

Mr. Editor: The more anxious I feel for a convention to alter or amend our state constitution. The injustice of our present representation is a subject of deep regret, and calls aloud for a radical reform.

The free white population of Washington, Jones, Green, Chowan and Columbus, is 42,597. The free white population of Guilford is 12,692, being 95 more than the population of the above five counties; yet she has but three members, while they have fifteen.

The population of the first twelve counties enumerated is 36,325; compare this with the population of the following twelve counties: Burke, Guilford, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Randolph, Orange, Rowan, Rutherford, Surry, Stokes and Wake, which have a free population of 154,345.

The counties of Ashe, Columbus, Haywood, Tyrrel, H. de, Carteret and Currituck, paid into the public treasury of the state, in 1823, about 2,536 dollars and 31 cents; add to this, 160 dollars paid to their sheriffs in making their settlements; so that these counties cost the rest of the citizens of this state in 1823, \$1246 10 cts. to pay their own members to pay men who

us, whose interests they do not know, and for which, perhaps, they do not care. Yet ours is called a representative government, founded upon equal rights and privileges?

The expenditures of the departments of the state were \$28,144 25 1-2 cts. and each county's part thereof is \$470 8 cts.; which multiplied by 7, the number of the last mentioned counties, gives \$3290 55 cents; which, added to the above sum of \$1246 10 cents, makes \$4536 66 cents; the clear annual expense which these counties are to the public treasury, over and above what is paid by them!

From these statements, it clearly appears that we are in a state of political bondage; and from which every citizen should feel anxious to be emancipated.

LUCRUS.

\* This was before the division. A balloon was recently sent up at New Castle, England, and fell at Red Chest, about 25 miles from the former place, on the bank of a brook, into which it rolled, where it was destroyed by the country people with stones, under the belief that it was some portentous being, which had come among them with a mischievous design.

[A small balloon, 10 or 12 feet high, was raised in this town, on the 1st inst. It rose to a considerable height, and was carried gently off by the current of wind, to the distance of a mile, when it descended to the earth, without frightening any rickety women into the hystericks, or mischievous boys out of their wits.]

By the Packet Ships William Byrnes, and Columbia, from Liverpool, arrived on Tuesday last, 1-1/2 days later than the 14th of June, and Liverpool to the 15th, have been received.

Various News from Greece.—London, June 14. The Paris Papers of Saturday, are exceedingly barren. They contain neither news nor speculation worth extracting, excepting that which relates to the Greeks.

The correspondents of the Paris Journal des Debates announce that another victory has been gained by the Patriotes. Ibrahim Pacha, it appears by this account, despairing of success in his invasion of the Morea, had determined to abandon his enterprise and return to Candia. He had embarked for flight, but was becalmed; the Greek fleet under Mitsouli came upon him, and the Greek hero Canaris threw himself into the midst of the Egyptian vessels and burned them. The loss of the Mahometans was immense. The whole coast was illuminated with the conflagration.

Seventy ships were destroyed or captured, and it was believed that Ibrahim Pacha himself perished in the general catastrophe. A report was current at Constantinople, that his father, the Viceroy of Egypt, had died suddenly, but it is probable that if this fact were true, we should have had intelligence direct from Alexandria.

THIRTEEN, MAY 28. Direct accounts from Asia, say that 1,200 or 1,500 wounded, the remains of the army of Redchid Pacha, had arrived there. As soon as the troops of the Pacha of Salonichi learned the defeat of the Seraskier, at Anassonia, they dispersed. All the letters from the Ionian Islands confirm the great event of the burning of the Egyptian fleet on the night of the 12th of May.

Augustus Gazette.

The following is a postscript to a letter received at Zante on the 12th May. Later accounts say, that the Turkish fugitives who were flying through Acarnania in all directions, were killed singly by the Greek peasants. Redchid, after his flight, succeeded, however, in collecting some troops, but he was attacked and defeated a second time in the latter end of April. After the second defeat, all the troops that he had collected entirely disbanded themselves. The Albanians have returned home, deploring that they will not serve any more against the Greeks. The Turks have thrown themselves into the fortresses. Redchid is gone to Janina. The campaign is considered to be ended in this quarter, unless the Greeks act on the offensive to penetrate into Thessaly or the interior of Albania.

Odessa, May 19.—The transports, thirteen in number, loaded with provisions and ammunition, destined for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mitylene, and sent to Napoli de Romani. It is said that the Greeks have a good understanding with the inhabitants of that island.

A Liverpool price-current of the 13th, mentions a further decline in the article of Cotton, of 1-1/2d on Brazil, and 1d on American and other descriptions.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 10th, says—South American commerce has gone on progressing, during the three years that it has freely existed, in the proportions of 32, 45, 58. What a demonstration of the advantages of freedom and free trade!

The Ashantee war, which formerly excited serious alarm in the English Colony of Sierra Leone, we learn, on the authority of a letter received from that place, dated on the 5th of March last, has been brought to a conclusion. It states, that

Commodore Bullen has sailed from Sierra Leone, in the Maidstone, after having attended a *Palaver* at this place, with the chiefs of the Assin nation, a most powerful people, who have come forward and sworn by their swords (a customary method of taking a solemn oath) that they would never take up arms but in defence of the English nation; and, in proof of their sincerity, they have brought in, as hostages, three of their nearest relatives, and removed their families on the other side of the Pra River, as required by Col. Grant and the Commodore.

The Ashantees will never again be in a condition to attempt hostile measures on our forces. They are not only become a divided people since their defeat, but the Queen of Aikin (who owed them an old grudge,) and the people of the Bantoo nation, (who have even approached the Ashantee capital, Coomassie,) and the Assins, are all become our Allies, and their declared, open enemy. There is no longer the least doubt but the Ashantees were instigated to the late warfare by the Dutch authorities, at the neighboring settlement of Elmina, with the view of engrossing the whole of the gold and ivory trade themselves.

This intelligence is important, not only to Englishmen, but to Americans also. Our youthful Colony at Messurado, if not endangered by this hostility, must, of course, experience more difficulty in its intercourse with the natives, during a sea-

son of war against a nation in all points to nearly resembling Americans.

Baltimore American.

SPLENDOR OF MODERNITY.

How just the simplicity and sincerity of republics, is evinced by the late coronation of Charles X. and the progress of his faithful subject Lafayette, in the United States. In one country, the people are bewildered with the pomp and glitter of royalty, and paying servile adulation to a man whom they hate and despise. While in the other, they, in another reason and becoming gratitude, are content to receive their guest, their deliverer, in the true Spartan spirit, with no other show than that which a glorious and well-merited action suggests. In one, Princes and their representatives spend their thousands and their millions, which have been extorted by force to produce an ephemeral show to gull their deluded subjects; while in the other, Presidents and Governors combine to do homage in the dress of Republican simplicity to the man who would prefer a plain coat wrought by the hands of Liberty's children, to the robes adorned with the trappings of royalty, bearing the insignia of cruelty, wrought by the subjects of oppression, and emboldened by the Sword of Despotism. In one, the titled honors of privileged nobles are poured in profusion on the brains of an unprincipled monarch. While in the other, the substantial and merited honors of Republican institutions are justly proffered with characteristic simplicity, accompanied with the *alibi* of joy and the increase of gratitude. These remarks have been elicited in consequence of reading the unexampled pageantry of the late Coronation in France. No Republican can read it without disgust; at the same time a grateful heart that he; far removed from such unshowered scenes. After the coronation, the Duke of Northumberland, who had been glittering at the Court of France, to the tune of 150,000, as a representative of his Sovereign, conferred on the King the Order of the Garter, with the usual ceremonies, being accompanied by Lord Grenville, and Sir Geo. Murray, Garter King at Arms. The motto of the decoration, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," was formed of diamonds, which, with the mantle, are valued at a million and a half of francs.

Atlantic Mirror.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

We extract from a New-York paper, for the especial instruction of those who delight in the pleasures of mystification, the following list of fare, or vocabulary of dishes furnished by Mr. SYKES for the Corporation dinner in New-York, on the 4th of July. It will be recollected that Gen. La Fayette was a guest. It was probably a few slight for him to behold Aldermen with napkins, feeding upon *Al-domen in chains*; but it will furnish a new incident for his pocket *esperoir*. When he first came amongst us, in dark and perilous times, he found us better supplied with courage than with food or raiment. We were obliged to defend our hard earned moulds with the sword's point, to wrestle for it with our oppressors; and to swallow it hastily and with apprehension. He has found us in the midst of plenty, lolling "under our own vines and fig trees."

First Course.—Green turtle and lobster soups, black fish, sheep-heads, trout, roast and alamode beef, boiled legs of lamb, haunches of mutton en venison, chine of lamb, fricandeaux; boiled, broiled and stewed chickens; roast *con*; bubble and squeak; turkey poult, gallin, ducks, sidefren in chains, hams and tongues; chicken, sweetbread, enland pigeon pie; lobster patties, udder and tongue, baron of beef.

Second Course.—Gallipagos, turtle, ragouts and steaks; green turtle callipash; do. callipee, do. fins, do. steaks, do. ragouts, do. do. pasties; snapping turtle ragouts and steaks; woodcocks, partridges, wild pigeons, poulletes a la tartare, saute ragnons de boeuf, pigeons a la crapodine; salade de volaille, pieds de mouton a la poulette, pieds de veau en mormade, pieds de cochon a la St. Menehould; tete de veau; sauce piquant, maceoons, sauceisons de Bologne, vegetable pies, langues fume, galantines.

Desert.—Plumb, macaroni, lemon and marrow pudding, fruit tarts and tartlets, cheese-cakes, jellies, blancmange, trifles, syllabubs, confectionary, Stilton cheese.

Fruit and Jellies.—Pine apples, oranges, water melons, raspberries, cherries, currants, gooseberries, apples, pears, conserves, olives, water ices, ice creams, Roman punch, anchovy toast. [That's all.]

FINE CLOTH.

A Brussels Journal announces, that among the productions of industry which will be sent from Western Flanders to the exhibition at Harlani, is a piece of cloth, which has in its breadth 4,200 threads, so fine that they cannot be discovered by a magnifying glass. This piece was spun and wove by a brother and sister. There is also a spindle of threads imperceptible through fineness, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins per pound.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Gaines to Gov. Troup, received in the last Georgia papers:

"I have now the honor, without entering into details that could afford but little interest, to communicate to you the result of my conference with the Indians. After meeting in this state the Chiefs of the McIntosh party, and at Broken Arrow those of the opposite party, and hearing their respective statements, with the evidence for and against each party, I have urged them to an adjustment of differences; to which they have mutually assented.

The McIntosh party demanded retaliation for their fallen Chiefs, with the immediate restoration of property taken or destroyed. Their demands were founded on the 24th article of the Treaty of February last, which promises on our part protection to "the emigrating party against the whites and all others;" which party they (the followers of Gen. McIntosh) assume themselves exclusively to be.

Whether this provision of the treaty was or was not intended to protect the Creek Indians against themselves, or to protect a comparatively small part of them against the main body of the nation, were questions which I was happily not called upon to decide; as in the event of hostilities having subsided, my instructions simply required me to make peace upon just principles and to require the complainants, as well as the opposing party, to abstain from acts of retaliation or violence. The reputed hostile party consists of all the principal chiefs, and of nearly every one of the warriors of the chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the nation; among whom I recognize many who were in our service during the late war, and who, to my certain knowledge, have been for twenty years past (and I think they have been at all times) as friendly to the United States as any of our Indian-neighbors could have been known to be.

I met them at Broken Arrow, the usual place of holding the Great Council of the nation. I could not, therefore, but view this supposed hostile party as in fact and in truth the *Creek nation*; and, altogether free of the spirit of hostility ascribed to them, I have received from them, in Council assembled, the most deliberate assurance of their determination to be peaceable and friendly towards their absent people, as well as towards the United States.

They regretted the necessity which they contend existed for the strong measures they adopted against Gen. McIntosh and others, who they affirm forfeited and lost their lives by having violated a well known law of the nation. They have engaged to restore all property taken, and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law; and they have promised to allow a reasonable time for those who have borrowed and run off with money out of their national Treasury, to reimburse the same. The Council strongly and unanimously objected to the late treaty, as the offspring of fraud, entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the nation, and by persons not authorized to treat. They refused to receive any part of the consideration money due under the treaty or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it. In conclusion, they expressed the hope that their white friends would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider and "undo that which has been wrongfully done."

I have, pursuant to my instructions from the Department of War, endeavored to convince the Council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the Treaty, and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can even be annulled. I have assured them that in all our Treaties with the powers of Europe, as well as with fifty Indian nations, there has not been one instance to my knowledge of a treaty having been revoked, or annulled, after being duly ratified, except by the free consent of all the parties to it, or by war.

I yesterday met in Council, near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the Chiefs of the McIntosh party, communicated to them the proposition of the Council at Broken Arrow, to which they have acceded. They promised to return to their homes, as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the United States troops, ordered from Louisiana and Pensacola, to the Creek Agency at Chattahoochee. The Chiefs of both parties have distinctly and solemnly assured me that they will remain at peace with each other, and that they will in no case raise an arm against the citizens of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is my duty to notify your excellency that there will be no occasion for calling into service any part of the militia or volunteers of the state over which you preside.

The General then refers to a certificate by which it is proved that the Indians never consented to a survey of the ceded territory before the time stipulated by the treaty, (September, 1786,) and remonstrates against such a survey by the authorities of Georgia, which would render it his duty "to act not in concert with" Georgia.

Carolina Observer.

THE CREEK TREATY.

The accounts from Georgia are mingled with the local politics of the contest between Troup and Clark, for the Governor's chair, that it is difficult to extract from them the real state of the affairs, as respects the treaty. It appears, however, that there are 76 chiefs in the Creek nation—what the assent of a majority of them is necessary to bind the nation in the act done—that the late treaty was signed by McIntosh and two other chiefs only, and that McIntosh, aware of the danger he incurred, fled to the Governor of Georgia for protection against the people he had betrayed—that Gov. Troup sent out his aid with a "Horse call" in defence of the treaty-makers—that the aid returned and reported peace—upon which, McIntosh ventured home and was put to death by the chiefs—that the Governor of Georgia has recommended an immediate surveying of the land, although, by McIntosh's treaty, the Indians were to hold the country until 1825. These are the facts, as far as we can gather them from the Georgia publications. Connected with them, we have heard a rumor, and believe it founded on fact, which goes to show the deference paid by the Creeks to the correctness and justice of our distinguished citizen, Gen. Jackson. It is said, that the head chief of the Creek nation, at the will of the council, has written a letter to the General, detailing the circumstances of the negotiation of the treaty, to which the nation was no party, and submitting to his opinion what they ought to do. "If you," says the chief, "say we must go, we will go—but if you do not say we must go, the soldiers of our nation cannot move."

GEN. LAFAYETTE. We are continually hearing of the generosity and noble spirit of this interesting man. We have been requested to mention the following: The Marquis de la Fayette, when about to take his final leave of this country, in Dec. 1784, after having expended large sums of his private property in its defence, learned by an extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, unnecessary to be detailed here, the arrival of a young Irishman, with whom he had formerly been slightly acquainted in Paris, and who had been driven from his native country by a political persecution produced by an ardent, perhaps an imprudent zeal, in defence of that country. The Marquis sent for him; and having ascertained that the persecuted he had undergone had left him bare of resources, he, without the least intimation of such intention in the interview, sent him next morning 400 dollars in North American bank notes, in a letter, in which from motives of delicacy, there was no mention made of the contents. When the Irishman went to the Marquis's lodgings to tender his gratitude, he found his benefactor had taken his departure for New Jersey, where Congress then sat. Is it an undue appreciation of merit, to say, that there is probably no other single act of this most exalted and illustrious man's life, chequered as it has been with every species of virtue, which reflects more honour on his character?

The person alluded to above, we understand, is MATTHEW CARY, Esq. an eminent bookeller, of Philadelphia, who has retired from business, under very easy circumstances; and there is no doubt that the ground-work of his fortune was laid by GEN. LAFAYETTE.

Boston Gazette.

Generosity.—General Lafayette has generously transmitted \$700 to the widow of the late Capt. Parsons, who was killed at Waterloo, New York, by the bursting of a cannon, which was fired to announce the General's arrival.

MR. WEBSTER'S Bunker Hill ORATION.

A Boston paper states, that the first edition of this Oration, of 3000 copies, has been all sold, in that town and vicinity—that the second edition, of 1000 copies, was sent abroad, in answer to orders, and that the third edition was ready for delivery on Monday morning.

In referring to the revolution in South America, the orator expresses himself as follows:

"When the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, the existence of South America was scarcely felt in the civilized world. The thirteen little colonies of North America habitually called themselves the 'Continent.' Borne down by colonial subjugation, monopoly and bigotry, those vast regions of the South were hardly visible above the horizon. But in our day there hath been, as it were, a new creation. The Southern Hemisphere emerges from the sea. Its lofty mountains begin to lift themselves into the light of heaven; its broad and fertile plains, stretch out in beauty; to the eye of civilized man, and at the mighty bidding of the voice of political liberty, the waters of darkness retire."

STEPHEN ELLIOTT, L. L. D. of Charleston, has been elected an honorary member of the *Linnæan Society of Paris*.