn.) Sept. 26th, 1824.

GENTLEMEN: I send you by this day's mail Mr. Jesse Benton's Address to the People of the United States, with the following, which was omitted in his pamphlet—the CODICIL.

Know all men by these presents, that Jesse Benton, resident of the Western District of this State, has written a pamphlet, the purport of which is well understood to be nothing more nor less than a parcel of base calumnies against General Jackson, used for electioneering purposes.

Be it also known that the author of this said Pamphlet (Jesse Benton) is the same honorable gentleman, who in 1815 attempted to assassinate Gen. Jackson by secreting himself behind the door, as he the General entered the passage of Mr. Colbert's Hotel in Nashville. When the General had passed by the skulking place of the brave Jesse (to attack his brother who was then armed with a Pistol) he (Jesse) shot from behind his barricade the General through the "back part of the shoulder," and then, like another Brutus to wind up the scene advanced upon "Cæsar" while he was lying prostrate on the floor, and presented another pistol to his head, the cock being only half-bent, he in drawing the trigger broke it. Divine Providence, who is always on the side of justice, saved the venerable Hero for some better purpose.

These are facts as it relates to the author of this pamphlet—many others of a similar nature might be told, if necessary—such as an attempt to assassinate his own brother; his dodging and squatting like a toad in an affair of honor with Captain Carroll, the present Governor of this state, are a few more characteristics of the famous author of this renowned Pamphlet.

Again, this Mr. Benton was never found in the service of his country, at any one time during the whole of our late conflict with Great Britain, although a single man until after the War. Such are the materials our veteran has to cope with, who like the fly on the coach wheel, crying out "What a dust we kick up."

Lastly, the People of the United States can now draw their own conclusions how much reliance may be placed on the authority of the pen of a man who has become the cat's paw of a little factious party that are lurking behind the curtain—

"A subtle, pilfering foe, prowling around in midnight shades, and wakeful to destroy."

I remain with much respect, your obedient servant.

A SUBSCRIBER.

GEN. JACKSON.

The following remarks are extracted from the address of the Pittsburg republican meeting, held nearly 12 months ago. They are the voice of truth, sounded in bold and eloquent language.

The reptile slander, marked only by his filthy slime, creeps among the community diffusing its baneful poison. We blush for our country, to find some calumniators base enough to declare Andrew Jackson a tyrant. Is he a tyrant because he led our armies to victory? A tyrant because he saved his country from the savage tomahawk, and the yet more sav-

age fury of a licentious British army? A tyrant because he generously interposed between our settlers in Florida and Spanish treachery, and saved the earnings of the hardy frontiersman? A tyrant because he refused an embassy to the despot Iturbide, and would not act as ambassador to the court of an usurper? A tyrant because he stopped the effusion of American blood by the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambristor, two British incendiaries, who in time of peace, urged on refugees negroes and ferocious savages to murder our defenceless countrymen? Washington was calumniated because he executed the gallant Andre, and Britain was loud in her denunciation! But, whilst some of our pretended patriots were denouncing Jackson, even Britain acknowledged the justice of the sentence by which Arbuthnot and Ambristor died. Yes, Andrew Jackson a tyrant as George Washington. But, say his enemies, he placed the military above the civil authority. To save Orleans from certain destruction, he interdicted any communication with the enemy, and arrested a conspirator exciting mutiny in the city. This man he refused to the civil authority, till the storm which lowered over Orleans had passed away. Had he acted otherwise, he had not survived his calumniators, and the streets of Orleans had streamed with American blood. For this act was he arraigned before the very judge to whom his valor had preserved the exercise of his authority, requested a trial by jury, and fined by his adversary \$1000. With a victorious army and rescued people at his nod, he cheerfully submitted and paid the fine. As he left the court house the burst of enthusiasm could not be restrained. After he was seated in his carriage, the people, in despite of his wishes, unharnessed his horses, raised the carriage on their shoulders, and offered to pay the fine. The hero refused; borne in triumph by his fellow citizens, and standing on his car of glory, like a kind father admonishing his children, he addressed them in the most affectionate terms. He could not upbraid the generous people thus manifesting their gratitude; but he warned them that their conduct implied a contempt of the civil authority—that in a free government, the military should be subordinate to the civil power. That as a citizen, he cheerfully submitted to the law. Have we a Marius or Cæsar here? No! like Phocion, Socrates, or Camillus, he was willing to endure any punishment, if inflicted by his country. The character of no man has been more basely traduced than that of Jackson. All his intimate acquaintances—all who have ever been at his hospitable mansion, unite in declaring him the most amiable and engaging of men, the most affectionate husband, to his adopted children the kind and indulgent father, the ardent friend, the practical and professing christian. Envy can never behold superior merit without endeavoring to blacken virtue into vice. It was the fate of Washington to be vilified, and when offered for the Presidency, to be denounced as a military chieftain, who would prostrate the civil authority. But his country elevated him to the first office in her gift, the predictions of malice were unfulfilled; and so will they now be, if true to herself she elevates her second Washington.

William H. Crawford is called by his friends and supporters "the democratic candidate" for the Presidency—"the Jeffersonian democrat," &c. &c. as if it was not known, that, in addition to his support of the old Bank law, his opposition to the embargo, and his doubtful and heartless support of the war, he once declared that "the administration of Thomas Jefferson had as far outstripped in aristocracy the administration of John Adams, as the latter had outstripped the constitution!" This is the democrat, the Jeffersonian democrat, whom we are called upon to support! But the people will not, they cannot be led so far out of the good old track as to elevate Mr. Crawford to the Presidency. [Virginian.

At a regimental muster in Onslow county, a few days ago, a vote on the Presidential question was taken, when Jackson got 340 votes; Crawford 21 or 25; and Adams 5 or 6. "This (says the letter which communicated the foregoing statement) is a fair expression of the sentiments of the people of the county."

Ancient Cannon.—Mr. Carberry, of Maryland, has published an account of the recent recovery by him of seven pieces of cannon which had been under water 191 years, in St. Mary's river, in Maryland. Four of them are 18 pounders, and three 12 pounders. They formed a part of a fort erected by the brother of Lord Baltimore, first Proprietor of Maryland, in 1633, on a point at the mouth of that river. By the washing of the tide, the bank on which the Fort once stood, is now about 150 yards below the usual mark of the tide. They are much corroded. Stones of 6 to 8 pounds weight had become so incorporated with the iron, that they could not be knocked off with one. On one gun 602 oysters were found, and on neither of them were there less than 100.

SALISBURY.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1824.

THE ELECTION.

For fifteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, takes place throughout the state, on Thursday the eleventh day of November, instant. Every voter in the state ought, on this occasion, to go forward and exercise his right of suffrage; for there never was a time, since the establishment of our government, when the exercise of that right was more imperiously called for. The very existence of our republican government, in its present happy organization, depends upon the success or the failure of the present struggle of the people against the schemes and machinations of a concussing, aristocratic combination of politicians in our country. It therefore behooves the people to come forth, in all their numbers, and VOTE down this dangerous political hydra.

We caution the people not to be deceived in voting for the wrong ticket—for we are aware that designing persons will seek to slip wrong tickets into your hands. The following is the People's Ticket; and by examining and remembering it, you cannot be deceived.

- John Gibb, of Rowan county.
Manfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Farney, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustin B. Sheppard, of Stokes do.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
James Mebane, of Orange do.
Josiah Crisp, of Wake do.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
Fine Allen, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington do.

The Milton paper having been requested by Mr. Sheppard, one of the candidates for Elector on the People's Ticket, to state that, if elected, he would vote for Gen. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, takes occasion to grudge the service, in nearly a column of sponetic, ill-humored remarks. In the course of these remarks, we find the following sentence:

"We comply with the request of Mr. S. though we believe that none of the printed prints in the State have announced the names of the Republican Electors who are in favor of William H. Crawford."

Now what papers the Milton editor means designate by "printed prints," we know not; but if, as we suspect, he means all those that oppose the caucus candidate, he has most glaringly and willfully mistated facts. If he read the Western Carolinian for five or six weeks past (and that he has we are well assured) he will have seen that we have published the names of the caucus Electors (for those are what HE calls "the republican electors") almost every week. And we know of two or three other anti-radical republican papers in the state, that have done the same.

If the Milton editor does not now stand convicted of something despicable and detected by honorable and honest men, then we do not demand the plain import of common language.

But an editor that will devote nearly five columns, in one week, of his paper, to the publication of such detestable slanders as are contained in Jesse Benton's pamphlet against Gen. Jackson, may be expected to do even worse than that of which we have convicted the Milton editor. We can look upon him who will publish this flood of foul and billingsgate calumny against the character of Gen. Jackson, with no more lenient feelings than upon the author, Jesse Benton himself—who attempted, a few years ago, to assassinate Gen. Jackson, by shooting him with a pistol; and who, having failed in that, is now trying to assassinate his character.

MR. CLAY IN NEW-YORK.

Late accounts from New York, plainly show, that Mr. Clay is the rising candidate there. An effort has lately been made by the friends of Crawford in that state to buy over those of Mr. Clay, by offering to run the latter gentleman for the Vice-Presidency. But the friends of Mr. Clay have rejected the bribe, with the utmost indignation; and the consequence is, that Clay is rising, while Crawford is going down. It is now believed that Crawford cannot get New-York, under any circumstances; and if Clay gets it, the caucus candidate will be the hindermost of all—not even getting into the House of Representatives.

MONSIEUR GALLATIN.

Last week's Richmond Enquirer contains a short epistle from Monsieur Gallatin, in which he declines the further use of his name as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The caucus managers have found that Mr. Gallatin's name did not produce the effect calculated on. It was a bribe held out to Pennsylvania; but that truly republican state would not be caught with the bait—she is staunch for Gen. Jackson. So far from Mr. G's name helping the cause, the managers find it is an injury; and, caucus folks, they have struck the Genevaian's name from the list.