

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Oct. 8.

Last evening the regular trading ship Euphrates, Capt. Stoddard, arrived here in 25 days from Liverpool.

The Greeks.—Nothing of an official nature had transpired as to the late battles in Greece; but amidst the contradictory statements in the continental journals, there is evidently enough to induce us to adhere to the opinion, that the series of engagements which took place, though at first favorable to the Turks, terminated in their total defeat at the celebrated pass of Thermopylae.

We have a confirmation of the confinement of Jassy in Moldavia, by the Musselmans, who appear to have taken advantage of the quiet and peaceable disposition of the inhabitants; and at the moment trade was revived, to set fire to the city in the night of the 10th of August, by which 20,000 houses were destroyed.

Spain.—The accounts from Madrid are to the 27th August. At the first interview between the new minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Foreign Ambassadors, the Spanish Minister called on them to pronounce frankly the relations they propose to maintain with Spain, under her present constitution; and those who were not prepared to give an equivocal assurance of their friendly disposition, were informed that they might have their passports without delay.

We have another proof of the determination of the government to act with firmness in the banishment from Madrid of the Duke del Infantado, the Marquis of Las Amariolas, the Archbishop of Saragossa, and the Bishops of Malaga and Cueta; a set of unprincipled men, who were constantly about the King, and advising him to violate the oath he had taken to maintain the new order of things.

An inquest was held last evening, at the Market wharf, on the body of Captain Winthrop Sawyer, of the smack Aurora. This vessel arrived here a few days since from New London, and cleared again for Florida and the West Indies, and was beating down the evening previous to the night, in the neighborhood of the bar, and the whole of the crew, consisting of five persons, undoubtedly perished.

The body of a white man, in a seaman's apparel, was found yesterday afternoon, on the beach, at the East end of Sullivan's Island. Letters from St. James', (Santee) state, that on Murphy's Island, at the entrance of the Santee, the devastation of the storm is great beyond conception—whole plantations have been nearly swept away; and melancholy to relate, 50 negroes have been lost by being drowned or crushed to death by the falling of houses, on Mrs. Horry's plantation. Mr. Johnson, the overseer, was the only person saved in his family.

Portugal.—Lisbon papers to the 25th August, state, that the troops embarked for Bahia had been on board the vessels eleven days, without orders to proceed on their voyage. This delay was supposed by some, to have arisen from a wish on the part of ministers, to strengthen the expedition; while others viewed it as an indication of its abandonment altogether.

France.—The French papers appear to be exclusively occupied with the reports of the trials, going on at Paris and Poitiers, of the persons charged with conspiracy against the government. Gen. Berton had been denied the privilege of appointing his own counsel; and from the nature of the evidence brought forward in his case, it appeared that the prosecutors were more anxious to implicate La Fayette, Benjamin Constant, and other leaders of the liberal party, than to convict the accused.

Great-Britain.—The London Courier of the 6th Sept. states that of all

the projects which had been published respecting a successor to the Marquis of Londonderry, not one of them was entitled to notice, as no definitive arrangement had taken place.

Lawless depredations are stated still to exist in some parts of the proclaimed districts of Ireland.

The King had returned to London from his visit to Scotland.

The Bank of England had it in contemplation to reduce the rate of interest payable upon their stock from 10 to 8 per cent; the proprietors will, in consideration of such reduction, receive, it is said, a bonus of 10 per cent. upon their capital.

Mr. Canning has been paying farewell visits to all his friends previous to his departure for India.

A letter received at Lloyd's, from Malta, dated the 23d July, states, that the plague had made its appearance on the coast opposite to, and within a few miles of, Corfu.

The calico trade is said to be reviving in the north of England. An advertisement lately appeared for five hundred weavers, wanted at one manufactory.

THE STORM.

The Camden Chronicle of October 9th, (in addition to the information contained in the Register of last week) furnishes the following distressing particulars of the destructive Tornado, which has spread such desolation in our sister State. The Chronicle has extracted its accounts from papers printed at Charleston and Georgetown, which the bad state of the roads have prevented us from receiving.

EDITORS REG.

On Daniel's Island, the effect was, if possible, more destructive than in Charleston. One of the chimneys of Mr. Fordham's house was blown down, and three of the chimneys of his negro houses; his gin house taken from its foundation, and set on the ground at some distance, and his cotton house much injured. Mr. Rolston's gin house blown down, the gins and every thing in it destroyed; his barn and wash-house blown down, several of his negro houses partly unroofed, had his dwelling houses considerably injured. Col. M'Nish had his cotton house, barn house, stables, and two of his negro houses blown down; two of his kitchen chimneys were thrown down, as was also that of his dwelling house, which, lodging on the roof, broke it in. Mr. Farr's gin-house and baggage house both blown down, and also two of his negro houses, the others being much injured; his overseer's house was partly unroofed. The cotton-house, gin-house, and negro houses of Mr. Simons' were blown down. Mr. Glen and Mr. Mitchell had several of their out-houses blown down, and Mr. Poyas had all his out-houses blown down, and two of his negroes killed. The Cotton on the island has suffered dreadfully, being stripped of its leaves and pods.

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A letter from Mr. Hume's overseer, on South-Santee, states, that 23 negroes out of 90 were lost—only 3 of the bodies had been found—several of the negro houses blown down. It was also reported that Gen. Thomas Pinckney's plantation has received great injury, and many of his negroes lost. Messrs. Charles and Thomas Huggins, (between the Santees) lost all their slaves, and crop, with the exception of 5 hands. Mr. Horry lost 39 slaves and the overseer.

The dwelling-house, out-houses, &c. of Wm. Mathews, Esq. on the sea-shore, at Santee, were hierally destroyed, and his crop very seriously injured. His loss is estimated at about \$7000.

The dwelling house of Mr. Hamlin, in Christ Church Parish, suffered very severely; Mr. and Mrs. H. escaped from its fallen ruins with very severe injury.

At Capers' Island, the tide rose several feet higher than it had done in any of the gales within the last 20 years. Several of the out buildings of Mr. Wm. Price, jr. on that island, were blown down, and two of his negroes narrowly escaped drowning in passing from one house to another.

A gentleman who was at Pineville on Saturday the 28th ult. at noon, on his way down from the back country, informs, that although several houses had been unroofed, fences and trees blown down, &c. he did not hear of any lives being lost

at the village. At Murray's Ferry, the buildings were mostly blown down, and the road strewn with fallen trees.

At Hibben's Ferry, the loss is said to be very extensive—dwelling houses are unroofed, negro houses blown down, and crops destroyed.

The bodies of several fine horses are reported to have drifted on shore at Long Island, supposed to be from some vessel wrecked on the coast.

The body of another seaman, probably one of the crew of the smack Aurora, was found upon the beach of Sullivan's Island yesterday.

Georgetown, Oct. 2.

The duty incumbent on the Editor, as a public journalist, imposes on him the painful task of detailing the circumstances of that awful dispensation with which the omnipotent Disposer of human events has been pleased, in his inscrutable wisdom, to visit this devoted village. With feelings still strongly excited by those dreadful occurrences which it was, so lately, his lot to witness, he will not attempt to do more, at present, than to furnish the outlines of the heartrending scene of this eventful night.

We hasten to give a brief account of the injuries sustained in the different dwellings.

Dr. Ford—His out buildings injured and piazza settled.

Dr. Alston—Kitchen blown down and servant's hall injured.

G. W. Heriot—Servants' hall blown down and kitchen unroofed—stable partly so.

Rev. G. Capers—Kitchen and stables unroofed—much of the underpinning of the dwelling-house washed down by the sea.

Robert Heriot—Dwelling-house unroofed—doors and windows burst in—all the piazzas and the eastern shed rooms blown away—the chimney fractured near the base and the top blown off—the family (with a child very ill) after the House was unroofed fortunately obtained shelter in a neighboring dwelling—the family escaped through divine mercy, without any other injury than a contusion on the eye of an infant son.

D. F. Trapier—Servants' lodgings blown down and stables partly unroofed.

Rev. M. H. Lance—Kitchen down and the chimney of the dwelling-house down.

Mrs. M. Myers—House nearly down and injured in the roof and gable end.

Mrs. Saradas—Every building destroyed—the family took refuge in the house of Moses Fort, Esq. where three of them afterwards lost their lives—a white child and two servants.

R. A. Taylor—Every building down.

T. F. Goddard—Piazzas and sheds destroyed—out-buildings damaged.

I. Solomon—House and Kitchen chimnies down.

A. Marvin—Out buildings destroyed.

P. Cutino—House chimney down—Piazza roof partly off—out buildings injured.

Mrs. Henry—Every building demolished.

Rev. J. S. Capers—Piazza injured.

I. Solomons—Do do.

Liza Joseph—Part of Piazza and stable injured.

Gen. T. Carr—Dwelling-house chimney down, and kitchen piazza blown away.

Mrs. Savage Smith—Stables and fish-house destroyed.

L. L. Josephs—Dwelling house down and torn to pieces—out buildings injured.

Mrs. Thurston—House down—but buildings damaged.

Thomas Heriot—Buildings destroyed and carried off by the water.

The Church destroyed and every vestige carried off by the water.

H. Ingleby—Kitchen piazza blown away.

Mrs. Blyth—Ditto.

Dr. Thomas—Carriage house and stables down.

D. C. Coggeshall—Dwelling-house settled at one end.

John Porter, junior—Dwelling house much wrecked and out-building injured.

A. De Rosa—Buildings destroyed and carried away by the water—this benevolent, industrious, and honest man, and a negro lad, the only inhabitant are both lost.

Moses Fort—Every out building destroyed—the dwelling-house thrown from its foundation, shattered and removed some distance; the piazzas and sheds blown away. In the house there were five deaths, to-wit: Mrs. Hannah Botsford, the relict of the late Rev. Edmond Botsford—Miss Scott, the daughter of David Scott, and three servants.

Dr. L. Myers—Every building torn to pieces by the sea, and every vestige of them destroyed, and this respectable and worthy man with every member of his amiable family, drown'd. In this house fifteen lives were lost, to-wit: Dr. & Mrs. Myers, three daughters and a son, and nine servants.

R. F. Withers—The dwelling-house, a very large new building, and every out-building destroyed, and not a vestige remaining—here again it is our melancholy duty to state the loss of many valuable lives—there were in this house eighteen persons, of whom four have been most miraculously saved. Those saved are Mr. R. F. Withers and three negroes—those lost, we lament to say, are Mrs. Withers, her four amiable daughters, her son, Mr. Withers Shacklegord nephew of Mr. Withers, Mr. Wish, and five negroes. Mr. Withers, about day-light, was heard calling for help in Dubourdieu's Creek, near the ocean, a little above the settlement on that island, and was rescued, we understand, by Lieut. Levy, of the U. S. Navy; it appears that he had clung to a piece of timber; Mr. Withers, who had been long in a very bad state of health, finding himself chilled and exhausted called to one of his negro men, who was endeavoring to gain the timber but whom he did not know, to secure himself on it, as he was about to relinquish it through inability to contend any longer; at this moment he heard the voice of his affectionate

little son, of twelve or thirteen years of age, of whose presence he was before ignorant, cheering him to persevere in his exertions, and assuring his father that he believed he, himself, would be able to retain his grasp of the timber till it should please God to cast them on shore—this instantly restored, to the father, animation and strength, but, in a few minutes after, an overwhelming surge separated them forever in this world. The negro was afterwards taken up alive in the marsh opposite to that Island; a negro boy of Mr. Withers, was driven across to Dubourdieu's Island, on a pair of steps, landed and took refuge in a house which was shortly after blown down—he survived uninjured. Another negro man, whose arm was broken in the fall of the house, has also been taken up alive.

The few boats that have been recovered are used in searching for the bodies of the deceased, and in removing them to town. Before we close this brief statement, we will merely state, for the satisfaction of our distant readers, that the buildings at the south end of North-Island are much injured, but no lives have been lost. At Dubourdieu's Island the havoc has been less, but many negroes have been drowned and crushed by the falling buildings: we understand that Wm. A. Alston, Esq. has lost on that Island 11 negroes.

EDUCATION.

A universal attention to the education of youth, and a republican direction given to the elementary articles of public instruction, are among the most essential means of preserving liberty in any country where it is once enjoyed; especially in the United States. The representative system must necessarily degenerate, and become an instrument of tyranny, rather than of liberty, where there is an extraordinary disparity of information between the generality of the citizens and those who aspire to be their chiefs. And as to the federal states, how shall they be maintained, but by extending the views and enlightening the minds of those whose votes are frequently to be consulted, and whose actions are always irresistible by their numbers, and the direction which they take?

Ignorance is every where such an infallible instrument of despotism, that there can be no hope of continuing even our present forms of government, either federal or state, much less that spirit of equal liberty and justice, in which they were founded, but by diffusing universally among the people that portion of instruction which is sufficient to teach them their duties and their rights.

We must not content ourselves with saying, that education is an individual interest, and a family concern; and that every parent, from a desire to promote the welfare of his children, will procure them the necessary instructions, as far as may be in his power, which will be enough for their station. These assertions are not true; parents are sometimes too ignorant, and often too inattentive or avaricious to be trusted with the sole direction of their children, unless stimulated by some other motive than a natural sense of duty to them. Neither is it merely a family concern: it is a civil, and even a political concern. The legislator and the magistrate neglect an essential part of their duty if they do not provide the means, and carry them into effect, for giving instruction to every member of the state.

This may be done with very little expense, and with less trouble than is generally imagined. The subject appears to me to be too much neglected in the United States, in general, considering that the preservation of liberty depends in a great measure upon it. Barlow.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THE Board for Internal Improvements for the State of North Carolina will meet at Raleigh on Monday the 25th of November next. Of which all persons having business with the Board will please take notice. J. GALES, Secretary to the Board. October 14. 4m

HILLSBORO' LOTTERY.

TICKETS in this Lottery will advance to Six Dollars after Friday the 18th inst. All the large Prizes are in the Wheel. Price of Tickets \$5. to be obtained at J. Gales's Book-store. October 15

CARRIAGE MAKING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his grateful thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage since his commencement of Business in this place, and to inform them and the Public, that he has removed his Workshop to a most central and eligible situation on Wilmington-Street, about 60 yards from the southeast corner of the State-House Square, where he will constantly keep an assortment of COACHES, CARRIAGES, GIGS and light SULKEYS, for traveling, of the most fashionable and convenient construction, made from the best materials that can be procured, and of a superior style of workmanship, which he will sell at very moderate prices and on accommodating terms.

Having made arrangements to be constantly provided with a complete stock of Trimmings and all other necessary Materials of the best quality; he most respectfully solicits that patronage from the public, which it has ever been his earnest wish to deserve. JOHN ROBE, Raleigh, Sept. 10. 99 2m

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Treasury Office, 15th October, 1822. THE Purchasers of Lands, commonly called "the Cherokee Land," sold in 1820 & 1821 by this State, who have failed to pay off and take up their Bonds given in that behalf, agreeably to Law; are hereby reminded that, by the Members of the ensuing General Assembly who will now shortly meet here, they may have safe opportunities of remitting the monies necessary to the discharge of such of their respective obligations which now are and will then be on demand. It is unpleasant and it is hoped it is unnecessary here to add, that should any of the public debtors, on this account, prove unmindful of their engagements until after the period above mentioned—say until after the meeting of our next Assembly—they and every of them will thereupon, and without further notice, be called on according to law. 5t JOHN HAYWOOD, Pub. Treas.

BOARDING.

ISHAM HENDON can accommodate Six or Eight Members of the ensuing Legislature with private Board. Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1822. 4-3m

UNION TAVERN.

THIS long established and well known Stand, which was advertised for sale some time since, not having been disposed of, is still occupied by the Subscriber, who respectfully informs the members of the approaching General Assembly, transient persons and others, that she is amply prepared to accommodate such as may favor her with their custom; and will omit no exertion to render their situation comfortable. SARAH JETER. October 16, 1822.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the share of patronage they have bestowed on him since he has opened a House of Entertainment in Raleigh; and he also avails himself of this opportunity of informing them that he still keeps up his stand, near the Market-House, and will provide Rooms and Board for 10 or 12 Members of the approaching Assembly; and also comfortable accommodation for transient persons, who may visit this place. His table shall be furnished with every thing the Market affords—his Bar stored with the best Liquors—and his large stables and lot, which are suited to the comfortable reception of horses, shall always be well furnished with forage. In short, by his unremitting attention and low charges, he pledges himself to give general satisfaction; and, therefore flatters himself with a continuation of their patronage. WM. W. BELL. October 4. 4m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1822. Elizabeth Witcher by her next friend Daniel Witcher, vs. David Cook. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Surry, at the Courthouse in Rockford; on the first Monday in March, 1823, and plead, answer or demur to the said suit, otherwise judgment will be awarded accordingly. Test. JO. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C. pr adv \$2 75. 4

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1822.

The National Intelligencer of October 9th, in reply to a query made to her by the Milton Gazette, "Whether our State has had meted to it in the distribution of public offices, that portion which she has a right to claim or expect," speaks in the following complimentary terms of the improvements which have been made in our city, through the liberality of our Legislature. "On a late visit to that State, we have seen the Statue of Washington and the new State-house. It is the work of Canova, whose talents the Legislature of the State of North-Carolina has had the discernment to appreciate, and the liberality to employ—and that it is worthy of his master hand. The new State-house is a building so appropriate to its object, and so creditable to the architect and to the taste of the state, as to leave only one regret on the mind, namely, that it had not been begun on an entirely new foundation. As it is the handsomest building for legislative purposes that we have ever seen, excepting that splendid structure, the capital of the United States, whose proud dome is now aspiring to the clouds."

In their remarks on the alleged inequality in the distribution of offices, which "the Milton writer seems disposed to impute to other than accidental circumstances" mention is made of several facts as honorable to the independent character of our State, as the tribute above paid to its liberality and taste is deserved. After admitting the fact of such inequality, the Editors go on to observe: "but that inequality could not be otherwise than accidental, and cannot have been the