

went to Cato street, by appointment with Edwards, with no other knowledge or motive than that of passing an evening amongst his friends. I could also have proved, that, subsequent to the fatal transaction, when we met in Holborn, he endeavored to induce two or three of my companions to set fire to houses and buildings, in various parts of the metropolis. I could prove, that, subsequent to that again, he endeavored to induce men to throw hand grenades into the carriages of ministers as they passed through the streets. And yet this man, the contriver, the instigator, the entrapper, is screened from justice and from exposure, by those very men who seek vengeance against the victims of his sin and their villainy. To the attorney and solicitor general I cannot impute the clearest motives. Their object seems to me to have been rather to obtain a verdict against me, than to obtain a full and fair exposition of the whole affair since its commencement. If their object was justice alone, why not bring forward Edwards as a witness, if not as an accomplice? But no; they knew that by keeping Edwards in the background, my proofs—aye, my incontrovertible proofs of his being a hired spy, the suggestor and promoter, must, according to the rules of the court, be also excluded.

Edwards and his accomplices arranged matters in such a manner, as that his services might be dispensed with on the trial, and thus were the jury cut off from every chance of ascertaining the real truth. Adams, Hiden, and Dwyer, were the agents of Edwards; and truly he made a most admirable choice, for their invention seems to be inexhaustible. With respect to the immorality of our project, I will just observe, that the assassination of a tyrant has always been deemed a meritorious action. Brutus and Cassius were lauded to the very skies for slaying Cæsar: Indeed, when any man, or any set of men, place themselves above the laws of their country, there is no other means of bringing them to justice than through the arm of a private individual. If the laws are not strong enough to prevent them from murdering the community, it becomes the duty of every member of that community to rid his country of its oppressors.

High treason was committed against the people at Manchester, but justice was closed against the mutilated, the maimed, and the friends of those who were upon that occasion indiscriminately. Albion is still in the chains of slavery—I quit it with regret—I shall soon be consigned to the grave—my body will be immured beneath the soil whereon I first drew breath. My only sorrow is, that the soil should be a theatre for slaves, for cowards, for despots. My motives, I doubt not, will hereafter be justly appreciated. I will therefore now conclude, by stating, that I shall consider myself as murdered, if I am to be executed on the verdict obtained against me, by the refusal of the court to hear my evidence. I could have proved Dwyer to be a villain of the blackest dye; for, since my trial, an accomplice of his, named Arnold, has been capitally convicted at this very bar, for obtaining money under circumstances of an infamous nature. I seek not pity: I demand but justice. I have not had a fair trial, and upon that ground I protest that judgment ought not to be passed against me.

Domestic.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 10. Some days since, were brought before Mr. Justice Livingston several persons who had been taken by the sloop of war Cyane, from on board of the American schr. Science, and some other vessels, on the coast of Africa, which vessels are alleged to have been employed at that time in carrying on a traffic in slaves, contrary to the laws of the United States.

Mr. Wells and Mr. Blake moved for the discharge of some of them, on the ground that at the time of their being taken out of these vessels, it did not appear that there were any slaves on board, so that they could not, in the words of the act, be said to be employed "in the transportation or carrying of slaves from one foreign country or place to another."

Judge Livingston decided, that, as the vessels appeared to have been fitted out for the slave trade, and were employed therein when these men were found serving on board, their case was embraced either by the 2d or 3d section of the act of Congress, which was passed on this subject, the 10th May, 1800, although no negroes or slaves were on board at the time. He accordingly committed all who were citizens of the United States, or were residents thereof at the time of fitting out these vessels, to the city prison, (excepting one, who was admitted to bail) to take their trial at the next Circuit Court of the United States to be held in this city.

Since the commitment of these men, we understand that a merchant of this city, and a citizen of the United States, was taken before Judge Livingston, on a warrant issued by him, on a charge of fitting out in this city, in the month of December last, the above mentioned schr. Science, for the purpose of her being employed in this trade. This gentleman was bound over to take his trial at the same time.

It is said that a special court will be appointed for the trial of these men.

Those who were brought before the judge, and appeared to be subjects of other powers, and never to have resided in the United States, were discharged, it being his opinion that their case was not included in any of the laws which had been passed for the prohibition of this trade.

DREADFUL CONFLICT.

NASHVILLE, MAY 24. There is a report in town, said to be brought by the post-riders, that a civil war is raging among the Choctaw Indians. The report is related so circumstantially as to entitle it to credit, more especially when connected with rumors which were previously afloat. It is now stated, that some time ago, an old Choctaw woman, suspected by some of her tribe for a witch, was taken up, tortured, and put to death. Her immediate friends, or relatives, took what the Indians

"satisfaction," by killing some member of the family who had been concerned in putting the old woman to death: this was retaliated; and finally two parties were created, who, with arms, fought a regular and bloody battle. It is said that the number engaged amounted to one hundred and fifty on each side; and that the battle was continued with such obstinate valor by both parties, that not more than twelve of the combatants were left alive. Should this be true, it furnishes an instance of persevering determination, in pursuit of revenge, unexampled by anything which we have heard.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 8. We are informed, by an intelligent friend who arrived here yesterday in the ship Ohio, captain Toby, from New-Orleans, that a fire took place in that city about a week before that vessel sailed, between St. Ann and Main streets. It originated, through accident, in the house of Madam Genar, and communicated to Mr. Curvillier's; burnt some adjoining houses, whose owners are not recollected, and extended to those of Chevalier Leproix and Dr. Dow, all of which, and the intermediate houses, were consumed. It also communicated to the opposite side of the street, and consumed all the houses on that side, except the one at the corner of St. Ann street. Amongst these was one of the public magazines, occupied as a naval store. The loss of all the property is estimated at about 50,000 dollars. The pirates were in close confinement, and were to be executed on the 25th ultimo. The story current here this morning, that the fire originated with the pirates; that they had succeeded in releasing themselves from prison; that they had set fire to several parts of New-Orleans, blown up the magazine, and massacred a number of the inhabitants, is entirely untrue. The city was very healthy.

BUENOS AYRES.

Two new revolutions (if they deserve that name) have taken place. The following article reports a 3d attempt—Sarratea, however, remains *in statu quo*.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 10.—Through the kind attention of a friend who arrived here this morning in the brig Virginia, capt. Reynolds, in 45 days from Buenos Ayres, the editor of the Federal Gazette has been favoured with files of papers and official documents to the 11th April.

The following is a brief summary of the events which took place at Buenos Ayres down to the 9th April, being the lat. st intelligence received at Montevideo previous to the departure of the Virginia.

Buenos Ayres continued to be agitated by the jarring elements of faction. An attempt was made by Gen. Alvarez, in the latter end of March, to usurp the command of the troops, displace the government, and substitute another more favorable to his views; but his designs proving ineffectual, he fled to the quarters of Gen. Carrera, who commanded a corps of the Federal army, on being demanded from the latter, he sought refuge with Gen. Ramirez, governor of the province of Entre Rios.

It was officially announced, that an election would be held on the 20th of April, for members to represent the country in the Federal Congress.

An investigation of the conduct of the preceding administrations, developed an interesting correspondence with the French government, on the subject of a proposal, made by the latter, to form a monarchical government in the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to be directed by the Prince of Luca, a descendant of the Bourbons.

Lord Cochrane captured and took possession of Valdivia on the 4th February, with the loss of two killed and 11 wounded. He had previously been off Guayaquil in quest of the Spanish frigate Pichea, but she eluded his pursuit by landing her guns, and ascending the River.—His Lordship communicated with Bolivar, who was in Quito, at the head of 8000 men, the principal part of whom had joined him on his march from New Grenada. Gen. Santander with the advanced guard of the Patriot army, occupied Cuenca, distant about 50 miles from Guayaquil.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1820.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Under our foreign head of last week, our readers noticed the conclusion of the trial of the Cato-street conspirators; five of whom were condemned to be hung, then beheaded and quartered, and their mangled carcasses to be subject to his majesty's disposal; the remaining six respited, to await the pleasure of the king. Thistlewood's defence will be found in this day's paper, and from the facts it discloses, is well worthy of perusal. The others spoke with equal spirit and firmness, and made similar disclosures. If what they state, be correct, (and who, knowing the character of the present English government, can be very incredulous?) the real Cato-street conspirators are not Thistlewood & Co. but the moral English ministry and their virtuous king. They laid the plot—they furnished the arms and ammunition, and employed a detestable villain to decoy them into the snare laid for them—and when they found their victims fairly entrapped, pounced upon them, like a vulture on his prey, and consigned them to the scaffold; and this horrible plot against the lives of his Majesty's Ministers, will now be used as a stepping-stone to arbitrary power, and to cast a public odium on the real and rational friends of reform. It is a grand counterpart to the old popish, or gunpowder plot, and will be employed to crush the remaining liberties of Britons, and to erect on their ruins the most odious despotism—will be used as a plea for hunting down the Whigs, as the former was for proscribing the Catholics. It may succeed for a time—the spirit of liberty may be stifled—her friends may be hanged, beheaded and quartered—but a day of retribution will come, and the same vengeance be hurled on the heads of the tyrants which fell on the heads of the

for less guilty Stuart. There is no fear of a retrograde movement in the moral world at the present time. The march of mind may be impeded—the Press may be muzzled—the prisons crowded, and the scaffolds glutted—but the redeeming spirit which has gone forth, will ere long remove all obstacles, dispel all the fogs and vapors with which despotism has encircled her, proclaim freedom to the captives, peace to the oppressed, and call the warring nations to the jubilee of man.

The 19th century is too enlightened, has had too much experience of the arts and deceptions of legitimacy, to be gulled with the refuse of former ages—plots and pretended assassinations. It is now well known, that "by this craft" the members of the Holy League "got their living;" it has been a lever in their hands, in connection with a corrupt soldiery, more potent than that of Archimedes, by which they have not only moved the world, but turned it upside down, made it one wide Acclama, and trampled on all that is dear to man, all that is noble, and dignified, and venerable, in human nature. But, as we remarked before, the time has gone by, when some dozen or two individuals had it in their power to control all the moral and physical powers of mankind, and to bind them down in chains and dungeons, or destroy them on the scaffold. We now only look back on the terrible scenes of former and recent times, with astonishment, and wonder that "such things could be." We behold them as we do some of the terrific and sublime phenomena in the natural world, with something of a reverential awe; which, though they sometimes lay cities in ruins, and carry death to thousands, yet at the same time impart life and health to numberless millions. But a bright day has dawned upon the world; and the present generation may live to witness all its meridian splendor. It first dawned in the West; and we Americans saw and hailed the first rays that streaked the political horizon, which soon shed over our country the brightest day that ever shone on man, and encircled us, like the Israelites in Goshen, with an exuberance of light, while the rest of the world lay in darkness. We have now but to witness its diffusion over other parts of the globe, and to laugh at the vain attempts which are made to stop its progress.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The whole number of votes given at the late election for Governor in the State of NEW-YORK, was, for De Witt Clinton, 47,447; for Daniel D. Tompkins, 43,990. The actual majority for Clinton being 1,457. A majority of the Senate and Assembly are the friends of the Vice-President; and of consequence, the Council of Appointment, the great instrument of power in that State, will be placed beyond the control of Mr. Clinton.

In MASSACHUSETTS Gov. Brooks is re-elected.—The whole number of votes given in, was 53,297, including 298 scattering. Gov. Brooks had 31,972, and the Hon. William Eustis, democratic candidate, 21,927; giving to the former a constitutional majority of 4,425.

The first organization of the government of the new State of MINE, took place at Portland on the 31st ultimo. Gen. William King elected Governor by nearly a unanimous vote—the whole number of votes being something over 20,000.

SOLDIER'S PATENTS.

The President of the United States has designated the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty lands, shall commence to issue in the Arkansas Territory. The lands appropriated for that purpose in the State of Illinois, have been exhausted some 10 or 12 months ago.

BOUNTY.—The London Sun states, that in consequence of an application from the Austrian Court to the British Government, requesting that more indulgence should be allowed to Bonaparte, orders have been sent to St. Helena for that purpose, and carried into effect. It also expresses its regret to learn that young Napoleon has not been discouraged from entertaining the utmost hatred against the English, on account of the imprisonment of his father. The boy lately asked, why he was not styled, as before, the King of Rome? and on being informed that this was on the account of the imprisonment of his father, he then asked by whom he was imprisoned; being told, by the English, he put his hand to his little sword, and exclaimed in a rage, "Ah! those villainous English!"

THE SEASON.

In this part of the State, has been backward and dry, till within two or three weeks past. Within that time, we have had several refreshing rains and showers, and vegetation is now progressing rapidly. Indian Corn, in general, looks promising; and wheat, the harvesting of which has already commenced, is said to be very good. The drought, we are informed, in many places, has materially injured oats and flax; but, upon the whole, we are led to anticipate an abundant harvest to reward the labors of the husbandman. There will be but very little fruit of any kind, as it was nearly all destroyed in the blossom by the severe frosts in the early part of the season.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Means, Editors.—In the first number of your paper, I see you have invited communications upon the subject of our present system of representation to the General Assembly. I am glad to find that your feelings upon that subject are such as will find an accordance in the bosom of every Western Carolinian, who has either spirit or independence enough to assert his rights. Upon what principle of republicanism or justice is it, that one man in the counties east of Raleigh exercises as much political and civil power as seven of the freemen of Rowan? That this is the case, will be seen by the following statements. You observe, truly, that "the government of North-Carolina is an aristocracy." What is an aristocracy but the governing of the many by the few?

The inequality in our present mode of representation is every year becoming more oppressive. The annexed views were made from the returns of the census of 1810; since then there is a great change in the quantum of our population; the Western counties have increased at least fifty per cent, while some of the lower counties (as it will be found) remain stationary. Even the black population in the Western counties has multiplied in a greater ratio than in the lower counties. But it is not my intention, at this time, to enter into a full examination of this subject. The present year is the period in course, for enumerating the population of the country. Congress have made provision for the same; and as soon as the census is completed, and the returns made public, I, for one, pledge myself to take up the subject, and expose to your readers the unjust inequality in the present mode of choosing Representatives, and the injurious

A View of the present System of Representation in North-Carolina.

There are 62 counties in the state; each county sends 3 members to the General Assembly, making altogether (exclusive of the seven boroughs) 186 members. The whole white population of North-Carolina, in 1810, was 386,676 souls; which gives one Representative to about every 2000 persons.

Now let us see how the present mode of representation compares to these data:

VIEW I.

The following counties—Berrie, Brunswick, Columbus, Beaufort, Carteret, Duplin, Bladen, Chowan, Camden, Franklin, Green, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Johnston, Lenoir, North, Hampton, New-Hanover, Martin, Onslow, Currituck, Gates, Nash, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, Warren, Wayne, Washington, Richmond, and Sampson, in number 32, have a population of 130,000 souls, about 4000 more than one-third of the whole free population of the state; but these 32 counties, with 130,000 souls, send to the Legislature 96 members—while the other 30 counties, with a population of 256,676 persons, send only 90 members; whereas, upon principles of equal representation, the aforementioned 32 counties would be entitled only to 65 members—31 less than they now have. All these counties are situated east of the city of Raleigh.

VIEW II.

The counties of Columbus, Tyrrell, Brunswick, Chowan, Gates, Washington and Jones, seven in number, have a population of 17,760 souls; while the county of Rowan, alone, contains 17,786 free persons: But these seven counties send 21 members to the Legislature, and Rowan sends only three!! So that one man in these counties has as much weight in making the laws, and appointing the judges, as seven men in Rowan.

VIEW III.

The counties of Rowan, Orange, Rutherford, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Guilford, Burke, Chatham, Surry, Caswell, Wilkes, and Randolph, in number 12, all situated in the Western part of the state, contain 2300 souls more than all of the 32 counties enumerated in view 1st—but these 32 counties send 96 members, while the 12 just mentioned send only 36 to the General Assembly: Or, in other words, 150,630 persons, in the eastern part of North-Carolina, have 96 members; but 132,495 freemen in the Western part of the state, have only 36 members—difference in favor of the east, 60 members!! Is this justice? Is it right that this state of things should continue? It will not continue much longer, with the consent of A ROWAN FARMER.

June 25, 1820.

SMALL CHANGE.

In order to disseminate small change as extensively as possible, through the different parts of the United States, the Mint in Philadelphia will deliver, on account of the Bank of the United States, silver pieces, (ten cent pieces) to any moderate amount, say, for the present, not exceeding 500 dollars, in exchange for an equal amount in silver bullion, or in any foreign silver coins. Coins still continue to be delivered, to any desirable amount, in exchange for an equal amount in specie, or in any paper receivable at the Bank of the United States.

JOHN NORRIS, TAILOR, FROM ENGLAND.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

In the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Wood and Kridler, and where he intends carrying it on in the most fashionable manner, in all its various branches, with the greatest neatness and despatch. He pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve the public patronage, which he respectfully solicits. Orders promptly executed. Salisbury, N. C. June 23, 1820.—4w3

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the Court-house in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, to collect the Tax due for the year 1817. Also, the balance of Tax due for 1818, in the Town Company, and the balance of tax laid by the Commissioners of the Town for 1817 and 1818: JNO. BEARD, Sheriff.

June 23, 1820.—3w3

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Salisbury, N. C. on Friday, the 26th instant, a

DARK BROWN HORSE.

The horse is seven years old, fifteen hands and a half high, black, has a small star in his forehead, with a small white spot at the root of his tail, and is short maled. The man who stole him calls himself John Gurnet, between 25 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, red hair, with a scar upon the right side of his chin, pale complexion, has a bad cough, and is apparently in a consumption. His clothes cannot be described, as he has two suits with him, but he generally wore a blue surtout.

Whoever will apprehend said thief, and secure him in any goal in the United States, and give me information, shall receive twenty-five dollars; and twenty-five dollars for information of the horse, so that I may obtain him again.

PETER KRIDER.

Salisbury, May 29, 1820.

In Rowan Court of Equity.

Alexander Long, versus Lewis Beard, Jonathan Merrell, Moses A. Locke.

THE depositions of Thomas Todd, Thomas Hartley, George Willis, sen. Samuel Sillamon, John Clements, Nicholas Simpson, John Travis, and others, will be taken on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of June next, at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury; and if not all taken on that day, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of July next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of those not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth days of August next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of September next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the sixth and seventh days of October next. Which depositions are intended to be read as evidence on the trial of this suit; and when and where you may attend, and cross-examine, if you think proper.

ALEXR LONG, Sen.

May the 30th, 1820.—9w1

Inserted by request of MOSES A. LOCKE.

The owners of two Umbrellas, left at Mr. Theatres, on the 15th inst. can obtain them by calling at Mr. Theatres. A valuable reward offered on the same evening.